DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27.

More of It.

Disaster follows disaster, and no success has yet come to gild the gloom. Fort Pillow, after a month of warning and opportunity for preparation, fell utterly unprepared. Now Plymouth, after abundant notice that a fierce if not overwhelming attack was intended, has fallen with only the defense that could be made by the troops already there. No help was sent; none may have been possible. Twenty-five hundred men and twenty or thirty guns are taken, and a post deemed important enough to hold with such a force has fallen. It won't take many more instances of such cruel imbecility to make future calls for troops as idle as Glendower's calls for "spirits from the vasty deep." Gold goes up, not because a few men are captured, or a place of importance lost, but because such continued disasters indicate the want of brains, energy and honesty somewhere. If Plymouth could not be reinforced, why was it not abandoned? If it could be, why wasn't it? We believe Gen. Butler has this great crime to answer for, and if he has, he should be made to answer it bitterly.—[Indianapolis Journal.

If the Sentinel had uttered the foregoing censure, severe but just, upon the management of our public affairs, it would have been pronounced by the Journal "disloyal"—an exhibition of opposition, or enmity, to the Government. But the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana only gives expression to the feelings and opinion of every sensible man, no matter what may be his party views, that not only the recent military disasters but the administration of the Government in every department "indicate the want of brains, energy and honesty somewhere," and we may add that everywhere would have been a better expression.

We do not believe it fair to saddle the disaster at Plymouth upon the shoulders of Gen. BUTLER. He is only a subordinate, carrying out the plans of his superior officers. The President, the Secretary of War, Gen. HALLECK and Lieut. Gen. GRANT, were as fully advised that Plymouth would be attacked by an overwhelming force, and "the only defence that could be made was by the troops already there" unless reinforced, as was Gen. BUTLER. Why, then, is he made the scape goat of this disaster, while others equally, if not more responsible, go free? This is a view of the question which the people should carefully consider. Mr. LINCOLN undertook the management of the war in the East from the beginning. The report of Gen. MCCLELLAN's connection with the Army of the Potomac shows the evil influences and results of the President's intermeddling in that military department. If that army had been sustained and reinforced after the seven days' battles before Richmond, there can be no doubt but the rebel capital would have fallen.

It is charged by Republican papers that it has never been the purpose of this Administration to close the war by vigorous and successful fighting, especially in advance of the pending Presidential election. The history of the war in Virginia confirms this suspicion, and be it remembered that the campaigns in the East have been controlled and directed by the authorities in Washington.

Taking the Journal's comments upon the defeats or reverses at Fort Pillow and Plymouth for a text, we ask the considerate people of the country to consider whither we are drifting. We are now in the fourth year of the war and the rebel government exhibits as much vigor, energy, determination and power as it has during any period of the contest. We noticed in some Republican paper the other day the declaration that the rebels were terribly in *earnest*, and unless a different policy was adopted by the Administration we might look for defeat in every quarter. If such be the case can the war be prosecuted much longer as it has been without resulting in utter ruin to the country? To use the language of the Journal, can the Government be much longer maintained without "brains, energy and honesty" on the part of those who administer it?

There is a moral in the Journal's comments which the country should consider. The present Administration has been in power three years. Its history is briefly written: "Disaster follows disaster, and no success has yet come to gild the gloom." Do the people want "more of it"? Yet this disastrous Administration asks for a continuance of power. From the beginning it has exhibited a "want of brains, energy and honesty," and if the people continue such a party in power, they may charge upon their own folly the disasters which have occurred and the evils which may follow. There is no hope in the future unless the administration of the Government is confided to men of brains, honesty and energy.

The Governor's Call—Suspension of Business To-day.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a large and highly respectable meeting of citizens on Monday last, (D. G. ROSS, President, and WM. WALLACE, Secretary,) the Mayor respectfully requests the business men of this city to close their respective places of business at 12 o'clock to-day and be prepared to give one half day to the matter of raising troops under the last call of the Governor. We have not a doubt but the highly loyal and patriotic business men of Indianapolis will cheerfully comply with this suggestion of His Honor the Mayor.

☞ Not to be outdone, the patriotic ladies of the city have issued the following call:

TWENTY THOUSAND LADY VOLUNTEERS—LADIES TO THE RESCUE.

Twenty thousand additional troops for 100 days have been called for. Many of our patriotic ladies feeling their services may, at this time when *all* are called on to interest themselves, and do something, be of use to our struggling country, have determined to *volunteer* in the service by taking the places of the gentlemen who would cheerfully go, but whose business *cannot* be suspended. They cannot fill the places of all, but can relieve many who would go. They propose that all ladies who are earnestly solicitous of promoting our country's interest meet at Masonic Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., when the matter will be fully presented and the books opened for enlistments. Let it be said of each one, "She hath done what she could."

