DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

THE SHERMAN-JOHNSTON AGREEMENT.

The splendid military services of General SHERMAN should have spared him the hasty censure of the secretary of war for his first arrangement with the rebel General JOHNSTON for the surrender of his army and the restoration of peace. He may have exceeded his authority as a military commander in the transaction reported, but it must not be forgotten that the agreement was not binding unless it received the approval of the president. And the result shows that nothing was lost by the cessation of hostilities. As soon as General SHERMAN was advised that the government would not sanction his proposed agreement with JOHNSTON, other terms were at once made which received the approval of General GRANT and the administration. The facts in the case give no room whatever to question the integrity and patriotism of General SHERMAN. If he erred at all in his agreement with the rebel commander, it was only an error of judgment, and even that only consisted in proposing terms of settlement, which, in his judgment, were best to restore peace and union upon the most enduring basis. We do not propose to justify or defend the arrangement of General SHERMAN, but we question the propriety of Secretary STANTON's prompt, severe, and uncalled for rebuke of that gallant officer. In giving his reasons for rejecting the first agreement between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, the secretary of war makes the following point:

"It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by Mr. LINCOLN, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition."

Did not the late president frequently suggest terms of peace as favorable as those proposed by General SHERMAN, if not more so? It is stated by a contemporary that a duplicate of the memorande in which Mr. LINCOLN set forth his terms of reconstruction to the citizens of Richmond, was sent by courier, immediately after its composition, to the Confederate Government, and it is probable that the document was in JOHNSTON's hands at the time of his negotiation with General SHERMAN. If such was the fact, was it not a sufficient authority for General SHERMAN to make the arrangement that he did? And there is no question but Mr. LINCOLN had often expressed his willingness, even more than this, his anxiety, to grant terms of peace, equally as liberal as those proposed by SHERMAN. In the Hampton Roads conference he only insisted upon union and the abolishment of slavery as conditions of peace, and those conceded, he informed the rebel commissioners that upon all other questions the most liberal arrangements would be made.

As further evidence that the reason Mr. STANTON offers for the rejection of Gen. SHERMAN's agreement, as "it gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by Mr. LINCOLN," is historically untrue, we quote the following extracts from the letter of the latter to HORACE GREELEY:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: * * * * *

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the union. *I would save it* IN THE SHORTEST WAY under the constitution. *The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the union will be—the union as it was.*

If there be those who would not save the union unless they could at the same time save slavery, *I do not agree with them.*

If there be those who would not save the union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, *I do not agree with* THEM.

My paramount object is to save the union, and not either to save or destroy slavery.

If I could save the union without freeing any slave, I would do it; If I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the union.

I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause.

* * * * * *

Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

These deliberately expressed opinions, it must be admitted, is testimony conclusive that Mr LINCOLN was willing to make terms of peace with the rebels far more favorable than those contained in the SHERMAN-JOHNSTON agreement. And the celebrated Niagara peace correspondence is further proof that Mr. STANTON is more rhetorical than historical, in the reason he offers for rejecting Gen. SHERMAN's arrangement—that "it gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by Mr. LINCOLN." Certainly Mr. STANTON had not much time for consideration in preparing his reasons for rejecting Gen. SHERMAN's terms with JOHNSTON, and this must be his apology for venturing upon assertions which can be so easily refuted. In fact there was no necessity for giving any reasons to the country to justify the refusal of the terms of JOHNSTON's surrender.

General SHERMAN deferred the whole question to the Washington authorities for their consideration and determination, and even if he had committed a blunder in his negotiations with JOHNSTON, the attempt to crush him was both unnecessary and ungenerous. It had too much the appearance of personal vindictiveness—it looked too much like an effort to destroy the popularity that General SHERMAN had fairly earned by his heroic achievements—to satisfy the country that the censure was prompted by any peculiar regard for the public welfare. And it must be conceded by even those who are disposed to censure General SHERMAN, that the act to which exception is taken cannot be condemned for the reason set forth by Mr Secretary STANTON.

A New Idea Connected with the Assassination.

