## WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2.

"secession at the North." Mr. TERHUNE, of the 31st Indiana Volunteers, addresses a note to the editor of the Indiana State Journal, which he pronounces an 'invaluable paper," inquiring whether in the fall of 1860 it had not stated that "if any State wished to secede, no man north of Mason and Dixon's line would say a word against it?" The Journal in response says that "a number of Democratic papers and speakers have tried to interpose misrepresentation of our (its) views and misquotations of our (its) language in regard to secession," and then puts in the following justification of its course in 1860-61:

"When South Carolina seceded and some four or five other States followed, we said that it those States would submit their case to the Union, and after a full and fair hearing of all sides, they were still resolved to go, we for one would vote to let them go.' But submission to the authority of the Union, and the permission of the Union for their separation, we made indispensable. In this view very many of the ablest Republican papers of the time concurred. They believed that a war to compel submission would cost more than the seceding States, were worth, and if let alone to make and manage a costly national government they would soon increase taxes and troubles to such an extent that the peaple would force them back int the Union upon our own terms."

The fact is the Journal did use the language and sentiment quoted by Mr. TERRUNE, an without the qualification that it now states made when advocating the right of secession in 1860. In its issue of Nov. 13th, 1860 the Jour-

"They (referring to the secessionists) know very well that if they are determined to leave the Union, no Republican will care to have them stay. A Union preserved only by intimidation and force is a mockery, and it is better broken than whole. If South Carolina and her associates in folly really want to leave the Union, they can go without a word of objection from any man porth of Mason and Dixon's line. Let all go who want to, we say, and let them go quietly, build up a new Government it they can, and when they find that it wont pay let them come back on the old terms, &c."

On the 15th of November following, reterring to the secession of South Carolina:

"There will be no collision of hostile forces unless she makes it, for the people of the North will never raise or use an army to force any State to stay in the Union. . "Coercion, we regard out of the question in any case." On the 19th of November, the same paper

"We can imagine no evil equal to an American civil war. The separation of the whole Confederacy into independent nations would be harmless beside it."

On the 28th of November, in discussing "se cession ane coercion," it remarked: ": We deem it superfluous to argue that a popul

lae government can never be preserved by force The act of compulsion changes it to a despotism so far as the parties affected by it are concerned. It then proceeds as follows:

"Is such an Union worth preserving? We say no. Practically, then, coercion costs us a great deal and gives us nothing. Theoretically it costs us still more, for it costs us our consistency. Se cession is revolution

And now comes its justification of secession, or revolution, for it regards both these terms as expressing the same idea. Says the Journal:

We having established our government by revolution, or the right of a people at any time to change a government which is oppressive to them, cannot deny that right to those who deliberately declare our government oppressive. What we claimed as our right we cannot deny to those . who claim it of us, and helped us assert our claim at the outset. They may be mistaken. In our judgment they are fatally mistaken, but we cannot judge for them whether the Federal Government is too oppressive for endurance any more than England could judge for us. We know how eloquently may be urged the glory of this great country and the Union cemented by the blood of our fathers,' but it is all wasted beside the one plain simple fact that if any State in this Union feels the Union to be injurious and oppressive, a civil war cannot change her opinion, in fact it is not calculated to change it, and if she will not stay in the Union, it will be cheaper and better to let

We could quote much more of the same sort, but the extracts we have copied are sufficient "to show that the South was made to believe that the North were equally anxious for a dissolution of the Union, (at least so far as the Republican party was concerned) and the Southern States adopted the ordinance of secession under the impression that they would be allowed to go "in peace," using the language of Mr. TERRUSE. These arguments were not confined to the Journal, but similar arguments and expressions of sentiment were found in the most prominent Republican papers of the country. No disunionist in the South ever made a stronger case in favor of secession or a division of the Union, than the leading Republican prints of the North from November 1860 to April 1-61, and could the Southern people in tayor of division receive any other impression than that the party then coming to power would be willing to permit all the dissatisfied States go in peace? If the positions of the Journal and its co-loborers were right in 1860, and it or they have never made the effort to controvert them, certainly their course now in advocating a different policy only shows that they are take to their deliberately expressed convictions of right and duty. And with what grace do charges of "disloyalty" come from such a

# Sanitary Convention.

A meeting of the agents and members of the State Sanitary Associations will take place today at Masonic Hall. The Convention will assemble at 10 o'clock this morning. The members of the Sanitary Committees are exceedingly anxious that those who have contributed liberally ly to these organizations will attend the Convention to-day, and hear the reports of the agents who have been selected as the almoners or distributors of the funds and other contributions placed at their disposal for the relief and benefit of Indiana soldiers. It is expected that an exhibit will be made that will satisfy the most querulous that the members of the Sanitary Commissions generally have faithfully discharged the trust confided to them. As some doubts have been expressed in that regard, it is just that these agents should have the opportunity to give an account of their stewardship.

