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To the People of Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 25th.

I propose that the people of Indiana shall purchase a tract of land, say one hundred acres, in the neighborhood of Indianapolis, to be converted into a Cemetery, for the burial of Indiana officers and soldiers; that upon this ground a Monument shall be erected upon which shall be inscribed the names of the battles in which Indiana troops have been engaged; that the ground shall be appropriately laid off into lots, with paths and carriage ways, and adorned according to the design, and under the direction of a competent person or board; that a lot shall be designated and set apart for each Indiana regiment and battery, upon which doubtless the regiments and batteries will erect monuments or memorials, according to designs and bearing inscriptions to be determined on and furnished by themselves; that all Indiana officers and soldiers, whenever and wherever they die, whether during the war or after peace shall have been restored, shall be entitled to be buried in this cemetery. And to this end I propose that subscription books be opened in every county in the State, and invite all persons who are grateful to our soldiers and revere their memories, to subscribe at least one dollar. A meeting will be called to select persons to open subscription books and prepare articles for a legal association, which all persons friendly to the enterprise are invited to attend.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

The Interest Question.

The Journal, or His Excellency, seems to be very averse to submitting the question as to the right of the State officers to pay the interest upon the State's debt without legislative appropriation, to the decision of the Courts. The Governor thinks that the laws authorize them to do so. They think otherwise. Who then is to decide the issue between them? What are the Courts for, unless to determine controverted questions? We venture the statement that no man knows what the opinion of the Supreme Court Judges may be upon the question. We are willing to trust their intelligence and integrity to decide the question. There is one thing certain. The Constitution and laws of the State clearly prohibit the State officers from disbursing money from the Treasury, unless in pursuance of appropriations made by law. And they have just as much regard for the honor of the State as the Governor. They have no right to assume any responsibility in the matter, and the object of the legislation of 1859 and 1861 was to place such guards around the public treasury as to prevent them from doing as their predecessors had done in that regard. This the Governor well understands, and it should be his purpose to relieve them from any such embarrassment.

The Governor has a remedy for the difficulty at his control. His own political friends are at fault for the Legislature not making all necessary appropriations. The Constitution empowers him to convene the General Assembly in special session whenever the public interests demand it. That is the best and safest way to get out of the difficulty. In ten days he can have the Legislature in session, in ample time to make the appropriations to meet the interest upon the public debt and for all other purposes which the welfare and integrity of the State requires.

"Infinite Liar."

Under this caption, the Journal devotes a column and a half to a review of the Chicago Times' account of the mass meeting of the 20th inst. We extract the following from the article of our cotemporary for a few comments thereupon:

Now, take a superb specimen of the lie mean, devilish and abominable:

"All the streets leading to headquarters were strongly guarded a couple of blocks away, and no citizens were allowed to pass.

Cannon were planted upon Virginia avenue in such a way as to rake it, and a large force of infantry was posted at the outlet to Washington street.

Cannon were planted in such a way as to sweep Delaware street and command the outlet to Washington.

A section of battery at the Arsenal was trained upon the Speaker's stand of the Convention.

A section of a battery at the Armory was so trained as to cross fire with the other batteries upon and around the stand.

Two thirds of the cavalry in the city were drawn up in line—the men in their saddles—behind the Arsenal buildings, ready for a charge.

All the batteries were provided with proper infantry supports; and all the soldiers in the city, including some paroled prisoners, were under arms.

Such were the preparations made for the disturbance which it was hoped the overbearing air of the military authorities, their insults and unwarranted arrests, would provoke.

Had any disturbance been made which could have been construed into a pretext, the batteries would have opened upon the seventy five thousand Indianians, as they stood, closely crowded together, with shell and cannister, and cavalry and infantry would have completed the terrible work."

Would any sane man who attended the meeting have believed it possible that any degree of mendacity could invent such infernal lies? Every word is a lie, every suggestion a fiendish attempt to stir up war between the Democracy and the army."

The Sentinel is not afraid to say what it thinks. Will it indorse this statement? There were troops in the Governor's Circle, and they never left it all day for a moment. There were troops at headquarters, but they interfered with nobody. There were guards in the streets near headquarters, but they stopped nobody, and had no authority to do so. There was no cannon at the Arsenal "bearing on the speaker's stand," or anything else. There was no cannon at the Armory at all. There was no cavalry at the State House except those that went from mere curiosity. There were no "batteries" anywhere. Two guns were placed in the street at headquarters, and that was all the "battery," "cannon," or "artillery," of which such a fearful list of pieces, "sweeping" this street and that avenue, is given by this unequalled liar that was in the city that day.

The report of the Times is in the main correct, as thousands of the people of Indiana well know. Let us briefly examine its statements.

The streets leading to headquarters were strongly guarded. There were five companies stationed within one square of the headquarters on Virginia avenue, Maryland and Delaware streets. Arms were stacked across these streets, and "no citizens were allowed to pass," without a permit from headquarters. For the truth of this statement we refer to Mr. Newman, President of the Central Railroad Company, and the employees of that officer. They had passes from headquarters to enable them to go through these lines to their place of business, and citizens were not allowed to attend Mass at the German Catholic Church on Maryland street, next to headquarters.

A *section* of a battery, two pieces, was placed upon Virginia avenue, "in such a way as to rake it," and "a company of infantry was posted at the outlet to Washington street." For the truth of this statement we refer to any military officer who was at headquarters on the 20th.

