WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - APRIL 29.

DEMOCRATIC STATE

Mass Meeting

AT INDIANAPOLIS,

Wednesday, 20th May, 1863.

The Democratic State Central Committe of Indiana in response to numerous suggestions made to its members by citizens of the various counties, do most respectfully and cordially invite their political friends—and all others who sympathize in their views for the preservation of our Government—to assemble in Mass Convention at INDIANAPOLIS, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., there to consider the questions which now agitate the public mind, and to take such counsel together as will most certainly secure the blessings of liberty, peace and unity to our distracted country.

Arrangements have been made with the following roads running into Indianapolis, for half-fare tickets,—the particulars of which will be hereafter announced:

Cincinnati, Madison, Jeffersonville, Bellefontaine, Terre Haute, Peru and Central.

The New Albany and Salem, and Evansville and Crawfordsville, have also agreed to a similar arrangement.

The following speakers, in addition to those of our own State, have been invited to address the Convention:

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and Hon. JAMES BROOKS of New York;

Col. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR of Connecticut,

Hon. JAMES W. WALL of New Jersey,

Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW of Pennsylvania;

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, Hon. JAMES C. ROBINSON, Hon. JAMES C. ALLEN, Hon. O. H. BROWNING and R. T. MERRICK, Esq., of Illinois; and

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Hon S. S. COX and Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.

The Committee hope that every citizen who can, will attend the Convention and make it a demonstration worthy the occasion which demands it. Come by railroads, come in wagons, come on horseback, come on foot, and manifest your determination to maintain law, order, peace, the liberty and rights of the citizen; and restore the authority of the Constitution over an united country.

GEORGE MCOUAT,
Chairman of Central Committee.

Address of the Democratic Members

OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

Setting forth the History of the late Session, and the Reasons why morehad not been accomplished during its Constitutional Term.

This document makes a pamphlet of 16 pages, and will be furnished in any quantity.

PRICE $1 50 PER 100.

All orders should direct the speeches to be sent by express, as the postage is one cent for each copy, and must be prepaid. Address,

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
Indianapolis.

THE LIBERTY OF THE CITIZEN.

THE SPEECH OF

Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 18, 1863, on the "Act to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof," is now printed in pamphlet form, and can be obtained at this office. This is the great effort of Mr. Voorhees to protect the liberty of the citizen from the despotism of the President and his minions, and should be in the hands of every voter in Indiana. It makes a pamphlet of 16 pages.

Price $1 50 per 100.

All orders should direct the speeches to be sent by express, as the postage will be one cent a copy, and must be prepaid.

Address ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
Indianapolis.

The Conscription Act.

SPEECH OF

Hon. D. W. Voorhees,

ON THE

CONSCRIPTION BILL,

In the House of Representatives,
February 25, 1863.

This is one of the finest speeches of Mr. Voorhees, on a question now occupying a large share of public attention, and every voter in Indiana should have a copy. Democrats should raise clubs to distribute this largely in every School District in the State. It makes a pamphlet of eight pages.

Price $1 00 per 100.

All orders should direct the speeches to be sent by express, as the postage is one cent for each copy, and must be prepaid. Address

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
Indianapolis.

General Order No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
Department of the Ohio,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 25, 1863.

In assuming command of the District of Indiana, the General commanding deems it advisable and proper to issue the following order, to the end that all may be advised of the principles which will govern his action:

I. He has no proclamations to issue nor policy to adopt. That has already been done, and in his judgment well done, by the Commanding General of this Department. He has no partisan feelings or interests he intends to advance, but desires to confer, freely and fully, with the prominent men of all political parties, and invokes their hearty co-operation in all measures calculated to restore harmony and good feeling in the State. He neither claims any right to interfere with civil matters in the State, nor has any desire to do so.

II. The Commanding General is charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of General Order No. 38, recently issued by Major General Burnside. He purposes doing so. Unmistakable evidence has reached him that the provisions of this Order have been, and are being, violated in various parts of the State. This is unfortunately done, in many instances, by well meaning men, who are led astray by newspapers and public speakers. These latter will therefore be held to the most rigid accountability. There is no use in trying to dry the stream while its fountains are allowed to flow. All newspapers and public speakers that counsel or encourage resistance to the Conscription Act, *or any other law of Congress passed as a war measure*, or that endeavor to bring the *war policy* of the Government into disrepute, will be considered as having violated the Order above alluded to, and treated accordingly. The country will have to be saved or lost during the time that this Administration remains in power, and therefore he who is factiously and actively *opposed to the war policy of the Administration*, is as much opposed to his Government.