MRS. O. P. MORTON,
L. P. ASSOCIATION.

GERTRUDE NEWMAN, Secretary.

We cannot add a word to this appeal of the ladies. There can be no excuse now offered by any gentleman for not responding to the call. A sufficient number of our gallant women will be prepared to take the places of the men "whose *business* cannot be suspended" and take charge of their affairs during their absence. Under such circumstances what loyal citizen will refuse to give his services to his country in this hour of her greatest peril?

We understand that Col. STREIGHT will to-day renew his proposition to become one of a regiment of five thousand dollar men—that is, a regiment which shall be composed of men exclusively who are worth $5,000 and upwards. Such a regiment can be raised in this city if the patriotism of our citizens is equal to their professions of loyalty.

We have no doubt but we shall be able to record in the morning that the Capital City has set an example to the State worthy of imitation. Such will be the result if the ROSS, the WALLACES, the CAVENS and kindred spirits will help raise the quota of troops which His Excellency calls for by enlisting themselves.

Negotiation, or the Sword.

We copy the following severe philippic upon the Administration from Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, an intensely loyal sheet. If a Democratic paper had used similar freedom of speech in discussing the policy of the men who are "running" (vide Lincoln) the government, it would have been pronounced by our Republican brethren the vilest of copperheadism; but now-a-days it makes a vast difference as to who gores the ox. In the light of passing events, especially the recent call of the Western Governors for 85,000 one hundred days' men, we ask the supporters of the Administration to read the following scathing review of the policy, past and present, of the individuals who have been managing public affairs for the past three years:

The maxim that "comparisons are odious," is true only with those who sink in their rebuke. With the general hearer, comparisons are a very handy mode of reasoning, and often accelerate an argument more rapidly than any other form of illustration.

An able writer, to whom for the last three weeks (including this,) we have relinquished our first page, is convinced that Mr. Lincoln has of late been laboring to protract the war; and his deduction is, that the sooner we serve "notice of ejectment" upon an Administration capable of such a policy, the safer will become the prospects of the future.

We entirely agree with him. Indeed, we early detected that the bent of Seward's mind was to temporize with the revolt; and as long back as eighteen months ago, proclaimed, through these columns, that Mr. Lincoln's counselors had determined that a prolongation of the war should buoy them into the next Presidential period.

At every step since, we have had these fears confirmed. Nay, not only established, but extended; and comparing them with results more recent, we fall to the conclusion that the Junta which now sways the Government, prefer taht this war should be settled by negotiation (even after recognition,) rather than it should be ended by direct subjugation through the sword. Every symptom exhibited by the Administration since the war began, tends to this conviction, and irresistibly invites a comparison with the acts and instincts of the Administration by which it was preceded.

Poor old Buchanan, who now stands execrated of all loyal men, commenced handling the rebellion under the advice of Seward. He, however, did not receive the Rebel Commissioners—Seward did. He did not notify Charleston to open her bombardment upon Sumter; but Seward did. Feeble and bewildered, and passing out of power, it was his timorous doctrine that rebellious States could not be coerced. Lincoln, immediately on coming in, proclaimed they never should be subjugated. Buchanan had doubts about the power of the Government to undertake the war; Lincoln ordered the war on, but proclaimed that it should not interfere with rebel property. To the Border States Lincoln granted a long and infamous neutrality, and when Congress threatened to make treason somewhat perilous, by a general confiscation bill, he boldly usurped the functions of the Legislature, and warned it not to venture such an act, on pain of his displeasure. In short rather than exasperate the rebels, he subjugated the National Legislature, and by threat of his veto, united its functions with those of the Executive. Never did an equal degradation fall upon this nation; and the marvel is, it was submitted to at the hands of a humorous clown, who is not chartered with one attribute of terror. In the hands of a Bonaparte or Cromwell such despotism finds a means of appeasing the imagination. The dignity of the tyrant compensates for the humiliation of his vassals; but *our* picture is one common sense of shame.

Congress knuckled, knelt down, humbly recalled its intended severity against "our Southern brethren." Abraham took the brand of "Imperator," and Seward felt that he was at last master of the nation. The war was in his hands from that time forth; so he yielded to Congress a little line, in order that it might recover a sham self respect; but he took good care to emasculate all subsequent confiscation pastimes, by adroit amnesty and reconstruction acts. By every movement of the Administration, the rebels were encouraged and protected; and in no way have they been more signally sustained, than by the deliberate formation, under the patronage of the White House, of a Conservative party, to head off and restrain the aggressive patriotism of the people.