There were two brass pieces at the old arsenal, unlimbered, and "trained," a position which military men well understand is for duty. They were pointed, or could easily be, toward the State House yard. In addition there were six pieces of artillery facing the west. The horses to these batteries, the caissons and the men to man them were in the arsenal yard all day, ready for duty. These facts are well known and cannot be successfully controverted.

There is an error in the statement in regard to a section of a battery being placed at the armory, so trained as to cross fire with the other batteries upon and around the speaker's stand. There was a section of a battery, however, at the new arsenal or magazine near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and we understand the locks were taken from the guns stored there.

The cavalry were upon duty that day, but in sections of twenty. At one time, during the afternoon, a large number surrounded the State House yard, upon the sides where the meeting was held, and prevented the passage of people to and from the yard, but the panels of the fence were not removed. The men were ready for service all day.

The batteries and cavalry were provided with infantry supports and most of the soldiers in the city were under arms all day. Companies of infantry and cavalry occupied the Governor's Circle, and the Journal itself stated in its issue the morning after the Convention that such was the case, and that the place was selected on account of its shade and convenience.

The Journal says that every word of the Times' account is a lie, and "every suggestion a fiendish attempt to stir up war between the Democracy and the army." This the Journal knows to be false. It stated in its account of the proceedings of the Convention, that order and peace were preserved by the very military arrangements, which it now has the effrontery to deny. And then in its next issue it attributes the interruptions and disturbances at the meeting to soldiers and condemns them therefore. Here is a double censure. First the soldiers are blamed, and then the officers are inferentially censured for not being able to control them.

Now, what must be thought of a press which will publish such unblushing misstatements? We know that the guards on the streets leading to headquarters were instructed not to permit citizens to pass through them without a permit. There were no *full* "batteries" anywhere, but there were *sections* of batteries in different parts of the city. We ask the Journal, what is the use of its lying when the facts we have stated are known to thousands by actual observation?

There may have been a necessity for this military display or preparation, but we "can't see it." And in referring to the matter now, it is not for the purpose of attributing any blame or censure to any soldier or officer on duty that day. They were acting under orders, and we suppose they were instructed to do just what they did. Instead of any intention to stir up strife between the soldier and citizen, the reverse is the fact. We have a high respect for the soldier who responds to the call of his country and endures the privations, sufferings and dangers of the camp and field in its service. The people of Indiana, without distinction of party, sympathize with the soldier, and everything will be done by them that can be to give a practical evidence of it. They honor the memory of those who have fallen: they will provide for those who are disabled and need their care, and they will stand by those who are yet in the service.

Incentives to Mob Violence.

Referring to some of the signs of the times, the Boston Post remarks very forcibly, as follows:

We have said that nothing can justify an act of mob violence, and we repeat it. But it is idle to say that a good deal of the action of the Republican party is not calculated to excite the fiercest passions, and lead to the gravest results. The furious advocates of every treasonable license of speech, so long as it could lend us an impulse toward that ruin they were preparing for us, they have, ever since their assumption of power, striven, by intimidation and personal violence, to suppress all free discussion, or even free social communication, upon political subjects; they have seized without legal warrant, and torn from their homes hundreds of citizens; held them incarcerated without process of law; refused them hearing or trial, and finally turned them out of the prison doors ignorant of even the motive of the outrage. And, where they have dared to do so, they have never hesitated to destroy by mob violence Democratic presses and printing offices. They must not be surprised if their example is at length imitated. They are mistaken if they suppose that human patience and endurance have no limits; nor need they think that they can destroy the property and inflict violence on the persons of those who reject their political creed, or remonstrate against their illegal and high-handed acts, without some time having the poisoned chalice commended to their own lips.

☞ The State Journal says that among the arrests made during the Democratic Mass Meeting, "was the Deputy Sheriff of Fort Wayne, who refused to lend a hand toward stopping the late disgraceful riot in that city." This is a lie made out of whole cloth. The Dephty Sheriff of Allen county not only was NOT arrested, but was not even in Indianapolis at that time. He was at home attending to his official duties. Mr. Hall, one of our County Commissioners, a thorough Republican, and the only Republican official in the county, however, was arrested for crossing the lines formed by the soldiers in the streets of Indianapolis. He told them he was a Republican, but as he could not give the secret signs of the Loyal Leagues, he was disbelieved, and jugged. He was the only man from Allen county who was arrested.—[Fort Wayne Sentinel.

From Washington.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC STILL INACTIVE—THE ENEMY'S RAILROAD COMMUNICATION REPAIRED—THE RADICALS ABUSING HOOKER—VIOLATION OF LINCOLN'S AND STANTON'S PROMISES.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 19.

There has been no change in the position of the Army of the Potomac since my letter of May 13, nor is there any indication whatever that a movement will be made before the end of this month. Hundreds of officers, of all grades, have passed through this city on their way North, on brief furloughs, during the last week, and this fact alone would be sufficient to show that no movement is at present contemplated. Indeed, the army is in no condition to assume the offensive. The Administration organs—the same papers who asserted so positively, on the 9th and 11th of May, that "Hooker's army has again crossed the river"—an assertion which was proved to be a falsehood on the 12th—these same papers now say that the army is in fine spirits, and eager to be led against the enemy again. But I am warranted by the best testimony—the testimony of dozens of officers and men from each army corps—in saying that this is not so; that there is no heart left in the army, as long as Hooker commands it; and, more than that, that the losses in the late battle, so far from having been overestimated, are much greater than was stated, and will reach 20,000 men. Of Gen. Slocum's army corps alone, the 12th, there are now 1,700 wounded lying in one hospital, besides those that still remain in the enemy's hands. The fearful account of those who were left to linger in agony for three days, and then to die at last, has not yet been rendered, and probably never will be.