A new idea connected with the assassination of the president in thus broached by the Washington correspondent of The Pittsburg Commercial, who says:

We hear it stated that on the night of the assassination, there were in the theater over one hundred persons who had direct or indirect knowledge of what was to happen. Many of those persons had a victim selected, but their part of the murder failed, from the fact that the person selected to turn off the gas at the crack of Booth's pistol, from some cause or other, failed to perform his part. If the gas had been turned off Booth would have escaped recognition. Had Grant been there he would have fallen an easy victim. Booth did not expect the failure of the person to turn off the gas, and, after the deed was done, had to make the most of it.

—The pleasant practice of bank robbery has broken out in Hong Kong. The thieves there managed to dig a tunnel sixty feet in length between a drain and the floor of the treasury vault. Having raised up a flag stone they contrived to get into the vault, and to take from thence a sum of about $115,000.

Speech of Gov. Aiken.

At a recent meeting in Charleston, Governor Aiken, who presided, made the following remarks:

Fellow-Citizens: We are assembled to pour out the general grief which has been felt in this city for the sudden removal from this life of Abraham Lincoln, late president of the United States. The horrible and atrocious assassination of President Lincoln has filled every feeling heart with sorrow and indignation. I did not know, personally, the late President, but those who did have spoken of him in the kindest manner to me; his heart was benevolent and forgiving, and we are told, and have reason to believe, that through him our difficulties would soon have been adjusted and peace once more restored to our distracted country. Our expressions of disgust for the dastardly wretch who could have conceived and executed such a diabolical deed can scarcely be uttered. Murder is always appalling, but more particularly so in this momentous crisis of our country—now our most anxious moment.

Can it be believed that in the nineteenth century a human being could be found to have in his bosom so diabolical an idea, and with an accomplice, enter the sick bed room of another eminent and distinguished personage, the secretary of state, and plunge into his bosom the weapon? The heart sickens at the recital of such horrors.

We sympathise with the late President's family and that of Mr Seward. May the Almighty stretch over them the hand of mercy, and enable them to bear the sad bereavement with pious humility.

At this critical juncture of our national affairs our thoughts are naturally turned to the vice president, now president of the United States, Andrew Johnson. When the people of Charleston district did me the honor of making me their representative in congress, I met there Mr. Johnson of Tennessee. I now take pleasure in stating that I soon became acquainted with him, and found him a most intelligent man. He soon impressed me in the house by his oratory and his arguments in debate, as one of the most talented men there; and it is no little praise to say so, when such a man as Stephens of Georgia sat on the same floor, and other prominent persons from the different states of the union.

I have the most entire confidence in his ability to administer the government true and faithfully, having the constitution of our country as his true guide.

May the gracious Providence in His mercy direct his ways toward peace, and let us again, under the folds of the American flag, once more and forever, be one and indivisible.

Provost Marshals, Attention!

A Boston jury has rendered a verdict of damages to the amount of thirty thousand five hundred dollars, in favor of Leonard Sturtevant against A. H. Allen, for illegal arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Sturevant, at the outbreak of hostilities, was transacting business in New Orleans. He removed to Boston and was arrested and imprisoned upon charges of disloyalty preferred by Mr. Allen. The sequel is as we have above stated; but it may be well to reflect that, in such cases a failure to satisfy the damages subjects the defendant to imprisonment.

We welcome this sign of return to the legitimate channels of justice in the communities of the north. The omen is the more auspicious because it is made visible through the fog of fanaticism that envelopes the citadel of black republicanism. When Massachusetts leads the way in pronouncing equitable judgments upon persecution, there is good prospect that the example will be followed elsewhere.

Let the petty tyrants, informers and traducers, that have plied their infamous vocations with impunity throughout the past four years, prepare themselves to undergo the ordeal of legal investigation and punishment. False imprisonment, it seems, is again to be recognized as a transgression of the law. There is a broad field for justice to be busy in, in that direction. There are hundreds of honorable and patriotic citizens in the north who have been subjected to outrages similar to that for which Mr. Sturtevant has recovered heavy damages. There are men, guiltless of crime, who have languished for months in dungeons, their business interrupted, their minds enfeebled, their healths impaired, their prospects in life blasted by long and protracted incarceration.