Such a party could, of course, be nothing more nor less than a practical ally of the rebellion. War represents hatred and extremity. Its first object is the subjection or death of its opponents. Being understood properly; on the other side, it is constantly and unscrupulously waged; and any division, hesitation, or subtraction of purpose upon ours, is so much contributed to the advantage of the enemy. Mr. Seward and his associates know this; he and they hourly watch its consequences; they rejoice at the equipoise of arms, which the Confederacy is able to maintain, and their main hope is that the relative balances will not be much disturbed, until they have floated tranquilly over the bar of the November contest. They will then, doubtless, address themselves in earnest to the task of ending up the war; but they will depend still upon Negotiation, rather than the Sword. It is not difficult, from what has gone before, and what we have seen of the character of Seward, to conceive the turns which things would take on the recurrence of such a national calamity. Truce, compromise, and what would be termed a temporary recognition, would speedily ensue; and having thus put the Confederacy in negotiable attitude, the shallow optimist of the State Department, would try to exhibit the transcendent superiority of his talents as a politician, by negotiating them back into the Union. This is the role which Seward has reserved for himself throughout the whole of the rebellion. He expected to exercise it successfully, and he the great figure of the scene during the first sixty days. His next attempt was when he induced Mercier to say, in Richmond, he would welcome the rebel chiefs back to their places in our Senate, if they would only trust the thing to him. His final experiment is to be reserved until Lincoln shall be re elected, and then he doubtless will concede them the attitude of independence, in order to catch them in the merciless grip of his superior powers of negotiation.

Such is the vanity of man, and none who, with us, have watched Seward's course in this rebellion, from his tampering with the rebel commissioners to his creation of a party to divert the too earnest purpose of the people from the subjection of the South, can doubt that we have truly traced his scheme. Every act of his Secretaryship has been to convince the rebels of his imperturbable good will. He has not failed them at a single pinch; and lastly, by way of giving an unmistakable proof of the rational adhesion of the Administration to their cause, he has sustained their mouth pieces, Messrs. Long and Harris, in the seats they unworthily retain in our Congress. Not only did every Lincoln member of the House vote with the copperheads to protect these traitors from expulsion, but the special organ of Mr. Lincoln earnestly entreated them not to take the vote of censure so deeply to heart, as to induce them to resign.

All these things are not accidental or capricious; they betray a consistent and deliberate method; and our settled apprehension is, that as soon as the prolongation of the war shall have performed its part, by floating the Administration once more into power, it will be settled with unseemly haste, and in full accordance with the dogmas of the copperhead oracles who Messrs. Lincoln and Seward so unblushingly defend. The fear is not extravagant. Let it be borne in mind that L. and S. both stand solemnly pledged to the rebels and before the world, that the seceded States are not to be reduced to obedience by force of arms; and let us ask ourselves, whether it will seem very strange, should they keep this pledge after they are snugly in their seats. What need will there be for characters who have proved themselves so imperial in power, to consult public sentiment about their supplementary career? Men who have deliberately slaughtered at least a hundred thousand youth to stretch this gory contest to accommodate their chances, and who shock the national conscience by recognizing monarchy in Mexico, are not to be deterred from their final purpose by the fading protest of a people whom they have made sick of war. Intoxicated by a bad success, there is no encroachment which may not be apprehended at their hands; and the only road to safety is to discharge them from the trust they have betrayed and the great interests which they imperil.

☞ Judge Perkins has been presiding in the Circuit Court for the last day or two. He adjudicated upon some of Judge Finch's cases. The principal matter was concerning the removal of boulders from White River. Judge Perkins kicked all these cases out of court.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebels Preparing for Extensive Naval Movements—Thirty Iron-Clads Now Ready—Location and Character of the Rebel Fleet—Twenty European Iron-Clads—Possibility of an Attack on Washington.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

BALTIMORE, April 21.

A NEW ELEMENT OF REBEL STRENGTH.

From the sources of information alluded to in a recent letter, I have derived the following facts in relation to the naval plans of the rebels.

The operations of the Confederates in the campaigns of 1864 will not be confined to the maneuvers of land forces. If their plans are carried out, naval operations on a large scale will form a prominent part of the exertions which they will put forth. Without including their foreign-built vessels, of which I will speak presently, and excluding also such vessels as the Georgia, which are used merely as stationary floating batteries, they have built themselves, mostly from their own materials, and have now at their command, a fleet of no less than thirty iron clad vessels. More than twenty of the largest and most powerful of these vessels, as has been demonstrated by actual experiment, are fully capable of coast wise and river navigation, and are therefore capable of taking a part in offensive naval warfare. It is more than likely that this element of strength on the part of the rebels has not entered very largely into the plans of the campaigns for this year which have been formed at Washington, for the simple reason that the facts related below are either not known, or are not believed there. However this may be, certain it is that we will experience far more trouble from the Confederate navy, before the year is out, than any one at Washington expects.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON PLATES FOR VESSELS AT THE SOUTH.

