WEEKLY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, - - - - - - - - - - MAY 2.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS FOR 1864.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE: In answer to Gov. O. P. MORTON's erroneous statements to the Republican State Convention, February 23, 1863. Prepared and published by order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

This is a masterly and complete refutation of the misstatements and false reasoning contained in Gov. Morton's speech, and should be placed in the hands of every voter in the State, so that the people may judge themselves, correctly and intelligently, as to the issues raised by His Excellency. The Facts contain TWENTY large and closely printed pages. Price, $3 per hundred.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY. Speech of Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, March 5, 1864. "The multitude in all countries are patient to a certain point."—JUNIUS.

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The Governor's Pronunciamento.

A profound philosopher who desired to bring his opponent to shame and aspersion, said of him, "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book." If we entertained any malice towards our "noble" Governor and desired to inflict upon him the greatest injury possible, he could not have gratified us more than to make just such a speech as he did at the war meeting on Friday night last. Never was there a greater manifestation of weakness, and at the same time vindictiveness. His anger unmasked him. It developed the malice of his heart, and his real purposes and opinions. And for that reason we regret that his speech was not published in full, for our brief report gave only a slight idea of its devilish spirit.

It was not any thing that the Sentinel had said that caused the exhibition of anger by the Governor. To be sure we had expressed ourselves against the policy of the proposition of the five Western Governors calling out the militia of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, but in language more decided than ours and for reasons more potent than those we gave, did the leading Republican organ of the North-west denounce the proposition of Governor MORTON and his confederates. The speech of His Excellency would never have been made, or would the Sentinel have been alluded to by him, if it had not been for the chilling Republican atmosphere that he inhaled on his return home. The most bitter denunciations that we have heard against the call came from the partisan friends of the Governor of Indiana.

The Governor threatens us for giving utterance to the opinions and feelings of his party friends. He says he twice saved this office from a mob, but he does not know whether he shall do it again. Upon that point we think the honors are easy, for in our opinion the Governor is as much indebted to us as we are to him. This threat comes from an official who has obligated himself to see that the laws be faithfully excuted, and whose highest duty is to maintain law and order. If the property of citizens, because they do not happen to agree with the Governor in opinion upon questions of policy, is to be subject to mob violence, it is time that the people should know it so that they may protect themselves. And if the Governor has determined to force those who do not agree with him in sentiment to such an issue, he can have no doubt but they will take prompt measures to do it, but on him will rest the responsibility, and it may be the consequences of forcing such a condition of affairs.

Enough of the Governor's speech to day. It is full of texts for comments and we shall use them at our convenience.

The Call for Militia.

Governor MORTON denies the statement of the Cincinnati Gazette's Washington correspondent, that Governor BROUGH proposed in the conference with the Secretary of War to call out the militia for six months, or that he (Governor MORTON) opposed the proposition of Gov. BROUGH on the ground that it would take men out of the State who were needed to sustain the government at the home elections. It is admitted by His Excellency that the term of three months was agreed on by Governors BROUGH, YATES and MORTON at their council *in this city*. It appears then that the terms of the offer to the Secretary of War as heretofore published were agreed upon here instead of at Washington, and in that regard only the Gazette's correspondent was in error. It is hardly probable that the correspondent of an influential organ of the administration would wilfully misrepresent the action of its own political friends, hence it is fair to infer that it was at the gubernatorial conference in this city that Governor BROUGH favored a call for six months and Governor MORTON was unwilling to assent to a longer period than three months, or a hundred days, for the reason given, viz: "That the men might be be needed to sustain the government at the home elections." Is it not evident then that the party aspects of the matter were fully discussed by the Governors at their meeting here, and that the Gazette's correspondent must have received his information as to the individual views of those functionaries from some one who was present? He may have been mistaken as to the locality of the conversation, but it is hardly probable that he was misinformed in regard to its character, or to the opinions expressed by Governors BROUGH and MORTON. And this view of the case is confirmed by the admissions and statements of Governor MORTON in his Masonic Hall speech on Friday night last. If language conveys any idea of a man's thoughts and intentions, that speech is an unmistakable indication that the Governor of Indiana cares more about his individual aggrandizement and the triumph of the party he represents at the home elections, than he does for the overthrow of the rebellion.

Another Text for His Excellency.