From the damp and dismal vaults where those victims of arbitrary power and of false accusation have been immured, some have been dismissed only to be transferred to the lunatic asylums. They have gone mad under the tortures of confinement, harsh treatment and suspense. Others have perished miserably in their prisons. Others have contracted diseases in the dark and noisome solitudes of their cells. Women, delicately reared and keenly susceptible to the shame and privations of imprisonment, have been torn from their homes and families, and locked up beyond the reach of trial; all for the expression of political opinion, or, in many cases, at the mere instigation of personal enemies. All this demands retribution. We are glad to see the first step taken. We are not dissatisfied to see that Boston leads the way.—N. Y. News.

Where Booth Lies.

Says the Washington correspondent of The New York World:

The secretary of war, without instructions of any kind, committed to Colonel Lafayette C. Baker, of the secret service, the stark corpse of J. Wilkes Booth. The secret service never fulfilled its volition more secretly. "What have you done with the body?" said I to Baker. "That is known," he answered, "to only one man living beside myself. It is gone. I will not tell you where. The only man who knows is sworn to silence. Never till the great trumpeter comes shall the grave of Booth be discovered!" And this is true. Last night, the 27th of April, a small row boat received the carcass of the murderer; two men were in it; they carried the body off into the darkness, and out of that darkness it will never return. In the darkness, like his great crime, may it remain forever, impalpable, invisible, nondescript, condemned to that worse than damnation, annihilation.

The river bottom may ooze about it laden with great shot and drowning manacles. The earth may have opened to give it that silence and forgiveness which man will never give its memory. The fishes may swim around it, or the daisies grow white above it; but we shall never know. Mysterious, incomprehensible, unattainable, like the dim times through which we live and think upon as if we only dreamed them in perturbed fever, the assassin of a nation's head rests somewhere in the elements, and that is all; but if the indignant seas or the profaned turf shall ever vomit this corpse from their recesses, and it receives human or christian burial from some who do not recognize it, let the last words those decaying lips ever uttered be carved above them with a dagger, to tell the history of a young and once promising life—*useless! useless!*

Boston Corbett, President Lincoln's Avenger.

We have before us a photograph of Boston Corbett, the man who shot Booth. He is an Englishman, about 26 years of age, and serg't in company L of the 16th New York cavalry. He went out at the commencement of the war as a private of the 12th New York State Militia, Col. Butterfield, and has been in active service ever since. About eight months ago he was captured by the rebel guerrilla Mosby, while out on a scouting expedition, all his party having either been killed or escaped. He held the entire rebel gang, twenty six in number, at bay for some time, and only surrendered when his ammunition was exhausted. For his bravery in this affair he was promoted to be sergeant, but only returned to the union lines to assume the title after a five months imprisonment at Andersonville. While there he frequently held prayer meetings, and exhorted his dying companions, being an active and sincere member of the Attorney St. P. M. church of this city. He only lately rejoined his regiment, and had scarcely recovered from a chronic diarrhea and scurvy, contracted at the south, when he was appointed one of 28 tried men to perform the duty he so successfully accomplished. His face is intelligent, and bears the impress of a high-toned christian patriotism.

Grant and Sherman.

The conduct of General Grant toward his fellow soldier, General Sherman, merits universal commendation. When he went down to Raleigh, it was with no inflated desire to exhibit authority. He proceeded with modest composure, assuming nothing, and merely conveying the orders of the war department. There was no word or act to offend or wound the feelings of his comrade, and when the surrender was gone into he would not accept it for himself, but had it made to General Sherman. Increasing admiration gathers round General Grant the more the country knows of him.—Terre Haute Express.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

The Future—The Course of Reconciliation—The Great Questions of Peace.

[From The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 27th ult.]

We have received many communications on the question which now seems to press most forcibly on public attention, to wit: the treatment which the rebels and their leaders are to receive from the government. This question has curiously enough been more fully treated in the pulpit than anywhere else, and the clergy have rushed into the field in advance of the politicians, discussing the high character of justice, and admonishing the president and their hearers of what they think the religious duty of the hour. The press has spoken for the most part only in general phrases, and we have not as yet seen any attempt to draw a line between the classes who are to be made recipients of mercy and those who are to suffer the penalties of outraged law. It seems to us that it can do very little good to discuss this question or to attempt to draw this line. And as it is one of the matters which is expressly committed to the decision of the president himself, it is probably safe in his hands. It is not likely that at this hour any public discussion of it will change his views or affect his decision.

