TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15

A Bold Denunciation of the Prest-

dent's Policy. We publish this morning a report of the speech of Col. Wolfond, an officer of the army, delivered at Frankfort, Kentucky, in which he arraigns the policy of the President, and denounces him as an usurper and tyrant. Col. W. has been a consistent opponent of secessionism from the beginning, and he has illustrated his septiments by most gallant service in the army against the rebels in arms. A man who has this devotion to the government cannot be denounced as a "copperhead" or charged with "disloyalty," and when he boldly states that those in the army whom Mr. Lincoln thought to be his minions, entertained the opinion he "was seeking, by overriding all constitutional barriers and limitations, to trample upon liberties of his country," it is time that the people should consider whither we are drifting. But we fear that all such appeals will be in vain and that the people will not awaken from the madpess that rules the hour until some overwhelming calamity overtakes the nation.

Another Pronunciamento.

The Cincinnati Volksfreund, in its Sunday issue, places at the head of the paper the name of JOHN C. FREMONT as an independent candidate for the Presidency in opposition to ABRAHAM Liscoux. The Volksfreund has been the organ of the German Democracy of Cincinnati, and it professes yet to adhere to the principles it has heretofore maintained. Its choice for the Presidency is Gon. McCLELLAN and it avers that its confidence in his patriotism and qualifications as a statesman is unshaken, but it is of the opinion ! that the more than ambiguous conduct of certain influential leaders and organs of the Democratic party has destroyed every prospect of his election -hence it regards the deleat of ABRAHAM LINconx and a change of Administration by any means as the only hope for the salvation of the Republic. Influenced by that consideration, it declares itself for FREMONT to defeat LINCOLN and relieve an exhausted country from the deadly nightmare which inflicts it. To use its

Abraham Lincoln must be beaten at all hazards, totally, overwhelmingly beaten. The whole people, without distinction of party, must be put forward in the field against him.

While we agree with the Volksfreund in the belief that a change of Administration is the only hope of preserving a free, constitutional government, we think it will yet have cause to regret its present views and policy, if it sincerely desires the restoration of Democratic principles in the Administration of the government. And we have all confidence that the great mass of the German Democracy will stand by the Democratic organization and the cause it represents.

[From the National Intelligencer.] Revival of Free Discussion.

The discussion which has recently arisen in the ranks of the Republican party with regard to the precensions of rival candidates for the Presidency appears to have wrought a sudden change in the minds of certain among our cotemporaries, as to the rightfulness and limits of free inquiry "in a time of war." Indeed, it is quite impossible for the most practised adepts in political servility to give at the present juncture a full development to the dogma which teaches the duty of yielding "an unquestioning support to the Administration in all its measures and in all its departments," for, so far as concerns the Presidency, it is found quite ampracticable to serve equally the pretenions of both President Lincoln and Secretary Chase, But the few patrons of this anti republican dogma have been men who inspired such a moral and intellectual nausea that there was never any danger of the wide spread or permanent duration of such a rot in the body politic. Free government lives and moves and has its being in free discussion. In Abyssinia, for instance, the people have no rights, and accordingly free discussion is at zero. Capt Speke the adventurous English traveller, in his recent interesting narrative of explorations in Africa, thus describes the monorchical institutes of Abyssinia, which some conttiers of our American democracy have sought to domesticate in this country, but without success. He says:

"All acts of the King are counted benefits, for which he must be thanked; and so every deed done to his subjects is a gift received by them, though it should assume the shape of flogging or fine-for are not these as necessary as anything? The thanks are rendered by groveling on the ground, floundering about and whining after the manner of happy dogs, jabbering as fast as tongues can rattle, and so they swear fidelity for all their lives

The Fremont Platform.

The New York Herald, in speculating upon the next Presidency, thus defines the FREMONT or radical Republican platform:

But there is yet another Richmond in the field in the person of General Fremont. Against tropotis, under the suggestive name of the New and his radicals against Abraham Lincoln. The the country may heartily combine. Its leading

First-Absolute, complete and immediate liberty, without distinction of race or color. Second-The absolute maintenance of the Monroe doctrine

Third-Another and better military organization than that of President Lincoln. Fourth-A diminution of the powers of the Executive and a larger responsibility of Cabinet Ministers to Congress. Fifth-A nation in the place of a confedera-

"Look to your Arms."