# The Mesults of the Madical Policy,

If Successfut. A cotemporary thus illustrates the probable the war and the management of public affairs, if they should be successfully carried out. The facts presented are worthy of consideration by all candid men who are sincerely desirous of promoting the true interests of the nation:

We do not besitate to affirm that the policy of the Administration carried out in the Southern States, would annihilate Southern productions for all the purposes of commerce, and reduce it at once to the minimum for support. This de preciation would be continually and inevitably increasing. The great staples of the Southcotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, are the productions of African labor, and they must continue to be so. But all experience proves that the African will not work unless he is made to, and he cannot be made unless he is a slave. We may alter his condition in some respects and call him tree. If really free, he won't work, except

for subsistence. If he does work, it is because camps, tell the soldier that the eves of the some master makes him, and because though country and the world are fixed upon him; renominally free, he is really a slave. It follows. mind him of the mighty interests which are staked that the abolition of African slavery in the upon the issues of this war, and truly may you South is the abolition of African labor; but that say to him that victory in such a contest will is the abolition of cotton, sugar, tobacco and bring to him a fame which shall be imperishable rice; that is to say, of all those productions of as time itself, and above all which adorns the the South which have made its wealth, and have Roman or the Grecian name.

wealth, prosperity and power of the North work except for bare subsistence, we appeal to suit of the one great object, and if there be, facts wherever he has been emancipated. Wit- pluck it out and cast it from you. For, after ness first the exports of St. Domingo in 1789, discharging the duties which we owe to God; just prior to emancipation compared with those there should be one hope, one interest, one desire. in 1826, some thirty years after that event:

Coffee, lb...... 68,151,180 32,189 784 Cotton, lb............ 6,286,126 620,972 Now. St Domingo produces to sugar, and act-

ually imports the little it uses. Its principle ex ports are coffee and logwood, the coffee being gathered wild from the mountains, or from the old abandoned French plantations; and the log wood indigenous to the island; is to be had simply for the labor of felling the trees. Thus cultivation has reased in St. Domiugo, as to all articles

In the year 1800, with slave African labor, the West Indies exported 17,000,000 pounds of cot ton; the United States, 17,789,803 pounds. In 1840, the West Indies (free African labor) ex States (slave labor,) 743,941,061 pounds.

Witness Jamaica. The value of its exports in 1809 and 1810, some twenty years before eman cipation, and in 1853 and 1854, some twenty

years alle	er emancip	ation.		
Years.			Val. o	f Exports
1807		******		£3,033.23
1810				2,303,57
				837,27
				932,31
		ction of the		West Indi

Islands dwindles to almost nothing with free African labor, from magnificent results with slave labor, we see the productions of slave labor constantly increasing in grand proportions. Thus the exports of Cuba (slave) in 1826 were valued at \$13,809,388, and in 1854 at \$31,-

"The freed West Indian pegro," savs an English authority, All not till the soil for wages; the free son of the ex slave is as obstinate as his sire. He will cultivate lands which he has not bought for his own yams, mangoes and plantains. These satisfy his wants; he does not care for yours Cotton and sugar and coffee and tobacco he cares little for them. He eats his yams and sniggers at 'buckra.' "

Moral and material retrogression has marked emancipated slaves. There are four millions of slaves in our Southern States. Let the North be assured that their emancipation will annihilate the production of Southern agriculture. Not under the hands of their old masters, still less under the hands of Northern intruders, inexperienced in the culture peculiar to the South and in the management of the negro, could Southern production be successfully prosecuted? The North is insanely striking to utterly destroy the sources of its own prosperity. Never before has such fatuity been witnessed. The many millions that flowed annually into Northern pockets di rectly and indirectly from Southern sources will be utterly lost by the triumph of the Administration policy in the emancipation of the slaves. There were some reason but very little right, some shrewdness but very little conscience, some policy but very little honesty, in war upon the South to restore "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is;" but a war of the North upon the South for the abolition of slavery, is the veriest extravagance of suicidal absurdity cratic National Convention, to be appointed, is and wickedness. Such a war can only be con- hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a

#### Late Southern News.

and madmen.

