WEEKLY SENTINEL.

MONDAY.....JUNE 30

Arsenals.

The Senate Military Committee have reported a bill for the erection of Arsenals for the deposit and repair of arms at Rock Island, Illinois, Indianapolis, and Columbus, Ohio—appropriating $100,000 for each Arsenal.

W. & E. Canal.

We learn from the New York papers that CHARLES BUTLER, Esq., of that city, and Colonel THOMAS DOWLING, of Indiana, were unanimously re-elected Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal by the bondholders and their proxies, on the 19th of June.

Good.

A delegation of Senators and Representatives went down to the camp of Gen. MCCLELLAN the other day to inspect matters and things generally and to give their advice as to the manner of prosecuting the campaign. Our army before Richmond is in front of a wily, sagacious, and perhaps overwhelming foe. At such a crisis a commanding General has no time to pay attention to civilians or to listen to their advice. We are happy to hear that Gen. MCCLELLAN refused to receive them and probably intimated to them that they had better attend to their legitimate duties in Washington. It would have been better still if he had impressed them into the service and compelled them to do the drudgery of camp duty.

A Policy Wanted.

Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, in a speech in the Senate a few days ago, said he wanted the Government to declare a policy in regard to this war before Congress adjourned. So then, according to a leading Republican Senator, we are prosecuting a war of gigantic proportions without a policy. This has been and is the great error of this Administration. If a conservative policy had been announced in the beginning of the war, and strictly adhered to, abjuring all collateral questions which have disquieted the country, with fidelity and strict economy in all public expenditures, ere now we believe the war would have been ended. But corruption and profligacy has marked its progress, combined with vacillation of purpose or rather with no definite object in view. It may not be too late to correct these evils, but the only hope of a restoration of the Union is in placing the direction of affairs with the conservative element of the country or rather in letting that sentiment control its policy.

A Fallacy.

Judge SMITH, (Thomas L.) made a speech to a very small crowd in New Albany on Saturday night last, advocating a support of the action and nominations of the 18th of June Convention, upon the ground that their success would restore "the old order of things." Never was there a greater fallacy. The success of that organization is the death knell of the Constitution as interpreted by the fathers and the Union as it has been administered since the organization of the Government. All the leading Republican organs and leaders deprecate such a result of the war and they advocate its vigorous prosecution solely with the hope that a new order of things, sympathizing with Abolitionism, will be its end. If they did not anticipate such a result—if they thought the old order of things was to be restored, one and all would oppose the war as unnecessary and anti-Christian. The emancipation of the negro and his enfranchisement to an equality with the white race is the dream and prayer of the Abolitionists, and if these objects are not to be attained by its prosecution, they would be the last to advocate a continuance of the war.

The Stover Fraud.

We learn from one who ought to know the facts in the case, that only $300,000 of the fraudulent bonds were issued by STOVER before he went out of office—the balance after that time. The *Journal* states that "the total amount of fraudulent bonds issued is a little over $2,330,000," so that over two millions were manufactured after STOVER's official term expired. That print also pays the following doubtful compliment to Colonel HUDSON, the present Agent of State: "Few men would have dared such a risk as he has for the good of the State, and instead of obloquy and suspicion he deserves credit for his motives, however much we may doubt the prudence of his policy." He discovered the fraud a few days after he went into office, the *Journal* admits, but for nearly a year he withheld a knowledge of the fraud from the State authorities here, and when he did advise them, they helped him keep the secret near six months. The same authority says that from the moment he learned the fraud, "Governor MORTON has been the unrelenting, unyielding prosecutor of the guilty parties," but "New York stood between him and his purpose, and he could do nothing but bide her will." Submissive, very. An exposure of the fraud, too, would have given the guilty parties, it is said, an opportunity to escape. They didn't attempt to escape, though, when the fraud was exposed, and if Governor MORTON was not an officer of New York, any citizen can file a complaint with a magistrate, which he is bound to take notice of. The fact is, an arrangement was made with STOVER that the matter should be kept a "State secret" if he redeemed the outstanding fraudulent bonds, and if that agreement had been complied with by him and his confederates, the outside world would never have been enlightened about the transactions in the State Agency office.

Secret Political Organizations.