The Richmond Enquirer of March 8 says: Never was there a time when our Southern people ought to take so well to heart the saying. that "eternal viguance is the price of liberty" as now Within the last week, this city has escaped a doorn as awful as ever befell or could befall any city on the face of this earth. Three thousand ferocious horsemen, blasphemously invoking the blessing of Almighty God, essived to eweep through our capitol with the naked saher in one hand and the pistol in the other. Six thousand equally ferocious prisoners were to be let loose, with an order to kill our President and Cabinet, and burn "the hatel city" If these horsemen had not in by surprise, if these prisoners had been surblenly let loose, our town from Holly wood to Rocketts, from the basin bank to Navy Hill would have been one volcano of fire. and, amid the explosion of magazines and laboratories, and the borning of armories, stores, and dwellings, there would have been heard the appalling shricks of thousands, may, tens of thousands, of women and children burning in the flomes. Rape and roubery, morder and massicre, would have reigned supreme, and Yankee horsemen as per the programme laid down by the demon Dahlgren under orders from that incor pate fiend Lincoln, would have fed and have watered their hores outside the city, (for, because of the flames inside they could not do so) all the while contemplating with devilish delight the horrors within And even suppose no woman or child perished in the flames, but escaped to the bills around, what would have been their fate without food or raiment, or a roof to cover them. They would have died in thousands from fright, famine and the cold. Look well to your arms, Be ready to meet them

Constitutional Hights, &c.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.] who has imperiled his life upon innumerable bat | slaves. tle fields in defense of that glorious Government | Col. Wolford closed his speech by saving that zens. The time, too-just after the issuance of riding all constitutional barriers and limitations, an order for the enrollment of the negroes in to trample upon the liberties of his country. man by chimney-corner heroes, who tawn upon occasion. the infallibility of the decrees of power; and yet, we venture to say, that no man in the nation has New England Fifty Years Ago and ever arraigned the dominant party with more manly boldness and more withering invective. He chargee Mr. Lincoln with wantonly trampling Union!" No matter what cost to us of life and upon the Constitution, and crushing under the treasure. "Restore the old flug." though we iron heel of military power the rights of the peo have to march waist deep in blood, even to the ple guaranteed by that instrument; he charged Gulf of Mexico, and to plant it on heaps, mounaim with violating his solemn pledge, as repeat- tain high, of our exterminated foes! Such is the edly connected at the commencement of his adery of New England in 1864. Yet the war ministration, as to the purposes of the war; he which it would prosecute with such relentless charged him with a violation of the rules of civil fury, to such bitter end, is civil war! In thouized warfare in the indiscriminate, wide-spread sands of instances, do we find in opposite ranks, ruin which he was sowing broadcast throughout father and son, brother and brother. Hardly a the South; he charged him with the inauguration blow can be struck but, if it bring death to the of a policy for the prosecution of the war, which foe, causes wailing in some family on the side of was not only unconstitutional and unwise, but him who dealt it. It is a war which, in its atrothe inevitable result of which would be to pro cious origin, in its cruel, fiendish prosecution, and long the war, if indeed it ever ended in peace, in the nefarious purposes which it seeks to con-

The most vile and detestable of all the i-ms is prostrate and our heel upon him with which the country has ever been afflicted- How was it fifty years ago? Then, too, we Abolitionism-received no favor at the hands of were engaged in war not with brothers, but this gaffant Kentuckian. He denounced its ad against a foreign foe the most formidable nation vocates as the enemies of the country; disturbers of Europe, in maintenance of national independof the public peace and fomentors of strife; and ence and our rightful place among the powers of while he was in thought, word and deed, every the earth. The war had been prosecuted for inch a Union man, he did not hesitate to say that nearly three years. We had suffered disasters. they were as dangerous to the repose and perpe- Public credit was almost exhausted. The Fedtuity of the Union as the Secessionists them | eral capitol was occupied by the enemy His selves. Their fanaticism knew no limits to un- fleets were hovering on our seaboard, threatening constitutional aggressions; and to acquire for pillage and conflagration to our towns. A for themselves power and pelf they scrupled not at midable naval force collected on our Southern trampling upon the laws, overturning constitu- coast was meditating a descent, which it was