In this President Johnson must be regarded as possessing the power and right to decide his own course, and determined the line of demarcation between those among the rebels who are to be punished and those who are to be pardoned. He is surrounded by counsellors whose advice he will take, and follow or reject as to him seems proper. A portion of the press and people, while waiting for his decision, seem to anticipate a proclamation declaring the policy to be pursued. This is by no means necessary, and it may seem more wise on the part of the president to determine for himself, in each individual case that may come before him, whether his prerogative of pardon shall be exercised or not. We may therefore leave the matter in his hands, where the laws have placed it. While his decision will be of great importance with reference to the future of the country, still that future is now less dependent on this question than on others, and those other questions may be more profitably considered by the public.

The people have their share of work to do in restoring friendly relations and friendly feelings between the north and south. This work will progress in time, and its rapidity will be determined by the people themselves. Nothing will more surely tend to it than the renewal of business and mail intercourse, which will doubtless commence as soon as the authorities can safely permit it. The interchange of sentiment will develop mutual interests, and restore that bond of national union which is dependent on trade and commerce, and which commerce always sustains. The people of the north will soon begin to talk to the people of the south by letters, by newspapers, and in person. Families long severed will be reunited. Old bonds of personal affection will be renewed and made stronger than ever. The churches which have been severed will begin to think of coming together again. Each and every influence of this kind will be of the highest value in forming once more that community of feeling which it is the intent and desire of all patriotic men to re establish in all the land.

The most important questions which are now before the nation, involving the most extended interests, and on which our future most seriously depends, are no longer questions of war. In the election of Mr Lincoln and Mr Johnson last fall we accepted the decision of all questions relating to the objects and conduct of the war, and declined any longer to discuss them. The nation has during five years passed rapidly through what might be called a succession of eras. Before the war it was fitting and proper to discuss the causes which were leading to it, and there was broad room for a difference of opinion, and a possibility that discussion might throw light, and do good. This era closed; and, when the war became a fixed and terrible fact, it was useless any longer to discuss causes, for they were matters of history, and neither they nor the fact of war could be changed. It then became the duty of citizens to discuss the methods of conducting and closing war, the ends to be reached and the means of reaching those ends. There was a wide difference of opinion on those subjects, and those differences were finally brought to issue in the election of 1864. The result of that election was the adoption of the policy laid down in the Baltimore platform and marked out by Mr Lincoln, and that closed discussion.

The course which we then pursued, regarding those questions as definitely settled beyond possibility of change, was in our opinion the duty of the citizen, and subsequent events fully justified the wisdom and propriety of that course. All questions relating to the object and conduct of the war were settled by that election, and they were no longer subjects of discussion. The war has been conducted nearly to the close under the direction and the policy of Mr. Lincoln, then re elected. The questions now coming before the people are, we have said, questions of peace and not of war. To these the minds of men must soon be directed. It is no longer to be considered what armies shall be raised, or how they shall be raised.

It is manifest enough to all eyes that we are now entering on a new era, passing into a field of new questions, where our course is to be guided by the decision and adoption of rules of action which have not been very much thought of during the war. The union men of the south have the same interests with ourselves in these matters. As rapidly as the government shall permit the exercise of citizenship by those now, or lately in rebellion, just so rapidly those men will become interested in questions relating to national affairs, whose discussion and decision will be most potent in restoring peace and community of interest and feeling to all the country. These are to be such questions as those of foreign relations and of domestic economy, of revenue, currency and tariff, which we are now to face and settle. In these we see the future interests of the country most deeply involved. These we must look to, as wise men, over and above the temporary questions of settling the fate of the leaders of the rebellion, or determining how far mercy shall be extended.