In the 18th of June Convention a letter was read from the Hon. JAMES HUGHES, addressed to His Excellency Governor MORTON, in which it was plainly intimated that secret political societies were being organized for disloyal purposes. With an affectation of magesterial dignity, His Excellency cautioned the members of said organizations, as well as the rest of mankind, to beware of the consequences of such alliances. We are now, as we ever have been, opposed to all secret political societies. However laudable may be the object in forming them, they are generally perverted to improper uses. More than this, they are opposed to the spirit of our institutions. The intimation of Judge HUGHES as to the existence of such associations may be true. We have been advised that there was one in this city some year or more ago, and it may yet be existence, a sort of committee of vigilance, the object of which was to enforce every one to believe in the immaculacy of the Chicago platform. In some portions of the State citizens have been persecuted for opinion's sake, while discharging every duty to the Government. We should not be surprised if such proscriptions should develop organizations for the conservation of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and which the public authorities, either through design or impotence, have failed to secure to the citizen. In this connection, we call attention to a communition in to-day's paper from JAMES S. HESTER, Esq., in reference to Judge HUGHES's givings out. He, in behalf of the people of Brown county, invites the State authorities to appoint a commission to investigate the matter, so far as they are concerned, offering to pay the expenses incurred in so doing. We hope the offer will be accepted, and that the Governor will appoint upon it rampant Republican Know Nothings (we mean members of that famous order) to investigate the affair, so that the people may know whether secret political associations exist in Indiana, and if so, the character and objects thereof. Their investigations should not be confined to Brown county, but a roving commission put in their pockets, to go wherever they can hear of the existence of any secret political society. If they can find one, we would suggest that they be initiated into the order, so that they may fully understand all its mysteries. We trust the Governor will accede to the proposition, so that the excited imaginations of himself and Judge HUGHES about secret attempts upon the peace and dignity of Indiana and themselves may be quieted. It is important that the digestion of these distinguished gentlemen who are laboring under the hallucination that all the patriotism and all the wisdom of this good commonwealth is concentrated in them, should not be disturbed by any fears of secret plots. They should be relieved speedily so that they may sip their wine and sleep in peace.

A Fiction.

General POPE is in Washington. Is is stated that he regards the campaign in the West as virtually at an end, and that the story of his having taken ten thousand prisoners is a pure fiction, and was never telegraphed by him or General HALLECK. Such a dispatch was, however, published as coming from the latter.

The Tax Bill.

We will publish the new tax law complete, as soon as we receive an official copy, with the corrections made in accordance with the amendments fixed upon by the Conference Committee of the two Houses. Until then no correct copy of the law can be published and an incomplete publication would only mislead the reader.

Shelby County.

A Democratic Union County Convention will be held at Shelbyville on Saturday, July 25th, to nominate candidates for county officers. All are invited to participate who are in favor of preserving the Constitution as it is and restoring the Union as it was—in favor of a short and vigorous prosecution of the war to this end, and believe it should be prosecuted for this purpose alone.

Against Confiscation.

Senator BROWNING, of Illinois, has made a speech against any confiscation whatever, representing the conservative elements. It is reported that he represents the views of the President, who will veto the confiscation bill if it passes. All the proposed confiscation bills offered in Congress are but another name for bills for the abolition of slavery. We will see how honest a Republican Congress and President are in their declarations that they do not intend to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists.

Secret Political Societies.

The *Journal*, in an article of yesterday's issue, with unexpected candor, admits the following facts:

1. That secret political societies exist, but that they are exclusively of Republican origin:

2. That the objects of such associations are the overthrow of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, and a reorganization of the Government upon an abolition basis:

3. That although the purposes of these organizations are disloyal, known to the editor of the *Journal* to be such, yet there is no fear of their being disturbed as long as the Government is in its present hands.

4. That the editor of the *Journal* is a member of this secret order, fully initiated into all its mysteries and objects, and that he is doing all that he can to extend it.

We hope the people of Indiana, soldiers and civilians, who are doing all in their power to restore the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, will not forget the machinations of the leading Republican organ to defeat these beneficent purposes.

"Signing a Libel."