Our "noble Governor" said all sorts of hard things about us in a very ridiculous speech he made on Friday night last, because we doubted the policy of calling out the militia at a time when "labor in the interior" was needed at home. His Excellency thinks that a Democrat paper has no right to question the wisdom of the measures proposed by "loyal" and "small potatoe politicians." It appears, however, that "loyal" papers are allowed the utmost latitude of opinion in that regard. As the Governor is a constant and close reader of the Sentinel, and for fear that the item may have escaped his notice, we direct his attention to the following editorial in the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday last:

LABOR IN THE INTERIOR.

The calling out of the militia at this time, when spring crops are being put in, and when work is greatly behind in consequence of the rains that have been so frequent this month, must cause great embarrassment in the agricultural districts, and result in a deficiency in the crops, which the country cannot afford. It is important, therefore, that the deficit in labor should be provided for as far as possible.

We have received letters from the interior, making inquiries, of which the following are specimens: "Could contrabands be procured to perform farm labor here immediately? Is there any agency to which application could be made for them, and, if so, where?"

We are unable, at this writing, to answer the inquiries, and we respectfully ask some gentleman connected with the contraband and refugee relief societies to furnish the desired information, in order that it may be published in the next issue of the Gazette. We are all interested—deeply interested—in seeing that the plows are fully manned. The people can not live comfortably, nor can the armies fight successfully without an abundant supply of food, and this we may not expect if our broad fields are suffered to remain idle.

We ask our highly patriotic and exceedingly virtuous Governor, if the sentiments expressed have not a decided copperheadish drift? It says the country cannot afford a deficiency in the crops. And why? Because "the people cannot live comfortably, nor can the armies fight successfully without an abundant supply of food, and this we cannot expect if our broad fields are suffered to remain idle." The Gazette does not stop here. It hints at the difficulty in language unmistakable. It attributes it to the calling out of the militia at this time, when spring crops are being put in, and when work is greatly behind in consequence of the rains that have been so frequent the past month. Who called the militia at such a time? The "loyal" Governors BROUGH, MORTON, YATES, and STONE. Now, according to His Excellency of Indiana, the Cincinnati Gazette is opposing the government by expressing such "disloyal" sentiments and the "loyal" people of that city should crush it out. The Governor will, without doubt, in his next speech, thunder his indignation at the Gazette for questioning his immaculacy. We present the Gazette to him for a text.

Governor Morton on a Rampage.

Our crowded columns prevent us from noticing, as it deserves, the mean and malicious speech of Governor MORTON, at Masonic Hall, last night. We give him the benefit of his false accusations. He well knows that he utters a wilful untruth when he states that the Sentinel has opposed any draft. The recent action of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin is an act of gross injustice to the agricultural and industrial interests of those States, and we so said. Such is the sentiment of the Governor's political friends in Indiana, and they so denounce it.

The burden of the Governor's speech was the Sentinel. We had no idea that a small stone from the sling of David would make such havoc with this overgrown and over estimated Goliah. In his rage at us, he forgot the Cincinnati Gazette and Chicago Tribune, both "loyal" papers, whose criticisms upon him and the other Western Governors were tenfold more severe than anything we said. We will attend to his Excellency hereafter.

A Confession.

The Madison Courier in stating that Col. CONRAD BAKER had been placed upon the Republican State ticket in the place of Gen. KIMBALL, for the office of Lieutenant Governor, remarks:

"We now have the same old gubernatorial ticket at our mast-head that we had in 1856, Oliver P. Morton and Conrad Baker.

We ask War Democrats how they like the feast to which they are invited? There are no more unrelenting opponents of Democracy in Indiana than the Republican nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. They were in 1856 and they are none the less so now. This is a specimen of the no-partyism which the Republicans have been preaching for the past three years. It is only profession however. They have had but one idea during the whole time, and that has been, as it yet is, to perpetuate the domination of the Republican party; and to that end the destructive political ideas and measures of the opponents of the Democracy have been forced upon the country under the plea of military necessity. Such is Republican honesty.

A veritable soap mine has been discovered in Esmeralda, California. The vein is 10 feet wide 600 feet long, and runs very deep. The soap, when taken from the mine, is as soft as puty, but hardens when exposed to the air.

Farewell to the 11th Regiment I. V. I.

INSCRIBED TO CAPT. JOHN P. MEGRAW.

Little harp, unstrung and silent,
Wake again in words of cheer;
Sing of freedom, sing of valor,
Sing of brave who know not fear.

