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AGENTS: J. W. WALKER, Proprietor. No. 10 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Agents for the State of Indiana: J. W. WALKER, Proprietor. No. 10 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. PER LINE PER WEEK. 1st insertion, 10 cents; 2nd, 7 cents; 3rd, 5 cents; 4th, 3 cents; 5th, 2 cents; 6th, 1 cent; 7th, 1 cent; 8th, 1 cent; 9th, 1 cent; 10th, 1 cent.

ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY. One square, one insertion, \$1.00. Two squares, one insertion, \$1.50. Three squares, one insertion, \$2.00. Four squares, one insertion, \$2.50. Five squares, one insertion, \$3.00.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly Sentinel, will be charged the full Daily rate, with one half the Weekly rate added.

Business notices published in the local columns, at ten cents per line, for each insertion, for the first ten lines, ten cents per line.

Charges will be made for inserting the notices of the following orders, motions and affidavits, at the rate named, to be paid in advance.

Military Companies, Order of the G. A. R., Masonic Orders, Benevolent Societies, &c., &c., &c. For each notice not exceeding 100 words 25 cents for each insertion, over 100 words 50 cents.

Announcing deaths with funeral notices attached, \$1.00 per notice.

Marriage notices 50 cents.

Notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regular price.

Advertisements inserted and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double the regular rate.

Advertisements making less than three lines, inserted once in the Daily, will be charged the regular rate.

Yearly advertisements to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.00 for each name in the Daily, and \$2.00 in the Weekly, the same to be, in all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering, and not payable for the legal proceeding, but collectible at our usual rate. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount advertised.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors, Indianapolis, Ind.

President Indianapolis Journal Company.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKERS. HARRISON'S BANK, No. 19 East Washington street, opposite the Sentinel office. May 4.

LIVERY STABLES. ALLEN & HINSLY, Livery and Sale Stables, in the rear of the Palmer House. June 10-11.

FOUNDRIES. DAVIS & CO., Union Foundry, Delaware street, opposite Union Depot. May 29.

ASSELMAN & VINTON, Washington Foundry and Machine Works, east end Union Depot. May 29.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. FRANCIS SMITH, formerly Delzell & Smith, Real Estate Agent and Tax Payor, 37 East Washington street. Home to rent. 1863-64.

MCKERNAN & PIERCE, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, 10 1/2 East Washington street. May 14.

W. M. WILEY, Real Estate Agent and Stock Broker, 16 1/2 East Washington street. May 14.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS. E. C. MATTHEW & CO., Wholesale Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, No. 4 Roberts' Block, opposite the Union Depot, Indianapolis, Ind. 1863-64.

ADAM KNIGLE & SON, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, No. 32 East Washington street. April 27.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. BROWN, STEWART & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in Books and Stationery, and Printers' Materials, No. 18 West Washington street. April 26.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. WILKIE M. LOWRY, DRUGGIST—Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and other Medicines, Notions and Pottery. No. 49 Massachusetts street, Indianapolis, Ind. 1863-64.

TOMLINSON & CO., Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c. No. 18 East Washington street, Indianapolis. May 19.

R. BROWNING, Druggist, and dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, and Stationery, Perfumery, &c. No. 22 West Washington street. April 27.

DRY GOODS. W. & H. GLENN & CO., New York Store, Dry Goods, Groceries, and Retail, Glenn's Block, East Washington street. May 25.

STOVES AND TIN WARE. CHARLES GOY, dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., No. 11 West Washington street. April 27.

BOOK BINDERS. CAMPELL & BOYLES, Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 37 East Washington street, east of Union Depot, Indianapolis. Feb 25-26.

DOUGLAS & PALMER, Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 36 1/2 East Washington street, east of Union Depot, Indianapolis. May 27.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENWARE. CHAS. H. HAWTHORN, Importer of China, Glass and Queenware, No. 83 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind. Dealer in Stone-ware. Dec 26.

