DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13.

Peace Propositions.

In Congress, on Thursday last, Mr. Cox of Ohio favored peace propositions and expressed the belief that if Hon. FERNANDO WOOD was sent on a mission to Richmond peace would be restored in sixty days. We do not propose to discuss the probabilities of such a mission, but only to refer to the declarations of one Mr. SMITH of Kentucky, who stated that he was the last man to treat with rebels. General WASHINGTON treated with rebels, and so did General JACKSON, and it was never regarded as a crime in either; otherwise it was thought to be sound policy. But there is a higher example in that regard than either of these distinguished men. GOD, and we speak it reverentially, treated with rebels. HE did more than this. HE even condescended to entreat them to return to their allegiance, and His only SON, CHRIST JESUS, was offered and became the atoning sacrifice. GOD could and did treat with rebels to save them from the consequences of their crimes, but Mr. SMITH of Kentucky and the abolitionists he represents have no such regard for their erring fellow men. Said the Savior of mankind, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

Confiscation in Poland.

The January number of Blackwood's Magazine, in its letter from Poland, gives a most interesting and instructive twenty four hours in Volhynia, which is one of the provinces of that ill-fated country now engaged in a spasmodic effort to throw off the yoke of Russian domination. The landed proprietary of the province are Poles; the peasantry being, in chief part, Puthenian, who have no sympathy with the popular movement against Russia, and who, although by no means attached to the empire of the Czar, have been easily bribed or induced by a prospect of plunder to side with the Emperor. These peasants have in many instances resisted every temptation, and remained faithful to their masters

The Russian Government, by way of aiding to put down the rebellion, seems to have resorted to a decree of confiscation of property of rebels, not unlike in its provisions the act of our Federal Congress. In both cases, the property of the revolted section has been called upon for pecuniary contribution to aid in restoring the authority of the General Government, and, in event of failure to respond (of which failure both the United States and Russia had, from the necessities of the case, foreknowledge), then prompt sale of the property at auction to slaves, or peasants, as the case may be. In Poland, there has been a longer experience than in South Carolina, and we give below an extract from the letter before us, that it may be seen how history teaches by examples:

One of our motives for visiting the country just at this period, was a desire to be present at some of the sales of sequestered property, which were taking place daily. These sales were expressly arranged for the benefit of the peasantry; one of my friends, for instance, who is a Galician, as well as Volhynian, proprietor, who was called upon to pay the Russian Government a sum equal to £8,000 for the suppression of the rebellion. As he has carefully abstained from taking part in the movement, the amount of the tax in itself was sufficiently onerous; but lest he should be in a condition to procure that sum at short notice, he was only allowed three days to raise it; and as he was not resident in Volhynia, it was manifestly impossible for him to make the necessary arrangement. In default of prompt payment the live stock of the proprietor is put up at auction among the peasants, who are thus enabled to purchase their master's horses at a shilling apeace; and merino sheep have been known to sell for as little as three half pence each. In other words, the peasantry receive a present of their master's stock, his crops, or working his lands, and is obliged to pay the difference between the trifling amount which his property has realized and the sum originally demanded by the government. It would seem, however, from late accounts, that the peasantry are becoming unmanageable and independent in their bearing toward the government, which has thus spoiled them, and complain of being obliged to pay to the government the tax properly due to the proprietor, in compensation for the land which was originally his, and has by a recent arrangement been transferred to the peasant. Having paid only a nominal sum for their cattle, they now want to get the land for nothing as well; and it is some consolation to the proprietor, who has been robbed of both, to see the thieves fall out. The position of a country gentleman in these provinces is in fact becoming intolerable; not allowed to leave the country, he is constantly subjected to the suspicion of the government while he remains in it, and too often finds himself at last an unwilling occupant of a dismal cell, or one of a melancholy *cortege* on its way to Siberia. Those who were fortunate enough to procure passports at the commencement of the movement have fled the country; those who were left were, in most instances, arrested, so that scarcely a property remains tenanted. Any who have been discreet or lucky enough to be left at liberty have been called upon, on the one hand by the Russian, on the other by the Polish, national government, to pay heavy contributions. In both instances the payment is compulsory, while the constant presence of armed bands of disorderly peasants, or of Cossacks, renders daily life unsafe.

The Robbers of the Treasury Department.

A late dispatch from Washington announces the arrest of some half a dozen more deputies of Secretary CHASE, charged with robbing the Government. The precise nature of their swindling operations is not stated, but the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial (Republican) thus refers to one of them:

It is stated that Mr. Henderson the warrant clerk just arrested, has been driving a good business, during the past year or two, by "putting through" warrants for creditors who needed funds at once, for a consideration varying from $50 to $2,000. Another official is implicated, so it is rumored.