The condition of the south, and of the people of the south, will rapidly adjust itself on the principles of self interest. We do not mean to imply that their treatment is not a question of vast importance: On the contrary, the importance of the principles to be adopted in what is called "reconstruction" cannot be too highly estimated. But on this subject we understand President Johnson to have laid down his views already, in terms which must be highly satisfactory to every loyal and patriotic American citizen. In his speech to the Indiana delegation he made several admirable condensations of sound constitutional doctrine. He said: 'The government is composed of parts, each essential to the whole, and the whole essential to each part." And in elucidation of the doctrine of state and federal unity he said further:

"When we come to understand our system of government, though it be complex, we see how beautifully one part acts in harmony with another. Then we see our government is to be a perpetuity, there being no provision for pulling it down, the union being its vitalizing power, imparting life to the whole of the states, that move around it like planets around the sun, receiving thence light, and heat, and motion. Upon this idea of destroying states my position has been heretofore known, and I see no cause to change it now; and I am glad to hear its reiteration on the present occasion. Some are satisfied with the idea that states are to be lost in territorial and other divisions—are to lose their character as states. But their life breath has been only suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these states in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A state may be in the government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of rebellion lose that feature. But it was a state when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out without the institution it is still a state."

He concludes that speech by the following emphatic announcement.

"Now permit me to remark that, while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration on the one hand, on the other I am equally opposed to consolidation, or the centralization of power in the hands of a few."

These principles are plainly and clearly enunciated, and if these be the guiding principles of Mr Johnson's administration in the work of reconstruction, we have no doubt that influences of commercial intercourse, and the establishment of sound principles of national policy on the great questions of political economy which control commerce and industry, and thus affect every relation of life, will be all that is needed to pacify the south and restore the states to health and reason. We may well suppose that President Johnson has chosen his marked course, and that it will not be long before the whole subject of the treatment of the south will be, like the other subjects connected with the war, and which have heretofore been discussed, a question of the historic past.

It is of paramount importance now to look to the future course of the administration on the currency of the country, on the questions of high tariff or free trade, on the methods of raising revenue, on the relations we are to sustain to foreign nations, and on subjects of this general kind. These are the political subjects into the discussion of which the people are to pass, and on the decision of these will depend to a vast extent, the prosperity of the nation and the re unity of the interests of all people, north and south. It concerns us at once to establish on a firm basis the business interests of all the people. The pacifying power and influence of commerce and prosperous trade cannot be overestimated. This alone will invigorate the industry of the whole country, and give the people everywhere opportunity to cultivate the arts of peace, so that they may forget the employments and passions of war. The old questions of political economy resume their primary importance now in the eyes of wise citizens. For ourselves we confess freely that we have more interest in knowing what are President Johnson's views on the tariff question, and on national banks; than what he would do with Jeff Davis; and we are firmly of the opinion that these questions are the more important.

Workings of the Maine Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

By the 86th chapter of the general statutes of Massachusetts it is provided that persons shall be imprisoned in the House of Correction for selling cider, malt liquors, or wines. The expediency and rightfulness, as well as the good resulting from the workings of this enactment being questioned, a special committee was appointed in the legislature of that state to consider the expediency of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, which committee reported on the 26th. The committee state that the inquiries lead to a possible change of policy by the state; and in order to ascertain as fully as practicable the working of the present law, witnesses were examined from all parts of the state. The first question proposed was, "Are spirituous or fermented mented liquors drunk by the people of your neighborhood; and if so, to what extent, and how generally, when compared with the time immediately preceding the enactment of the first prohibitory law and with previous times?"

The answer to this was, that what was called the cause of intemperance was on the decline in all parts of the state. Many of the gentlemen who testified had been connected with the temperance reform from its inception, and were able to trace in their own experience the progress of public sentiment. Their testimony was that the culmination of the temperance excitement was between 1845 and 1850, when a large majority of the people—sufficient to control elections and public opinion—had sanctioned and adopted the theory of total abstinence. The committee quote from a large number of witnesses, and the following is the substance of the testimony on this point:

"Intoxicating drinks are freely sold in every city and large town in the state, in most of them without any attempt at concealment, and in some with considerable ostentation. In some smaller towns, and in one or two clusters of small towns, none is known to be sold. But in these cases such inhabitants as choose to drink can be freely supplied from the shops in some larger town within easy distance. In the greater number of towns, the statement is no doubt true that it is easier for a stranger to get a glass of spirits than a glass of milk. In most farming towns, however, the traffic is disreputable and private."

"In no city, town, or cluster of towns (with the exception of Spencer and its neighborhood, and perhaps one other town in Worcester county) is the sale of intoxicating drinks more restrained or prohibited than it was before the passage of the prohibitory law of 1852; in most of them the sale has decidedly increased since that time."