The loss sustained by the army, too, in the return home of thirty eight regiments of veteran troops, is very great. They are by far the best regiments in the army, fully equal in every respect to regular troops, and their loss cannot be replaced. If the Administration had had any foresight at all, it would have provided long ago for this emergency. There are several States where the draft ordered last year has never been enforced, and in these States the administration could easily have raised 50,000 troops three months ago, and had them now in a tolerable state of efficiency—at least enough so to fill up the depleted corps of Hooker's army. The consequence of failing to do this will be that Hooker's army will now be unable to do anything more than to act on the defensive until the conscription act is enforced, unless it is joined by troops now employed elsewhere.

The facts that have come to light during the last week show that the work accomplished by Gen. Stoneman's cavalry, in their recent expedition towards Richmond, really amounted to nothing at all, so far as any real damage to the enemy was concerned, or any interruption to his railroad communications. This, however, was no fault of Gen. Stoneman's. The blame lies with either Halleck or Hooker, for not sending Stoneman off on this expedition on the 27th, so that he could have accomplished that for which he was sent, and have returned to Hooker's army in time to have participated in the battles of the 2d, 3d, and 4th of May. All the damage that was done to the southern railroads has been repaired long before now.

Joe Hooker is being as badly abused now, by most of the Abolition papers, as he was formerly unduly praised. The New York Post, the New York Tribune, and even the North American and the Press of Philadelphia, are now snarling at and abusing him for his ridiculous mistakes and egregious blunders. I hope you can find room for some of these "Disloyal Gems." That in the Press is particularly rich.

When our combined fleet and army were defeated at Charleston on the 7th of March, Mr. Lincoln hastened to assure the world that it was not even a repulse, but only a check, and that the attack should be immediately resumed. Ten weeks have now elapsed, and "immediately" has not yet come. When Hooker was so shamefully defeated on the 1st and 2d inst., Mr. Stanton hastened to assure the world that no serious disaster to the army "had taken place, and that the army would speedily resume offensive operations." Fifteen days have since elapsed. Hooker lies still, and makes no sign of moving; and it is utterly impossible that his army can move for a month. Queer men—these Administration people. What do they mean by "immediately" and "speedily?" And does Stanton mean to say that the loss of 20,000 troops, put *hors du combat*, is no "serious disaster?" It is a loss that so cripples the army that it cannot move. Is that no "serious disaster?" That loss and the loss of confidence in Hooker have demoralized the army. Is that no "serious disaster?" Is it not time that the Administration should cease to deceive the people by declarations so utterly at variance with the truth?

The work of enlisting negro soldiers proceeds very slowly. The negroes, as a general thing, all over the country, are averse to entering the army—not so much for fear of getting killed, as because they fear falling into the hands of their old masters, and being sold again into slavery. They are well satisfied of the inability of the Administration to prevent the latter fate in case they are captured; and this, too, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Stanton "That negro soldiers shall stand upon the same footing, in all respects, as white soldiers." The Americans of African descent are wiser in their generation than the Americans of European descent; for, while the latter have been prone to swallow all the Munchausen stories that it has pleased the Administration to send to them, the latter, with a cunning sagacity which is one of their traits, have steadily refused to be duped, either by Mr. Lincoln's visionary schemes of Central American colonization, or by the glittering and meaningless generalities of Mr. Stanton's promises. Still, by the use of instrumentalities by no means creditable to the Administration, including the expenditure of money in lavish profusion, the War Department calculates on having under arms, by the end of August, 50,000 of these black fellows, under Abolition white officers.

X.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Independent, of May 12, says:

It is yet doubtful what will be done with Mr. Vallandigham. It is reported here that Mr. Seward says it was a great mistake for Gen. Burnside to arrest him—that he should have been brought before the Courts and tried for treason. If this is Mr. Seward's position, he exhibits unusual sagacity. The time has not yet arrived when there is a necessity of arresting citizens and trying them by court-martial in the States where the conflict of arms does not rage. If Gen. Burnside may, with propriety, ignore the civil courts in Ohio, so may Gen. Dix in New York, and the next step will be, perhaps, the arrest of every editor in New York who offends Gen. Halleck by criticisms upon his course. For it must be remembered that it is the General who arrests, who is sole judge of the necessity, and if a half dozen officers can be found who believe that criticisms upon the General-in-Chief tend to evil in the army, then your Washington correspondent and the editors of the Independent may soon be sentenced to the Dry Tortugas! There are no liberties for the citizen if the new military doctrine prevails. The better course is to stick to law and order, and in the peaceful States to prosecute men in the civil courts for treasonable acts. The experience of 1862 certainly shows this. The President hesitates, and wisely. He doubtless dislikes to seem to shrink from a collision with the copperheads. If Vallandigham goes free again, all will agree that it was a blunder that the arrest was made; but the Bresident cannot evade the blunder, and he is forced to decide the case upon its merits.