arisen since the outbreak of the rebeilion, and pose of reducing us to "unconditional submis gave it his emphatic contradiction. The issue sion." Under these distressing circumstances. was the same to day that it was then. The what was the conduct of New England? Her question at that time was, "shall the rebellion be ery was not then "support the Government!" put down, the Union maintained and the Consti | Struck severely in some of her material interests, tution preserved, with all the guaranteed rights she was not of opinion then that patriotism and under it normalized, or shall the rebellion be virtue required the desire for peace to be stiffed. successful, the Union be dissolved and the Gov- In the midst of the gloom that pervaded the ernment destroyed?" It was not whether the country, she deliberately instituted measures not rebellion should be crushed, and the Constitution merely to withdraw from Government for further which is the bond of the Union at the same time prosecution of the war New England's resources destroyed, as Mr Lincoln and his followers are of men and means; but to withdraw New Engattempting, but whether this glorious fabric of land itself from the Union, if her own selfish our fathers, with all its clustering memories and wishes and interests continued to be disregarded. sacred guarantees of constitutional freedom, "They," said a distinguished Senator in the U. should stand as an eternal monument of their S Congress, "who could not find it in their wisdom, courage and patriotism. This was the hearts to rejoice at our victories, sung Te Deum issue then; it the issue now. Heacknowledged at the King's chapel in Boston upon the restorano legitimate deviation from it. The purposes tion of the Bourbons They who would not of the war were the same to-day that they were consent to iffu ainate their dwellings for the cap when Mr Lincoln in his inaugural and Congress ture of the Guerriere, could give visible tokens by resolution declared that they were not for of their joy at the fail of Detroit. The beacon conquest or subjugation, nor for interference with fires of their hills were lighted up, not for the the domestic institutions of the States, but simply encouragement to their friends, but as signals to to preserve the honor and maintain the suprema | the enemy ev of the Constitution. The effort to pervert the war from this legitimate purpose, and to make it 15th of December, 1814. a convention met in a war upon slavery, was an issue which the dom | Hartford, Connecticut, to mature and carry out inant party had no right to make-it was a start the patriotic and virtuous designs of New Eng ling usurpation of power-and, for one, he should land It was composed of delegates from all of denounce it as without the color of right, justice, the New England States Maine had not then

or constitution d justification. ment of negroes in Kentucky, and denounced it gates from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Abrahem Lincoln he stands somewhat in the po- as alike unconstitutional and unjust. It was but Rhode Island were appointed by the Legislatures lution, that under no circumstances whatever to the law for protection, and he was mistaken in port," in which this Convertion embedied the has just been ushered to the world from this me-Nation, broadly and in every possible way fore- hearing him,) if he did not protect them in their ernment, even to the extreme measure of secesshadows a war to the death by Gen. Fremont constitutional rights. If when the people of sion, if the war policy of the country were per-Kentucky appealed to the law for protection from sisted in. The Report says: and out red republicans and black republicans of and not the people of Kentucky. He would by which they were appointed to execute of devising to his brutal demands." means offer resistance to this unconstitutional the means of delense against dangers, and of resion, but when Kentucky had fulfilled all her du- their own government, without violating consti- she told her ausband about it. That it was some ties and obligation to the Federal Government. Intional principles, or disappointing the hopes of three or four days after, also, that he was rewas loval to the Constitution and laws of the a suffering and injured people. To prescribe pa land and intended so to remain, she had a right tience and firmness to those who are already exto demand that her Constitution and the rights of hausted by discress, is sometimes to drive them people under it should be respected, and he be- to despair; and the progress toward reform by have been preferred against the accused. The lieved that Governors Bramlette would see that the regular road, is irksome to those whose im they were respected. He added at the same time aginations discern, and whose feelings prompt to that while he had no idea of giving up his Gov a shorter course. But when abuses, reduced to a ernment or quitting its service, by reason of the system, and accumulated through a course of unconstitutional and impolitic enrollment of ne vears, have prevaied every department of govgroes, and that they should neither report to enument, and spread corruption through every him nor would be to them, yet as a Kentucky region of the State; when these are clothed with freeman, he had a clearopinion upon this subject. the forms of law, and enforced by an Executive and did not hesitate to express it. The people of whose will is their source, no summary means of Kentucky did not want to keep step to the "mu- relief can be applied without recourse to direct sie of the Union," along-side of negro soldiers-- and open resistance. was an insuit and a degradation for which Necessity alone can sanction a resort to this meastheir free and mauly spirits were not prepared, ure; and it should never be extended in duration while it involved at the same time an infraction of degree beyond the exigency until the people, of the rights of the State, which it was the duty not merely in the furore of popular excitement, of the Governor, under his oath to support the but after full deliberation, are determined to