The committee next propounded the inquiry, 'Why is not the law invoked to suppress this traffic—and, if invoked, why is it not more successful?' The testimony of the district attorneys, summoned upon this point, is that in practice all the cases are tried under what is called the 'nuisance act,' the penalties being less, and the proof easier. There has also been a difficulty with juries, which has been felt in all the counties, but more particularly in Boston, and has contributed to prevent the enforcement of the law. There is an indisposition on the part of all juries to convict 'respectable people,' and when convictions do occur, prominent citizens interfere, and the penalty is not enforced.

The mayor of Springfield said, in the course of his testimony: "I made special efforts to suppress the sale of liquors under the law; They were a mixture of success and failure. I stopped Sunday sales, and public sales on week days, but I don't think there was much less sold when I ceased to be mayor than when I began." The substance of the testimony on this part of the enquiry is, that while there are difficulties in the enforcement of the law, both from juries and witnesses, the greatest difficulty is from a want of co-operation by the people. The people, though not content with success so imperfect, and necessarily becoming more so, accept it, and make no persistent effort to improve the condition of things. They are much more attached to the law than to the enforcement of it; and so long as matters continue in this way, not only are their efforts to aid the officers intermittent and weak, but they constantly embarrass these officers by interfering in favor of the criminals, in what are represented as hard cases of penitent offenders, which, after they get to court, such persons commonly are.

After summing up the general arguments against a prohibitory law, and against allowing a law to remain on the statute-book which cannot be enforced, or which is opposed to the convictions of a large majority of the community, a majority of the legislative committee state their final conclusions as follows: That a license law is expedient—and that the sale of wine, beer, and malt liquors should not be punished by imprisonment in the House of Correction. They report no bill, because they believe that none is expedient or desired. The law which they recommend is one of strict regulation merely, limiting the number of persons licensed, and enforcing its provisions by heavy pecuniary penalties upon unlicensed sales. They would reserve to the cities and towns the right within their jurisdictions to refuse to grant licenses, if, in their opinion, not demanded by the public good. Such a law, properly applied, would, as they hope essentially improve the condition of the cities and large towns; and would place the rural districts where they were in 1852.

Mr Allen, one of the committee, assents to the report, except as to its recommending a license law. He prefers retaining the present prohibitory law, with the change of the penalties on the sale of fermented liquors, from imprisonment to fine. A minority of the committee present a supplementary report, in which they give their reasons for dissenting from the views and conclusions of the majority. They say that the present law is well executed, except in the cities, and that it can be executed there; that the policy of the state is against licensing an evil, and that no exigency has been shown for a change of that policy. They therefore report that it is inexpedient to license the sale of intoxicating drinks.—Philadelphia Ledger.

STATE ITEMS.

THE JASPER OIL WELLS.—The oil fever continues to rage with unabated fury in the adjoining county of Jasper. The Rensselaer Gazette says:

"Since our last the northern Indiana company has penetrated to a depth of forty feet, and still keeps 'pecking away.' The indications of an abundant supply of oil at greater depth, still keep increasing. The Iroquois company have secured the services of a sufficient number of hands to run day and night on their spring pole, and throughout the dreary hours of night the 'thug' of their drill can be heard on the island. We saw, a few days since, some fine samples of oil floating on the water at this well; and the indications here, as in the other well, are increasing. The prospects are brightening, and everything looks bright and greasy."

Four new wells have been commenced, one on the Gish farm on Monong creek, another near Francisville, another near Rensselaer, and another on the Iroquois river.—Starke County Times.

—The secessionists at Windsor, C. W., on Saturday, hoisted flags, and prepared for rejoicing over the murder of President Lincoln, when the mayor arrested the whole of them.

—A New York inventor has secured a patent for a kind of railway running gear which will lessen the chances for accidents and enable trains to run sixty miles an hour. A very desirable invention.

An Historical Fact Come to Light.

The New York News, in an article upon the memory of Mr Lincoln, says:

No animosities blurred the intellect or arrested the humanity of Mr Lincoln. A tenderness of nature, a simple earnestness of human sympathy, taught him that souls of men can be subdued but by loftiness of soul. The advance of bayonets and rifles and artillery had but brought him within reach of the southern heart, and he grasped the opportunity in a fashion that, whether the suggestion of intellect or the promptings of a grand soul, touch the key note of true statesmanship. In a written memorandum, that is still in existence, and of which we personally know the exact terms and circumstances, he stated to a gentleman of Richmond that his terms of reconstruction were those of the broadest generosity.