MERCHANT TAILORS. FREDERICK GRIFFER, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in ready made clothing and furnishing goods, No. 21 East Washington street, opposite Sentinel office. April 29.

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LIVERY STABLES. O. W. JOHNSON, Livery and Sale Stables, Nos. 11 and 13 West PEARLS' BENT, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

WILKINSON'S LIVERY STABLE, No. 10 East Pearl street, half a square south of Washington street, between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, in rear of Glenn's Block, Indianapolis. WM. WILKINSON, Proprietor.

SCHOOL BOOKS. ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, & C., & C. IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTITIES. BROWN, STEWART & CO.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO, Is good for Public Speakers and Singers.

TO CLEAR THE VOICE.

DAILY SENTINEL.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Noon Reports.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following was received today at Headquarters Department of the South, from Morris Island:

To Major General Halleck: Sir, My Medical Director in the field reports an aggregate loss of killed and wounded in our hands of 635. I judge there are 350 missing. The losses cover the three engagements of the 10th, 11th and 15th. Many of our wounded will be able to return to duty in a week or ten days. The health of the command is improving.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) Q. A. GILMORE, Brigadier General Commanding.

The United States steamer King Despatch, captured on the 29th July the James Bartle and Wm. Bagley, loaded with cotton, blockade runners from Mobile.

N. W. Adams, says Wilmington, N. C. dates, to the 15th, had been received by the blockade running steamer Arabis.

The Government had received an intimation from Lord Lyons that his lordship's effort to induce the Washington Cabinet to withdraw its prohibition of exportation of live stock to Nassau, have been wholly fruitless.

The experiment of cotton cultivation on the Clarendon estate, at Jamaica, had been highly successful.

The Express says we have seen to day officers from Grant's army who left Vicksburg about ten days ago.

The note of preparation for the march to Mobile was here on every side. The troops were in the best of spirits and confident of success.

The calculation was that the stars and stripes would float over Mobile by the 15th of August.

The Herald states that the force of employees which was at Aquia Creek when Lee advanced northward, is ordered to return there on Monday.

There were at the time of the last evacuation of the point, over twenty immense store houses there, which have since been destroyed.

A small force, protected by gunboats, could have protected the property.

The Indian census as far down as the Arkansas river, has been reclaimed by our troops, but its occupation is not permanent.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: Mosby's gang made an extensive haul of letters last night at Fairfax Court House. There is no Union force stationed there. Some six or seven soldiers, with their teams, wares and chattels, bivouacked there last night and were all made prisoners.

The Orange and Alexandria railroad being the direct line of communication with the army in its present position, less pains have been taken by the military authorities to guard the turnpike road between Alexandria and Centerville.

The guerrillas under Mosby, composed principally of residents of Fairfax, take advantage of this fact to make their raids upon unarmed persons at points where no military force is stationed.

The Times' Washington dispatch says: Orders have been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry to complete the draft in New York City and the draft will commence again on Monday next. The Government is fully prepared for any emergency.

A letter from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, dated Warrenton, July 27, says:

The rebels are very much discouraged. Seven deserters from a Mississippi regiment came day before yesterday, and say there is no use in fighting any more, and that as Mississippi had given up, we ought to have Richmond by the middle of September.

The correspondent of the Herald says, after dropping the late fight at Manassas Gap, that Meade by moving into Manassas Gap and preparing for battle, for which he certainly was justifiable, having such information to guide him, lost two days and a half of time in his southern march, thus enabling Lee to reach the south side of the Rappahannock before Meade could possibly do so.

The steamer Delvidero, from Port Royal the 29th, has arrived.

Meade's headquarters at 11 A. M. of the 29th, when nine monitors and the ironclads were engaged by Fort Wagner.

Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within 250 yards of Fort Wagner, and also mounted heavy siege cannon which would open on that fort on the 29th. When all his heavy guns are mounted, Gilmore feels confident of being able to reduce the fort.