We do not pretend to report even the most such constructions to that instrument, and pracmeager synopsis of this great speech, for great it | ticed so many abuses under its authority, that the was in all the essentials of powerful oratory, time for a change is at hand. Those who so be running as it did through an hour and a half. A lieve regard the evils which surround them as verbatim report of it would fail to do justice to intrinsic and incurable defects in the Constituthe speaker. It must have been heard to be fully tion. They yield to a persuasion that no change, appreciated; the master as well as the matter at any time, or on any occasion, can aggravate would be necessary to give to it the full effect the miseries of the country. This opinion may He spoke with all the earnestness, warmth and ultimately prove to be correct. But as the evianimation of a man who felt strong in the con dence on which it rests is not yet copelusive, and clousness of the truth of what he uttered, and was prepared to stand by what he said, regardless certainty might be irrevocable, some general conof personal consequences. He spoke as one not siderations are submitted in the hope of reconcil making a popular harrangue to catch the popular ing alf to a course of moderation and firmness applianse, but who felt that his country was in which may save them from the regret incident to the midst of a terrible ordeal, and that it required sudden decisions, and probably avert the evil, or all the wisdom and patriotism of her best citizens at least insure consolation and success in the last to carry her safely through the perils which covi-

stated that "no officer in the United States Army administrations, it should, if possible, be the had more justly entitled himself to such a com- work of peaceable times and deliberate consent. phmentary token of respect and gratitude from Some new form of Confederacy should be subthe loval people of the State than Colonel Frank stituted among those States which shall intend to

then, men of this city. West not till the last more prompt, dashing, brave and gallant." If members to call at the armory for arms or ame such was our opinion in regard to the officer for momition, or an exchange of arms; but have whom this compliment was designed one week everything at hand and in good order, so that the ago, our admiration has been immersgrably incall to stms may be answered instantly. Hors . creased for the man by reason of this noble effort men travel fast and come down with a swoop, in behalf of constitutional freedom; and we may now add what we then said, that hy his speech

here on Thursday, he has entitled himse f Col. Wolford's Speech at Lexington, to the lasting gratitude of every man Ky.-The Sword Presentation-His in Kentucky who desires to see the Condemnation of President Lin- Union and the Constitution preserved and the coin's Policy-Kentucky Should He- rights of the people under both upheld and main sist the Entistment of Negroes-The tained against the assaults of those, on the one President Denounced as a Usurper hand, who are seeking to destroy them by armed and a Tyrant-Gov. Bramlette carled rebellion, and on the other, of those who are Upon to Protect Kentucky in Her seeking to crush them under the iron heel of mil itary power. A sold er of the Union army, he

is bending all his energies to the extinction of the rebellion; but his opposition to Jeff Davis. who is endeavoring by arms to destroy that Those of our citizens who failed to hear the Union, does not make him less sensitive to the speech of this distinguished Kentucky soldier, at rapid strides which the Abolition party in charge the Melodeon in this city, on Thursday, have of the Government are making toward a military at a treasure which can never be regained. The desporism; and while he was ready in the future, time, the occasion, the circumstances and the as he had been in the past, to fight the one with man, all conspired to render it one of the most the wespons he had chosen, he stood equally significant and important efforts that the present prepared, as a freeman, to denounce the policy of terrible crisis of the nation's history has called the other as to be denounced by every true loyal forth. The occasion was the presentation to him Kentuckian. And he used the very strongest of a splendid sword, sash, pistols and spurs, suit terms in which to characterize the startling usur able to his rank, by a portion of our fellow citi- pations of power by the dominant party. He was zens; but instead of its being a mere common- not afraid of the backneyed cry of "giving aid dace acknowledgment of such a compliment, it and comfort to the enemy," when he denounced proved to be one of the highest efforts of a pat- these usurpations, and he warned the people that riot fully imbued with that devotion to his coun if they did not stand up for their esustitutional try which patriotism alone engenders-of a rights, which had been gradually encroached upstatesmap whose capacious mind grasps the mo- on from the commencement of the rebellion, mentous questions of the hour-and of a soldier the day was not distant when they would be

which was handed down to us by our ancestors he was aware that there were always in every as a legacy of blood. Coming, too, from Frank public assembly now a days "pimps and inform-Wolford-a man who signalized his devotion to his ers," who made it their business to report to the country upon the breaking out of the rebellion, by fountains of power and patronage what was said raising the first regiment in Kentucky to be in opposition to them. He called upon them to wielded for its suppression; who has been unin report what he said faithfully, and among other terruptedly in service the last three years, and, things they might inform Mr Lincoln, if he deas before remarked, has risked his life almost sired to know what those in the army whom he every day during that period-it was calculated considered his minions thought of his official the more to command the respectful attention course, that "their opinion was that he was a tyand thoughtful consideration of his fellow citi- rant and a usurper," who was seeking by over-