III. The Commanding General indulges the hope that all citizens of the State will see the propriety and necessity of the observance of this Order, and as they regard the true interest and welfare of the State and Nation, give him no occasion to take action on account of its violation.

By command of Brig. Gen'l HASCALL.

ED. R. Kerstetter, Cap't & A. A. G.

USURY.—The Warren Circuit Court has made an important decision on the subject of usury The Court decided that usury can be set off against a demand, whether the usury grew out of the transaction sued on or other prior transtions. This decision will authorize any person to receive back all money he has paid over six per cent, not biased by the statute of limitations, which is six years. Chase, Wilstach and Gregory, Attorneys for the plaintiff. Mace, Brown and Perk, Attorneys for the defendants. —[Lafayette Journal.

"Armed Treason in Indiana."

The telegraphic dispatches to the Associated Press from this city in reference to the Brown county troubles, are headed "armed treason in Indiana." The tenor and spirit of these reports are to create the impression upon the country that there is imminent danger of armed rebellion in Indiana against the authorities of the Federal and State Governments. What good motive can there be for these exaggerated and untruthful statements in reference to some local troubles arising from personal difficulties and collisions, and which may, in fact, have happened under other circumstances and at different times? We publish, this morning, several statements from respectable persons, members of adverse political parties, who bear common testimony that the unfortunate affair which resulted in the death of Sergeant DANIELS, was unpremeditated, and that there has been no public gathering of armed forces in that county to offer any resistance to civil, or military authorities, but that a force was called out by a civil officer to preserve the peace and to enforce the law. All the laws of the country can be enforced in Brown county, by the civil authorities, without a shadow of opposition.

The Democracy of Brown county are largely in the ascendant, and no people are more patriotic and faithful to the Government. For the Mexican war Brown county raised more troops in proportion to its population than any other in the State, and for the present war it has raised her full quota of troops. Why then should the people of Brown county and the people of Indiana be insulted by telegraphic reports directly charging that they are unfaithful to the Government? We cannot imagine any good reason. There is a class of people, intensely radical Republicans, who seem desirous of precipitating upon the North civil war, or to create the impression that such a result is to be apprehended, apparently for the purpose of forcing upon the country a despotic military rule. So far as the conservative citizens of Indiana are concerned there will be no resistance, armed or otherwise, to the lawful authority of the Government. If there should be any such demonstration it will come from those who profess to be the peculiar friends and supporters of the Administration. There may be some danger from that source, but there is none from any other.

We understand that General BURNSIDE, when here the other day, stated to the effect that he saw no evidence of any purpose in Indiana to oppose the Government in the rightful exercise of its power—to resist law. The outbreaks which have occurred he regarded as arising from personal difficulties, liable to occur at any time, and not as growing out of hostility to the Government. He could not see any necessity for military rule, and that there was no doubt but the civil authority was ample to preserve public order and to see that the laws be faithfully executed. This is a sensible view of the matter, and if the military commandants would be governed by it in the administration of their duties, the apprehension in the public mind that there is an intention to invade personal rights would be quieted. All the people ask is, that their Constitutional rights shall be respected and maintained.

The Difficulties in Brown County.

We call attention to the subjoined card of WILLIAM GOULD, a Republican, upon whose premises the difficulty occurred between LEWIS PROSSER and Sergeant DANIELS. It presents an entirely different phase in regard to that unfortunate occurrence from what was first reported and the representations which appeared in the Republican journals.

Mr. GOULD states in his card, and it is dated on the 23d inst., that the only armed force that has been called out in that county was by the officer who held the writ for PROSSER, and "that was to protect every citizen without respect to party." This statement is confirmed by eight responsible citizens of Brown county, of both political parties, and in addition that the force alluded to "was disbanded as soon as the excitement allayed." They also state that the only object of the force was to keep the peace and they "pledge themselves to use every exertion to prevent disturbance of public meetings or other violations of the law, and to bring to punishment every offender." How different are the facts in reference to the difficulties in Brown county from the exaggerated and ridiculous reports put in circulation by partisans for party effect. The citizens of Brown county are as faithful to the Government as any portion of the people of Indiana. Speaking for the people of their county, eight respectable and responsible citizens say that "it is the universal desire that the law shall be respected and that no person's rights shall be invaded." In this way the peace of every community can be best preserved. It now remains to be seen whether the Republican papers which have spread wide-cast unjust reports in regard to the citizens of Brown county will correct them upon the testimony of their party friends:

NASHVILLE, IND., April 23, 1863

The undersigned was an eye-witness of the unfortunate occurrence of the 18th inst., resulting in the death of Sergeant Daniels and the wounding of Lewis Prosser. It happened at the premises occupied by the undersigned. It was not preconcerted, but the result of a sudden heat. Mr Prosser did not disturb the meeting until the fight commenced, not until his gun was wrested from him by the Sergeant, and had up to that time behaved very quietly. There is no occasion for any wide spread excitement; nor is there any fear whatever that any Union man will be molested. The officer who had a writ for Prosser called out a force to preserve the peace, and that was all the armed force that has been called out, and that was to protect every citizen without respect to party. The excitement does not now exist in the county, and no danger of violence need be apprehended.