The New Orleans Era of the 25th says: The rebel ship surrendered on the 22d, to the gunboat Sycamore. No particulars.

Information to day from the Army of the Potomac says that Lee's forces at Culpeper, Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock.

Lee's first advance, south of Culpeper, was to fall on the line of the Fredericksburg route, but finding we did not advance, he has concentrated his army at Culpeper.

The Rappahannock is guarded from Fredericksburg to Ellis ford on the Rapidan by only one rebel regiment.

The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpeper. A special to the Post says:

Information to day from the front is to the effect that Lee is moving from the south bank of the Rappahannock.

The Republican says that Gen. Meade is close at hand, and from present appearances, it will not be an easy matter for Lee to return to Fredericksburg, should he desire to do so.

All the wounded and sick from Meade's army have arrived here.

FRANKFORD. FRANKFORD, Pa., July 31.—A fire broke out in the cellar of Mathews & Gilmore's drug store last night, extending to a four story building on the north owned by John Kock, and from there to the banking house of George Saunders, on the south. Kock's building was badly damaged. George Fuller's and Sanders' buildings were totally destroyed.

ATTORNEYS. CHAS. W. STAGG, Attorney at Law, No. 8 TEMPERANCE HALL, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CLAIM AGENT. MCKERNANS, PIERCE & CO., AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF SOLDIER'S CLAIMS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WILL COLLECT OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' DEBTS, and pay for horses lost while in the service, &c. Address: Col. Claims at Washington City, D. C. (next door east of Palmer House) D. S. McKernan, Inc. Box 1094, enclosed stamp.

Major Walker and D. S. McKernan have an office in Nashville, Tennessee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, MAJ. J. D. WALKER, Late 2d Lt. Cavalry, READER: Gen. Morton, Adj. Gen. Noble, Gen. Lee, Judge Perkins, Indianapolis. June 20-21.

Communicated by Col. Walker.

A few weeks ago, the writer of this article ventured to review a few of the arbitrary acts of some of our rulers. Duty compelled me, shortly afterward, to decline to lend my official sanction to the establishment of a sub-agency for the State in the city of New York. My criticism of Gen. Morton's conduct, and a refusal to assist in his schemes to administer the affairs of the State in a manner not contemplated by law, have called forth, from him and his menials, nearly twenty newspaper columns of personal abuse in the city of Indianapolis alone.

To the articles published by Morton, in the Journal of the 8th, and by Mullen, in the Sentinel of the 13th of July, I propose to reply briefly, though without pretending to refer, in detail, to one half the slanders they contain.

The Governor recalls, with peculiar satisfaction, the fact that he has been able to cause me some annoyance, and enjoys recurring to his refusal to accept my official bond until after it required three times the amount of property required by law, or by the bond of my predecessor in office.

The ghost, too, of my old cavalry regiment still haunts him, and he continues to charge that I changed the rolls of the companies on file in the Adjutant General's office; whereas, in fact, such rolls were never so filed at all, but a list of the companies only. I did publicly change that list, for reasons satisfactorily explained at the time, by erasing some, which entered the infantry service, and substituting other companies, which were constantly affording. Yet, His Excellency now affects the belief that the change made in that list, done with his knowledge and sanction, was evidence that I had no regiment what ever. The atrocity of this insinuation will be appreciated when I say that I can prove, by hundreds of witnesses, that both Governor Morton and Adjutant General Noble know I had no regiment enough tendered me to make at least three regiments of the maximum organization.

Governor Morton says that, after having "abused" him for his bad faith in declining the cavalry, I came "bragging and fawningly" to the Executive office and sought the position of Colonel of the 35th regiment, and "apologized most abjectly" for my public criticism of his conduct.