The return of the states of the south to the union was the only condition he attached to his proclamation of full amnesty. He own public declarations, whether on the subject of confiscation or emancipation, he declined to withdraw formally, but expressed a perfect readiness to accept them, subject to the award of the supreme court. Touching amnesty to the people of the south, he declared that while he would not then make any pledge of a more specific character, he had no hesitation in offering a full and free pardon to all who should see proper to ask it! Standing on the edge of his triumph over a revolution that has involved so much blood, outrage and evil passions, this statesmanlike moderation distinguishes Mr Lincoln from all the public men of his day for, if not breadth of intellect, certainly for greatness of soul.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—A wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.

—In the stillest night the air is filled with sounds for the ear that is resolved to listen.

—The firm of Ladd & Brothers, pork packers, of Steubenville, Ohio, has failed for $300,000.

—Michigan now yields about seven million dollars worth of copper and two million dollars worth of iron annually.

—Seventeen thousand federal prisoners died in the Andersonville rebel prison in the space of one year's time.

—There are seventeen banks in the city of Pittsburg, with an aggregate paid up capital of $8,524,700.

—Of the $100,000 sought to be raised by the Universalists denomination, about $95,000 has been subscribed.

—"Parents," said a solemn lecturer, "you have children; or, if you have not, your daughters may have."

—"Papa, why do they plant guns, do they grow and have leaves?" "No, my son; but like plants they shoot, and then others do the leaving."

—The Ohio Statesman claims that the democracy of that state have everywhere made immense gains at the late town and municipal elections.

—A new dodge of rival Parisian shop keepers is to have bands stationed in front of their stores in the evening, performing fashionable music.

—Gen. Lew Wallace has prohibited the wearing of gray clothes, called students' uniform in Baltimore, as being offensive to soldiers and loyal citizens.

—The total capital invested in the United States in 1860 in the manufacture of woolen goods, was $35,520,527, of which the slave states invested $1,317,680.

—Good land is for sale, twenty-five miles south of Lawrence, Kansas, at $1 80 to $3 50 for cleared, and $6 10 for woodland. Wood is $2 50 per cord and coal 25c per bushel.

—The National Baptist, in chronicling the approach of the anniversaries of the Baptist denomination to be held in the city of St. Louis, remarks, that this is the first time these bodies have convened west of the Mississippi.

—The provost marshal's office in Syracuse, New York, was broken into by burglars one night last week, the safe blown open with gunpowder, and $300,000 stolen, consisting mainly of soldiers' bounties and government bonds.

—New York is the largest market for sole-leather in the world, more being bought and sold in that city than in Liverpool, London and Paris combined. It is estimated that 10,000,000 hides are tanned in this country annually, requiring about 700,000 cords of bark for the operation.

—A method of coating wood with a varnish, hard as stone, has recently been introduced in Germany. The ingredients are forty parts, of chalk, forty of rosin, four of linseed oil, to be melted together in an iron pot. One part of native oxide of copper, and one of sulphuric acid, are then to be added, after which the composition is ready for use. It is applied hot to the wood with a brush in the same way as paint, and, as before observed, becomes exceedingly hard on drying.

—Ciprian Rissud is worth over a million dollars, and is the richest colored man in the United States. The colored men of New York have many rich individuals, among them Peter Vandyke, Robert Warson, J. M. Gloucester and Mr. Crosby, who own about three millions of dollars in property, real estate and otherwise. In Philadelphia there are, out of four thousand families, nearly three hundred living in their own houses. Among the rich men are Videll, Prosser, White and Stephen Smith, the latter said to be worth $500,000.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A STATED MEETING OF ADONIRAM GRAND LODGE, this (Wednesday) evening, at half past seven o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.

Manager.....Mr. W. H. Riley.

Wednesday Evening, May 3d, 1865.

DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

JENNY LIND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and all reserved seats 75c. Dress Circle 50c; Private Boxes, for six persons, $5 00; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and Family Circle, 25 cents; Children in arms, $15.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at ½ o'clock precisely. Overture commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The Horse Cars leave the Theater every evening at the close of the performance. People living at a distance can rely on this.