Let the sound ring brightly, grandly,
Sound that counts eight battle-fields,
Sound that tells of glorious martyrs,
Of an arm that never yields.

Tell me! will thy music waver
As the crimson tide it paints,
Tide that washed our proud escutcheon
From old Buena Vista taints?

No! The anthem swelling higher,
Broader, fuller, well may sound,
Ringing loud the tale of glory,
How the honor lost was found.

But a cadence one note softer,
Can but steal within thy swell,
When it breathes one thought within it,
That one thought—"Farewell! farewell!"

Soon these hearts so strongly beating,
High with hope and valor's might,
Will their war-word's truth be keeping,
"At the front in every fight."

Brave Macauley leads to victory,
Follows gallant rank and file;
Death—they laugh at all his terrors,
Glory fires the funeral pile.

Gallant braves, when wars are over,
Fame thy laurel wreath will twine,
Fadeless—even Time, the blighter,
Makes it but more brightly shine.

Now thy strings begin to tremble,
Little harp, like falling tears,
Of the coming note prophetic,
Ere the thought itself appears.

Ah! methought those strings were broken,
As they quivered in each swell;
No; 'twas but the heart-strings snapping,
As there came the word "Farewell."

MAGGIE LUTE SULLIVAN.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 1st inst., RODERICK BEEBE, 56 years of age, for many years a resident of Indianapolis.

Mr. BEEBE died of a virulent attack of erysipelas in the head, after a brief illness. The deceased was born in Vermont and removed at an early age to Rochester, N. Y. There he was educated to the mercantile business. As a merchant he was successful, but failed by engaging in milling. From thence he removed to Chagrine Falls, near Cleveland, when the latter place was in its infancy. There, too, he was unsuccessful. After a brief residence in Dayton, Ohio, and Richmond, in this State, he removed to this city some twelve years ago. Poor, with many dependent upon him, for whom he always liberally provided, he engaged in the saloon business, which many, as he often said himself, do not regard as respectable. During his many years residence here he was known as a man of strict integrity, punctilliously honorable, and generous to the extent of his ability. No applicant for charity was ever turned away empty from his door. Mr. BEEBE was a man of keen sagacity and penetration, and his quaint sayings upon passing events will be remembered by thousands who have visited his little back room. RODERICK BEEBE was one of the characters of Indianapolis. He was selected to test the constitutionality of the celebrated liquor act of 1855, and "BEEBE and the Maine Law" will long be associated in the legal annals of the State. The thousands who knew him, when recalling his many virtues, peculiarities, and even failings, will exclaim in the words of another—

"Alas, poor Rod'rick,
We ne'er shall look upon thy like again."

COMMERCIAL.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 30.

Flour very dull and prices nominal. Superfine $6 40@6 50; but these rates are too a great extent nominal.

Wheat dull; Red, $1.45; White $1 50 to $1.60.

Corn firm at $1.00 for ear.

Whisky firmer and in better demand at the close, at $1.18@1.20.

Mess Pork firm at 50c. higher. Sales of 2,000 bbls at 25.30 for city, and 24.50@25 for country.

Bulk Meats firm; sales of 200,000 lbs. heavy sides at 12¼ loose.

Bacon Shoulders, 12¼, packed.

Lard quiet at 13½.

Coffee, 46@47.

Sugar, 20@22.

Molasses, 108@110.

Gold, 78@79.

Silver, 63@65.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Flour, State and Western heavy and 5c lower, $7 35@7.50 for extra State; $7 70@8 00 for extra Roundhoop Ohio; $8.05@9 00 for trade brands; market closing heavy.

Whisky irregular and unsettled, rectified $1.15@1 17

Wheat heavy and nominal lower at $1 70@1.71 for Chicago Spring; 1 71@1 74 for Milwaukee Club. 1.78@1 82 for Winter Red Western.

Corn dull and nominal at 1 38@1.39 for mixed Western in store.

Coffee firm, nothing doing.

Sugar quiet, Muscovodo at 17@17½c.

Pork decidedly higher, and in active demand at $26 50 for Mess; 26@26 25 for old; 28 for new; 23@24 25 for old and new prime mess; 500 bbls new mess July buyers option 29.

Beef quiet but firm.

Lard inactive, prices favor buyers at 14@14¾c.

Butter firmer at 30@32 for State, Ohio entirely nominal.

Money easy at 6@7.

Sterling firmer, and dull 1 97½ for currency.