HUNTER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SENATE. The following is a report of the remarks of Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, President pro tem of the Confederate Senate, upon the announcement to him by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, that | wise. the Senate had unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of presiding officer during the session:

Senators .- It is with no ordinary emotion that I rise to return you my thanks for the honor you have done me, and to offer you my parting salutation. I should be insensible indeed if I could be indifferent to any mark of respect or bound by the ties of a common and holy cause. The session which we are about to bring to a head."

close is is perhaps the most eventful in our history, and its results have proved our determined purpose to throw the whole energies of our people into the war. It has been in no stinted numbers and with no sparing hand that we have placed tion met in New Haven on Wednesday last. men in the field and imposed the taxes necessary to maintain and support them. For what is life, and what is property, in comparison with personal following State ticket was nominated: freedom and national independence? It there be For Governor-Origen S Seymour, of Litchany man who is disposed to count the cost or field. hesitate at the sacrifice, let him reflect, on the For Lieutenant Governor-Thomas H. Bond, one hand, upon the nature of the subjugation of New Haven. with which we are threatened, and estimate, on For Secretary of State-James H. Hoyt, of the other, the priceless truits of victory-peace. Stamford. liberty and independence, unrivalled opportunities | For Treasurer-Andrew L Kidston, of New for moral, material and social development, and | Haven. a renown which the proudest nations of the earth | For Comptroller-Lloyd E. Baldwin, of Wind

might admire and envy The evidences which are being given of the fixed and unalterable purpose of our people to spare no effort and to hesitate at no sacrifice nounced that Hon. Thomas H. Seymour declined which may be necessary to support the cause on to be considered a candidate which they have staked their all, affords the im- The delegates from the several Congressional partial observer the best augury of the success Districts nominated the following gentlemen as which we feel and believe to be certain and assured. We feel it to be certain because we know delegates at large to the National Convention at that after three years of such a war as that Chicago, and the nominations were ratified by which we have waged, we have at this day the the Convention: most efficient army that we have ever placed in 1st District-Hon. W. W. Eston, of Hartthe field, and that we can command the resources to maintain and support it - not only now, but for so long a period as may be necessary to achieve our independence. Enough has already been done by the people of the Confederate States to characterize the contest on their part as being among the most glorious of those which are also chosen as follows: commemorated on the page of history

When has the world beheld a nobler spectacle than that of a whole people springing to arms in defense of their liberties, and maintaining the war for three long years by levies en masse-the living pressing forward with unflinching will and unfaltering devotion to take the place of the dead, who fell where they held the front ranks of battle. Woman forgets her feebleness in the excitement of the struggle, and manhood gathers strength under the aspiration of the cause as the struggle waxes fiercer, until the whole border substitute. for thousands of miles resounds with the din of arms and the shout of the battle cry.

It is in the face of such a spectacle as this that the mighty nations of the earth have folded their arms in silent indifference and refused utterance to that word of recognition which at one time might have given peace to others without injury ! to themselves, and thus saved a continent from a diers, is every way encouraging. A generous war which will be ever memorable in history for rivalry in this movement has sprung up, not only ts miseries. Its atrocities and its destructiveness, among companies, regiments and brigades, but is Their statesmen have boasted of a cold neutrali extending to divisions, corps, and entire armies. ty, in a contest where there was everything on The reterans under Lee vie with those under the one side to enlist human sympathy and re. Johnston, and the cry of "in for the war" is spect, and everything on the other to excite rep- echoed back to the Carolina coast from Longobation and detestation. And yet, if we had street's men. After three years' removal from fallers, as they seem most erroneously to have the circle of their families and all the endearsupposed at the commencement of the struggle, ments of home-families and homes, in many what a wail of humanity would have ascended to | cases, desolated by the merciless enemy-years heaven to demand judgment against them from of toil, privation and suffering, without offer of Him, who rules the destinies of nations, for hav | furlough or bounty, anticipating even a formal ing permitted the suffering which the mere ex- appeal from government, these sell sacrificing pression of public opinion at one time might and heroic patriots have spontaneously and en-

won our independence, it will be a proud thought | country results of the radical schemes in the conduct ofe to know that we shall owe them only to God and And what is the spirit of the enemy? Es ourselves, and that we are under no obligation to couraged by partial successes, and the most flatony other nation for alliance and assistance tering promises of speedy, complete success, The liberty which is bought by the blood of he with provisions and equipments bountifully suproes and martyrs is always the most jealously plied, their homes secure and undisturbed, and and faithfully preserved, and the teachings of the stimulus of plunder-of "booty and beauty" even one year of such a war as this, in regard to | -and of homesteads as bounties, yet the induce the conduct of public affairs, may be more valua- ments of one thousand dollars hounty and thirty-