Under the above caption, the *Journal* of yesterday crowds in a column more downright lies than we thought even the habitual falsifier of that print could be guilty of. "Col. D. G. ROSE and JOHN F. KIBBY" did meet us in the street the morning of its publication and asked us to give the name of the author of the letter from New York signed "G. H.," but beyond that the statement of the *Journal* is untrue. We refused to give the name of the author until we had consulted with a friend of his here upon the propriety of our so doing without his consent. Upon consultation we concluded not to do it. We did not do it. We assumed the responsibility of the letter to Mr. KIBBY, and he stated that he did not desire us to do so in a "Southern sense." They (Messrs. ROSE and KIBBY) did not call two hours after their first visit—they did not call at five o'clock—they did not return at the end of an hour from that time—they did not demand an *"unconditional retraction"* of the statements of our correspondent, and no such retraction was given. At the request of Judge RAY, who did not desire his name to appear—he did not write us a *letter* upon the subject—we made a correction, so far as his father was concerned, to which we will hereafter allude. We called upon Messrs. KIBBY and ROSE, about five o'clock and declined to give the name of the author. At that interview we told them that from certain explanations made to us by Judge RAY we were satisfied our correspondent erred in stating Gov. MORTOX received certain attentions, such as wining, yachting, &c., from the New York brokers identified with the fraud *after* that rascality had come to his knowledge. There is no retraction of the material facts charged upon Governor MORTOX by our correspondent, in our correction, but on the other hand, a reiteration of the same. This anybody with a thimble full of brains can see. Now, then, for the proof. Here is what our correspondent said, writing from New York:

So, too, it is here stated, as common information, that when Gov. Morton came on, some months ago, when the Loan Commissioners discovered and notified him of the fraud, he was furious for public proceedings; but that, directly after, he was seen with those brokers engaged in the swindle, quaffing wine at the Fifth Avenue hotel, riding upon the water in yachts, and about the streets of the city in equipage as splendid as that in which, by the gratuity of grateful appointees and contractors, he rolls in state through the streets of Indianapolis, and that before he left the city he was for keeping the affair a State secret, and actually urged our Loan Commissioners to put the bonds they had for sale into the hands of those very brokers, which they refused to do. I had this last fact from a gentleman who told me he had it from the mouth of Hon. James M. Ray, and I refer you to him for its truth. It can be proved, I guess, in this city, in any court of justice.

Now here is what the *Journal* pronounces to be an *"unconditional retraction* of the statements of our correspondent:"

GOV. MORTON—CORRECTION.

In the letter of our correspondent, "G. H.," from New York city, published in yesterday's *Sentinel*, he states that James M. Ray, Esq., informed a gentleman that Gov. Morton, *after* the discovery by him of the Stover swindle, "actually urged our Loan Commissioners to put the bonds they had for sale into the hands of these very brokers."

We are satisfied, upon inquiry, that our correspondent is mistaken in giving James M. Ray, Esq., as authority for this statement, and we therefore at once make the proper correction. Mr. Ray's statement, as made to others is in direct conflict with this reported statement of his remarks, and, upon inquiry, *we are advised* that Gov. Morton, *since* the fraud came to his knowledge, has had no communication or intercourse whatever with any party implicated* and that he has never directly or indirectly counselled or suggested a postponement of the prosecution of the guilty parties; but, on the contrary, he has, from the moment the same came to his knowledge, urged an immediate prosecution.

That "correction" was written down to the * by Judge RAY, the balance by Mr. KIBBY, after a consultation with Governor MORTON. Now, there is no retraction of the statements of our correspondent in regard to the attentions of the brokers to Governor MORTON, nor to the fact that he "actually urged our Loan Commissioners to put the bonds they had for sale in the hands of those very brokers" connected with the swindle, but simply a correction as to the *time*. We say *"since* the fraud came to his knowledge Governor MORTON has no communication or intercourse" with them, mark ye, as *"we are advised."* And the correction that Gov. MORTON "has never directly nor indirectly counseled or suggested a postponement of the prosecution of the guilty parties," was made with the same qualification. *We were advised* by Messrs ROSE and KIBBY that such was the case, and upon their authority and assurance, as the representatives of Governor MORTON, we allowed him the benefit of his own statement through our columns. So much about "signing a libel." We gave Governor MORTON, through his representatives, the opportunity to say that he *never* had the intercourse with the brokers as stated by our correspondent, offering to publish it, but he did not think it best to take advantage of our kindness.

We have made it a rule of our editorial life to correct any personal misrepresentations we may make. Nothing is ever gained by persisting in erroneous statements. The *Journal* has neither the generosity or manliness to do common justice to an opponent.

"I declare it upon my responsibilty as a Senator of the United States, that the liberties of this country are in great danger to day from the corruptions and from the proflicacy practiced in the various departments of the Government than they are from the open enemy in the field."