A more atrocious falsehood, from beginning to end, was never uttered. I did not desire, nor ask, nor directly or indirectly seek the position of Colonel of the 35th regiment. I did not apologize to Governor Morton, nor have I, at any time in any way, intimated to him that I regretted, or even regretted, a word that I ever uttered against him. I accepted the command of the 35th regiment because the gentlemen interested in the organization desired me to do so; and, believing my services to be worth as much to the country as the position was worth to me, I did not feel under obligations to the Governor for the commission he conferred.

His Excellency's attorney, Colonel Mullen, charges, through the Sentinel, that I retained for some time the commission appointing Lieutenant Breese to the Captaincy of company "E," and that the Lieutenant states that he was "swindled" by me "out of his promotion." There is no doubt that Lieut. Breese is deliberately slandered in this assertion. Certainly it is that I offered to deliver the commission, without condition, in the presence of nearly all the old officers of the 35th regiment, and that he preposterously refused to accept it, stating as a reason that he would soon be promoted to the Infantry.

Neither have they attempted to prove that I did not possess the right to reject the services of officers who were reported to me for duty under a muster which was palpably false. On these two points, and on these alone, rests the question of the justice or injustice of my discharge from the service.

And here I will repeat, what was said in my first letter, official orders and the action of those in authority to the contrary notwithstanding, that an intelligent army officer cannot be found who will hazard his reputation by asserting that, under the circumstances, the assignment of Captain Hughes to a command, his muster into the service, and the refusal to receive Mullen into the regiment, were not clearly within the province of my official duties.

Whether I betrayed the confidence of the Irish men of Indiana, who proffered my appointment to the position of Colonel of the 13th regiment, is not for the vagabond who, at the beginning, sought and failed to get that position for himself, to decide. The friendship of Mullen, which he now earnestly professes, for R. J. Ryan, will be appreciated when it is known that he urged me to get the Lieutenant Colonel displaced, and himself substituted, before the regiment left Indianapolis. I will take my oath that I had no instrumental part in bringing the first Lieutenant Colonel before the Military Board for examination. It can be proved by several officers in high position, among them General Wood, that I was appointed a member of that Board without my consent and in the face of my earnest protest. I am willing to answer before heaven, and to my country, for the truly conscientious and faithful manner in which I discharged my duties to the Irish regiment. For a long time the corps was not supplied with more than half its complement of officers, which quadrupled my labors; but I preferred this to making it a common receptacle for such political pensioners as Mullen, whom he held older commissions as Lieutenants in company "G," than the new officers, were not entitled to positions in that company. I do not now recollect accurately what was my action in the premises. It is certain, however, that I made such entries upon the rolls as would bring the question before the proper authorities for adjustment. The order placing Mr. Noyes on detached duty, as a Lieutenant, seemed to entitle him to draw pay without having been previously mustered for that purpose. I did not witness him draw pay as such, and was not aware that he did so until after it was done. Yet, I did believe at the time, and still believe, that both Mears and Noyes were and are the legal Lieutenants of company "G," and that they were and are entitled to pay as such from and after the time at which that company became incorporated into the 35th regiment. Mullen says Noyes is now a deserter. The fact is that he submitted his case to General Noble, who decided that his commission promoted him out of the regiment and into private life!

The Governor asserts that my treatment of Major Balfe was discreditable; that I was opposed to his promotion; that I retained his commission for ten days, and that I finally compelled him to resign. That gentleman's commission as Lieutenant Colonel, together with a large package of official papers, overtook the regiment while on the march from Moundsville to Nashville. On setting down in camp at the latter place, the commission was duly delivered. None of its virtues were lost by the temporary delay in the delivery. Balfe knew it was safely deposited with the regimental papers, and that he could have had it at any time by asking for it. I now regret that he should have been deprived of his toy for even a day. He was permitted by Gen. Negley to resign without charges were pending against him. If I was his persecutor, the manly meeting of a trial would have vindicated him and humiliated me. He preferred to resign to avoid exposure. I did not object and do not now desire to detract from his reputation. I was opposed to his promotion, particularly, because the regiment, with singular unanimity, were in favor of the promotion of Capt. Hughes.