I am a Republican, and write this to correct the many gross rumors now in circulation outside the county. WILLIAM GOULD.

P. S. Journal please copy.

The undersigned, citizens of Brown county, hereby state that no armed force has been called out in this county since the occurrence of the 18th inst., alluded to in the foregoing certificate of Mr. Gould, except the officer's posse to keep the peace, and that was disbanded as soon as the excitement allayed. It is the universal desire here that the law shall be respected, and that no person's rights shall be invaded. We advise all parties to moderation and obedience to law, and then no outbreak need be apprehended. We pledge ourselves to make every exertion to prevent disturbances of public meetings or other violations of the law, and to bring to punishment every offender, and if a mob shall assail any one, we are assured that the power of the county, as on the occasion alluded to, shall be invoked, and that the peace of the community shall be preserved.

N. J. LARKIN, P. M., Nashville,
SAMUEL G. PETTIGREW, Deputy S. B. C.,
JOHN S. ARWINE, M. D.,
JAMES S. HESTER,
C. C. HANNA,
E. H. COX,
JOHN C. HESTER, Deputy Clerk,
EUGENE CULLEY, Auditor.

☞ The procession of wood wagons that passed through the city on Saturday, bringing wood for the relief of the families of soldiers, was not near as large as the one some weeks ago. Some thirty five or forty wagons, averaging about three quarters of a cord each, composed the lot. They were escorted by a company of military and a band of music from the State House to the Court House square, where the wood was deposited, to be disposed of by the committee.

☞ The farmers in this vicinity report the ground in fine condition for corn planting. The peach crop promises to be very abundant unless late frosts should yet kill the fruit. The wheat, which in the winter did not look favorable, now looks fine, and their will be no end to the grass.

From the Mississippi Squadron.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
April 25, 1863.

EDITOR STATE SENTINEL: One would think, if he believed the Devil and his imps who whisper these things, that the Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Indianapolis State Sentinel, were applying for admission to the High Court of Fiends. Indeed, the courtiers of Pluto's domain, must not so dispose of your papers.

When I was a boy, I imbibed my political stimulants from Joseph A Wright. Now, he has has spread into a great light for the party who then would have snuffed him out.

I often compare Jo. Wright now and Jo. Wright then—Wright at college with Wright of the Abolition party. In those days, Jo. was very sparing in his sales of ginger bread for his college confreres at Bloomington. He would eat off the end of his cakes, thinking the customers would not miss the nibbles. Now, he is quite lavish with the gingerbread of demagoguery, of which he desires the largest portion swallowed.

When Jo. Wright was a great man, General Gorman was a *striker*. The party that made one, made the other. Gorman, to day, is a most miserable being. He has no friends in either of the political parties—and now King Cotton has him in a scrape, from which he cannot as yet pick out. He is not allowed the privilege of a resignation—General Curtis, and others, go as seemeth best.

My elucidations are—there be some honest rogues in the world, but a great many more roguish honest men.

The news from Charleston has had a depressing effect upon the army of the Southwest. A reaction will probably take place when they learn that on the night of the 15th inst., Admiral Porter and his whole iron clad fleet, except the Chillicothe, ran the blockade of Vicksburg. The Chillicothe has to be sent to St. Louis, or Cairo, for repairs—she was damaged at Fort Pemberton—she is another proof that you can shoot a candle through a resisting body, easier than you can a cake of tallow.

No guns were ever better handled than the Chillicothe's eleven inch Dahlgren, yet the Rebel rifle ones did her immense damage. Big guns are very slightly more effective than smaller ones. We have tried both kinds of guns at Vicksburg and elsewhere. We have only partially succeeded. Why not try Jo. Wright's hydraulic ram, which you know has wonderful qualities. [See report of agricultural speech.]

With Governor Wright's ram and the total suppression of whisky, the morale of the army would improve at once.

General Grant is making postmasters out of all those Chaplains who are not making money on their correspondence to Abolition newspapers, or sub-agencies for the Adams' Express Company. The occupation for Chaplains is the removal of one draw back—whisky must be outflanked, before the grand army of the Southwest succeeds effectively. W. C. F.