—REBEL PRISONERS.—Over fifty Rebel prisoners were brought up from Henderson on the Star Grey Eagle this morning, and sent to the military prison at Louisville. They were in charge of a guard of the 65th Indiana, by which regiment they were all captured. Among the prisoners was Capt. Jack Thompson, a notorious Rebel of Owensboro, and formerly Clerk of Daviess county. All the prisoners were captured in the Green river country, and many of them have been guilty of the most outrageous crimes—being members of guerrilla parties, and in their raids plundering and outraging Union citizens wherever they found them. Col. Foster has been a faithful officer in his department, and it is almost wholly to his energy and watchfulness that the people of the Green river country are indebted for their riddance of these savages of the war.—[N. A. Ledger.

MILITARY ITEMS.

—MILITARY ARRESTS WHICH OUGHT TO BE MADE.—Jefferson Davis and General Robert Lee. Will not Mr. Stanton give the order?—[N. Y. Herald.

—The term infantry is said to be derived from an event in Spanish history. An Infanta of Spain having assembled a body of troops, and marched to the aid of her father, by their aid defeated the Moors; the foot soldiers were, in consequence, held in greater estimation than before, and were distinguished by the name of the person who had led them on to victory.

—THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.—The Provost Marshals have instructions from Washington to hurry up the enrollment; and a call for 300,000 men, it is said, will be made some time in June, or by the 1st of July. The following rules will be embraced in the call:

1. The selection of recruits without regard to officers, or new regiments; in this way avoiding or evading the constitutional provision which allows the States to select officers of militia raised within their own territory.

2. Men conscripted will be at once mustered into service, uniformed, rationed and assigned to regiments, after a few days' preliminary instructions.

3. Each State will be credited with the time for which her troops have enlisted. One three years' man in New York will reckon as much as four nine months from Pennsylvania. New York may have to raise 40,000 men.

—GEN. POPE.—If the President is wise, he will release Vallandigham, dismiss Burnside, and send Gen. Pope to command that department. Notwithstanding the errors which have been attributed to Gen Pope, he has never failed under proper circumstances to respect the civil authority and the lawful rights of the people. A year ago, it was believed his official dispatches were exaggerations, but they were pure truth itself in comparison with the dispatch of Stanton sent out concerning the late battles of General Hooker. We have so far progressed downward since Gen. Pope retired from active command, that what was deemed his faults then have now become shining virtues. His record, in short, is brighter than that of any other officer of his rank, Grant only excepted. Should Gen. Pope be sent to Cincinnati there is not a shade of a doubt that the change would be hailed joyously by both troops and people.—[Milwaukee News.

—STONEWALL JACKSON.—Rev. Mr. McMullen, of this city, in his last Sabbath day discourse, eulogized the high character and eminent piety of Stonewall Jackson as entitled to all praise and worthy the emulation of our Generals. The secret of Jackson's prestige and success was his sublime faith in the God of battles, and we need not expect success to our arms until our Generals had recognized their allegiance to the Great Ruler of the universe and their humble reliance upon the arm which is mighty to save. He alluded in this connection to the celebration of high mass in the tent of Gen. Rosecrans before accepting the issue of battle at Stone river, as one of the most impressive scenes of the war. The whole army seemed to share in the inspiration of that hour, and a great victory was won by the valor of our troops and the blessing of God.—[Lafayette Courier.

—PERVERSION OF LATIN QUOTATIONS.—Some of the radical demagogues, as well as some of the Abolition journals, quote the Latin phrase *inter arma silent leges* without knowing what it means. They interpret it as if it meant that in a period of war the civil laws are not in operation, which is simply absurd. If France is at war with England, is the civil law suspended? If England is at war with France or any other country, is the civil law for the time being null and void? By no means. In our Revolutionary war, or the war of 1812–15, and in the war with Mexico, the civil law was not suspended, unless within military lines. The meaning of the phrase is literally just what common sense would assign to it. In the scene of actual conflict the civil laws are silent: that is, in the country where military operations are carried on, within the lines of armies in the field, the civil laws are suspended, and military law prevails. But the theater of war, fortunately, is not in the North, but in the South, and there alone does the Latin maxim apply.—[New York Herald.

—GOV. SEYMOUR'S WELCOME TO THE 16TH NEW YORK REGIMENT.—On the arrival of the 16th New York regiment, State volunteers, at Albany, Gov. Seymour welcomed them as follows:

Soldiers of the 16th Regiment:

With the close of this day will expire the two years for which your regiment was mustered into the United States service. Your thinned ranks are most eloquent witnesses that your duty as soldiers of the Union has been religiously discharged. When, on the 25th of May, 1861, you were mustered into service, your regiment numbered eight hundred stalwart men. You went forth with your banners fresh and beautiful; you return with them worn and tattered, but more beautiful and more sacred to us, for the perils and hardships through which they have been borne.

I congratulate you upon your return to our State, and upon the prospect of your speedy reunion with friends at home. Many who went out with you in the vigor of manhood and health have been denied this privilege. The records of the battles of West Point, Gaines' Mills, Crampton, Antietam and Fredericksburg, will account for the five hundred missing soldiers. Their bones are crumbling upon the Peninsula and whitening the hills of the Blue Ridge. We welcome you their comrades in arms; and in behalf of the people of the State whom you have so honorably served, invoke the richest blessings of Providence upon you!

We will place your torn banners, amid others which have come to us from the battle-field, in the archives of the State, and cherish them as precious memorials.

Soldiers! You are now about to return to your homes, in the northern part of the State. You will soon look forth upon the beautiful waters of Lake Champlain, the rolling St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, along whose different shores most of you reside.