So said JOHN P. HALE a short time ago in the Senate. The 18th of June Convention had not a word of rebuke against the extraordinary profligacy and corruptions developed by Republican Congressional committees, and even the President, in a special message to Congress, excused and assumed the responsibility of them. And today it is published that another Republican Senator is up to his elbows in the corruption fund. When such corruptions are tolerated by a large party—a ruling party—may not every good citizen fear that the liberties of the country are in danger from that source?

Abolitionism opposed to the Union.

The spirit and purpose of abolitionits is the same to day that it ever was. It has always been opposed to the Union—always seeking to break it up. At a meeting of these disloyalists in New York, in 1859, they enunciated the following sentiments;

WHEREAS, The dissolution of the present and imperfect and inglorious Union between the free and slave States would result in the overthrow of slavery, and the consequent formation of a more perfect and glorious Union without the incubus of slavery; therefore

Resolved, That we invite a free correspondence with the disunionists of the South, in order to devise the most suitable way and means to secure the consummation "so devoutly to be wished."

They would announce these sentiments now just as boldly, did they not expect to crowd the Administration into making this war a war of emancipation and equality to the negro, whatever the consequence might be to the white man or this Government of white men.

Brown County—Secret Political Organizations.

ED. SENTINEL: Recent newspaper publications charge that there is a secret political organization in Brown county, Ind., whose purpose it is to oppose forcibly the collection of taxes to support the war against the rebels of the South; and my name, I am informed, is used in that connection in private conversations.

I do not believe there are two men in Brown county who are not in favor of prosecuting the war to the putting down of the rebellion, and who will not cheerfully, if able, pay all taxes assessed against them by authority of law to pay the expenses incident to the war, or necessary to its vigorous prosecution.

I am instructed by citizens from all parts of the county to invite the appointment of a commission of competent gentlemen, by Gov. Morton, to visit this county and examine, under oath, its citizens; and all legitimate expenses for that purpose will be footed by our citizens.

So far as I am concerned, on all occasions, I have, when expressing any opinion at all on the subject, warmly urged that every citizen owed allegiance to the Government, no matter who was in authority; that we must submit to the verdict of the ballot-box; that every remedy for what we might consider a political grievance must be sought there; that it was as much the duty of Democrats to help put down this rebellion, as Republicans; that in the struggle to preserve the Union against the machinations of Southern traitors, there should be no distinction of party; that any combination or organization to resist the collection of taxes, or any law of competent authority, or to oppose the putting down of any armed resistance to the authority of the General Government, no matter what party is in power, was treasonable, and should be denounced by all good citizens. Time and again, before and since this war broke out, by public speeches, by newspaper articles, and resolutions introduced and passed in political meetings in this county, I have announced and strenuously urged these propositions as the true exponents of the duty of the citizen in this and other similar crises. Whoever reports me otherwise, is a base liar.

These sentiments I have urged in what have been styled strong secession neighborhoods within the last ten days, I have denounced all measures for the abolition of slavery as interfering with the due prosecution of, and tending very much to protract the war, and I expect to continue in that course, whenever that matter comes up in my presence for discussion.

Over four hundred soldiers from Brown county, four-fifths of whom are Democrats, now in the field fighting for the stars and stripes, ought to be evidence of her loyalty; and if more is wanted, they are ready, no matter who is President or who is in authority.

But the Democracy of Brown respectfully ask the small boon of voting for such ticket at the ballot-box as suits them. The sequel will prove that they are law abiding, peaceable, and loyal to their country's flag. JAMES S. HESTER.

June 22, 1862.

The Tax Bill—The Machinery for Collecting the Taxes.

Every one will be interested in it in some way, either as a tax-payer or office-seeker, or a political economist.

To carry the act into effect a small army of officers will be appointed, over whom a Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be placed. The salary of this official is fixed at $4,000 per annum. The officers under his direction, and their duties, will be, in brief, as follows:

First—A collector for each collection district, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, whose duties will be to collect for the Government the taxes to be paid in said district. The compensation for his services is in the form of commissions on the amounts collected.

Second—An assessor for each assessment district, to be also appointed by the President, whose duty it will be to furnish the collector with a list of the persons to be taxed and the articles on which the taxes are levied. His salary is to be three dollars per diem when engaged in preparation, and five dollars when in the actual performance of his duties as assessor. He is also to receive a commission of one dollar for each hundred names on the tax list.

Third—Deputy collectors, to be appointed and paid by collectors. Their duties are to be to act as assistants.

Fourth—Assistant assessors, to be appointed by assessors. Their salary is fixed at three dollars per day, in addition to which they will receive the same commission as assessors.