> that they discharge the duties with no niggard | may err; but, if the internal management of our heart or stinted hand. If you speak in the government does not embarass the movements of

conduced so essentially (being the main elements | If it be your own heart with which you comof its commerce and manufactures) to the mune, see if there be cherished in it any emotion of unholy ambition, or any selfish aspiration In proof that the emancipated African will not | which interferes with the singleness of your purand all should be concentrated in that great and holy cause upon which we have staked not only fortune, family and home, but personal liberty and national independence. And now, Senators, imploring, as I do, the divine blessing upon you and upon our cause, and wishing that we may all meet here in May next, to miss no familiar face and find no place made vacant by death, but with renewed hopes and refreshed energies to discharge our duties to the country, I offer to each and all of you the right hand of friendship and of fellowship, and bid you an affectionate

# New York Democratic State Conven-

The New York Democratic State Convention met in Albany on Wednesday last. Hon. AMASA ported 866,157 pounds of cotton; the United J. PARKER was chosen President. The committee appointed for that purpose reported the following names as delegates to the National Con-

Delegates at Large-Horatio Seymour, Onedia: Dean Richmond, Genesee: Isaac Butts, Mon roe; Augustus Belmont, New York. Alternates-Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady; Philip W Engs, New York; Josiah T. Miller, Seneca; Geo. Beech, Greene.

DISTRICT DELEGATES. 1st District-Jacob Platt Carll, Abraham G. 2d-John G Schumaker, Benj Prince.

3d-Saml. D. Morris, Thos. H. Farron. 4th-Daniel E Delevan, Henry McMahon. 5th-Oswald Ottendorfer, Ignatius Flynn. 6th-John Kelly, Henry Hilton. 7th-Michael Connolly, Luke F. Cozans. 8th-John McKeon, Gideon J. Tucker. 9th-Samuel J Tilden, Thomas McSpedon. 10th-Abraham B. Conger, William Radford. 11th-Eugene A. Brewster, Geo. Bennett.

13th-Manly B Mattice, Jacob Hardenburg. 14th-Amassa J. Parker, N. P. Hinman. 15th-James S Thayer, Emerson E. Davis. 16th-Jesse Gay, Augustus C. Hand 17th-William J. Averill, Darius W. Law-

12th-Robert A. Audrews, William Chamber .

18th-Livingston Spraker, David T. Lamb. 19th-Alfred Clark, Sherwood S Merritt. 20th-William I. Skinner, Levi H. Brown. 21st-J. Thomas Spriggs, Asa S. Sherman. 221-Sidney T. Fairchild, Willard Johnson. 23d -Frederick Hyde, John A. Green, Jr. 24th-William C. Beardsley, Edwin M. An-

25th-Benjamin F. Angel, Henry O. Cheese-

26th-John J. Taylor, Duncan S. Magee 27th-Marshall B. Champlain, Luman A

28th-Sanford E. Church, William C. Rowley, 29th-Washington Hunt, Linus W. Thayer. 30th-John Ganson, A. P. Laning. 31st-John C. Deverenux, Hiram C. Miner. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegation to the Demo ceived and prosecuted by God abandoned fools unit, and act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof. And in case any of its members shall be appointed delegate by any other organization, and shall not forthwith, in writing, decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacant, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same. as it is hereby also empowered to supply all vacancies by death, absence, resignation or other-

The Albany Argus of Friday says: "No new platform was adopted. The declaration of principles put forth in September last had been universally accepted by the party, and was unassailable by its enemies. No question has arisen since which called for any further declaration of principles. After years of struggle, in which the most patriotic sacrifices for the country had ennobled a heroic devotion to the Constituregard from those with whom I have worked so tion, the position of the party was visible to all. long in friendly association, and to whom I am There still stands the Democracy of New York with the noble and patriotic Gov. Seymour at its

> Connecticut Democratic Convention The Connecticut Democratic State Conven-Hon. W. W. Earon, of Hartford, presided. The

Previous to balloting for Governor, it was an-

2d-Chas. R. Ingersoll, of New Haven. 3d-Wm. M. Converse, of Franklin.

4th-George Taylor, of New Milford. The delegates from the various counties were

Hartford County-A E. Burr, of Hartford. New Haven-Nathan A. Baldwin, of Mil-New London-F. A. Allen, of New London. Fairfield-W. F. Taylor, of Danby. Litchfield-Roland Hitchcock, of Winchester

Middlesex-Isaac Arnold, of Haddam. Tolland-C. F. Sumner, of Bolton. Each delegate was empowered to select a

Windham-F. S. Burgess, of Plainfield.