You will return to the duties of civil life, prepared, we trust, to discharge them with the same fidelity and honor you have manifested in the field.

And now let me give you a kindly word of caution before bidding you farewell. You are about to enjoy that repose to which you are so justly entitled, and to receive a portion of that pay you have so hardly and honorably earned. Be prudent, be careful, and do not let the designing or the unprincipled rob you of your money—keep it for the hour of sickness, and for the aid of those near and dear to you.

Again, as Governor of the State of New York, and Commander in Chief of its military forces, I thank you for your patriotic services.

—Gen. H. G. Wright, late of the Department of the Ohio, has been ordered to report to Gen. Hooker, for a command in the Army of the Potomac.

—MODE OF DRAFTING.—The following suggestions of the Boston Daily Advertiser are timely and important:

It will be agreed on all on hands that the conscription should be conducted with absolute fairness, and it is important that the fact that it is thus conducted should be made palpable to every body. We desire to suggest, therefore, to those who may have it in charge, the adoption of what we believe is the French mode, namely, to make public the whole list of persons liable to conscription in each district, and on a given day to draw a number for each person. The conscription will then include as many as may be necessary of those who happen to draw the smallest numbers. In this way, everybody is sure that the chances are equal. When the plan is to put names (not numbers) in the wheel, as was done in the case of the draft last fall, there is room for the public to doubt whether all the names were really placed in the box, to begin with. No analogous doubt can possibly arise under the other plan.

☞ The Chicago Tribune—a journal that is doing more to embarrass the Government and divide the people than almost any other in the country, publishes, &c.—[Albany, N. Y., Journal.

When rogues fall out, &c. The Chicago Tribune is the leading Republican paper in the Northwest. It is printed in Burnside's Department.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Secretary Chase has received ninety applications from banking houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, for authority to organize upon the national plan.

—WHY A DOG WAGGLES HIS TAIL.—Lord Dunpreary tells his friend the solution of this difficult riddle: "Because the dog is stronger than the tail. If he wasn't, the tail would waggle the dog."

—The Savings Banks of this State now hold seventy-six millions of dollars deposited by the laboring classes, which is an illustration of the prosperity which our operatives are enjoying. As between labor and capital in the present war, the great advantages are upon the side of labor.

—The Provost Marshals, appointed under the National Enrollment Act, says the Washington Star, of last evening, have been directed to proceed with the draft forthwith. It is supposed that it will take from fifty to sixty days to complete it. Volunteers may be called for before that time.

—Morton McMichael and other Philadelphians have been in Washington, as a delegation from the League of Philadelphia, to invite Mr. Lincoln to come on there and aid them in a grand celebration of the Fourth of July next. The President has accepted the invitation, and the Quaker City will be loyally jubilant.

—WASHINGTON PERSONALS.—Secretary Chase and Senator Wilson are still with the Army of the Potomac. The former is charged with doing a wholesale electioneering business in his recent journeys north. Senators Chandler and Wade are charged with pressing the President to send Vallandigham South. Mr. W. owes Mr. V. a terrible grudge for a very sharp and effective speech in the late House of Representatives. He is a man of strong will and accustomed to have his own way with the President.

—General Phelps, of Missouri, late M. C., expresses the opinion that on account of the insecurity of slave property in that State, some system of emancipation, under State auspices, may be adopted without reference to any Government indemnity. The latter idea is opposed by many of the old Democratic school of politicians, who desire some other system for disposing of the blacks of the State, who, in connection with those who have come from Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, are in that sort of condition that is neither beneficial to themselves or others.

—WOMEN WORKING IN THE FIELD.—The conscription and the consumption of human life by war, must here, as on the Continent of Europe, drag women out from the fireside and home and children into the field to do men's work. The New York Sun, noting the scarcity and demand for labor, says:

"In Michigan there is so great a scarcity of labor that the women are compelled to perform field work; and in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio similar results are seen. Even in New England the un-American spectacle of females tilling the soil is no novel occurence, and in Connecticut women of good education and address cultivate their farms in the absence of their sons, husbands and other mail relatives who have gone to the war—too many of them, alas! never to return."

Comments of the Republican Press on the Vallandigham Case.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Clement L. Vallandigham has written from his place of confinement to make an appeal to all Democrats, to his country, and to time, to vindicate his cause against unjust men. The last of these invocations is repeated with an earnestness which indicates a sincere and affecting belief that futurity will restore his rights and honor his memory! Time has indeed not seldom wrought like this to set on high forever those whom all things at first had agreed together to despise and trample on. And there has not been wanting often to such, upon whom time was falling the reproaches of the time then present, an ear to catch the distant, reversing, applauding verdict of the patient ages that were following after. It is impressive to witness these changes in the rank of men. The first trial closes, and the court is declared to be adjourned without day, and straight there is arrayed a new and more august tribunal. The places and the men begin to shift. The prosecuting officer listens to hear his own indictment. The culprit expounds the law. The Cornish Eliot is King in Whitehall, and Charles Stuart lives in "a dark and smoky room" in the tower.

From the Boston (Mass.) Herald.

The arrest and trial of Mr. Vallandigham by military authority is creating considerable sensation in political circles, and may lead to unpleasant results. At a meeting called at Albany to express condemnation of the act an attempt was made by some returning soldiers to break up the meeting by force. It is well known that we have no sympathy with Vallandigham or those who sympathise with him, but we must express our regret that the arrest took place, and especially that he was arrested by military authority and condemned by a court-martial.