April 22, 1863.

Besides the running of the batteries at Vicksburg by Porter's fleet, the indefatigable Grant has also occupied Carthage in Louisiana, below Vicksburg; and now I feel confident that Port Hudson will be the first to surrender—after this, Vicksburg. All this, without the help of Admiral Dupont's Monitors; but, should these come, it would only render the matter self-evident, whilst it would increase the naval strength on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

Our disastrous reconnoisance before Charleston has set the croakers to work. We shall hear fearful forebodings of British intervention—especially since the Peterhoff affair.

About noon, two years ago, it was my luck to be steaming up the Mississippi River from Memphis to Cairo. All was the preparation of war. Commerce glided away from the God Mars. The pruning hook joined with the rampart.

Twenty months passed away. The distance from Cairo to Memphis presented one vast scene of desolation. Truly, there was a sad picture.

Now, a change. Steamers are again plowing the waters, woodyards present their jutting ends, planters are sowing to reap a harvest, waste gives way to prosperity. W. C. F.

TALLAHATCHIE RIVER, MISS.,
April 24, 1863.

EDITOR STATE SENTINEL: I cannot give you a complete history of the namesake of a place which stands out so conspicuously upon the pages of history, and which once rested on solid foundations.

However, we know that ancient Cairo was in Egypt, and that modern Cairo was in what is called the Egypt of the great Sucker State of Illinois, now a province or satrapy of the kingdom of Abe I, the Railsplitter, as some Butternut would say.

Many years ago, an English joint stock company of which the Rothschilds were members, bought up the site of this Cairo, on which the surveyors laid off an extensive plat, containing many hotels, banks, churches, and other "institutions" also found in a modern railroad town plot. Local history does not inform us whether a topographical map presented the darkest features of the site upon which a splendid architectural foundation was to be raised that should rival ancient Cairo. Indeed, it is not probable that the criers of town lots would have been artistical, or eloquent on the picture of a bottom which was needed for all this—it would have been expensive—and the visions of engineers, at slight cost, would obviate all objections.

"Old Massassip" became enraged at this foreign intervention. He wiped the whole concern out, if we except an old hotel and a few shanties which were the rendezvous of all that was virtuous, vicious, mean, and refined and squalid—all that was left of Cairo.

Thus the town remained until the Illinois Central Railroad was projected and begun. It was then resurrected. It rapidly grew into importance—nothing retarded it, but the rival City of the Mound.

Cairo now contains about eight thousand people. From the river it presents a fine view. Its levee is exciting and lively. But back of the levee, description beggars; it has no parallel in the world; it has not its counterpart on this continent, sure. All that is needed to render it the most outre place in creation, would be some John Chinamen.

The levee is a kind of boulevard for Cairo, at least in the modern signification of the term. Afternoons and evenings, it is filled (to use the Eastern phraseology) with the houri and peri of the city and neighboring towns and those from far distant countries, loafing army officers and other vagabonds, and salmagundi strollers.

Yesterday, the Federal gunboat Choctaw sailed for the fleet of Admiral Porter. She is a magnificent iron-clad carrying an armament that ought to do heavy work.

It is supposed that the Choctaw will not be of much use to Admiral Porter. Vicksburg is on the eve of evacuation.

The idea of Dupont's fleet arriving to help Porter and Farragut, is simply absurd, but such has been the on dit. If the Monitors can run the bayous, let them come on.

Down here, we think that the Monitors were not tested before Charleston. At Fort Pemberton, the Rebels threw the same projectiles at the Chillicothe and Baron DeKalb, that they did at the Monitors, and at a like distance. The Chillicothe had three inch iron plating with nine-inch pine board for backing. The Monitors had nine and and eleven inches of iron plating with oak backing. The Chillicothe remained in action longer than the Monitors. The Monitors had full crews, whilst the Chillicothe and DeKalb had but half-crews. The Chillicothe had four killed and eighteen wounded; the KeKalb three killed and two wounded. The nine Monitors did not have more than eight wounded. The Chillicothe and DeKalb had torpedoes and rafts before them—Fort Pemberton and a wily enemy behind them. The Monitors had only torpedoes and stone forts in front of them. Fort Pemberton is an earth work, but practically it will resist the impact of a projectile better than stone. The Chillicothe, in fifteen minutes, fired seven times—eleven-inch Dalhgren guns. Some of the Monitors did not fire more than one time in fifteen minutes.