Gold quiet without decided change, opening at 80⅛, closing very dull at 78⅝.

Total exports of specie to-day, $66,139.

New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DAY, TUESDAY, April 26, 1864.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS, FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Total	4,168	124	1,397	9,136	8,814
Last week	4,596	203	1,732	7,825	11,222
Corsp'ng week last year	4,903	122	634	2,412	14,915
Av'r'ge No. per w'k last year	5,064	130	698	10,018	21,152

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

New York	234	Iowa	80
Pennsylvania	—	Massachusetts	25
Ohio	258	Connecticut	15
Indiana	25	Missouri	169
Illinois	2,509	Michigan	85
Kentucky	—	Canada	11

BEEVES.

Receipts were about 500 less than last week, and the quality was not so good, though a few very fine droves were on sale; but to make up for them some hard lots were sent in with them. The free run of shad, and the cheap price of them, materially lessened the demand for meat, so that the 3,507 offered at Allerton's proved ample for all wants more than could be sold at the old rates. Trade began briskly on Monday morning, and high prices were paid for some of the best cattle, 17½c; and butchers say 16c for the choice. Finding there were enough, cattle butchers played shy in the afternoon, and got their beef lower. A much larger number than usual were left unsold at night, and trade was very slow on Tuesday. Several lots were sent out to graze, and feeders bought a few small lots to stock their farms with. We quote:

Premium qualities, per cwt	17.25@17.75
Prime, do do	16.50@17.00
Medium to good qualities, per cwt	14.50@16.00
Poor do do	11.00@13.50
General selling prices do	14.00@16.00
Average do	14.75@ —

The decline on the poorer cattle towards the close of the market was fully ½c. per lb. Government agents bought 200 head of good cattle at about 16c. per lb.

COWS

Are not as plenty, and are selling well at improving rates. Some fine milkers were sold in Sixth street at $90 each. Fair cows readily command $50@60 without their calves.

VEAL CALVES.

The market is unchanged, with a fair demand, and less offering. Quality generally poor. The best calves bring 9½c. per lb., though very few go over 9c. Fair veals were sold at 8@8½c., with some little "kittens" at 5@6½c., not counting the "bobs" which were ran out at $1,50@2,50 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Larger receipts. Warmer weather, rain, and a well-stocked fish market, with abundance of eggs, have combined against a quick sheep trade. Prices have declined 1c. per lb., and sales are slow; the best unshorn sheep were sold at scarcely 10c. on Tuesday. A small lot of superior sheep 133 lbs. each, were sold at 11½c., but similar sheep brought 12½c. one week ago. Sheared sheep are worth 7@8c., per lb., and lambs about $6 each.

HOGS.

Receipts are lighter and the demand is good, but prices are unchanged. We quote:

	Live hogs.	Dressed
Heavy prime corn fed	9 @9¼	11¼@11½
Light do	8¾@9	11½
Heavy still-fed	9@9¼	11½
Light do		
Mast	— —	— —

From the Cincinnati Price Current, April 27.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The news from the army during the past week has been unfavorable, and consequently the decline in gold noticed in our last has been fully recovered; and that nervousness consequent upon the advance in gold is again observable in business circles. Produce is held more firmly, and parted with more reluctantly, and painful suspense is visible in all faces. Mr. Chase, after recapitulating all his plans to prevent gold speculation, truly says: "All will prove useless unless there is success in the field."

The money market continues close in New York, and there was more stringency in this market during the past week, with an increased demand. A new rule promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, by which distillers are compelled to pay the tax on all whisky which is distilled, each ten days, has not only created a large demand for money to pay back duties, but has removed so much currency out of circulation and thus increased the stringency. The demand for exchange has been active, but rates are unchanged. There has been quite a large business done in gold, partly speculative, but a considerable portion is taken by speculators South, with which to make purchases, notwithstanding the order of the Government prohibiting it. Not much Government paper offering; orders on Washington have been sold at better prices, owing to an advance in certificates in New York.

The rates for coin, exchange and government paper, at the close last evening, were as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	par. @50	1-10 ptem.
Gold	78@79 prem.	88 prem.
Silver	63@65 prem.	70 prem.
Orders on Washington	98¾@98⅞	
Quartermasters' Vouchers, city	97½	

Thompson's Reporter thus describes the trouble among the banks consequent upon the stock panic in New York:

"A panic in the fancy stock market was the feature of the street this week, and several fancy speculators have failed by the fall of shares—some of which have run down 30, 40 and 50 per cent.