Fifth—Inspectors of liquors, &c., to be appointed by collectors, whose duties will be to measure and examine the proof of liquors removed for sale, for which they are to receive fees from the owner thereof, the extent of which is to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The officers above classified are to carry into effect the provisions of the bill, and are to be held strictly accountable for their actions. Collectors, through whose hands must pass very large sums of money, will be required to give heavy bonds for an honest performance of their duties. In some districts it is probable that bonds to the extent of $200,000 or $300,000 will be required.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The Democracy of Whitley county will hold a convention to nominate candidates for county offices on the 30th of August.

Exclusion of Negroes in Illinois—What it Means.

Whatever may be the fate of the new Constitution of Illinois, it is quite certain that the article prohibiting negroes of other States from settling in that, which was submitted to a vote separate from the main portion of the instrument, has been adopted by a very large majority of the people of the State. Even Chicago, which in past years has been so ready to get up mobs to rescue fugitive slaves, voted four to one in favor of excluding negroes of other States from residence in Illinois. We must confess that constitutional and legislative provisions of this character do not strike us favorably, and they can not be defended on principles of philanthropy and humanity. It seems harsh to say to a people whose ancestors came to the country not from choice but to gratify the cupidity of the white man, that they shall not cross from one State into another under pain of being cast into jail and treated as criminals. We do not believe the people of any State would engraft such a provision upon their organic law out of a blind and unreasonable hatred of the black man. But the fact that the people of several so-called "free" States have adopted such measures, goes to show that in the opinion of the voters there was good reason for such action.

What was that reason? We are bound to infer that it was a determination on their part to preserve their respective States from a large negro immigration, and the commingling of the races in the same cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods, the evils of which none are so blind as not to see. There are thousands of persons who, while they treat the negro civilly, and are desirous that he shall be protected in all his just rights, are inflexibly opposed to an increase, by immigration, of that species of population. They do not want their children in youth to enter the same schools with negroes, or, when they become older, to work by their side in the shop or the field. They believe that such contact would have the effect, not of elevating the negro, but of degrading the white man. Hence they desire their exclusion.

This, we doubt not, is the true reason why the people of Illinois have just voted, as did the people of Indiana twelve years ago, for the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes from their State. In so voting, the people of Illinois have, of course, decided, with equal emphasis, against the schemes of emancipation, alias "confiscation," which have been agitated in Congress; for we do not believe the people of our sister State could be guilty of the inhumanity of favoring the giving of nominal "freedom" to several million black men, and in the same breath tell them that if they set foot on the free soil of Illinois, they will be thrust into prison, and treated, not as slaves, but as culprits, to be punished for crime—the crime of coming among a people whose Representatives in Congress had voted them their "liberty." To suppose that the people of Illinois would favor the enfranchisement of the "slaves of rebels" and then refuse these enfranchised sons and daughters of Africa a resting place on their rich and boundless prairies or a retreat within their vast wildernesses, would be to suppose them capable of the grossest and most shocking hypocrisy.

But they are not hypocrites. What the people of Illinois mean by their vote of Tuesday is that they are opposed to disturbing the present relations of the races North or South. They are in favor of allowing—compelling, perhaps, would be the better word—Kentucky and Missouri to keep their negroes, and Illinois will keep hers. This can be the only meaning of the verdict of the people of our sister State. None know better than they that if the slaves of the South are liberated by act of Congress, large numbers of them, as a natural and necessary consequence, would come to the border States of the North. And if they are so liberated by the votes of the Congressmen of Indiana and Illinois, the people of these States could not drive back the dusky immigration. They would come despite constitutional prohibitions and legislative enactments.—*N. A Ledger.*

More Work for the United States Senate.

As the Senate has already distinguished itself by ordering an investigation into the action of General Banks in allowing a little negro boy to ride on an army wagon, and another investigation, culminating in an official correspondence, in regard to the causes why General McClellan did not use the little house of General Lee (which holds only about ten people packed) as a military hospital; and, as these subjects are now pretty thoroughly exhausted, we suggest to Senator Wade and Company that a committee be appointed to inquire whether General McClellan uses the noble, loyal, intelligent negroes of Virginia to black his boots, wash his dirty shirts and cook his victuals. If General McClellan is guilty of thus infringing upon the rights of the negroes on account of a silly idea that a white man is as good as a black, Secretary Stanton should immediately issue a bulletin upon the subject, in his usual style and with his characteristic energy. The astute Chairman of the Military Committee; Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; the Secretary of War and other dignitaries should then write letters about it, and General McClellan should be instantly deprived of his command, and some General appointed who, though ignorant of military science, is so sound on the Abolition goose that he will not only black his own boots and wash his own shirts, but will also black the boots and wash the shirts of all aristocratic contrabands who may do him the honor to come within his lines. Will the Senate please attend to this matter immediately and not defer it on account of any trouble it may cause General McClellan, who, of course, has nothing to do but to answer silly letters, or on account of any public business, which, in comparison with the negroes, is, like poor Toots, "of no consequence?"—*N. Y. Herald.*

Levying Black Mail.