## Extracts from the Rebel Press. [From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.]

A CONTRAST. The spirit manifested by our armies, as exemplified by the re enlistments of our veteran sol-

thusiastically tendered anew, without limitation But, when we have achieved the victory, and or condition, their services and their lives to the

ble to a people than the experience of a whole five days furlough have failed almost universally in their armies to occasion re-enlistments. I Senators, you are about to return to your their rigorous conscription laws are enforced homes. Be it yours to cheer the hearts of the without an utter upturning and revolution among people and to strengthen the arm of our defense. | themselves, and even the million of men hurled If you speak to the farmers and producers, re- | against us that they are so clamorous for raising, mind them of their heroic defenders in the field, are we to be dismayed by the threatenings of who stand as a living wall between them and the such a horde? Let them come-which we doubt unspeakable woe and oppression of such a subju- -their negroes and their foreign mercenaries, gation as that which we have been threatened. and we predict that the overthrows of Manassas, Tell them, it is their duty to feed and clothe the of Chancellorsville, and of Ohickamauga will be gallant men who protect them, and to see to it eclipsed, and Marathon and Platea rivalled. We

our armies, or more greatly damage the cause by engendering distrust, jealousies and domestic divisions, we confidently anticipate the most glorious results for the coming campaign.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 10.]

SALT IN ALABAMA. The Montgomery Mail congratulates the citi- Wednesday Evening, March 2, 1864 zens of Alabama upon the prospect of an abundance of salt during this year, at very low rates. A large stock is now on hand, with the salting season closed, some of it purchased on speculation at higher prices than those now ruling. In POOR addition to this stock, contracts are being entered into between parties and the Governor nearly every day, for the manufacture of salt at ALL THE STAR COMPANY. as low as four and even three dollars per bushel,

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 11.] OUR CAVALRY.

Gen. Forrest, we learn, will soon have a force of ten thousand men, well armed and mounted. Gen. Morgan will soon be upon the war path again, at the head of a large force, all handsome-

BURNT BY THE YANKEES. A correspondent of the Bristol Gazette gives an account of the burning of a negro man in an out house, by the Yankees, because he had the small-pox. The horrible affair occurred near Washington, Rhea county, about the 15th of November, and was perpetrated by some of Colonel Lyon's Illinois regiment. The negro had been stolen by the Yankees from his master, and contracted the disease in their company, and this is the tender care he got at their hands.

NOBLE LITTLE GIRL. little girl about thirteen years of age, has sent to our soldiers within the past two years, over two hundred yards of jeans, several home made blankets and many pairs of socks, mostly the work of her own fair hands.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE. The Sanderville Georgian publishes a list of fifty six planters of Washington county who have pledged themselves to sell corn at two dollars per bushel to the wives and children of indigent soldiers in the service, and the willows And our own manufacture of and children of indigent soldiers who have died or been killed in the service, or any disabled sol

ONE FOR TWELVE. A person advertises in the Lynchburg Republi can for six thousand dollars in Confederate money, complete. for which he offers to pay in gold at the rate of one for twelve.

[From the Richmond Whig, February 15.] A LIBERAL PROPOSITION.

Gen. Howell Cobb, a planter of Georgia, has proposed to sell the Government 20,000 pounds price it is disposed to pay him; and, if it could pay nothing, then he'd give it. He also agreed to let the Interior Court of Sumter county have 10,000 pounds of bacon at 25 cents a pound, and 40,000 bushels of corn at 50 cents a bushel, for soldiers' families.

MEN CAPABLE OF SERVICE It is estimated that there are in the Confederacy eleven hundred thousand men between the ages of 18 and 45, able to bear arms, and four bundred thousand under and above those ages, who are capable for service. There is no possible United States Marshal's Notice. chance for the Yankees to subjugate us, if each man but does his duty in whatever sphere he may

PARTIES. One of the last hopeful "signs of the times" is in Richmond. Balls and parties every night! State of Indiana, and Samuel Miller; and twelve thousand One night last week, there were seven parties, at each of which, no doubt, there was a display of extravagance rarely seen in the halcyon days of

### STATE ITEMS.

-J. HALVETT, A. C. 17th Indiana, died in the 1863. ..... 4,000 military hospital in Louisville last week.

-The schools at Rockport have been suspend smallpox in that town.

ties eighty acres of land last week, near Troy, on which it is stated is a valuable coal vein. The price paid was \$20,000. The parties who purchased it are negotiating for adjoining tracts of seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do lands, and, if successful, will build a road to enable them to run coal to the river. The coal enable them to run coal to the river. The coal excitement in this section is intense.—[Cannelton that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States to be held at the city of

-Broke Jail .- Two prisoners confined in the jail at Leavenworth, Crawford County, made their allegations in that behalf. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshaltheir escape on the night of the 221 of February. A reward of \$25 each is offered by Sheriff Tuck-ER for their arrest. They were confined on the charge of grand larceny. One was named Robt. WALKER, alias STITS, and the other Jas. H. WIN-