The same writer says of the recent release of Dr. GWYNNE, who was arrested some time ago:

Statements industriously circulated and forced into print, about the unjust imprisonment and the "unconditional release" of a Treasury official, are not true. It is more probable that Governor CHASE was moved by the piteous stories told him of the man's insanity in years past, and released him under certain assurances that he will present himself for trial.

Hon. Amos Kendall.

In a communication to the Washington Constitution Mr. Kendall says:

A correspondent inquires of me whether I will support for the Presidency any other man than Gen. McClellan, should another be nominated by the Democratic National Convention. I answer that I will support any competent man of unquestionable loyalty who can best unite the conservatives of the country against the disorganizers who now control the Government. I am not acquainted with Gen. McClellan; but I admire him for his talents, his virtues, and his loyalty. I sympathize with him in the wicked persecutions he has patiently endured; and I think the wrongs which the country has suffered through him, can be most appropriately redressed by placing him at the head of the Government.

HISTORY.—"The war can be finished in sixty days."—[Secretary Seward.

"I will do it with 75,000 men."—[Abraham Lincoln.

"Nobody hurt."—[Abraham Lincoln.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—George Sanderson, Democrat, was re elected Mayor of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 2d inst., by 117 majority—a gain of 70.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Speech of Senator Bayard of Delaware, in the United States Senate, January 26, 1864.

Senator Bayard, after taking the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to make some remarks personal to himself, which being granted, he proceeded to speak as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: In the course of the debate upon the rule adopted yesterday by the Senate, I stated to the body having exclusive jurisdiction over the subject, I should hold myself bound by its action, and that but one alternative remained, if the rule was adopted: either to comply with the decision or relinquish my seat in the Senate. Subsequent reflection has convinced me that I was partially in error. Another course is open: to submit to the decision and resign.

The gravest consideration has induced me to pursue this latter course; and, in a brief period, my connection with this body, which has lasted nearly thirteen years, will cease.

I desire to assign the reasons which control my action. Without any decision upon the constitutional validity of the act of July, 1862, all the members of the Senate and House to whom it applied belonging to the political party with which I have acted have voluntarily taken the oath prescribed by that act, deeming, doubtless, that the constitutional questions involved were of less moment and the precedent made less dangerous than they seemed to my mind. I could not but reflect that the unanimous action of those with whom I coincide in general political views, might give cause even to men unbiassed by the perverting influences of political or personal hostility, who do not know me personally, to doubt, if not to believe that I declined to take the oath for reasons other than the considerations that, in my judgment, it was a dangerous innovation upon fundamental principles of the Constitution.

As I believed that the law had been passed without a full discussion, and as a decision on its validity by the proper tribunal had been waived at the special session when I was not present, I was content to leave others to their own action, and govern mine by my conviction of duty. The decision now, however, has been judicially made, after hearing my objections to the act and the oath it imposes, and that decision, though in my belief a dangerous precedent, is obligatory to the extent of taking the oath, as I have already held the seat for nearly one year since my re election.

Sir, I admit that I covet the approbation of the good, the wise and the reflecting, and would not willingly subject myself to their censure or to reasonable suspicion as to my motives of action; though I am utterly indifferent to those calumnious, groundless and vindictive attacks to which every man in public life, even in less excited times, is subjected by personal malevolence or political hostility. But though I desire such approbation, I have never made either opinion or popularity my standard of action, but my own sense of right and duty; and I owe a respect to my sincere convictions of public duty which I will never sacrifice. Many of you are aware that before civil war commenced I expressed fully my views as to the course of action which I thought the welfare and prosperity of the whole country required after the secession of seven States. Those views differed from the course pursued subsequently by the Administration, and its course was approved by a majority of Congress, and, indeed, by the people at large, after their passions had become excited by actual war.

I told you then that I did not consider secession a constitutional or reserved right of the States, but an act of revolution; but a revolution by organized communities—not rebellion in the modern sense of the word, but only in its old Roman sense—the revolt of a people. I told you, also, that in my judgment, conciliation, and the removal of real or even apprehended grievances or dangers, and not coercion by arms, was, in such a crisis, the true policy of the statesman; and that the framers of the Constitution had wisely left such a state of affairs without any provision as one of those "mortal feuds" which, in the language of Hamilton, "when they happen, commonly amount to revolutions and dismemberments of empire."

I admitted that secession was a breach of the compact by which the Federal Government was established, and that it rested with the United States to determine whether they would and could, by war, compel the seceding States to repair the breach, or whether the act by which they severed their political relations with us should be assented to, and a peaceful separation permitted, in the hope that past memories and the ties of blood and marriage, with continued commercial intercourse might in a few years restore those seven States to the Union; similar influences having at the origin of the Government, induced North Carolina and Rhode Island, after a year's delay, to become members of the Union, though the former had in the first instance rejected the Constitution, and the latter had refused to be represented in the Convention.