We believe with Gov. Seymour of New York, that the civil authority is ample to satisfy the law, and to put down treason at the North. The arrest of Mr. Vallandigham will create a wide spread discontent, not on his account, but for what will be deemed an encroachment upon the rights of the people. He was condemned by the people of Ohio in his District, last fall, when he ran for Congress, which of itself is a sufficient guarantee that he could do no harm. By arresting him in an arbitrary manner, a sympathy is created in his behalf, and he becomes a martyr at once. The whole Democratic party will be called upon to vindicate his cause, and will be forced by designing men to act through the organization of the party; whereas, if he could have been left alone, he could have done no harm. We are fearful that the arrest and conviction of Vallandigham by the military authorities, if sustained by the Administration, will lead to serious consequences, and will weaken its hold upon the people.

The whole system of political persecution, gotten up for political effect, is unwise, uncalled for, and will be productive of mischief, and nothing but mischief. All such men as Vallandigham may be safely left to the people in the free States to atttend to through the ballot box, while the Government is exerting itself to put down the rebellion at the South.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Standard.

We freely concede to any one the same right to criticise the Administration which we claim for ourselves. If we disapprove of a pro slavery policy, we expect to say so without molestation. Let those who disapprove an anti-slavery policy do the same. A Government or an Administration which cannot permit criticism, is not fit for a free people. We have no faith in what is called "unconditional loyalty," if it means that it is necessary to give an indiscriminating and passive acquiescence to every act of those in power. Hence, while we are convinced that the motive which impel Vallandigham and his sympathizers are bad, we do not believe in silencing them by force. We have confidence in the power of truth to conquer where there is freedom of discussion. And at a time when we see the opinions we have so long advocated in the face of many who would gladly have silenced us, so rapidly gaining favor among the people, we think there is no need of attempting to shut the mouths of such men as Vallandigham. If we are successful, all his tirades will fall unheeded. If we are unsuccessful and continually so, no power on earth can prevent the formation of such a public opinion as will compel a change of policy on the part of the Administration, or lead to the election of a new one. Let us have faith in the power of truth, and oppose those we believe to be in error with the weapon of truth, and not of force, a very effectual argument, it is true, but one which is apt to return and plague those who employ it.

From the Albany Journal.

Wendell Phillips Worse than any "Copperhead."

The Argus asks our opinion of certain paragraphs in a recent speech of Wendell Phillips. We deem them infamous in sentiment and purpose; and hold their author to be a mischief-making babbler who cares less for the Union than for an applauding audience, and who is doing more to divide the North than any Copperhead on the continent.

Well, now, if you regard Wendell Phillips as this manner of man, and if we must succumb to be Burnsided, why are you not as loud in demanding that Gen. Wool shall arrest and confine this mischief making babbler as you are in justifying the proceedings against the Ohio "Copperhead?" How can the Journal, as a patriotic paper, justify the inconsistency of its position.—[Rochester, N. Y., Union.

Military Usurpation in Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 11, 1863.

E. Van Long, Esq., Ed. Warsaw Union:

I have received a copy of your paper of the 8th inst., in which you boldly proclaim your intention to violate Order No. 9. My object in addressing you is to give you a fair warning, and to give you an opportunity to retract the objectionable matter in your paper of the 8th. A failure to attend promptly to this admonition will not be overlooked.

I am, sir, yours very truly,
MILO S. HASCALL.
Brig. Gen. Vols. Com'd'g Dist.

The above letter was received last week, too late to do more than say that we could retract nothing that had previously appeared in our columns. We feel that it is our duty to lay Gen. Hascall's letter before our readers that they may understand the position of affairs under the new regime of Indiana. The letter does not point out the alleged "objectionable matter." It would, therefore, be impossible to retract if we were disposed to do so. We say, as we have heretofore said, that so far as Order No. 9 seeks to prevent the people from criticizing the policy of the Administration, it is illegal and of no force or effect whatever, contravening as it does the fundamental law of the State and of the United States. "The right to criticise the act of our public servants is as undeniable as the right to breathe the pure air of Heaven." If a military commander, by his order, has the right to prevent criticism in a public speech, he has the right to prevent it in private conversation, which would be an exercise of arbitrary power that would not be tolerated by a free people. The Constitution of this State provides that the military shall be subservient to the civil power. Section 33 is as follows:

"The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power."

If Order No. 9 is to be carried out according to the interpretation put upon it by Gen. Hascall, it places the liberty of speech, of the press, and of the person at his mercy, and renders the civil power subservient to the military, in direct violation of the above provision. There is no rebellion or sympathy with it in Indiana. The civil law is ample for a redress of grievances, and will preserve peace and harmony throughout the State. There can be no possible reason for thus interfering with the undoubted right of the citizen except the determination of the Administration to maintain its power by army means, necessary to effect that end. If the force that has been placed at the disposal of Gen. Hascall to enforce this order were placed in the field to operate against the enemies of the country, it would be more in accordance with good sense, and would certainly redound very much to the credit of the powers that be. We hope to see the press of the State assume that high position which the times demand. We all owe allegiance to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof; always have and always will obey them, uphold and maintain them as the anchor of our hopes. But military decrees promulgated in States wherein the inhabitants are truly loyal, are calculated to irritate the people and to trample under foot the priceless principles of constitutional liberty. So long as we have control of this paper—so long as we have guaranteed to us the liberty of speech—we will, to the extent of our humble ability, and at every personal sacrifice maintain the inalienable rights of the people against all encroachments. And we ask of the people peaceably, quietly, and in a constitutional and legal way, to rebuke all efforts to strike down the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press.—[Warsaw Union.