-Nor WELL INFORMED -We observed that ex-Govern ? W ight, in addressing the Republican Convention at Indianapolis, stated that ex-

-THE 35TH INDIANA .- We are permitted to to the United States. make the following extracts from a letter of Lt. HUGH D. GALLAGUER, the Adjutant of this regi- hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said ment, addressed to Col. MULLEN and dated Nash- goods, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the Dis-

and since their arrival here have elicited great praise from the commandant of the post for their soldierly bearing. The truth is, our men were determined to have their spree while at home. and then behave themselves as soldiers in the field . We arrived here (Nashville) on the 25th, and the men are provided with every thing necessary for their comfort . . . In all probability, we will be unable to leave here before the day after to morrow, there being several regiments ahead of us awaiting transports tion to the front. . . . The wea ther here is quite warm, and will undoubtedly grow more so as we near Longstreet's lines. Soldiers are as thick as grasshoppers in August, and "the cry is still they come

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT-THANKS TO Gov. Mouron -We observe that some of the New York and other holders of Indiana bonds have addressed a letter to Gay, Morton, complimenting him for his efforts to induce the Auditor, Treesurer, and Agent of the State of Indi ana, to pay them the interest due on the first of July and January, in violation of law and their oaths of office. The reason why these officers could not pay the interest is well known. The Republican members of the last Legislature abandoned their seats, thus preventing the passage of the appropriation bill, by which alone Cappan sen I to Claum Freeco. the State officers could legally pay the interest. It is well enough for these bond holders to express their thanks to an officer who had endeavered to put money in their purses in violation of the law of his own State, but we apprehend the people of Indiana will rather bestow their thanks upon those faithful officers who refused to violate the law and their official oaths to please an Executive who, with his personal and political friends, were alone responsible for the failure of the Legislature to legally appropriate the means by which this was to be done. Of course it is not a matter of much importance to the bond holders how they get their dues, so they do get them, but the people of Indiana, at least, who are taxed to par this interest, are interested In Front of Spann & Smith's Real Estate Office, in knowing that it is paid according to law, and that even Gov. Morton cannot induce the Auditor, Treasurer, and Agent to violate their ouths, in order that he and his political friends who broke up the Legislature may be shielded from the responsibility which they incurred .- [ N. A.

# DIED.

On Tuesday, March 1st, at 3% o'clock P. M., Man-GARRY CATHERINE, wife of Wm. Y. Wiley, in the 43d year

# PAINTING.

LA LONG, NO. 5 EAST NEW YORK STREET, OP-POSITE University Square, is prepared to do all The tract ap kinds of House and sign Painting, Graining and Glazing Mary Demott. on short notice and in the very best style. Persons wanting work in his line are requested to give him a call.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ROMANCE OF A YOUNG

SCALE OF PRICES.

Private Boxes, for six people......

Orchestra Seats.... Dress Circle and Parquette ..... Sailery or Family Circle ..... P No extra charge for reserved seats. PRox office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M. IF Reserved seats retained only till the end of

HATS, CAPS, &C.

[Cincinnati Advertisement.] Please Read.

We invite the attention of Merchants Miss Rebecca Cox, of Amite county, Miss., a buying goods in Cincinnati, to our Spring

> Hats, Caps and Straw Goods; Palm Leaf Hats and Shaker Hoods; Ladies' and Misses' Hats; A Large Stock of Wool Hats:

Fashionable Silk Hats.

Our Assortment of goods is now full and very

Army Satlers will find a well assorted stock for their trade.

Wm. DODD & CO.,

Wholesale Hat Dealers, 144 Main Street,

mar2-d2weod&w2w MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

(NO. 757.)

I NITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 29th day One of the last hopeful "signs of the times is of February, 1864, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney the prevailing mania for parties and frivolty in of the United States, for the District of Indiana, against this city. There has never been a gayer winter the following de-cribed five per cent. State Stocks of the

donais aupain interest accruent thereon, to-wit-		
	Certificate No.	Certificate No.
	512\$12,000 6994,000 7154.000	1708\$3,000 20074,000 5316,000
	1328 9,000 1519 2,000	277
	15403,000 16045,000	1015

Seized for a violation of the following act of Congress, to-wit: "An act to confiscate property used for insurreced in consequence of the existence of one case tionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861; also "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and re-bellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, -Jacob Leingang, of Troy, sold to some par. and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862, and praying process against said certificates of stocks and money, and that the same may be condemned as for feited to the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Monition under the

bereby give public notice to all persons claiming said cer ificates of stock and money, or any Indianapolis, is, and for the District of Indiana, on the 16th day of March, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make

WATT J. SMITH, Clerk. march2 d14t (No. 748.) United States Marshal's Notice.