My letter of April 16th contained a statement of the places at the South where railroad iron and heavy machinery were manufactured. There are only three of these places, however, where iron plating for vessels is being made or has been made; namely, at Richmond, Charleston and Atlanta. This, by the way, in another reason why the capture of these places would be so vitally important to our cause. Bars of railroad iron, however, have been used to a considerable extent in plating the vessels that have been built at the South. These bars are not always of the heavy T shape; but are in many cases simply flat rails, two and a half inches thick and three or four inches wide. When this kind of bars are used, two layers of them are always fastened on, crossing each other diagonally. This secures a thickness of five inches. Bradley's new ironworks at Manchester, opposite Richmond, which were put up last spring, and the machinery for which was purchased at Glasgow, Scotland, and brought over last June and July in vessels that ran the blockade at Wilmington, has been running with a full set of hands ever since last October, and during the last four months has done little else than to turn out flat bars of iron for plating vessels, two inches thick and four inches wide. The vessels that are plated with these bars have three layers, one over the other, and thus have a plating of six inches thick.

CONFEDERATE RAILROADS, ETC., PROTECTED BY GUNBOATS.

There are four of these iron-clad vessels at Shreveport, on the Red river, in Northwestern Louisiana. They will, no doubt, take a part in the engagement with the Federal forces concerned in the present Red river expedition, if the recent repulse of the latter has not been so severe as to cause an abandonment of the expedition. In the East there are two iron-clad vessels at Kingston, and one near Goldsboro, on the Neuse river; two on the Tar river, at a point where the latter crosses the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; and certainly two or three, (if the last one recently building is completed) at Halifax, on the Roanoke river. These seven iron-clad gunboats in North Carolina are intended mainly, at present at least, for the defense of the important railroad from Wilmington to Richmond, and in order to prevent Union troops or vessels from advancing on that road from Newbern, or from Albemarle or Pamlico sound. But there is nothing in their construction which would prevent them from navigating those rivers to their mouths, and sailing along the coast; for the experience of their trial trips has proved them to be unworthy in every respect. They are mounted with guns of English manufacture.

The five iron-clad vessels at Mobile, the five at Charleston, and the one in the Savannah river, were all so accurately described in the World a short time ago, that I need only refer to them. There are besides, at Charleston, two powerful iron clad steam rams, one of which is commanded by Captain Ingraham.

TEN IRON-CLAD VESSELS AT RICHMOND.

At Richmond, and between that city and Fort Darling, there are ten iron-clad vessels, most of them mounted with rifled guns. Of these the Merrimac No. 2 is the largest and most formidable. Her armament consists of six guns, namely, two heavy Columbiads on each side, one ten-inch rifled gun at the bow, and another at the stern. These guns all carry the steel pointed projectiles which crashed through and through the sides of our iron clad Galena, as if they had been made of pine boards. These ten iron-clad vessels will play an important part in the defense of Richmond, if that city is attacked by way of James river, or from the south. But it seems most probable now that we will first hear of them at the mouth of James river, in Hampton Roads, or perhaps even sailing up the Potomac.

TWENTY EUROPEAN-BUILT IRON-CLADS TO ARRIVE IN THE SUMMER.

In regard to the iron clad vessels that have been built for the Confederates in the ports of Great Britain and France during the last eighteen months, my information is positive that they will find their way across the Atlantic before the end of June. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of those vessels that were built for the "Emperor of China" to parties who cannot be identified with the South; and after the transfer has been made, the governments of France and England can no longer interfere with them. the parties alluded to will then take them to a seaport in some other country, where, by a process well known in maritime practice, the vessels will ultimately come into possession of the agents of the Confederacy. These vessels, of which there are about twenty in all, are built expressly for ocean navigation, and some of them are of the same class as "The Warrior," and "La Gloire." They are all constructed in the very best manner by the most experienced European ship-builders, plated with iron or malleable steel to a thickness that defies penetration, and mounted with armaments far superior to anything now afloat in American waters. These vessels will prove an element of strength on the rebel side, the importance of which has been entirely overlooked by the Administration, intent on its utopian negro schemes. When these vessels reach our shores they will not be used for defense. To break the blockade of Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah, will be their first first attempt. And after that it is expected that they will attack some of the seaports in the Northern States.

TORPEDOES AND SUBMARINE BATTERIES.