In coming again to the name of this much abused officer, it is proper that I should notice the repeated intimations that I had some disreputable motives in standing by his fortunes. Not a solitary reason can be adduced to sustain such a charge. I never saw Capt. Hughes in my life until the Irish regiment was in course of organization. He resided in another State, possessed neither influence nor political position, and could not in any way be of benefit to me in the future. As an officer, however, he possessed unquestioned ability. The men of company "E" desired him to command them. Having been commissioned a captain in the regiment, which admitted of no qualification whatever, I assigned him, as I had a right to do, to the vacant command in that company. The officers and men of the regiment afterwards, with scarcely a dissenting voice, urged his appointment to the position of Lieutenant Colonel. I endorsed the recommendation made by the officers and pressed it upon the Governor, and, in doing so, was actuated by no other motive than a desire to satisfy the brave and true men of the regiment, and promote the interest of the corps which I was proud to command. Capt. Hughes had his personal faults. They were weaknesses, however, which not one of the several persons who have been Lieutenant Colonel of the 35th regiment should venture to criticize. I have defended his reputation, which has been unjustly assailed, as I have the reputation of Messrs. Mears and Noyes—who are not my political friends—as an act of justice, and not a fact on the record, which, when our present despotism shall have passed away, will enable those gentlemen to receive justice under an investigation which will be obtained for them.

And now, in noticing Gov. Morton's lengthy communication to Gen. Halleck, and the letters of Mullen and Balfe which accompanied that communication, it is necessary only to say that, had those statements been true, to have traced them so before a court martial, would have left no room, in future, for questions of veracity to arise, and effected the desired object in a single day, the accomplishment of which, during my sickness and without the knowledge of my Generals in the field, cost His Excellency a month of anxiety and labor. The means adopted by the Governor to create a vacant place for a cringing sycophant, secretly performed, were cowardly and disgraceful, and, having been forced to the light, show upon their front the impress of conscious villainy. I will not notice in detail the statements made in those communications, but will call the reader's attention to the fact that neither Gov. Morton nor his attorney have attempted to prove that Capt. Hughes was not legitimately assigned to duty in the 35th regiment and legally mustered into the service of the United States. Neither have they attempted to prove that I did not possess the right to reject the services of officers who were reported to me for duty under a muster which was palpably false. On these two points, and on these alone, rests the question of the justice or injustice of my discharge from the service.

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Whether I betrayed the confidence of the Irish men of Indiana, who proffered my appointment to the position of Colonel of the 13th regiment, is not for the vagabond who, at the beginning, sought and failed to get that position for himself, to decide. The friendship of Mullen, which he now earnestly professes, for R. J. Ryan, will be appreciated when it is known that he urged me to get the Lieutenant Colonel displaced, and himself substituted, before the regiment left Indianapolis. I will take my oath that I had no instrumental part in bringing the first Lieutenant Colonel before the Military Board for examination. It can be proved by several officers in high position, among them General Wood, that I was appointed a member of that Board without my consent and in the face of my earnest protest. I am willing to answer before heaven, and to my country, for the truly conscientious and faithful manner in which I discharged my duties to the Irish regiment. For a long time the corps was not supplied with more than half its complement of officers, which quadrupled my labors; but I preferred this to making it a common receptacle for such political pensioners as Mullen, whom he held older commissions as Lieutenants in company "G," than the new officers, were not entitled to positions in that company. I do not now recollect accurately what was my action in the premises. It is certain, however, that I made such entries upon the rolls as would bring the question before the proper authorities for adjustment. The order placing Mr. Noyes on detached duty, as a Lieutenant, seemed to entitle him to draw pay without having been previously mustered for that purpose. I did not witness him draw pay as such, and was not aware that he did so until after it was done. Yet, I did believe at the time, and still believe, that both Mears and Noyes were and are the legal Lieutenants of company "G," and that they were and are entitled to pay as such from and after the time at which that company became incorporated into the 35th regiment. Mullen says Noyes is now a deserter. The fact is that he submitted his case to General Noble, who decided that his commission promoted him out of the regiment and into private life!