TINITED STATES OF AMERICA, DIS-TRICT OF INDIANA, 88: WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 11th day of February, 1864, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the Uni-Vice President Dallas set an example which all ted States for the District of Indiana, against the fol-Democrats might follow, by voting for Governor lowing de-cribed property and effects of John Ziner and Curtin. Gov Wright is mistaken. Mr. Dallas Phillip Lentensi-gher: Seven fermentating tubes, forty "dragged his grey locks to the polls" and voted doubler and fixings, one boiler, one engine and fixings, for Woodward for Governor of Pennsylvania, five stands of beer, about two barrels of copper distilled in opposition to Curtin. We know it was stated whisky, rectifying tabes and apparatus and the whisky that Mr. Dallas had voted for Curtin, but he took therein, seized at the sait District for a violation of an "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Govthe trouble to correct the statement -[N. A. ernment and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, and praying process against said goods, and that the same may be condemned as forfeited

seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do trict Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st "The men, since leaving Madison, have con- Tuesday of May next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon ducted themselves in a very creditable manner, of that day, and then and there to interpose their claims and make their diegations in that behalf.

D G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal, By I. S. Biggiow, Deputy, WATE J. SMITH, Clerk. feb17-d14t

PROFESSIONAL. ANNUAL TOUR.

Has Arrived and Will Remain One Week Only

Professor De MUNN.

(Of Albany, N. Y.,) The Celebrated Hair Restorer.

CAN BE CONSULTED BY BOTH LADIES AND GEN-TLEMEN afflicted with Baldness, Thin Hair, Failing off of the Same, Diseased Scalps and Premature Blanching of

the Hair, At his Parlor in the BATES HOUSE.

Hours you Consultation-For Gentlemen, from 9 A M. to 1 P. M., and 7 :00 P. M. Ladies, from 2 till 5 P. M.

> FOR SALE. SPANN & SMITH.

AT AUCTION. On Monday, March 7, 1864, at 11

o'clock A. M., Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

LYOUR TWENTY ACRE LOTS, BEING PARTS OF Section 25, Town 15, Range 3 East, Marion County, ndians, and situated about three miles south of the City o Indianapolis, adjoining the Madison Pike. Most of the fire-wood and some of the saw-timber has been cut off. On Lot No. 4, a beautiful grove of about three acres has been reserved, and there is some timber on all the lots except No. 1.

The land is well calculated by soil and position for

either brick-yard, gardening or private residence pur-poses. The land will be sold in lots, for a plat of which see handbills. The lots adjoin each other and will to gether make a good farm.

Trans-One-half down, the balance in six and twelve Further particulars may be ascertained of either Geo.

W. Maxfield, Reignald H. Hall, John S. Spann, or either of the under-signed, on or before the day of sale.

The tract appears on the County Maps in the name of

Sale positive and without reserve. Title perfect. SPANN & SMITH. Real Estate Agents, Indianapolis FOR SALE OR RENT.

SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA WEST

FINO BE SOLD OR LET-A most delightful residence, situate on the banks of the beautiful River St. Mary, and nearly opposite "The Saut," in Michigan. The House is built in the comfortable English style, and contains, on the ground floor, a specious dining room, two parliers and three bed-rooms, with an excellent kitchen and other conveniences attach-d. The upper part consists of five bed-rooms, commanding most extensive views. A capital cellar is underneath the house; and stabling, a wood shed, smoke house, and other useful outsuildings are on the premises. The whole have been erected within the last three years. There are also be tween 50 and 60 acres of meadow and pasture land, beautifully ornamented with evergreen, maple and other trees, included in the premises. Price, if sold, \$5,000; \$2,000 to be paid down, and the remaining \$3,000 in annual instalments of \$1,000 each, with interest at 6 percent perannum. If let, the rent will be \$350 per annum, payable quar-

The premises are situate on the north bank of the beautiful and picturesque river St. Mary, and in the healthjest part of Upper Canada. The scenery is most lovely and romantic. Speckled trout and other choice fish abound in the river and neighboring streams, and good shooring may also be had. The property is really one of the most delightful and valuable in North References may be made to Jidge Prince, Sault Ste. Marie, C. W., or to Col. Robert Lacklaw, Cincinnati, O., or J. W. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Indiana, or G. W.

Alexander, Esq , St. Louis, Mo., U. S. SAULT STR. MARIE, C. W., Jan. 22d, 1864. feb23 d10t NOTICE.

Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. FITHE "CHAMBER OF COM 'ERCE" WILL BE opened daily for business, on and after Monday, February 15th, 1864 (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock 'Change hours from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock P. M. febl7 dlm J. BARNARD, Secretary.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE HOUSE

A. C. DAWES, WM. N. EVANS, JAS. T. McMILLIN.

BOOTS & SHOES

Wholesale Dealers in

71 West Washington Street.

RE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE BEST MANUfacturers in the country, and have in store, the owing goods to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

200 Cases of Men's and Boys' Calf and Kip Boots. Brogan- and Plow Choes. Calf, Pegged and Sewed Balmorals. Oxford and Scotch Ties. " of Womens' Calf, Goat and Calf Pegged Boots and Balmerels. 200 Cases of Women's Goat, Kid and Morocco Mk. Welt Boots and Balmorals. 200 Cases Women's Large Cong. Gaiters, 500 " of Misses', Children's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes of all kinds, sizes, varieties and styles, suitable for Indiana and Illinois trade.

Having made our purchases before the late advance, we feel assured in saying we can offer superior induce ments to any House in the West. We cordially invite you to examine our stock before Princes Alice Foumaking purchases. Prompt attention paid to orders. Extra sizes always on hand.

DAWES, EVANS & McMILLIN.

DRY COODS. Shirts. DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

HARDWARE.

NEW IRON STORE.

POMEROY, FRY & CO., No. 24 South Meridian Street.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, Have constantly on hand IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, AXLES, SPRINGS, BOLTS, MALLEABLE CASTINGS. NUTS, WASHERS, HORSE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, WHEELS, HUES, SPOKES, FELLOES,

CHAINS, PLOW HANDS, &C., &C. AGENTSFOR The Ohio River Sait Company The Madison Pearl Starch Company I Play will sell all articles in their line at the lowest

POMEROY, FRY & CO.

SHAFTS, BUGGY AND WAGON BOWS.

REMOVALS.

market prices.

REMOVAL. West Washington street, to the new and com-

No. 42 South Meridian Street. In Schnull's Block, where we offer to the trade a full and well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy Bry Goods, Notions, &c., sufficient in quantity and variety to check the entire memorandum of any buyer, and at prices unsurgauge. screw driver and extra needles, or give large

DRY COODS.

NEW FANCY SPRING

1864.

26 and 28 West Washington St.

THE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR NEW SPRING

Moire Antiques, Plain and Fancy, Extra Elegant. Silks, Rich Fancy, Silks, Rich Plaid, Silks, Plain Black, All Widths and Qualities. New Styles for Party Dresses. Rept Silks, Corded Silks,

Seeded Silks, Doubled Faced, very fine. Mourning Silk, Poul de Soie, Plain and Figured.

Poil de Chevers. (Full line, Silk Stripes,) small letters. Taffeta de Anise, Corded Pique, Plain Black Taffetas,

Alpacas, Full line, all grades. Poplins, Princes Alice, Brocade, and Light French. Mohairs, Challis,

lards. Otomans, Organdeis, Jackonets,

WINES, LIQUURS, &C.

No. 11 South Meridian Street,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

We call particular attention to our fine assortment of

Also our Large Stock of

OLD BOURBON WHISKY AND TOBACCO All bought before the rise, which enables us to sell a

We invite Dealers to examine our stock before pur chasing elsewhere.

ASTROLOGY. ASTROLOGY!

AGENTS WANTED.

Styles of Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, comprising

Plain Silks and Satins

DAWES, EVANS & M'MILLIN

Chene Taffetas.

Cambrics, Chintzes, Prints, Muslins, &c., &c.

HAHN & ROSE,

STATE SENTINEL BUILDING.

Foreign and Domestic

WINES,

CIGARS

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

the very lowest price.

HAHN & ROSE. Jane-dem

TO AND SEE THE NATURAL GIFTED ASTROLO-W GER, Professor LEONADIOUS. He is the seventh son of the seventh sen. Ben with a natural gift, he sees into faturity with such exactness that it is really astonishing. He is the bona fide Astrologer of the Nineteenth Century. With the aid of a megic glass and the cards of the eminent French Sorceress, Madame Lenormand, he can tell everything that is still wrap, in oblivion. He will tell those who consult him who they will marry, the number of children they will have, and the length of their lives for a few days. Only come and consult the Astrologist, at No. 5 Kentucky Avenue, first house below the Bank.

Persons wishing to consult the Professor by letter can do so by stating their age, complexion, and the month they were born in, anciosing the see of \$1, and postage stamp. Address Box 1426, Indianapolis. Price of consultation \$1

WANTED.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose. feb29-d2w General Agent for the United State CROSSLAND & PER.

TOBACCO, &C.

genuine imported