The Confederates are also making active preparations for breaking the blockade of Charleston, independent of the arrival of this transatlantic fleet. The recent torpedo explosion in the James river was only an experiment. They are preparing, by means of torpedoes and other submarine explosions, to attack our fleet of iron clads in the part where they, like Achilles, are alone vulnerable to such assaults, namely, in the heel; in other words, they seek to direct the missiles of their submarine warfare against our iron clad vessels to the part not protected by the iron armor, namely, the wooden hull, some distance below the water line. The explosion in the James river was only an experiment. It will soon be followed by attempts against the blockading fleet at Charleston—attempts which they believe, and which there is reason to fear, will be more successful than that against the Minnesota.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Such, then, are the dangers and difficulties that we have got to look in the face and provide against: rebel torpedoes and submarine batteries to attack our blockading fleets—ironclad gunboats to protect the interior railroads of the South, and to oppose the advance of our armies inland—and ironclad and steelclad ocean steamers to attack our fleets, and even, perhaps, to attack our seaboard cities. Of the obstructions in the Southern harbors I say nothing now. Those in the harbor of Charleston have proved utterly impassable. Nay, more, the administration journals, after boasting for months that Charleston would speedily be taken, and that Fort Sumter was a heap of shapeless ruins, are now compelled to admit that the obstructions in the harbor of Charleston are of such a nature that they cannot be removed by any appliances within the power of the Union fleets or armies. Those in the James river, between Fort Darling and Richmond, remain to be tested. But it is enough to say of them, that they are composed of the same materials, and are arranged in the same manner as those at Charleston, with the addition of some obstructions of another nature which do not exist in the harbor of the latter place. They are, besides, covered by the guns of six large forts, of which Fort Darling is one; and, in a word, they can neither be removed, nor can they be passed by any hostile vessel.

WILL A REBEL FLEET ATTACK WASHINGTON?

There is one contingency, in which Washington would be in danger from a foreign built fleet of iron clad war steamers above named, or even from fifteen or twenty of the largest iron-clad vessels now in the Confederate waters along the Atlantic coast. If, in consequence of the maneuvers between the Army of the Potomac and General Lee, the former should be compelled to fall back for the defence of Washington, or if, in any event, General Lee attacks that city during this year, he will be aided in the attack by a Confederate iron clad fleet. This contingency, improbable as it may seem, is still possible, and may occur. There are no obstructions in the Potomac river, nor is there a single fort or battery along its banks the guns of which would have any more effect on the sides of an iron clad vessel than the paper wad from a boy's pop gun. In the case of the Delaware river and Philadelphia the matter is even worse. It might have been good policy in the Pennsylvania Legislature to remove the capital of that State to Philadelphia, in view of the exposed condition of Harrisburg, in case of a third invasion of that State. But if they are wise they will at once see to it that instant measures are taken to prevent a hostile fleet from approaching the Quaker City.

INSTANT CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS NECESSARY.

This is no idle warning. It is time for the President to stop his "smutty jokes," to stop junketing around to every little one horse fair, making bids for the next Presidency under the guise of speeches in behalf of negro soldiers, and to turn his attention seriously to the defense of the North. The Confederates are determined to transfer the seat of war, and the expense of maintaining two hostile armies, from their territory to ours; and they will do it. They have already begun to do it. Reconnoitering parties of the enemy are scouring all along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with daring impunity dash in the rear of Meade's army and capture and carry off whole wagon trains at Leesburg and Fairfax, the latter point only sixteen miles from the National Capital. General Lee's army has already begun to cross the Rapidan, and the heads of his columns are moving toward the Shenandoah Valley; while the operations of General Forrest in Western Kentucky are but the prelude to the great western invasion. It is no groundless alarm that is felt by the Governors of the States along the Ohio river, and they are in consultation as to the best means of defense none too soon. The danger, truly, is imminent. It is not too late to avert it, but measures must be taken promptly. It is not more troops or another draft that is required. We have abundance of troops. But they must be concentrated where they are needed; and they must be placed under the Generals whom they love, and in whom they have confidence. Withdraw forty thousand troops from Louisiana, and twenty thousand from Arkansas and Missouri, and concentrate them at Cairo and Louisville. Collect the scattered detachments that are lying around loose in every quarter of the Northern States, and that must amount to twenty thousand men. Withdraw all the little parties that we read of every day, like the one at Paintville, in Kentucky. What, under Heaven, are Union troops doing at Paintville, Kentucky? Withdraw thirty thousand from Charleston, Florida, and Mobile; concentrate them, with the Army of the Potomac, and all the troops in Butler's Department, instantly, at Fortress Monroe, and hurl them at once, in one solid column, upon the rebel capital. Such a movement, and such a movement alone, will prevent an invasion of the North.