The Governor asserts that my treatment of Major Balfe was discreditable; that I was opposed to his promotion; that I retained his commission for ten days, and that I finally compelled him to resign. That gentleman's commission as Lieutenant Colonel, together with a large package of official papers, overtook the regiment while on the march from Moundsville to Nashville. On setting down in camp at the latter place, the commission was duly delivered. None of its virtues were lost by the temporary delay in the delivery. Balfe knew it was safely deposited with the regimental papers, and that he could have had it at any time by asking for it. I now regret that he should have been deprived of his toy for even a day. He was permitted by Gen. Negley to resign without charges were pending against him. If I was his persecutor, the manly meeting of a trial would have vindicated him and humiliated me. He preferred to resign to avoid exposure. I did not object and do not now desire to detract from his reputation. I was opposed to his promotion, particularly, because the regiment, with singular unanimity, were in favor of the promotion of Capt. Hughes.

In coming again to the name of this much abused officer, it is proper that I should notice the repeated intimations that I had some disreputable motives in standing by his fortunes. Not a solitary reason can be adduced to sustain such a charge. I never saw Capt. Hughes in my life until the Irish regiment was in course of organization. He resided in another State, possessed neither influence nor political position, and could not in any way be of benefit to me in the future. As an officer, however, he possessed unquestioned ability. The men of company "E" desired him to command them. Having been commissioned a captain in the regiment, which admitted of no qualification whatever, I assigned him, as I had a right to do, to the vacant command in that company. The officers and men of the regiment afterwards, with scarcely a dissenting voice, urged his appointment to the position of Lieutenant Colonel. I endorsed the recommendation made by the officers and pressed it upon the Governor, and, in doing so, was actuated by no other motive than a desire to satisfy the brave and true men of the regiment, and promote the interest of the corps which I was proud to command. Capt. Hughes had his personal faults. They were weaknesses, however, which not one of the several persons who have been Lieutenant Colonel of the 35th regiment should venture to criticize. I have defended his reputation, which has been unjustly assailed, as I have the reputation of Messrs. Mears and Noyes—who are not my political friends—as an act of justice, and not a fact on the record, which, when our present despotism shall have passed away, will enable those gentlemen to receive justice under an investigation which will be obtained for them.

And now, in noticing Gov. Morton's lengthy communication to Gen. Halleck, and the letters of Mullen and Balfe which accompanied that communication, it is necessary only to say that, had those statements been true, to have traced them so before a court martial, would have left no room, in future, for questions of veracity to arise, and effected the desired object in a single day, the accomplishment of which, during my sickness and without the knowledge of my Generals in the field, cost His Excellency a month of anxiety and labor. The means adopted by the Governor to create a vacant place for a cringing sycophant, secretly performed, were cowardly and disgraceful, and, having been forced to the light, show upon their front the impress of conscious villainy. I will not notice in detail the statements made in those communications, but will call the reader's attention to the fact that neither Gov. Morton nor his attorney have attempted to prove that Capt. Hughes was not legitimately assigned to duty in the 35th regiment and legally mustered into the service of the United States. Neither have they attempted to prove that I did not possess the right to reject the services of officers who were reported to me for duty under a muster which was palpably false. On these two points, and on these alone, rests the question of the justice or injustice of my discharge from the service.

And here I will repeat, what was said in my first letter, official orders and the action of those in authority to the contrary notwithstanding, that an intelligent army officer cannot be found who will hazard his reputation by asserting that, under the circumstances, the assignment of Captain Hughes to a command, his muster into the service, and the refusal to receive Mullen into the regiment, were not clearly within the province of my official duties.