W. C. F.

☞ A correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes:

They say that Howell Cobb, who is a rigid blue Presbyterian, of the strictest sort, met our men in one of the exchanges of prisoners lately, under a flag of truce. Some of our officers took the opportunity, as is usual, to have a little friendly conversation with Mr. Cobb, and in the course of his remarks he is said to have made this statement:

"Only two things stand in the way of an amicable settlement of this whole difficulty;" and then, as they listened eagerly for terms of accommodation—"only two things, the landing of the pilgrims, and original sin."

☞ The entire Democratic ticket was elected on the 20th ult. in Quincy, Illinois, by over 600 majority—being a Democratic gain of 400. The indications and the results are everywhere encouraging.

From Washington.

HOW HOOKER'S PLANS WERE DIVULGED TO THE ENEMY—STRATEGIC MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—PROXIMITY OF THE ENEMY TO WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT IMPORTUNED TO REMOVE ADMIRAL DUPONT—HOW CHARLESTON MAY BE TAKEN, &c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

It is probable that the publicity which has been given by some of the newspapers here and in New York to the movements of Hooker's army, will have the effect of defeating whatever object that officer had in view, even if the enemy had not penetrated his designs before. As early as last Saturday, the newspapers alluded to contained the statement that Hooker's army was on the road to Richmond, by way of Culpepper, and that they had got as far as Gordonsville, of which place they had taken possession. Now, so far as referred to Gordonsville, there was not one word of truth in the statement. As everything that is telegraphed from here to New York, however, is known to have passed under the supervision of the Secretary of War, and to be approved and authorized by him, the statement, when it appeared in the New York paper, was regarded by many persons as authentic. The deception was immediately exposed, but the mischief was done. The information was speedily carried by the underground mail to the enemy's lines, and they were thus semi officially informed of what they had already conjectured, namely: that Hooker's army was marching on Richmond by the route immortalized by the shameful campaign of Pope. The heavy rain of Sunday night and Monday followed; the roads which before the 17th inst. had been comparatively good, have now been changed into impassable bogs, and Hooker finds his whole army floundering in quagmires and stuck in the mud, with the pleasant reflection that the secret of the whole campaign has been divulged to his alert and vigilant foe, who will not fail to take advantage of the fact. As, owing to this lamentable indiscretion of Hooker's friends, further concealment is useless, as Hooker already finds himself confronted with a force of 30,000 of the enemy, I may state at once that the Army of the Potomac, or rather the shattered and depleted remains of that army, deprived of its best Generals, and with its gaps filled up with new regiments, is still on the safe side of the Rappahannock, but nearly as far up that stream as Warrenton. As the whole campaign has been unmasked by the special organs of the Administration, as the enemy has been forewarned by them that it is Hooker's purpose to march on Gordonsville—I will state that the enemy has been making such demonstrations on the west bank of the river that Hooker has not deemed it prudent to cross, and has not crossed. The distance between his army and Gordonsville, at the present time, is fully forty miles; and not the Rappahannock, but the Rapidan river also, lies between him and that place.

In the meantime, all the movements of the enemy on the Rappahannock, are purely strategic. All the accounts you see of "fights at Kelly's Ford," "Fights at the United States Ford," "attempts of the Rebels to cross the Rappahannock," are only feints on the part of Gen. Lee to amuse Hooker and distract his attention, while Lee is carrying out some design of his own. The Confederates have no intention of crossing the Rappahannock now, or *there*. When they cross, it will be when Hooker's army is farther away from Washington than it is now, and at fords that are not guarded, of which they will find plenty when the time comes, as they did last August when Pope was telegraphing to Stanton that "he was holding the fords."

The Confederates still have a stray force between Hooker's army and the capital. A strong detachment of General Stuart's cavalry are now at Dranesville, only twenty miles west of this city—indeed, has been there for some days past. The official organ of the Administration says, "it is believed by the Government that our cavalry will succeed in capturing them." That is food for gudgeons. In the same way, and by the same organ, we were informed, "it is believed by the Government that Gen. Banks will capture Port Hudson;" "it is believed by the Government that Charleston will be captured," &c., *ad nauseam*. Yet Port Hudson, Vicksburg and Charleston yet remain undisturbed; and so does the Rebel cavalry near Washington.