I may be pardoned here for quoting a short extract from a speech I made on the "condition of the country," in March, 1861, as illustrative of my opinions before the sword had been drawn:

"You may attempt by war to keep the States united—to restore the Union—but the attempt will be futile. Conciliation and concession may reunite us; war never! The power may be exercised for the purpose of punishment and vengeance. It may be exercised if you propose to conquer the seceding States, and reduce the nation into a consolidated nation; but if your intention be to maintain the Government which your ancestors founded—that is, a common Government over separate, independent communities—war can never effect such an intention."

I preferred then peaceful separation to civil war as the lesser evil, but the Administration and the dominant party decided to resort to an enforcement of the laws by the coercion of arms, as against an insurrection. Civil war has since raged, and its events and consequences have strengthened my conviction that the prosperity of my country and the happiness and morals of the people cannot be promoted by its continuance. To these views an overwhelming majority of Congress is opposed, and, so far as the elections of the past year can be accepted as evidence of public sentiment, that majority is sustained by the people. It is true that new questions have arisen in the progress of war as to its mode of conduct and object, and have produced conflict of opinion among the people.

But on the question of peace—even by temporary separation if essential—the Democratic party with which I have been connected is divided, and many of its leading and most influential adherents indulge in the visionary idea that a common government, based on "the consent of the governed," over separate political communities, with diversified habits, manners, customs and institutions, can be restored and maintained by the sword, without the abandonment of a Federal and its conversion into an imperial and centralized government. So thought not the Presidents of the United States or the Secretary of State on the 10th of April, 1861, before war had begun, and to my mind such an idea is a delusion and a mere chimera.

I have also the fixed opinion and belief that the life of a nation depends upon the preservation of its liberties, and not upon the extent of its dominion. Standing, therefore, almost alone in this body, I have lost the hope that I can longer be of service to my country or my State. Never an ambitious man, the passion of ambition has, with the advance of life so diminished that I prefer the repose of private life to the imbittered contests of the political arena in these tempestuous times.

I have lived to see the elective franchise trodden under foot in my native State by the iron heel of the soldier, and "Order No. 55," not the people of Delaware, represented in one Hall of Congress. I have lived to see her citizens torn from their homes and separated from their families on the warrant of a self-styled detective, without any charge expressed on its face, and without any known accuser; and then, without hearing or trial, these citizens banished from their State, beyond the protection of the laws, into a State in which the laws of the United States are now neither enforced, nor enforceable. Yet in the State of Delaware the courts have been always open, and at no period has there existed the semblance of a conspiracy or combination to resist the authority of the United States. Such an allegation is a gross calumny, and utterly groundless, come from what source it may.

And now, Mr. President, the Senate of the United States have, by their decision enforcing an expurgatory and retrospective test oath, repugnant to both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, made a precedent which, in my judgment, is eminently dangerous, if not entirely subversive of a fundamental principle of representative government. Under these circumstances, with my construction of the Constitution, having held the seat, I am bound to submit to your judicial decision as to the validity of the act of July, 1862, and have therefore taken the oath it prescribes. I cannot doubt that the precedent now made will be followed, and yet I regard all test oaths as useless and demoralizing acts of tyranny. It has been as truly as beautifully said by a brilliant and distinguished advocate:

"They are the first weapons young oppression learns to handle; weapons the more odious since, though barbed and poisoned, neither strength nor courage is necessary to wield them."

With a firm conviction that your decision inflicts a vital wound upon free representative government, I cannot, by continuing to hold the seat I now occupy under it, give my personal assent and sanction to its propriety. To do so I must forfeit my own self respect and sacrifice my clear convictions of duty for the sake merely of retaining a high trust and station with its emoluments. That will I never do, but, retiring into private life, shall await, I trust with calmness and firmness, though certainly with despondency, the further progress of a war which it is apparent to my vision will in its continuance subvert republican institutions and rever this Federal Union into many arbitrary governments.

Among these, wars for dominion will arise and continue until, from exhaustion, the different divisions subside into separate nationalities, leaving not the vestige of a republic remaining. If the lessons of history be not deceptive and valueless, such will be the inevitable result of protracted war; for a single centralized government over so vast a territory, inhabited by so intelligent and energetic a people, could it be organized through military genius and power, and be successful for the hour, would not outlive the generation in which it was established.

I close these remarks with the language in which a historian of the Constitution so eloquently portrays the universal sentiment of the American people (alas! how changed now) at the time of its adoption, and the great object they intended to accomplish in thus cementing more firmly a Federal Union:

"They beheld that republican and constitutional liberty which with all that it comprehends and all it bestows was not only altogether lovely in their eyes, but without which there could be no peace, no social order, no tranquility, and no safety for them and their posterity.