Kentucky, to be drafted into the United States | But we shall follow Col Wolford no further, Army, in utter violation of her State sovereignty and will conclude this very imperfect notice of and in derogation of the clearest provisions ever his address by remarking that it was one of the given the force of law by Constitutional enact- holdest and most manly speeches that has ever ment-made the views of this distinguished been made to our people. It is needless to add Kentuckian deeply interesting. No puerite cry that it was received with the most rapturous apof "Copperhead" could be raised against such a plause by the large audience assembled on the

New. and, if successful, would as utterly destroy con- summate, is of a character to make humanity stitutional freedom as it it had fallen under the shudter and almost despair of man. Such is the blows of armed rebellion. And not only did be war that New England in 1864 so zealously supcharge these things, but he cited the acts of the parts; allowing no claim to either patriotism or the President and his party as proof to which virtue for him who would welcome peace, or tolthere could be offered no successful refutation. erate even a suspension of hostilities till the foe

tions, and plunging the nation into irretrievable feared we would be powerless to resist. Our He referred to the remark that new issues had downfall of Napoleon, had announced the purhaughty foe rid of her other enemies by the

Under such circumstances was it, that on the been admitted into the Union, but was still a dis He referred to the recent order for the enroll trict appertaining to Massachusetts. The dele-

Constitution, and see the laws faithfully execu | change the Constitution. It is a truth not to be ted, to resist with all the constitutional powers of concerled, that a sentiment prevails to no inconsiderable extent that this Administration has given as measures adopted on the assumption of its

"Finally, if the Union be destined to dissolu-In the notice of the intended presentation, we tion by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad Wolford, because not one had proved himself maintain a federal relation to each other.

Events may prove that the causes of our calamities are deep and permanent. They may be found to proceed not merely from the blindness of prejudice, pride of opinion, violence of party February, A. D. 1864, HELES M. LIDDIAGE, wife of Respirit or the confusion of the times; but they Isaac A. HAGAN. may be traced to implacable combinations of in dividuals or of States to monopolize power at 1 in the State of New York, and was of English descent. office and to trample without remorse upon the in 1856 she went from her father's to her brother's, in rights and interests of commercial sections of the Indianapolis, Indiana. It was here she became an inti-Union. When it shall appear that these causes at e mate friend of the femily of Bishop TALBOTT, in which

arrangement will be preferable to alliance by con straint among nominal friends, but real enemies, influenced by mutual hatred and jealousy, and inviting, by intestine divisions, contempt and a .gression from abroad. But a severance of the Union by one or more States against the will of the rest, and especially in a time of war, can be ustified only by absolute necessity. These are nor could she find it in her loving heart to leave them; among the principal objections against precipitate and thus she became not only a permanent member of measures tending to disunite the States, and when the Bishop's family, but also his daughter. When Browexamined in connection with the Farewell Ad- nell Hall, near this city, was opened for the recept on of dress of the Father of his Country, they must, scholars, no person seemed so fit to discharge the onerous we believe, be deemed conclusive '

above cited, that the sole objection to withdrawal position, which was until about two weeks before her by them from the Union, or to "secession," as | death, she was earnest, devoted, and faithful to herduwe term it to-day, are those of expediency. These ties. Indeed, as occasion seemed to require, she perare considered and combatted as insufficient to formed other duties which proved too much for her ustify immediate secession. No constitutional objection is even hinted at as possible Had cir cumstances made secession expedient, it would have been adopted as a matter of course, and as an unquestionably proper measure of relief in the last resort. That was fifty years ago. Times have changed. So has New England. But the Constitution, and the rights of the States under death, being at the residence of P. W. Herencock for the it, remain unchanged. Expediency stands the Sunday, she came down from her rooms prepared for sole condition of the Union; and the sovereign church. Feeling weary, she laid down for a few mo-States, each for itself, are the sole judges of ex- ments' rest. She never rose again. Her diseas- made pedieucy.- N. Y. News.

ATROCIOUS ACT OF TYRANNY

The Sacrifice of a Wife's Honor Pemended as the Price of Her Hus. band's Liberty-A Provest Marshal Commits a Brutal Bape.

military Court Martial in St. Louis. From the St. Louis Republican we take the following extract from the speech of the Judge Advocate to daughter of the church of which she was a member.

THE RAPE CASE.