STATE ITEMS.

—EXPLANATORY—We are informed that our excellent Governor found time dragging so heavily upon his hands, in having to run only the judicial, legislative, executive and military departments of the State, that he importuned Mr. Lincoln to let him try his hand at running a part of the national machine. At first Old Abe objected, but finally consented to let him try 20,000 instead of 45,000, the number he first proposed to raise. We do not credit the rumor that Governor Morton is to take the field in person, though it is possible that he may. The ordinary duties of his office, together with the *extraordinary* which he has assumed, can be deputed to a few more young men with the modest titles of Colonel of the Exchequer, Colonel of Commissions, Colonel of the Appointing Department, and Colonel of the Pardoning Department. There is no reason why what is left to the Governor may not be deputed to an experienced (?) young man as well as the few trifling matters which reach him now, matured and decided through these efficient ministers of the several departments. If he can leave the administration of State affairs for fifty days at a time to the few able Colonels who now preside in the several departments, one or two more would enable him to leave altogether. We rather favor his being made Major General for the hundred days campaign.

—PROFESSIONAL REGIMENTS—We learn that it is not expected to draw largely upon the laboring classes for the Morton Volunteers, but to recruit chiefly from the ranks of professional gentlemen. This is highly commendable, for, while it allows our laboring men to pursue their ordinary occupations, it will give these gentlemen a cheap opportunity to see service. One hundred days in camps of instruction and on railroads, will fully satisfy their thirst for military renown, and furnish abundant opportunity for them to fight their battles o'er to children yet unborn.

The Daily Expenditures.

Nothing is more common than to hear disputed, by fanatics and fools, the fact that the war is costing over three millions of dollars per day. To this class of community we commend the following statement in the House of Representatives of Mr. Thad. Stevens, Chairman of Ways and Means, and Republican leader on the floor, in his remarks opposing the bill to encourage steam navigation with Brazil:

"Mr. Stevens, (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, thought they had abandoned the system of subsidies. We tried it with the Collins line, and abandoned it, leaving everything open to competition, as it should be. If it were ever profitable, it seemed to him that we should not resort to it at this time, when gold was at a premium ranging from fifty to one hundred per cent., and when the daily expenditures were three millions of dollars a day."

Three millions a day—one thousand and ninety-five millions a year. Three millions a day—one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars an hour—two thousand dollars a minute—thirty-five dollars at every tick of the clock! Against this expenditure by a war to restore the Union and maintain the authority of the Constitution no one complains; but when the resources of the people are prostituted to the base purpose of abolishing State institutions to the utter destruction of the Union and the Constitution, does it not become every thoughtful man to count the cost and ask himself whether, by continuing the present Administration in power, these expenditures for a destructive object shall go on until we are all involved in hopeless ruin, or, by a change of Administration, they shall continue only so long as may be necessary to bring back the Union and the Constitution in their original integrity?—[Rochester Union.

The State Banks.

The determination of the Administration to destroy the State Banks is fixed. The plan is a monstrous one. It is a blow upon the property of individuals, of fearful import. The securities of the State banks are generally safe. They represent real property. The amount is large, rising to two or three hundred millions of dollars. This property is owned by all classes. Not by the capitalists alone, but by laboring people, by children dependent upon the little property thus invested by a now deceased father; by widows; by institutions of usefulness to society. It is the plan of Mr. Chase to force this vast amount of substantial property into the purchase of United States bonds, and to substitute bank notes issued by the Government for those of the State banks. They cannot be, for the national debt is already so great, and is growing with such rapidity, that it must in the end be repudiated in part or as a whole, in some way, by lessening the rate of interest, or by failing to pay the notes and bonds issued. These U. S. securities are now worth only about 55c on the dollar in London, where gold measures their value. We regret this is so. It is painful to contemplate such facts. But it is folly to turn our faces away from facts, and not deal with them as stern realities. Now, we say it is a monstrous wrong for Mr. Chase and his friends to take three hundred millions of good securities and substitute something that is to-day in reality worth only about half as much, and which is growing less valuable every day. So bad a measure ought not to be tolerated a moment by Congress. The proposal to tax to death the State banks by loading their deposits and circulations by burthens they cannot bear, should meet with no favor in Congress. But it will. Senator Hale said a few days since that he voted for the gold bill, not that he considered it of any value, but for the reason that the Secretary of the Treasury asked him to vote for it. So that we see that "the independent branch of the government" the Congress, is manipulated by the Executive Cabinet, and we may look for legislation, in these days of madness, to control trade, and destroy the most valuable of our institutions. How long can fanaticism run through the land unbridled and unchecked.—[Hartford Times.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

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

Wednesday Evening, April 27, 1864.