"This liberty they knew must be preserved. They loved it with a passionate devotion. They had been trained for it through a long and exhausting war. Their habits of thought and action, their cherished principles, their hopes, their life as a people, were all bound up in it; and they knew that if they suffered it to be lost there would remain for them nothing but a heritage of shame and ages of confusion, strife and sorrow."

"Lincoln and One Term."

the cry of "LINCOLN and one term" is circulating through the ranks of the Republicans. Wilkes' "Spirit of the Times," the organ of the Ring Sutlers, and the Sweat Board, and the Camp followers, is also the mouth piece of a powerful section of the Abolition party. It calls for a combination against LINCOLN's re election of which it says:

The country is all right in tone. It has been willing to laugh at Mr. Lincoln's jokes, for a season; but now that the true strain of our institutions is approaching, it requires courage and decorum in the chair of State.

For our part, we believe the people will, in this matter, meet with the relief they wish. We can conceive how a popular tumult may, in its first emotions, upheaves some jocose clodpole to the apex, but we cannot conceive how, in the face of dripping guillotines and a rocking empire, Jack Bunsby could be elected to preside over a period like that of the old French Revolution for a second term!

Reviewing the history of the Administration of LINCOLN and his tergiversations, it says:

All this has been brought about in the conscience of a naturally well intentioned man, by the corrupting temptation of a double term, and we may judge somewhat further of the dreadful rigor of that demoralizing influence by the fact that the patronage of the Government is not only being squandered at this moment to debauch the legislatures into an illicit nomination of Mr. Lincoln, but he has actually been engaged of late in granting pardons to military rebels, who are above the high-water mark of the amnesty proclamation, in order that they may come within our lines and electioneer to carry out his personal purposes.

As for the amnesty proclamation itself, applied as it is to rush Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee back into the Union, in time for the June convention, it looks wonderfully like a dodge to recruit votes for Uncle Abraham in that body. He must be aware, from the specimen of border State patriots now in Congress, that these sudden proselytes will become the natural defenders of disloyal neighbors, and that when the reconstituted State is back, and can again cast all its votes, they may relapse with the malcontents into the slough of the rebellious "institution," like Reverdy Johnson, Garrett Davis, and their representative train. To our mind, therefore, this rapid reconstruction of the seceded States is premature. They should be held in abeyance until the National Constitution is amended against slavery, and once in under that guarantee there can be no secession, recantation or release.

This view should have struck the mind of a man tall enough to be a President, and perhaps it did; but if it did, what are we to think of Mr. Lincoln's principles in being willing to risk an untimely movement, for the mere sake of the hastily constructed votes it would contribute to his personal cause in June. These things are, in themselves, a lesson against the project of a double term, and should serve as a particular warning against Mr Lincoln. Should he succeed, he will at the expiration of that second term be still eligible to another term; and we can readily conceive from the way in which he has used his patronage already, that he may, if he be allowed to carry his conservative machine "over the centre" into easy running, repeat himself too often for the matter to be regarded as a joke. There is no safety for republican liberty, under our vastly increased armies and immensely distended national debt, but to restrict our powerful President hereafter to a single term; and the proper way to dictate that amendment to the Constitution is to rebuke Mr. Lincoln's aspirations for a re election.

But in addition to the political reasons against a double term, and especially at this time, Mr Lincoln is the most unfit man among all the candidates of the loyal side, for the tremendous tasks and responsibilities of the next four years. The true war with the rebellion is yet to come. What has thus far taken place in arms, is merely a dazzling military prologue, and the grand body of the epic is to be performed in the Halls of Congress and in the Executive Chamber. The future of this country, nay, the welfare of all laboring mankind, depends upon the character of the adjustment, and in view of such a momentous task, we doubt if any but a salaried retainer or some hopeful mendicant, will pretend for an instant that such responsibilities would be properly lodged if left in the hands of Lincoln. Seldom resolved except to be in doubt, he never progresses but when hammered by the people. He has been wrested step by step from his stubborn resistance to liberal reforms, as our troops have wrested territory from the rebels, and with this insight, we have every reason to believe we should find him still more reluctant to practical advancement while endeavoring to "rope in" the country on the eve of his third term than he is at present.