20th day of October, 1862, by order of General work with all the energy of her large and positive na-McNeil, attracted the attention of the whole ture. It would seem strange to those who loved her that country. Importance was added to it by the one who could do so much for the church should be so rebel President, Jefferson Davis, who, through soon taken away, did they not know that "all things work Lieut Gen Holmes, commanding the Trans- together for good to them that love God." Sae is now Mississippi Department, demanded that General safe, and neither sin nor evil can touch her. McNeil be surrendered to the rebel authorities Her afficted bushand is to-day removing her remains for trial and punishment. In other words, it was to the home of the Bishop; and those others, now far a demand for Gen. McNeil's life. The Govern- away, whom, when mourning a like loss, she there comment paid little or no attention to the demand, so forted, will need and will have the sympathy of the whole McNeil where before an engle had perched. From that time to this but fittle has been said about it. and it would not be mentioned now, were it not intimately connected with one of the principal

charges against the accused in this case, A citizen by the name of Wm. T. Hamphrey's was one of the ten men condemned to be shot for the non-return of Mr Altman, a citizen of Palmyra, an active Union man, who had been abducted from his home by Porter's guerrilles, and and who has not been heard from since. He was unquestionably murdered. However, Humthreys was one of the men selected to atone for Altman's supposed death. Humphreys, as the testimony shows, had been with Porter at one time for a very few days, but out of lear or other motives, left Porter, and was taking steps to return to his allegiance. He was arrested and put upon his own parole-his limits were the town of FETHE Commercial Department will receive the undi-Palmyra. While under arrest, Porter came into vided personal attention of Thomas J. Bryant, who Palmyra, and Humphreys, it appears, did not vi- bas

Humphreys lived twenty-four miles from Palmpra, and during the time of his imprisonment reys, his wife; learning perhaps of the order to not returned, knowing that her husband was in ticklars send two letter stamps. pail, and likely to be of the number, hastened to Be part cular to give Post Office, County and State, Palmyra, to ascertain in regard to the safety and well-being of her shusband. What occurred af ter she left Palmyra has been, perhaps, as well and briefly told by her in the testimony. It is substantially as follows:

"At the time those ten prisoners were shot at p. MAGCINE. Palmyra, I came to see my husband, who was was then a prisoner; the night I arrived, I was informed that he was of the number; I went to see Struction to see if there could be anything done to space his life; be gave me no satisfaction; Wholesale Grocers, I then went to Gen McNeil, told him my hushand was at Palmyra on parole at the time Porter came to town, and refused to leave; he said that fact had never been made known to him; Are now receiving direct from New Orleansmy little daughter then went to him and begged him to spare her father's life; he wrote a few lines to Strachan and sent it by a lieutement; From New York and Bostonwhen I was informed of what had been done. I resurned to my boarding bonse, that night Mr. Reed, the tailor, told me that he thought if I would try Strachan I could get my busband released next morning; I went to the jul where my husband was, and after staying a short time with him, I started with my little daughter to see ment, and we invite the especial attention of the trade Strachen; I found him in his office, lying down to both our stock and prices. on a founge; I went in and told him I had come to see it I could make any arrangement to have my husband released; he made me no answer at first, but directly told me to send my little daughter out of the room and he ould talk to me; I reolied that he could talk to me as well before her as not; he insisted on sending her out, and finally told her to go out himself. which she did; he then told me if I would comply with his request, he would release my sition that Martin Van Buren occupied in 1848- another of the series of starting usurpations of of those States. Those from Vermont and New wanted, and begged him not to make such an husband; I knew from his actions what he a badly used man, resolved upon a comprehen power which were being made, and he said it was unreasonable request of me; he declared that he ROOTS sive satisfaction for his shabby treatment. The the duty of the people of Kentucky to resist it as several counties. The Convention fairly repre would not release my husband if I did not see German-American National Club (Fremont) of a violation of their guaranteed rights. If they sented, as its historian and secretary admits, the cede to his demands; I protested, and finally be the Seventeenth ward of this city have doubtless were overpowered by force in their refusal to views and wishes of the party of which it was became enraged, and swore that he would put my will they support President Lincoln for a second the Governor of the State, whom he had known result of their labors, to show that, during a ma- which I judged from his appearance and conduct, term. The new radical Fremont organ, which long and intimately, (Governor Bramlette occus tional and necessary war, New England meditat he meant that he would kill him and send him home a corpse. He took hold of me violently, RESPECTFULLY call the attention of City and having come up especially for the purpose of cution of the war, active opposition to the Gov- and said if I would samoit to him he would re- Boots and Shoes for the Spring Trade, embracing all lease my husband; I replied I would not he then styles of goods now worn. We shall take pleasure in swore he would put my husband where I would showing our goods, and will endeavor to make it to the interest of Merchants generally to call and examine our never see him any more. My heart was almost stock. Fremont platform is one, too, upon which the this unconstitutional edict. Mr. Lincoln persisted broken to think my husband should be thus murin entercing it, he would himself be the rebel. sense of the ardious nature of the commission dered, and fearing that he might be, I submitted

order to the end of throwing the State into seces | lief from oppressions proceeding from acts of | was about six weeks after the occurrence that

Upon this state of facts, two separate charges first of the two is rape

NOTICE.