Mr. CHANFRAU.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

WOOL.....Mr. CHANFRAU.
CAPITOLA (first time).....Mrs. W. H. RILEY.

DANCE.....Miss FANNY MERRELL.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Private Boxes, for six people.....$4 00
Orchestra Seats.....75 Cents
Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 Cents
Gallery or Family Circle.....25 Cents

☞ No extra charge for reserved seats.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M.
☞ Doors open at 7½ o'clock, Curtain rises at 8 precisely.
☞ Reserved seats retained only till the end of the first act.

CONCERTS BY THE BLIND.

TWO GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERTS,

Will be given by the State Institute for the Blind, at

MASONIC HALL,

In this City, on

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, May 4th and 5th.

THE PRESENT FLOURISHING CONDITION OF the Musical Department of this Institution, warrants the assertion that the above named Concerts will surpass, in variety of programme and style of execution, any which have been heretofore given by the pupils.

In addition to a pleasing variety of Vocal Music, made up of Choruses, Glees, Duetts, Songs, etc., there will be several pieces by the Institute Band, composed of some twenty wind and stringed instruments, besides sundry instrumental Quartettes, Trios, Solos, etc.

Among the gems presented to the lovers of good music will be "Gottschalk's" celebrated "Cradle Song," "Schubert's Serenade," accompanied with violin and piano; the beautiful violin solos, "Sounds from Home" and "Love's Riteornello;" Ford's trio, "Emperor's Hymn," for violin, flute and piano; Rode's favorite quartette in E flat; Rossini's "Phantom Chorus;" "The Marseilles Hymn," with cornet accompaniment, etc., etc.

In the absence of an appropriation by the last Legislature for the support of the Institute, the proceeds of these concerts are to be devoted to the purchase of musical instruments for the use of the school.

apr27-d4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY

DELZELL & JONES,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

37 East Washington St.

TWO LOTS ON CUMBERLAND STREET, WELL suited for manufacturing purposes, for sale.

Ten vacant lots on Washington street, well adapted for business purposes, at different prices.

A store room, with a dwelling attached, on Washington street, is offered at a low figure.

A bargain in some first class business property is open for a few days. If not sold soon the price will be advanced.

FOR RENT—A business room near the Post Office, at a low price, and possession given immediately.

apr27-d2t

STOLEN.

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN, ON THE 19TH INST., FROM MY STABLES, 7 miles west of Franklin, TWO HORSES. One a bay about 15½ hands high, natural pacer, with heavy mane and tail, split knots on each four legs, and white spot on forehead. One black, about 16 hands high, blind in right eye, white spot in forehead, and white on nose, and white on both hind feet. They are both heavy bodied horses, and have harness marks on the sides.

Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of said horses will receive the above reward, or $25 for either of them. M. W. TYLER,

apr27-d6t Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind.

GROCERIES.

E. & H.

Lafayette,

INDIANA.

200 Hhds. N. O. Sugar.
500 Bbls. Refined do.

For sale by

EARL & HATCHER,

apr21-d1m LAFAYETTE IND.

MACKEREL.

200 Bbls. Mackerel.
300 Half Bbls. do.
125 Qr. Bbls. do.
300 Kitts do.

For sale by

EARL & HATCHER,

apr21-d1m LAFAYETTE, IND.

PORK AND LARD.

500 Bbls. Pork.
500 Bbls Lard.

For sale from Store by

EARL & HATCHER,

apr21-d1m LAFAYETTE, IND

THE NEW YORK

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

HAS HAD A REPUTATION FOR SELLING WORK at higher prices than some other establishments in the city. The present proprietors would inform the shoe-buying public that they are determined to sell

As LOW as the LOWEST,

And the very best brands of BOOTS and SHOES in the market.

We buy exclusively for cash and consequently can sell at very low margin.

"Large sales and small profits" is our motto.

Shop work constantly on hand.

E. H. MAYO & CO.

apr9-d1m

JAS. MELVILLE'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS

The Artistes of this Troupe are composed of the most eminent

EQUESTRIANS,
GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS,
CLOWNS,
EQUILIBRISTS,
JUGGLERS,
And
CONTORTIONISTS

In the World, who will introduce a series of magnificent performances of vivid interest and picturesque beauty.

The Brilliant Scenes of the Circle are of an order that cannot be equaled. Such Acts are unequaled in grandeur, and enforced with all the superb accessories and immense resources of this colossal Establishment. The Pavilion, Wardrobe, Properties, Trappings and general Outfit are entirely New, and were manufactured and imported expressly for this Circus.

Pre-eminent amid the many features that distinguish MELVILLE'S Circus, public attention is called to the unequaled Array of First Class Talent:

James Melville,
The Australian Horseman, in his grand Bareback and Hurdle Sensation Acts.