☞ The Michigan silver mines are the subject of an article in the Detroit Free Press, which discourses as follows respecting the new discoveries:

By the time navigation opens, or at least very soon thereafter, these lands will all have been taken up from the Government. Speculation will run high, and, in fact, has already commenced. Men who have taken lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre are selling out at advances of thousands of dollars upon the original cost of their contracts. We learned yesterday of the sale of one tract for six thousand dollars; the owner bought it a few weeks ago from the Government for two hundred dollars. A number of parties have recently arrived from the Lake Superior country, bringing us details of the richness of particular mines, and gaudy maps of the townships where they deemed themselves fortunate in owning lands. Eastern cities will soon be overrun with these Western Yankees—their mouths charged with wonderful stories of the new Ophir, and their pockets with maps, on which will be seen a most improbable network of metallic veins in red, yellow and green.

We have no doubt there is an abundance of lead and silver, but it will require large outlays of capital to commence and carry on mining successfully, as it has done in our iron and copper districts.

Strength of the Rebellion.

The Washington authors of the telegraphi dispatches are still vigorously engaged, not altogether without success, in the attempt to deceive the Northern people as to the strength and probable endurance of the rebellion. A cotemporary has the following on this matter:

The public must be thoroughly wearied—we were about to say thoroughly disgusted—with the fabrications that frequently reach us now, as indeed for many weeks past, concerning the "wide disaffection in the rebel ranks;" the "large numbers of their troops awaiting a proper opportunity to avail themselves of the President's proclamation;" the "Georgia regiment that wanted to come into our lines" yesterday; the "two Mississippi regiments that made an effort to come over" to day; the overtures that the rebel leaders at Richmond are desirous of making for peace; that verge of starvation which the mass of the Southern people are approaching, etc., etc. The channel through which these romances seem most freely to come is Washington City, and what is called Washington correspondence. It is there that the intelligent contraband first catches the ear of the credulous tell-liegrapher, and the credulous correspondents of the administration journals. It is there that the "gentleman just from Richmond" vouchsafes first to unburthen himself. It is there that the veracious refugee loves to go to tell his wondrous tales of life in the land of cotton. But the whole business would seem to be so overdone now, by competition, that we cannot but marvel at the persistency with which it is followed, when it has manifestly ceased to have a claim upon public consideration. We apprehend nobody believes now that we shall see that Georgia or those Mississippi regiments within our lines, even if the story were reiterated by every flash of the telegraph. Nobody believes that large numbers of Gen. Lee's army are "awaiting an opportunity to avail themselves of the President's proclamation." Nobody believes the "utter exhaustation" theory. How, indeed, can one have faith in such statements, in the face of the hard facts staring them in the face?

What Becomes of the Negro!

The Chicago Post, a war paper, commenting upon the probable condition of negroes who escape from slavery, remarks:

These facts bring us to the consideration of another interesting inquiry, what becomes of the negroes that have escaped from slavery? We confess that the information that is furnished upon that point is positively startling. A letter in the New York World gives us the following picture of the result among those who have been put to work on the government plantations in Louisiana:

"I do not know that the leased plantations have been subjected to any express examination, to ascertain how they have been conducted, especially with reference to the health and well-being of the negroes; but such an examination was made of a portion of those worked as government plantations, and the report showed a most terrible mortality, equal to that of those awful middle passages of the slave ships, from our infant recollections of whose rehearsal we recoil with so much horror.

"Some of these have been made known before—not here, indeed, but northward. On the Old Hickory plantation were placed, on June 3, four hundred and thirteen negroes, with but two days' provisions, and on the 11th of September two hundred and fourteen of these had died. On White Castle were placed three hundred, and on the 16th of September but forty-two were found living. On the Andier's place, out of four hundred but one hundred and seventy-eight were left; and the like proportionate mortality was found on the Vintress, Griot, Magnolia, Richland and Miles Taylor plantations. At this time the small-pox is prevailing at the Honoral plantation. The overseer has died of it, and at last accounts there was neither physician or other white person on the place. No wonder that General Banks has determined that on the 1st of February all abandoned plantations shall be leased out."

In the military line, the mortality is even more fearful. The negroes that have been enrolled in the service, we mean the former slaves,—do not live. To say that the mortality is great is to only tell half the truth. Each camp is a hospital, and unless kept up by constant recruiting, becomes in a short time a grave-yard. We forbear giving any of the figures that have been from time to time furnished; sufficient to say that one year of miliary service is the average term of life of those negroes. Nor is the mortality confined to the men. The women are equally unfortunate. Thrown into contact with large bodies of troops; the men of their own color taken off, they soon fall into the vices and calamities which seem to be inevitable where women follow armies. They soon perish, because there is none to take care of and provide for them. It is safe to estimate that seventy-five per cent. of the slaves who come within the military lines, die within eighteen months thereafter.

It is a painful and sorrowful thought, that to the cruelties and miseries of the war, its countless horrors and calamities to the white race, is to be added the sudden but complete extirpation and extinction of the African race in this country. The boon of "Freedom" leads the negro to the grave. In extinguishing slavery the slave perishes.