From Charleston—Statement of a Reliable Lady.

A lady was in this city last week, who has been in South Carolina for more than two years, a great portion of which has been passed in Charleston. She went out there from a city in Massachusetts, under the patronage of Mr. Memminger, now a member of the Rebel Cabinet, as a teacher in one of the public schools, which that gentleman was instrumental in inaugurating in South Carolina.

On the breaking out of hostilities, and the attack by the Rebels on Fort Sumter, she was desirous of returning to the North; the people, however, would not permit it, and she has remained there pursuing her avocation as a teacher until a date which we shall name.

Just previous to the recent attack upon Fort Sumter by the Federal fleet, she had obtained permission to return North, and was about making her arrangements to leave, when being down at Sumter she ascertained that an attack was daily expected, and consequently returned to the city. While there she dined with the officers, and overheard a conversation in which one of them "wished to God that the Union flag might at that moment be floating over the Fort; he was getting tired and sick of this war." Others of the party expressed themselves in a similar strain.

Before she left Charleston she received a portion of her stipulated salary in gold, and the balance was invested in cotton for her benefit, to be sent through the blockade to Nassau. The day after the bombardment of the fort by the Federal fleet, the steamer having obtained a pass from Sumter, put to sea, passing through the entire blockading fleet without eliciting a shot, or seemingly attracting attention, and arrived at Nassau in safety. She was a passenger on board the steamer. She says that before leaving Charleston harbor, the Captain put all his boats on shore without giving any reason therefore, and after they had got a short distance at sea, she noticed him detaching a torpedo from the steamer, when he told her that it had been his determination, in case they were attacked with any certainty of being taken, to have blown up the steamer with all on board, rather than she should fall into the hands of the Federals.

While at Newport, the lady displayed a pair of French gaiters, which she had on her feet, for which she paid $18 in Charleston. She confirms the report in relation to high prices there, but says there is no real famine of goods of any description, the greatest lack being in tea, coffee, salt, molasses, &c. She says there is little if any real suffering there; labor $4 to $6 per day, and there is a free market for the poor, so that the wants of all are tolerably well supplied. She says further there was little if any alarm in Charleston, in consequence of the recent attack upon the fort, as all felt confident of the ability of the fort, aided by the obstructions in the river, to resist the fleet. Hundreds were attracted by curiosity to the most sightly places to witness the bombardment.

The lady in question is of the first respectability, and of rare intelligence, and speaks from personal knowledge.—[Providence Post.

POOR GREELEY'S PECUNIARY DELINQUENCIES.—The Detroit Advertiser very justly attacks poor Greeley as a "political nuisance." To this poor Greeley replies that "if the editor of the Advertiser aforesaid will be good enough to return the two hundred dollars he borrowed (or was it begged?) of us to establish himself in said paper, he shall be welcome to say what he pleases of us thereafter." This is all very well; but the editor of the Advertiser should send the money to us, not to poor Greeley. We have a fund in charge for the settlement of poor Greeley's pecuniary delinquencies, and this two hundred dollars will assist us materially in increasing the fund. Some time ago poor Greeley collected an Irish relief fund, which he refuses to account for, or to refund to the committee who are endeavoring to relieve Ireland now. This two hundred dollars will help pay off that debt, and so the editor of the Advertiser should transmit it to us forthwith. Greeley's other creditors, if he have any, ought to adopt the same course; for if the Tribune philosopher once gets hold of their money it will go where the Irish fund and the Kansas fund have gone, and Heaven only knows what may become of it.—[N. Y. Herald.

THE THEATRE.—Miss Jennie Hight is drawing large houses, and is winning golden opinions for graceful acting, sweet singing, and charming dancing. She is well sustained by the company here, and her engagement will be a most decided hit. To night she appears as Aline, and also in four characters in the protean farce of Woman's Whims. Miss Marion Macarthy and Mr. Felix A. Vincent are also in the caste.

A MISTAKE.—We notice a report in the Eastern papers that the wife of Mr. Vallandigham has become insane on account of his arrest. We rejoice to state that this is not true. Her nervous system was shocked for some days, but she has not become insane.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Government Aid to Indiana.

"The Administration has received notice that the State authorities of Indiana may be compelled to appeal to it for funds to carry on the State Government, the late Copperhead Legislature having left them without appropriations. The answer is understood to have been given that in the present crisis any interruption or embarrassment of the duties of State officers should be regarded as a calamity, to be prevented at any expense or hazard."

The above is contained in a special Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette. It is peculiarly rich. Every one in Indiana knows that the reason why no appropriations were made by the late Legislature was because the Republican members broke up a quorum by abandoning their seats. The Democratic (or "Copperhead," as this writer calls them) members remained in their seats ready to pass the appropriation bills and all other necessary measures.

Nor do we believe it is true that the "State authorities" of Indiana have had any thought of asking the Washington Administration for funds. We doubt whether anybody but the Governor—who is only one of a number of "State authorities"—has ever dreamed of appealing to Washington for funds. The truth is, there is no law of Indiana warranting such a call upon Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Chase, nor is there any law of Congress warranting such a disposition of the national treasure.