Money is quite tight, and the old clearing-house banks are resorting to unfinancial expedients to meet checks and drafts upon them. Balances are settled at the clearing house with tokens called 5 per cent. certificates—clearing-house certificates. The have their origin in this wise: a bank belonging to a clearing-house that gets short, takes to a clearing-house committee some of its choicest assets, and gets 90 per cent of their market value in certificates bearing 5 per cent. interest. With these it pays its balances to the other banks. Practically, a snug, sound bank is compelled to loan to a weak, expansive concern, all balances, at 5 per cent. interest, for an indefinite length of time. Hence, if a bank contracts its loans, it gets these tokens. The National Banks do not belong to this 5 per cent. token ring; and on Monday, in the midst of the panic, the Bank of Commerce broke loose from the clearing house certificate dodge, and demanded greenbacks in its large transactions. This alarmed many of the other clearing house banks, and they attempted to screen themselves from greenback payments by certifying checks and drafts 'good through the exchanges;' thus virtually admitting their inability to pay money. That portion of the public who understand the dodges of the street, immediately bid one or two per cent. premium for the money, in exchange for checks on the banks that showed this white feather."

The reaction in gold and rapid advance have kept the market agitated for all kinds of produce, so that there has been considerable irregularity in prices. Flour virtually advanced 95c. per barrel during the week, closing quiet but firm. Wheat advanced 10c per bushel, but was quiet at the close. Corn has ruled dull, and is lower. Distillers are buying sparingly, in view of the probability that the new excise bill now before Congress will soon pass, effecting whisky upon its passage; this bill taxes whisky $1 per gallon, and renders for at least six months the suspension of distillation an absolute necessity. Oats advanced to 84@85c, and have been in good demand.

Rye declined to $1 40, but again advanced to $1 45. Barley has been in better demand, and prime to choice fall sold at $1 45@1.50.

Whisky has been greatly unsettled. An effort to add an amendment to the bill now before Congress, taxing the stock on hand, depressed the market, and, on last Wednesday, sales could not have been made at more than $1.05. Thursday, intimations circulated that the amendment would be rejected by a large majority, caused great excitement, and the price advanced to $1.30; but it closed firm at 1 25.

The bill now before Congress taxes all whisky distilled after the first of next month, $1 per gallon, but does not tax the stock on hand. The indications are that the rate will not be less than this, but may be more—it ought to be more, and there should be no sliding scale. If a tax was placed on the stock on hand, so as to put distillers and speculators on an equal footing, then distillation would go on, and the Government would receive a revenue from the commencement; but as the bill now stands, no revenue of consequence will be derived from it, for six to nine months, as there is now on hand a six to nine months' supply.

As it is, however, Congress has made rapid progress toward getting a correct business perception of taxation, but there is ample room for further progress in this direction. We will simply suggest that it does not require much logical skill to perceive that there could be no injustice or unfairness in taxing the whisky in the hands of speculators 40c per gallon, in case this amount is added to the tax on distillers; or we will say in order to make allowances for anticipated profits, reduce the tax on the stock in the hands of speculators to 30c. Independent fortunes have been made out of the whisky speculation, by numerous parties already. We heard a day or two ago of a house in Louisville which had made over half a million dollars within the last six months.

Butter has been in better supply, and prices are 2c lower. The demand for hams has been active, and prices of all articles are rather higher. All the mess pork to be had at $25 was taken, and it was held at $26 at the close. Bulk meats advanced to 10¾c, 11½c, and 12½c for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Bacon shoulders advanced to 12c, and sugar cured hams to 20c. Plain hams sold at 17@17½c. Lard advanced to 13½c, and was in good demand. Pig iron was held at $66 at the close, but no sales had been made above $60. The stock is very light.

Groceries quiet, and prices a shade easier. The demand has been light, but the stocks being small, and prices having been well sustained in New York, holders are firm.

☞ The Republican State Central Committee has selected Col. CONRAD BAKER as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket in the place of Gen KIMBALL, who declined the honor. Col. R. N. HUDSON, General CARRINGTON and various other distinguished military aspirants were anxious for the doubtful honor, but the Assistant Provost Marshal General was regarded as the most available candidate, probably on account of his position and the influences associated with it.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than fifty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the $50 and $100 Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500),) One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium.) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

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Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States*, at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the *First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.*, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

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