[From the Columbia South Carolinian, Jan 27.]

President Lincoln—A Southern Portrait of Him.

If the Yankees had searched the length and breadth of their land for a fit representative, they could not have made an apter selection than the man who in the Presidential chair, is now playing fantastic tricks before high Heaven. Abe Lincoln is a perfect type of the people which he governs. He is the ideal Yankee—the Yankee as we have seen him in a thousand ridiculous caricatures, and read of him in a thousand ridiculous stories. With a physiognomy which seems to have been purposely shaped in all its vulgar features to express sharpness of intelligence, blended with emotional insensibility, lean, lank, long, lapsided, awkward and ungainly in person, we might suppose that, warmed into life by some Pygmalion of a sketcher, he had just stepped out of one of the last numbers of Punch. Thus adapted externally to his representative position, he is not less so in the whole character of his mind. He is what his history declares him to be—a Yankee wood-chopper, sublimed in a Yankee monarch, in which capacity he presents a more ludicrous appearance than that of Bottom crowned with flowers, fed with apricots and dewberries and nursed and tended by gentle sprits and ministering fairies.

As one dwells upon the completeness with which Lincoln, at all points, embodies the peculiarities of his nation, one can scarcely help attributing a certain grave humor to those ancient ladies, the Fates, who placed him upon the throne. In the man's hopeless inability to apprehend the proprieties of time, place or person; in the coarse familiarity with which he at once accosts prince or peasant, foreign envoy, visitor of distinction, or one of his own dirty constituents; in the usual drawl with which he tells his absurd and inane stories; in his inapposite and impertinent questions; in his mere smattering of an education, and in the utter impossibility of awing or abashing him by any exhibition of dignity or reverse, we recognize without difficulty the well known characteristic of the Yankees, as they have been again and again depicted upon the stage.

We might pursue this topic still further, and show how the policy of Lincoln toward the South has been identical with that Yankee cunning which makes the Yankee so dextrous in all the chicanery of trade. But we forbear, lest tragedy should step in and compel us to assume a graver tone than we care to take on so ineffably contemptible an object.

Is it written in the book of destiny that this thing, the likeness of which we have faintly drawn, shall ever rule a people in whom the love of truth and honor and all noble and generous feelings, are characteristics which belong to them as well by nature as by education? We do not believe it. Better cringe under the sternest despotism of Europe—better the dominion of the fiend himself, even though he should come to us not in the guise of Milton's mighty "archangel ruined," but with the hoof, horns and tail of the old legends—better, a thousand times better, extermination from the very face of the earth, than to own as a master for the faintest shadow of a second, this mean, wily, illiterate, brutal, unprincipled, utterly vulgar creature—in a word, this Yankee of the Yankees.

ROBBERIES EVERYWHERE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial (Rep.) writes:

The Joint Committee on the Conduct and Expenditures of the War, are now looking into the ice contracts. They have discovered that the most enormous sums have been paid for cargoes of ice, amounting in all to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

STATE ITEMS.

—There are two large tobacco manufactories in Bedford, Indiana.

—Hon. Jno. C. Shoemaker has an orchard in Perry county, Indiana, containing 9,000 fruit trees.

—Vermillion county pays each recruit one hundred dollars bounty, and to the wife of each soldier five dollars and each child under twelve years of age $1,50 a month, and it our information is correct has more men in the field in proportion to population than any county in the State.

—INDIANA'S ROLL OF HONOR.—The first volume of this work, edited and published by Rev. DAVID STEVENSON, State Librarian, just issued from the press, has a most unprecedented run. Notwithstanding that some three hundred copies are turned out daily by the binders, the demand by agents cannot be supplied immediately. The publisher has made such arrangements, however, for the rapid publication of the work that subscribers will be supplied in a very short time and he asks but a few days indulgence to meet the demands upon him.

A LOYAL FIGHT.—W. S. T. Morton and Jacob B. Julian, two prominent and loyal citizens of Centreville had a street fight, on Wednesday of last week. It is stated that after some words of a beligerent character had passed between them, Morton struck Julian with a slung-shot, brass-knuckles, or something of the kind. Morton "drew the first blood," but Julian downed him, rolled him over in the gutter and was "pegging away" at him, when Morton cried for quarters. Outsiders interfered and the fight ended, and nobody was much hurt. Loyal citizens ought not

Let their angry passions rise
And scratch each other's eyes.

—[Richmond Jeffersonian.

What it Costs.