Notice of Liquidation.

the Seneral Banking Law of the State of Indiana, part of Lot No. 9, in Square No. 67. A two story frame known as the "Bank of Elkhart," located at Elkhart, in said State, is desirous of going into liquidation for the purpose of closing business. Notice is hereby given to months, with interest. the holders of the circuisting notes of said Blank to present them at said Bank for payment within two years | mchl4-d7t

Indianapolis, March 15, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE HY DELZELL & JONES,

/ WO Finely Located Lots on North New Jersey ollered at lower ligures than any other property on the the 22d day of March, 1884.

NEAT Two Story Frame Dwelling on North Illinois and a Two Story Brick on Mississippi street, near the State House, for sale at very reasonable figures DELZELL & JONES.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. WHAL sell my Block of Brick Houses vituate on the corner of New York and Tennessee streets, consisting Also my residence No. 106 North West street. For terms apply at the sinking fund Office or at my WM. B. BEACH. mar14-d10:

[Journal copy and send bill to this office.]

DIED.

In Omaha City, Nebrasks, on the morning of the 28th The subject of this brief sketch was born at Geneva, radical and permanent, a separation by equitable relation she became known in this community. She came to this Territory in 1861, to assist in the care of the Bishop's daughter, her own dearly loved friend, during that lady's last illness. By her nor-mitting care and devotion in that long and trying period, she became so endeared to those woose affections and care she shared that they could not surrender her to return to the East, duties of Matron as Miss Landrand. She entered into the It will be remarked, on perusing the passages new project with alacrity, and while she occupied the strength. She was first taken ill about Christmas, and although she recovered her strength somewhat for a brieftime, the disease then first developed never relaxed its hold upon her. On last Eniphiny she was merried at Trinity Church, Omaha, to the Rev. Mr. HAGAR, by the Right Rev. Bishop Talsorr. Just two weeks before her most rapid progress upon her. It soon became evident that she could not recover. When informed of the she was perfectly composed, and said she was willing to die. if such was God's will. She never expressed, nor, so far as those who constantly and anxious y attended her could discover, telt one regret. On Friday morning she with her dearest frie ds received from her husband the Holy Communion, audibly following the service from the baginning to the end. With the exceptions of a few slight intervals, she had her consciousness to the very last. Being asked, a few moments before she breathed her last, One WM. P STRACHAN is now on trial before if she was falling asleep, she answered yes; and again if she was failing asleep in Je us, she answered yes. And

Mrs. HAGAR was in her life and in her death a true She was well instructed in all of its doctrines, and believed them. She faithfully observed all its seasons, The execution of ten men at Palmyra, on the services and disciplines. She devoted herself to its

of that church which is their care .- Omaha Nebriskian.

COMMERCIAL COLLECE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

so successfully conducted the various departments olate his parole, but remained true to its condi- of this institution for many years. The Penmanship department will receive the special attention of P. R. Spencer, Jr., one of the authors of the Spencerian System, we brings to his aid years of experience in the Commercial Colleges, Public and Private Schools of Philwas absent from his family. Mary T. Humph | adelphia, Patisburg, Cleveland, Chicago and many other cities, from which he has the most flattering testimoexecute the ten men in case that Altman was Valuable improvements are in progress. For full par-

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MAGUIRE, JONES & CO.,

Nos. 7 & 8 Bates House Building,

162 hbds New Crop N. O. Sugar; 24 brls New Crop N. O. Molasses. 150 bags Prime Coffee: 200 bris Refined Sugars;

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SHOES

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Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers. PROPERTY ON KENTUCKY AVENUE.

At Auction.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21st inst., we will sell as above. at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a lot of ground on the west sale of Kentucky Avenue, one-half square / THE Bank or Banking Association, organized under Block, feonting 27 feet 6 inches by 150 feet deep, being Son h of Washington street, nearly adjoining McCount's house on the same. Terms of Sale-One-third cash, balance in 6 and 12 WILEY & MARTIN. Real Estate Brokers.

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TO CONTRACTORS.

graveling one and seven eights (1%) miles of the Indianapolis and Leavensworth Turnpike Road, commencing at the end of the road already completed and maning south to the Johnson county line. Propo als will be received at the house of John S. street, one with a small House and Stable on h, are Webb, on the line of said road, until 2 o'clock P. M , on Prefile and specifications can be seen at the house of By order of the Board. mchi4-dlw F. WHITFORD Secretary.