M'LLE
Jeanette Ellsler,
The Graceful Tight Rope Dancerine.

Mme. Louise,
The Accomplished Equestrienne

THE
Australian Family,
The elegant Equilibrists and Posturers, in their Graceful Tableaux and Classic Groupings.

Nat Austin,
The popular Humorist, Clown and Versatile Performer.

THE
Conrad Brothers,
The Unrivalled Gymnasts.

Young Barry,
The Stylish Equestrian.

Albert Ayma
The famed Scenic, Two and Four Horse Rider.

Carlos Parker,
The Favorite Clown and Extraordinary Contortionist.

Messrs. Walters, Johnson, Gilbert, Zartier, Graff, Kanissa, Helmbold, And Fredericks.
Masters Eddie, Charles, Willie, And Frank.

The Collection of Performing Horses, Ponies, Mules and Dogs are unsurpassable.

Prof. Kopp's
N. Y. Brass Band

Will pass through the Principal Streets, mounted on richly caparisoned steeds, discoursing Beautiful Music.

The Profusion of Attractions will be presented with all the fascinating adjuncts essential to render them inimitable in superiority and marvelous in splendor.

For details, see Mammoth Pictorials, Illustrated Descriptive Sheets and Programmes, Display Bills and other Advertisements.

P. A. KEELER - - Manager
R. S. DISGUS - - - Agent

WILL EXHIBIT AT INDIANAPOLIS

Friday and Saturday, April 29 & 30.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age 25 cents.

☞ Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M.

apr25-d1w

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 21, 1864, FROM THE residence of the subscriber, on West Michigan street, No. 111, near Coon's butcher shop, a Mare, 4 years old, dark iron grey, about 14 hands high, with a saddle mark on her back, and a long tail. Also, a Horse Colt, bay, 3 years old, a little over 14 hands high, bald face, and with two white hind legs, very heavy tail. Both were unshod.

A liberal reward will be paid for their return or for information that will enable me to obtain them.

apr25 d3t OWEN McSHANE.

NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANA & ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO., INDIANAPOLIS, April 1, 1864.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company for the election of Directors of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, on the first Wednesday (4th day) of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Attest: B. K. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

apr5-d1m

A CARD.

DRS. DUZAN & PARR.

OFFICE.

NO 16. VIRGINIA AVENUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

apr15-d3m

MEANS TO SECURE GOOD HOMES.

WE ARE OFFERING SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to persons with a little ready means to secure homes. We will sell

Lots Entirely on Time

and erect comfortable dwellings, built by good workmen and in good style, on the payment of half as much as the improvements will cost—the remainder to be paid on easy payments—not much more than a fair rent on the premises. Having lots in nearly all parts of the city, we can accommodate all wishing to secure a home; and having a large amount of lumber on hand, and workmen ready employed, we can erect buildings on short notice.

M'KEEHAN & PIERCE,
Real Estate Agents.

ap6-dtf

RESTAURANT.

HEZEKIAH'S RESTAURANT,

No. 13 Illinois Street.

Game in Season. Fish, Oysters, Pure Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECENTLY REFITTED and redecorated his Saloon and Restaurant, on North Illinois street, opposite the Bates House, throughout. He ventures to say that it is now one of the most elegant establishments of the kind in the city. Not only is his bar supplied with the best of liquors, but the Restaurant is served by the most accomplished cooks, and every thing in season—fish, game, oysters, &c.—can be ordered at all hours.

Thankful for past liberal patronage he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. HEZEKIAH.

apr20d1f No. 13 North Illinois Street.

CLOAKS.

CLOAK HOUSE!

Cheapest in the West.

Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls,

For 1864.

BURROWS & EDWARDS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

22 South Illinois Street,

DRY GOODS, &C., &C.

SPRING GOODS

FOR THE LADIES.

IVENS & CO.,

No. 1 South Meridian Street,

(OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,)

IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR CLOAK HOUSE will open, on Monday, April 18, 1864, a splendid stock of

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

The cheapest ever brought to this city. Ladies would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as the goods have been selected by an experienced buyer in the Eastern market, and will be sold at a small advance for cash.

☞ A first class Trimmer wanted—no other need apply. IVENS & CO.,

No. 1 South Meridian Street, next to American Express Office. apr16-dtf

BROKER.

MONEY ADVANCED

ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, PLATE, Dry Goods and other personal property, or bought and sold at

NO. 18½

NORTH ILLINOIS STREET, NORWOOD'S BLOCK (UP STAIRS.) oct28-d1y

GROCERIES.

Groceries, &c., &c.

350 BA