The whole matter looks to us like a deliberate attempt on the part of the Governor to ignore the existence of the financial officers of the State, and to make Indiana a mere dependency of the central Government at Washington. The people of Indiana have been taxed sufficiently to meet all the requirements of the State Government; the money is now in the vaults of the State Treasury at Indianapolis, and if it cannot be applied to its legitimate purpose, it is because Gov. Morton's friends abandoned their seats and refused to discharge their sworn duties.

For the State, under such circumstances, to become an humble suppliant at the feet of Secretary Chase for means to carry on the Government is shameful and humiliating. It is another step in the direction of centralization and obliteration of State lines—of bringing the people of the whole country into direct subjection to, and dependence upon, Washington—a direction in which we have, since the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, been rapidly traveling.—[New Albany Ledger.

Speech of a Republican Member of Congress.

Col. DIVEN, a Republican member of Congress from New York, in a late speech before the Union Leagues at Albany the Capital of the State, said:

He had seen and heard a great deal about the arrest of Vallandigham. He knew that gentleman well, occupied a seat in Congress with him; and he had always known him as an open, bold and consistent opponent of the war policy of the Government. Mr. V. had always maintained in public and in private, that the rebellion would never be crushed by force of arms; that if the Union was ever to be restored, other means must be resorted to. The Government had seen fit to arrest and imprison that man by the military power. And he would undertake to say that either Mr. Vallandigham had been handled very roughly, or great charity had been shown to men in our State. He had seen a call to which prominent names were appended, calling for a Peace Convention in New York, and enunciating doctrines as repulsive as any ever advocated by Mr. Vallandigham. And that was all he had to say then in reference to that gentleman.

"But one word more with reference to the system of arbitrary arrests. The United States Government was not at sea on this subject. By no means. Its policy was well defined, and he had been surprised that in the discussion of this subject that the laws of Congress had not been referred to. In the act authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in districts where he might deem that the public interest required it, he was to give notice to the Judge of the district of the fact, and the Judge was to hand over to the Grand Jury the names of all persons arrested for political offenses, and if they were not indicted they were to be discharged. So with the conscription act passed by Congress and approved by the President. If a man shall resist its execution, he is to be handed over by the Provost Marshal to the civil authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

"He was opposed to the abridgment of discussion. He maintained the right of the people to discuss and criticise the action of the Government, whether in peace or in war, to the fullest extent! In the army where he had been since last July, the policy of the Government and the merits or demerits of Generals were fully canvassed. True, they had a leader, and his orders were obeyed, whether they thought them right or wrong. But the right to criticise and discuss was exercised, nevertheless."

The Sentence of Vallandigham—A Double Blunder.

It is stated that the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. Vallandigham has been commuted by the President into transportation beyond the Federal lines. This, if correct, is to be taken as a sort of concession to public sentiment; but we do not see how it mends the case of the Administration. The arrest and trial by court-martial of this gentleman was a grievous error; but the modification of it in this form is a still greater one. The grounds on which his sentence met with such general condemnation were, not that he did not deserve it, but that it violated a great constitutional principle. If his utterances were treasonable he was responsible for them to the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, to which, as a civilian, he was alone responsible. By modifying instead of setting aside the sentence passed upon him by the court martial before which he was arbitrarily dragged, the Government has only aggravated its fault.

If it has a right to commute a punishment it had a right to inflict it, which is the point in dispute. The great majority of those who have made their remonstrances heard against such arbitrary assumptions care nothing for Vallandigham; but they do care for the great constitutional principles involved in his case. They had looked for their prompt recognition by the Administration in its disavowal of the acts of General Burnside. Instead of that they find the tyrannical privileges assumed by him reaffirmed by a variation of the sentence which leaves its principle untouched, and which violates just as glaringly the constitutional rights of the citizen. This, we repeat, is an aggravation instead of a palliation of the blunder already committed, and will tend to multiply the difficulties by which the Administration is already beset.—[N. Y. Herald.

Joseph Story, L. L. D., on Peace and War.

War, in its best estate, never fails to impose upon the people the most burdensome taxes and personal sufferings. It is always injurious to, and sometimes subversive of, the great commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. Nay, it always involves the prosperity, and not unfrequently the existence, of a nation. It is sometimes fatal to public liberty itself, by introducing a spirit of military glory, which is ready to follow whenever a successful commander will lead, and in a Republic, whose institutions are essentially founded on the basis of peace, there is infinite danger that war will find it both imbecile in defense, and eager for contest. Indeed the history of Republics has but too fatally proved that they are too ambitious of military fame and conquest, and too easily devoted to the views of demagogues, who flatter their pride and betray their interests. It should, therefore, be difficult in a Republic to declare war, but not to make peace.

Justice Story was never suspected of too great sympathy with the people, yet confessedly one of the ablest and most upright of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. When commenting upon the power to declare war, contained in the Constitution, surrounded by profound peace, he deliberately recorded as above, what all history proves. Will such vital truths—vital to all we prize as a free people—arrest attention? Or, have two years of slaughter, shoddy and shinplasters, fatally enslaved us to "the ambitious schemes of demagogues, who flatter our pride, and betray our interests?" Is there no possibility of arousing the North, East, and West, to a recollection of their constitutional rights, and a determination to maintain them?

With all our vaunted intelligence and devotion to popular government, it does seem as if liberty had left us to believe in lies.

From the present aspect of affairs, there is little probability that another free election for President will ever be permitted, until by blood and slaughter, throughout our land, popular rights are recovered.

May God, in mercy, temper our afflictions in the impending future.

CONSTITUTION.