It is well for us to consider occasionally what we are paying for a chance to have Mr. LINCOLN's scheme of reconstruction carried into effect. Let us, therefore, recall what WENDELL PHILLIPS said fourteen months ago:

I will not speak of the cost of this war, though you know that we shall never get out of it without a debt of at least $2,000,000,000. I will not remind you that debt is the fatal disease of republics—to undermine government and corrupt the people. The great debt of England has kept her back in all progress at least a hundred years. Neither will I remind you that, when we go out of this war, we go out with an immense disbanded army, an immense military spirit embodied in two thirds of a million of soldiers, the fruitful, the inevitable source of fresh debts and new wars. I pass by all these, and lying within those causes are things enough to make the most sanguine friends of free institutions tremble for our future.

But let me remind you of another tendency of the time. You know, for instance, that the writ of habeas corpus, by which Government is bound to render a reason to the Judiciary before it lays its hands upon a citizen, has been called the high-water mark of English liberty. The present Napoleon, in his treatise on the English Constitution, calls it the germ of English institutions. Lieber says that that, with free meetings like this, and a free press, are the three elements which distinguish liberty from despotism, and all that Saxon blood has gained in the battles and toils of two hundred years are these three things. Now, to day, every one of these—habeas corpus, the right of free meeting, and free press is annihilated in every square mile of the Republic. We live to day, every one of us, under martial law or mob law. The Secretary of State puts into his Bastile, with a warrant as irresponsible as that of Louis, any man whom he pleases, and you know that neither press nor lips may venture to arraign the Government without being silenced.

We are tending with rapid strides—you say, inevitable: I don't deny it, necessarily; I don't question it—we are tending to that strong government which frightened Jefferson; toward that unlimited debt, that endless army; we have already those alien and sedition laws which, in 1798, wrecked the Federal party and summoned the Democratic into existence. For the first time on the continent we have passports, which even Louis Bonaparte pronounced useless and odious. For the first time in our history, Government spies frequent our great cities.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, (Abolition.)]

Gen. Butler as a Young Lawyer.

In the Norfolk Union, somewhere about a year ago, a biography or history of Major General Butler was published, which naturally excited some notice at the time. The sketches, an extract from one of which we give, were evidently written by a gentleman from Lowell, who must be well acquainted with "Ben," and were decidedly off-hand and spicy. After giving an account of the shrewd dodge resorted to in the acquittal of a counterfeiter (one of Ben's cases,) and the strange figure cut by Butler on the street in wresting him from the hands of the constable, the writer goes on to say:

It so happened that one of the editors of the Lowell Courier was present on this occasion, and witnessed both scenes of the farce. The same evening a column was devoted to Butler, describing in humorous and sarcastic language his exploits of the forenoon at the Court-house. The next morning Butler appeared in the sanctum of the Courier, armed with a formidable raw-hide, and demanded of Col. Schouler, the senior editor of the paper—now Adjutant General of Massachusetts—the name of the author of the offensive article.

"I am not accustomed to reveal the authorship of any portion of the original matter which appears in my paper," replied the Colonel. "I hold myself, however, personally responsible for the whole of it."

"If you wish to know so very much the author of that article, I wrote it, Mr. Butler," meekly interposed the youthful assistant editor, turning round from his desk at the opposite side of the room.

"I suppose you did you —— scoundrel," screamed Butler, brandishing his rawhide—"and I've come up here to thrash you within an inch of your life, unless you promise to publish in this evening's paper a humble apology for it."

"I shall do no such thing," replied the assistant editor. "I have nothing to retract—nothing to apologize for."

"Then take that!" shouted the irate attorney, bringing down his raw hide.

The assistant editor, dodging the badly aimed blow, seized the just filled ink-stand from the desk and let fly. It struck Ben on the breast, bespattering his bosom and face to a degree his antagonist could hardly have hoped for.

Just then the door of the printing office opened, and Ben was seized by a half dozen stout printers, hustled down stairs, and with tattered hat, face smeared with ink and torn coat ejected into the street.

☞ Will the people sustain radicalism and a policy which has thus far brought them social discord, secession, war, enormous debt and grinding taxation and which promises still more bloodshed, still greater debt, and still more oppressive taxation, and eventually ruin and repudiation. The way to increase the evils we suffer, is to sustain the policy of the President without question and without a murmur. The way to mitigate them, and the only way, is to make every effort to effect a change in the administration and place conservative men at the head of affairs, men of sufficient liberality and breadth of view to comprehend and work for the interests of the whole country.—[Detroit Free Press.

☞ The expense of the Pennsylvania railroads is nearly twenty-one millions per annum—receipts over forty millions.

☞ The two branches of Congress cannot agree about taxing liquor, but never quarrel about drinking it.

—There are no hands on the clock of eternity; there is no shadow on its dial for the good man. To him the very hours of heaven will be measured by sunshine and not by shadow.