Perhaps it will not surprise you to learn that there are persons now here who are making great efforts to have Admiral Dupont removed from his command, and even dismissed in disgrace from the navy. They are the same kind of men who hounded Gen. McClellan, Gen. Porter, Gen. Franklin, and Gen. Buel. They boast that they have already obtained the President's promise that Admiral Dupont shall be removed at least, as soon as he can find a successor. Thus all good men in the army and navy are stricken down. There is no better or abler officer in the navy than Admiral Dupont. But the attack on Charleston has demonstrated that that city is impregnable to any naval force, however large. There is one way, and only one, in which Charleston can be taken. It can be taken by a land force of 200,000 well disciplined troops, well supplied with mortars and siege guns. The reason why all our military operations between Charleston and Savannah, during more than twelve months, have amounted to nothing, is, that no army can operate south of the railroad between those two cities. The railroad itself is built on a trestlework for more than half its length, and all the land between it and the sea is swampy and boggy. The army that takes Charleston must land at Bull's Bay, twenty miles to the eastward, and must march around the city on the arc of a circle till a point is reached on the Savannah railroad, twelve miles west of Charleston. This done, and this line held by 100,000 troops, Charleston is cut off at once from Richmond and from the West. Let the troops then be drawn in, and a second line of investment be formed, eight miles from Charleston. The place must then be reduced by regular siege approaches. Charleston is defended on the land side by forts; but they are no stronger than the works at York town. The siege might require a month—perhaps more. But, attacked in this way, parallel after parallel dug, till our mortars and siege guns were ready to open, Charleston would eventually fall. The city once in our possession, Fort Sumpter and the other forts in the harbor would soon be starved into surrender. In this way, and in this way alone, can Charleston ever be taken.

X

TELEGRAPHIC.

Sunday Night Dispatches

FORT MONROE, April 25.—Southern papers say it is reported from Havana that Admiral Wilkes has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer.

Admiral Milne has also ordered the arrest of Wilkes for being, with the Vanderbilt crew, engaged in the Peterhoff affair.

It is believed that the Yankees are advancing from Corinth upon Holly Springs.

Joseph G. Gibbs of Columbia, S. C., has arrived from abroad He brings with him machinery for making cotton cards, and for other purposes.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Fulton from New Orleans via Key West the 19th, arrived here

The Era of the 19th has an account of the late military movements on the night of the 17th.

General Banks had reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermillion Bayou, where the Rebels had posted batteries and infantry and were driven back, with considerable loss on both sides.

A letter in the Era, dated from the field above New Iberia, April 17, says that Col. Kimball with the 53d Massachusetts regiment, had entered the Rebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th. He planted our flag on the parapet.

General Weitzel's division followed, and then the whole line.

The Rebels left their dead unburied. There was evidence of bloody work in their ranks.

This affair puts us in possession of large supplies of ammunition and some Enfield rifles and other arms.

Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously. It reached Franklin on the 15th inst.

Prior to Thursday night, some thousand prisoners had been brought into Franklin. Whole companies of Rebels were captured at the same time.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—The St. James Episcopal Church took fire during the morning service to day, from a defective flue and was nearly destroyed. The congregation got out safely.

CAIRO, April 26.—The steamer Hyatt arrived this evening, having left Cape Girardeau at 3 o'clock P. M., reports that a collision between the Federals and the enemy occurred at about 11 o'clock this morning. The fighting continued two hours, the enemy being repulsed. No particulars.

A strong force of Federal cavalry and artillery occupied Fredericktown last night. Nearly all the Rebel prisoners confined there have been removed to Alton, and all Government property placed under guard.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 25.

Flour, 10c higher; superfine, $5 60@5 65, and holders asking further advance.

Wheat unchanged and in fair demand at $1 25@1 27 for red, and $1 35@1 40 for white. Corn, steady at 60@61c. Rye, declined to 78c. Oats, 69c in bulk.

Whisky, declined to 42c.

No change in Provisions. Country bulk meat sold at 3⅞c for shoulders, packed, and 5c for sides; heavy sides were offered at 5c, loose.

Lard is freely called for at 9½c.

Gold is higher, at 150. Silver, 135. Money is abundant at 6@8 per cent. Exchange is steady.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Flour is scarcely so active; prices are without decided change.

Whisky opened dull, but closed firm and more active at 43@43½c.

Sugar is steady with a fair demand. Molasses, quiet and steady.

Pork is less active and scarcely so firm.

Lard is scarcely so firm, with less doing at 9½@10½c.

Money is easy—large supply of capital seeking investment. Sterling exchange is firmer, and more doing at 166@167 for first class bills. Gold is firmer; opening at 151⅝, advancing to 154½, and closing irregular at 153¼@153⅔. The total exports of specie, to-day, are $585,943.

WOOD WANTED.—Forty cords of good wood is wanted, to be delivered through the summer. Apply at this office. apr24 d6&w1t.

☞ Old silver and gold wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.

MOSES, Spectacle Maker,
15 d&wtf. No. 50 East Washington street.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Lyon's Katharion.