Unfaithful husbands in New York are liable to be called on for unlimited amounts of money, unless the following is a bogus item by an imaginary Gotham reporter:

A man who at present calls himself Dr. B. Coffin, was taken into custody upon the serious charge of having obtained over $6,000 from numbers of respectable gentlemen in the upper part of the city, by means of falsely personating a woman, and in that capacity writing notes to certain wealthy gentlemen in good standing in society in this city. His style was to write a very neat, and (as to style and penmanship) a very lady-like note to several hundreds of married gentlemen, and at the conclusion of the missive he invariably signed his name, "Mrs Ellen Eyre." About $6,000 in cash have in this way been obtained by the aforesaid Ellen Eyre, by way of "hush money." The project of the swindle was to appoint a meeting at some time in the evening with the gentleman whom he addressed, and if the proposition was accepted and the parties met, he took it upon himself to make his own terms, with the threat that he would give to the gentleman's wife a full account of the interview, unless the terms were complied with. In many cases this threat had the desired effect and the husband was compelled to give a large sum to have the matter kept quiet.

Effects of Republican Rule.

Republican rule in all the Northern States has been a rule of profligacy and corruption. The special committee appointed by the Legislature of Wisconsin to investigate the expenditures of the State on account of the war, under a report at the late extra session, in which they show that $500,000 has been squandered, wasted and stolen by these precious patriots who were so loud-mouthed in their pretended support of the Government. The patriotism of these swindlers all over the land is just as deep as they can run their arms into the plunder, and no more.

When the Democrats of this State elect a new set of State officers next fall, and a thorough examination is made into expenditures, we fully expect to see some developments made that will astonish our citizens. The Republicans evidently are afraid of this and are attempting to suppress examination by keeping the present State officers in their places. The better to accomplish this, and keep the facts from the people, they have disbanded their party and come out under a new name—Union men—hoping to inveigle a sufficient number of Democrats to ensure success.

If the Union party is, as pretended, a new party, ignoring all past party divisions, it seems singular that it should nominate all the Republican officers. There is a mystery about this that may well awaken suspicion.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Blenker's Brigade in the Battle of Cross Keys.

It is claimed General Blenker saved General Fremont's corps at the battle of Cross Keys from being outflanked by Jackson. It is charged that since the arrival of General Schurz, intrigues against General Blenker had been set on foot. Blenker and his Generals and officers threaten to resign, if Schurz should be assigned to the best German brigade. It is said that the President expressed a desire that this should be done for Schurz. The order given to General Stahel at the battle of Cross Keys is construed as a slight to Blenker, who was with his second brigade in the rear, and was not informed of the movement. At noon Stahel's brigade had been nearly cut to pieces. Blenker, hearing of the rout, appeared on the field without order from Fremont, who is said to have appeared quite bewildered. He threw forward his third brigade to stop the rebels pursuing Stahel, and placed batteries in position where whole regiments of rebels could be fired on. Towards four o'clock P. M. the enemy was falling back, as Blenker had brought the second brigade in position. It would have been an easy matter to beat Jackson, as his troops were utterly exhausted, had not Fremont peremptorily ordered him to fall back immediately, and leave the battlefield, with our dead and wounded in the possession of the enemy.