ROPOSALS will be received for the grating and

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THOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN .. SAM. PLS 8 and Catalogues sent for 25 cents. inclose an ncelope with your own name and address D. HEMMETTE, 5% Liberty street, New York.

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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. febl? dim J. BARNAMD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN MALL. Tuesday Evening, March 15, 1864.

MDLLE. MARIE ZOE Mons. B. YATES, Mr. E. D. L.Y. THE BROKEY SWORD

WIZARD SKIFF.

SCALE OF PRICES. Private Boxes, for six people Orchestra Seats Dress Circle and Parquette..... Gailery or Family Circle.... Place office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M
Place office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M
Place office open at 7 o'clock, Curtain rises at 1/8 precisely.

I Preserved seats retained only till the end

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE HOUSE

A. C. DAWES, WM. N. EVANS, JAS. T. McMII LIN.

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RE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE BEST MANU A facturers in the country, and have in store, the Wool and Satin Damasks, itowing goods to which they invite the attention of 200 Cases of Men's and Boys' Calf and Kip Boots. Brogans and Plow Choes. " Calf, Pegged and Sewed Balmorals.

O cford and Scotch Ties. " of Womens' Ca'f, Goat and Calf Pegged Books and Baimerals. 200 Cases of Women's Goat, Kid and Morocco Mk. Welt Boots and Balmorals. 2(n) Cases Women's Large Cong Gaiters.
500 of Misses', Children's, Poys' and Youths'
Shoes of all kinds, sizes, varieties and styles, suitable

Having made our purchases before the late advance.

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We cordia ly invite you to examine our stock before making nurchases. Prompt attention paid to orders. Extra sizes always on h and. DAWES, EVANS & McMILLIN.

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DRY COODS.

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MEDICAL.

LIFE OR DEATH! SOLDIERS

Don't go Back to the War.

'R many have died from Diarrhers and Dysentery in vour regiment. Now take warning and do not return without supplying your knapsacks with a bottle of Dr. Strickland's - hti Cholera Mixture-remember how many were saved last year by taking it after he ng discharged and sent from the hospitals as incurable. One lose will immediately relieve the most severe case of Diarrheea or Disentary. It is acknowledged by the faculty to be the only medicine known to cure Chronic Diarthica and Dysentary. Now don't neglect it, for on your return a change of diet and water, &c., will most certains bring on Diarrhoga, and a 50 cent bottle of Dr. Strickothers. It will keep good in any climate. Do not fail to tell your comrades to put a bottle of it in their knap-

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ASTROLOGY!

son of the seventh sen. Bern with a natural gft, he sees into futurity with such exactness that it is really infants astonishing. He is the bona fide Astrologer of the the cards of the eminent Frenc's Sorceress, Madame Lenormand, he can tell everyth ug that is still wrapt in Stewart & Morcau, Tomlinson & Cox. J. F Senour and blisten. We will tell the a he consult him who they 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 car do so by stating their age, complexion, and the month they were born in, enclosing the ies of \$1, and postage stamp. Address Box 1426, indianapolis. feb25-d1m. Price of consultation \$1

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26 and 28 West Washington St. Medalion Carpets,

Axminster Vel Carp't Unsurpassed in style, elegance and durability.

Velvet Carpets, New and elegant styles, in light, dark and me-

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Extra Superfine Carpets, One hundred pieces, from \$1 25 per yard.

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From 75 cents per yard. Cottage Carpets, Rug Carpets,

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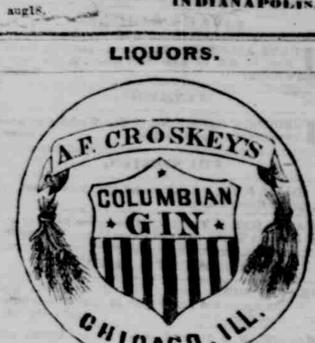
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OUSSHOLD FURNITURE CONSISTING OF BED-stead, Bedding, Stoves and Kitchen Farniture, beonging to Sam'l Osbourne, will be sold at auction on fuerday next, March 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his Residence. 16 North Illinois Street. mch12-431* W. E. FEATHERSTON, Auctioneer

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CONSUMPTION. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam.

To convince them that it is the best preparation ever ed. It not only cures the above affect O AND SEE THE NATURAL GIFTED ASTROLO. and lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Gr R, Professor LEONADIOUS. He is the seventh Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Son

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