—The following, from "The Birds of Killingworth," in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," is a pretty close hit at the meek and lowly preachers of war and blood:

The Parson, too, appeared a man austere,
The instinct of whose nature 'twas to kill;
The wrath of God he preached from year to year,
And read with fervor, Edwards on the Will;
His favorite pastime was to slay the deer
In summer on some Adirondac hill;
E'en now, while walking down the rural lane,
He lopped the wayside lilies with his cane.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. W. H. RILEY.

Saturday Evening, Feb 13th, 1864.

Last Night of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

DRUNKARD!

Champagne Gallop.

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Monday Evening Miss KATE DENIN and Mr. S. E. RYAN

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle and Parquette	50 Cents
Lady and Gentleman	75 Cents
Each additional Lady	25 Cents
Gallery	25 Cents
All Reserved Seats	50 Cents
Private Boxes	$4 00

☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M.
☞ Doors open at ½7 o'clock, Curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON!

First Annual Ball
—OF THE—
MACHINISTS' & BLACKSMITHS' UNION,
—AT—
MASONIC HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

feb13-d2t

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address
BOYLAN & CO., General Agents,
feb13-d6t Detroit, Michigan.

DIRECTORY.

CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

MR. J. D. CAMPBELL WILL CALL IN PERSON, IN a few days, upon the business men of Indianapolis, soliciting their patronage to the "Third Annual Edition of the Indianapolis City Directory," which will be delivered to subscribers as soon as the canvass can be properly made.

Persons desiring to leave orders will please call at the counting room of Messrs. R. H. Dodd & Co

CAMPBELL & HUTCHINSON,
feb13-d3t Publishers.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS Department until Saturday, February 13th, 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following Quartermaster's stores:

1,000 6-quart Coffee Boilers.
1,000 Frying Pans, No. 2.
25 Dozen Box Coffee Mills.
100 Cast Iron Box Stoves, 21 inches in the clear; 8 joints of 5-inch pipe and one sheet of tin perforated for pipe with each stove.

The tin-ware to be of the best quality I. C. tin and of first rate workmanship; the stove pipe to be of the best quality of American sheet iron, and put together in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Bids for stoves must state the weight of those proposed to be furnished.

One-fifth of the coffee boilers, fry pans and coffee mills will be required in ten days from the award of contract, and the remainder at or before the expiration of thirty days from the same date. The stoves to be all delivered within fifteen days.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all the bids that may be offered for the above stores, and also of lessening or increasing the quantity above specified as the public service may require.

The goods to be delivered at this Department free of charge for freight or drayage.

Terms of payment—cash on delivery.

A. STONE,
feb9-dtd Q. M. General, Ind.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, DO YOU WANT A NEW STYLE OF HOOP SKIRT?
....GET ONE OF....
CALLINAN'S "LA PETITE,"
....AT....
NO. 28 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.
LADIES, MISSES, MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AT COST
At No. 28 East Washington Street.
D. J. CALLINAN, Proprietor.
jan25

RENOVATERS.

CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT

THE UNITED STATES DYE-HOUSE, NO. 38 SOUTH Illinois street, Indianapolis, Indiana,

At this old and well-known establishment, the ladies can have silks and woolen goods dyed in permanent and beautiful colors; and gents' garments thoroughly renovated and repaired.

New and second-hand clothing bought and sold, also, a particular branch in the business denominated fine drawing—billiard table cloth, or tear in any garment can be so wrought that it can not be visible to the naked eye.

Remember the place, No. 38 South Illinois street.
jan10 JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Livery Business.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTnership in the Livery business, under the style of ORLOP & TAYLOR. Their stables are located at the corner of Pennsylvania and Pearl streets, and they will keep the best of stock and carriages for the accommodation of the public. They will also be ready at all times to purchase stock and pay the best prices in the market. In connection with their livery business, they will keep a boarding and sale stable.

DICK ORLOP,
STEPHEN TAYLOR,
feb3-d1m (formerly of Lafayette.)

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

The Improved Buckeye Reaper and Mower

TO WHICH WAS AWARDED TWO PREMIUMS BY INDIANA STATE FAIR, 1863.

WILL BE ON SALE AT A. D WOODS' HARDWARE Store, East Washington street, Indianapolis, on after April 1st, 1864.

It is now in store at E. Browning's Warehouse, near the Bellefontaine Depot. Call and see it. Until April 1st address Dorsey & Anderson, Agents, Greencastle, Ind.
jan27-d2m.

FURS.

HUME, LORD & CO.,

26 and 28

West Washington Street,

ARE RECEIVING BY EXPRESS DAILY ACCESSIONS to their already large and extensive assortment of

FURS, American Sable,

The cheapest and largest stock in the State, comprising ¾, ⅞, and 4/4 Capes.

FURS, French Sable,

A full line, and selected with much care for this market.

FURS, Water Mink,

Something new and handsome.

**FURS, Imitation