Fremont has not even mentioned in his dispatches the name of Blenker, who was in the thickest of the battle, though the latter, by this unauthorized advance, is said to have saved the army. General Blenker threatens to resign if the Government does not do him justice, and his officers threaten to do the same.—*N. Y. Herald.*

History of Mr. Lincoln with Emendations.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday has a resume of some of the acts of the President, from which we extract the following prominent items, over which its editor gloats with great satisfaction:

"He did not veto the District emancipation bill. He did recommend freedom to the border slave States. He did overrule the barbarous order of Gov. Stanley. He has not stood up against the ideas of the age. He signed the bill prohibiting slavery forever in all the Territories. Rebels will be compelled to pay for the luxury of rebelling. Union soldiers cannot now be used to run down fugitives *not* "owing service" to wretches who hate their country. White traitors will not much longer be permitted to hold black loyalists as slaves. And because President Lincoln does not oppose this restoration of the republic to health and reason, he is threatened with the desertion of a snail-paced crew, [the conservative Republicans] who never stood up manfully for any cause, and never will. * * * * And because the President has not kept pace with the associates of this good-for-nothing laggard, he is threatened with the defection of the "conservative element;" as if the hindmost camp followers of a great and victorious army, too lazy to keep up with the conquering columns, should threaten to turn back unless the commander ordered a halt! The attachment of such men is a misfortune while it lasts."

Disposed to aid the *Tribune* in its historical efforts, we suggest that there are some acts of the subject of his sketch which he has omitted, for instance, about a fugitive slave law, Mr. Lincoln in a public speech in August, 1858, said:

"I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, that I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law. Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the existing fugitive slave law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, without lessening its efficiency. And inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to an alteration or modification of that law, I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of slavery."

In relation to the "barbarous order of Governor Stanly," which the *Tribune* praises the President for revoking, Mr. Lincoln, in October, 1854, said, in a public speech in Peoria, in commenting on slavery:

"I trust I understand and truly estimate the right of self-government. My faith in the proposition that each man should do precisely as he pleases with all which is exclusively his own, lies at the foundation of the sense of justice there is in me. I extend the principle to communities of men, as well as to individuals. I so extend it because it is politically wise in saving us from broils about matters which do not concern us. Here, or at Washington, I would not trouble myself with the oyster laws of Virginia, or the cranberry laws of Indiana."

The regulation of schools are purely local and municipal, and in regard to these, Mr. Lincoln, in 1854, would not interfere in either slave or free States. Gov. Stanly so understood him, hence his "barbarous order."

Here is another quotation from the same speech:

He (Judge Douglas) shows us that when it was in contemplation for the colonies to break off from Great Britain and set up a new Government for themselves, several of the States instructed their delegates to go for the measure, provided each State should be allowed to regulate its domestic concerns in its own way. I do not quote; but this in substance. This was right. I see nothing objectionable in it. I also think it probable that it had some reference to the existence of slavery among them. I will not deny that it had."

Now, whatever may have been thought about what should be done with fugitive slaves, there certainly could be no doubt about schools in the South being "domestic concerns."

In regard to the "snail pace" of the conservative Republicans in opposition to the President's views on slavery, we quote the following from a speech delivered by him in 1859, at Columbus:

"The chief and real purpose of the Republican party is eminently conservative. It proposes nothing save and except to restore this Government to its original tone in regard to this element of slavery, and there to maintain it, looking for no other change in reference to it, than that which the original framers of the Government expected and looked forward to."

"I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so."

Again, in a speech in Cincinnati, in the fall of 1859, he said:

"I believe we have no power under the Constitution of the United States, or rather under the form of Government under which we live, to interfere with the institution of slavery, or any other of the institutions of our sister States, be they free or slave States. I declared then [referring to a previous speech] and I re declare, that I have as little inclination to interfere with the institution of slavery, where it now exists, through the instrumentality of the General Government, or any other instrumentality, as I believe we have no power to do so."

In addressing Kentuckians, who about the same time waited on him as a deputation, if we do not mistake, he said, among other things, in regard to slavery:

"We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution, and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you, so far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated) may according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Madison."

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law; because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law."

On a previous occasion he pledged himself to not "war upon this principle." He said:

"Applied to Government, this principle would be that the General Government shall do all those things which pertain to it, and all the local Governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters which exclusively concern them. I understand that this Government of the United States, under which we live, is based upon this principle; and I am misunderstood if it is supposed that I have any war to make upon that principle."

On the 27th of February, 1860 Mr. Lincoln delivered an address on national politics at the Cooper Institute, New York, when he said:

"Republican doctrines and declarations are accompanied with a continual protest against any interference whatever with your slaves, or with you about your slaves."

And further on:

"Mr. Jefferson did not mean to say, nor do I, that the power of emancipation is in the Federal Government. He spoke of Virginia; and as to the power of emancipation, I speak of the slaveholding States only."

And still again:

"But you will break up the Union rather than submit to a denial of your constitutional rights. That has somewhat a reckless sound; but it would be palliated, if not fully justified, were we proposing, by the mere force of numbers, to deprive you of some right plainly written down in the Constitution. But we are proposing no such thing."