This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles annually. It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Katharion is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Katharion has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Katharion. It is finely perfumed, cheap and valuable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

jan17-d&w1taw6m

HATS AND CAPS.

ISAAC DAVIS,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS

SPRING STOCK

OF GOODS, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER in the East, which he will sell as low as the lowest. All the LATEST STYLES kept at No. 15 Pennsylvania street, four doors south of the Post Office,

Indianapolis, Ind.

apr15-d&w3m

Sale of Sinking Fund Lands.

THE FOLLOWING PIECES, PARCELS OR LOTS OF land, heretofore bid in for the State of Indiana, under mortgages to the Sinking Fund, will be offered for sale to the *highest bidder*, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May next, at the Court House door, in the city of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, *on a credit of five years*, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable annually in advance, or for cash.

A certificate will be given to the purchaser, pledging a deed or patent from the State, upon final payment of the purchase money and interest, but which shall be forfeited to the State, with all payments made thereon, for any default of payment of interest or principal, according to the terms of sale, and the State will be entitled to re-sell at any time. Bond will also be required for the payment of the purchase money, and that the purchaser will not commit or suffer waste of the premises, and, if deemed proper, other security will be required.

In cases where the lands or lots cannot be sold for the amount chargeable upon them, such lands or lots will be struck off for such sums as the Board may consider fair prices.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE SINKING FUND,
Indianapolis, April 21, 1863.

W. H. TALBOTT, Pres'.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Lots 23, 25, 27 and 28, in Rockhill's addition to Fort Wayne. Mortgaged by Francis H. Wolke.

The east 40 feet of lot No. 37, on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne. Mortgaged by Edward F. Colerick and wife.

BROWN COUNTY.

Southeast quarter of n e qr sec 11, t 10, n r 3. Also, n w qr of s e q r sec 11 t 10 n r 3 e. Mortgaged by Charles McCarty and wife.

The s w qr n w qr sec 10, t 10 n r 2 e, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by George Tutrow and wife.

BLACKFORD COUNTY.

The n e qr of s w qr sec 34 t 23 n r 10 e, containing forty acres, more or less. Mortgaged by John Kirkpatrick and wife.

CASS COUNTY.

All that part of lot No. 50, in the town of Logansport, designated on the original plat of said town, recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, commencing on the north and south line of said lot, on Bridge street, of said town, at a point 24 ft southward from the northeast corner of said lot, thence running south 13 deg east along Bridge street 19 ft and 6 in; thence south 77 deg west, 60 ft; thence north 13 deg west, 19 ft 6 in; thence north 77 deg east 60 ft, to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by George P. Clem, Jane H. Clem, D. B. Coulson and Eliza K. Coulson.

Part of lot No. 31, as numbered on the original town plat of the town of Logansport, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cass county, beginning 17½ ft from the north west corner of said lot No. 31, thence east along Market Square 17½ ft, thence south 148½ ft, thence west 17½ ft, thence north to the place of beginning, and parallel with the alley, 148½ ft. Mortgaged by Peter Anderson and wife.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The w hf, s w qr sec 27 t 2 s r 2 e. Mortgaged by J. N. Phelps.

CLINTON COUNTY.

The s e qr of s e qr sec 16 t 21 n r 1 e, containing forty acres, more or less. Also, the s w qr of n e qr sec 13 t 21, n r 1 e, containing forty acres, more or less. Mortgaged by Thomas Snodgrass.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

Part of s w qr of sec 25 t 5 r 2 w, beginning in the centre of Moreshill and Aurora turnpike road, at the northeast corner of the acre sold by William Bainum to William McBride; thence running southerly with the east line of said acre to the section line, thence east with the said line to the centre of said Morehill and Aurora turnpike; thence west with said turnpike to the place of beginning—supposed to contain fourteen acres; it being the land belonging to Mary Jane Watkins, by descent from her father, William Bainum. Mortgaged by Joseph H. Watkin and Mary Jane, his wife.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

The n e qr of sec 11, t 18, n of r 7 w, containg one hundred and sixty acres, more or less. Mortgaged by Joseph A. Wright.

GREENE COUNTY.

South hf s e qr sec 13 t 8, n r 7 w, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by James W. Haney and wife.

GIBSON COUNTY.

West hf n e qr, sec 3 t 2 s r 9 w; also, n e qr of n e qr sec 25 t 1 s r 12 w; also, s e qr sec 12 t 2 s r 13 w. Mortgaged by James H. Noble and wife.