Here is another remark:

"Wrong as we think slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation."

In his inaugural address he said:

"If by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution; it certainly would, if such right were a vital one."

And after the war commenced he said:

"It is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the inaugural address."

Again, in his message to Congress on its assembling in July, 1861, are to be found the following words:

"Lest there should be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what will be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the executive deems it proper to say it will be his duty then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he will probably have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold it."

Over and over again has he said that he was opposed to the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, unless it should be done gradually, and with the consent of the owners, and upon an honorable basis, recognizing all the rights of the citizen.

All these facts are true, as well as those stated by the *Tribune* at the opening of these remarks. He has emancipated summarily, and without the consent of owners of the slaves of the District. He has voluntarily introduced the slavery question into Congress. He has proclaimed to the South that they must liberate voluntarily, or it should be done by force in certain events which were certain to happen. This is the construction put upon it by his party supporters. Let the *Tribune* copy the extracts which we have given. Let the entire history go together, and see how it must be viewed by the world. A confiscation bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate, with a strong probability of passing. Should it be vetoed, the "reserved" power of the President will become the topic of the day. It is to be hoped that the Union may be restored without recourse to measures which may render the Union worthless.—*Springfield Repub.*

From the Logan (O.) Gazette.

De United States Hotel.

BY ONE OF DE BOARDAHS.

I's took rooms for de season—I's cuttin' quite a swell—
I's stoppin' at a tavern—de United States Hotel
Ole Uncle Sam's de landlord—we eat and drink our fill—
And de wisdom of the measure is, dar's nuffin for de bill!

Oh, Hi O Dinkum darkey,
De white trash can't afford
To take rooms at de tavern
Whar de cullud gentry board.

De 'possom it was lubly—but we've better grub dan dat;
De hoe-cake it was 'nificent, de raccoon sweet and fat—
But, 'possom, 'coon, and hoe-cake!—I bid you all farewell!
You wouldn't suit de society at Uncle Sam's Hotel.

Oh, Hi O Dinkum darkey,
Oh, don't you hear de bell?
It's ringin' for de boardahs
At Uncle Sam's Hotel.

And don't you know de boardahs?—de accomplished Dinah Crow—
De scrushinatin Pompey and de gallant Mistah Snow—
And all oh de "born equals," no matter whar dey dwell,
Are going to be boardahs at Uncle Sam's Hotel.

Oh, Hi O Dinkum darkey,
O berry sure I am,
De best of all de taverns
Is kept by Uncle Sam.

De scrushinatin Pompey, when he sits down to dine,
Just hear him call de waitah, to fotch along de wine!
And see de little white boys a helpin' Mistah Snow,
And bringin' chicken fixins to de lubly Dinah Crow!

Oh, Hi O Dinkum darkey,
I's cuttin' quite a swell,
I's took rooms at a tavern—
De United States Hotel.

It's a mighty big old tavern, dat United States Hotel!
It has sixty thousand boardahs, and it 'comodates 'em well:
It has room for all of Dixie, an' I 'spect dey'll all be here,
Wiv dar wives and pickininnies, 'fore de endin' ob de year.

Oh, Hi O Dinkum darkey,
We have no bills to pay,
Dey charge 'em to de white trash,
I hear de landlord say.

Oh, take de mattock, white man!—de shubble and de spade—
We boardahs have no work to do, we all hab quit de trade;
But 'fore you pay de boahd bills you'll hab to tug and sweat,
And wish you wasn't white trash a thousand times, I'll bet!

Oh, Hi O Dinkum darkey,
Oh, don't you hear de bell?
It's ringin' for de boardahs
At Uncle Sam's Hotel!

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What should I take for a Cold?

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A Cough is troublesome.
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LEGAL.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, October Term, A. D. 1862.—Josiah Chambers, Levi C. Stevens, Francis Wymand, Theodore Shotwell, and John Niswanger vs. J. J. Stevenson.

Be it known, That on this 14th day of June, in the year 1862, the above named plaintiffs, by their attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas their complaint of underpleader against said defendant in the above entitled cause together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, J. J. Stevenson, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Said defendant is therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next Term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis on the first Monday in October next, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk.
By W. C. SMOCK, Deputy Clerk.

William Henderson and Newcomb & Tarkington, Attorney for Plaintiffs. je23-w3w

LICENSE.

Notice of Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, Indiana, at their next term, 1862, for a license to