The n e qr of n w qr, sec 31 t 2, s r 8 w, containing forty acres; and n w qr of n e qr, sec 31 t 2 s r 8 w, containing forty acres; also, n w qr of n w qr, sec 32 t 3 s r 9 w, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Samuel McCollough Jr. and wife.

GRANT COUNTY.

The undivided half of the south half of lot No. 4, in Branson's addition to the town of Marion. Mortgaged by Earnest Guenin.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

The e hf of s e qr, sec 19 t 15 r 7 e, 80 acres. Mortgaged by Thomas D. Walpole and wife.

JAY COUNTY.

The s hf of s e qr, sec 29 t 24 n r 12 e, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less. Mortgaged by Peter Ewing and wife.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Fraction of lot No. 93, in the original plat of the town of Madison, commencing at the southeast corner of said lot, thence west with the north line of Second street 20 ft, thence north, parallel with the east line of said lot, to an alley running parallel with Second street, thence with the south line of said alley east 20 feet, to the northeast corner of said lot, thence south with an alley to the north line of Second street to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Paul Hendricks.

A piece or parcel of land, in the west part of the city of Madison, fronting on the south side of Main Cross St., commencing 370½ feet from the southwest corner of Depot and Main Cross streets in said city, and running thence west, 60 feet with the south line of Main Cross St., thence south at right angles to the township line, thence e on the township line 65 feet; thence north at right angles to said township line to the place of beginning; also, a parcel of ground fronting on the south side of Main Cross street, in said city, described as follows: Beginning on the south line of said street, 120 feet from the northwest corner of the above described parcel of ground, thence west with the south line of said street 263 feet, thence south with the east line of the M. & I. R. R. 230 feet to the township line, thence east on the township line 200 ft, thence at right angles to the township line, to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Thomas E. Burke and wife.

The undivided half of a lot of ground in the city of Madison, being a fraction of the s e qr of sec 34, t 4 n r 10 e, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the west edge of Cemetry street where the centre of Crooked creek now made straight, touches the same; thence south with Cemetry street 70 feet, to David Sheet's line, thence west, parallel with the land lines along the north line of a ten-acre tract of land, in a square, out of the southeast corner of said quarter section, sold by Philoman Vawter to John Vawter, on the 7th day of March, 1816, recorded in Deed Book A, page 43; four hundred and thirty feet to the northwest corner of said ten-acre tract, thence north, parallel with the land lines, 360 feet to the centre of Crooked Creek, thence through the centre of Crooked Creek, straight, 485 feet, to the place of beginning; also, a fraction out of the same quarter section of land beginning at the said northwest corner of said ten-acre tract, thence south with the west line thereof 210 feet to Presbyterian avenue, thence east with said avenue 220 feet, to Sitlers line, thence north with Sitlers line, 218 feet, to the north line of said ten-acre tract, thence west with said line to the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Milton Stapp and wife.

The east half of Block No. 1, on the Ohio River, in Hendrick's and Grove's plat and addition to the city of Madison, as recorded in Deed Book P, page 505, on the 27th day of February, 1839, being 82 feet on Ohio street, running back to the river. Mortgaged by William B. Stapp.

A fractional part of lots No. 159 and 160, in the w addition to the city of Madison, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on Broadway, 42 feet north of Second street, running thence with Broadway north 42 feet, thence at right angles to Broadway, to the west line of lot 159 to English's line, 42 feet, thence east at right angles to Broadway, the place of beginning. Mortgaged by Howard Stapp.

Lot No. 12, in Block B, in Hendrick's, Serring and Leonard's addition to the city of Madison, the n e qr of Block "A," in the same addition; the s e qr of Block F, in the same addition; the n e qr of Block W, in the same addition. Said n e qr of Block A lies north of the Michigan road; the se qr of Block F fronts 95 feet on Vine St.; the n e qr of Block W fronts 134 feet on Mill St. Mortgaged by Thomas J. Godman Jr. and wife.

The following piece, lot, tract or parcel of land, lying in Saluda township, being part of the land devised by Samuel McKinley, deceased, to his son Robert, and by him conveyed to J. F. D. Lanier, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Big Saluda Creek, thence up said creek with its meanders, about 342 poles to a small hollow, thence s two and a-half poles to a stake; witness a dogwood five inches in diameter; north 62¾ deg. west 10½ links; also white walnut witness 4 inches in diameter: south 86½ deg, east 22 links; thence north 22 deg. west to our west line; thence south with said line 46½ poles to the southwest corner of our land, to Hays' Corner; thence east on said south line to the old Bethlehem road; thence with said road to Little Saluda Creek; thence with the meanders of said creek to its mouth, at the Ohio river; thence with the meanders of the Ohio river to