INDIANA STATE MUSEUM.

79 East Washington Street.

MADAME M. A. ENGLISH PROPRIETRESS.

Open for the reception of visitors from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.

The collections embrace over

Three Millions of Curiosities!

Of the most amusing and instructive character, gathered from all parts of the Globe.

ADMISSION.....30 Cents.

MADAME M. A. ENGLISH,
apr8-dtf Proprietress.

HOTELS.

MACY HOUSE,

Corner Market & Illinois Sts.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

E. PENTECOST, Proprietor.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO MY friends and numerous patrons that I am now established in this house, which I have refurnished and now thrown open for your reception.

I take this opportunity of thanking my many former friends for their patronage during the two years which I was conducting the Pittsburgh House, and will at all times be glad to see them at my new stand.

my8-dtf E. PENTECOST.

BY DEHZELL & JONES,

Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

TWO

ELIGIBLY LOCATED DWELLINGS

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, MAY 8th, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON the premises we will sell to the highest bidder those eligibly located dwellings, Nos. 26 and 228, new numbers, 100 and 102 old numbers East New York street. These houses have south fronts and the lots on which they stand have side and rear alleys, graded and graveled.

One of the dwellings is a two-story brick of eight rooms, two halls, two porches and kitchen. The other is a two-story frame of seven rooms, two halls, a porch and kitchen.

Both houses have wells, cisterns, stables, carriage houses, smoke houses, paved walks through the lots and other conveniences, and have recently been re-painted and partly re-papered.

On the lot with the brick house is a large quantity of grape vines trained to arbors, which are now bearing plentifully.

The property will be shown at any time between this and the day of sale, by the occupants on the premises, or by the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE:

One third cash in hand; one third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest on deferred payments. A discount will be allowed on any amount paid in cash over the one-third required in hand.

The title to the property is without blemish, and the sale will be made without any reserve whatever. Full particulars and descriptions of the property can be obtained at our office.

DEHZELL & JONES,
may2-dtf Real Estate Auctioneers.

INSURANCE.

CHANGE OF AGENCY!

INDIANAPOLIS AGENCY

—OF THE—

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HAVING succeeded this day, April 25th, 1865, to the agency of this old established Company, will take pleasure in promptly attending to the wants of the insurance public. Risks against the hazards of

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Taken at the customary rates of premiums. A continuance of the former patronage is respectfully solicited by

ABROMET & BRADSHAW,
apr 6 d8t AGENTS

THE INDIANAPOLIS

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Is now permanently organized and ready to issue Fire Policies.

Capital, - - - - - $200,000.

The Stockholders of this Company comprise some of our most responsible citizens.

DIRECTORS:

S. A. FLETCHER Sr., W. H. TALBOTT, A. L. ROACH, A. E. VINTON, E. J. PECK, AQUILLA JONES, OLIVER JOHNSON, THOMAS A. MORRIS, WILLIAM HENDERSON.

Office at present in the Sinking Fund Building, corner of Pennsylvania street and Virginia avenue.

☞ The patronage of the public is solicited.

WM. HENDERSON, President.
ALEX C. JAMESON, Secretary.
may 1-d3mo

FOR SALE.

15 Very Desirable Lots,

ON BRADSHAW ST.,

Within 200 Feet of the Virginia Avenue Line of Cars.

THESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY LOW price on long credit, the purchaser required to build on each Lot within a given time.

For particulars apply at the office of the Citizens' Street Railway Company.

H. H. CATHERWOOD.

Indianapolis, April 24, 1865—apr28-dtf

MEDICAL.

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

TARRANT'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

CUBEBS AND COPAIBA,

IS A SURE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, either in the Male or Female, frequently performing a Perfect cure in the short space of three or four days, and always in less time than any other preparation. In the use of TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA, there is no need of confinement or change of diet. In its approved form of a paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient, and no exposure. It is now acknowledged by the most learned in the profession that in the above cases of diseases, Cubebs and Copaiba are the only two remedies known that can be relied upon with any certainty of success.

TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA NEVER FAILS.

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich Street, New York.

☞ Sold by Druggists all over the World.

apr24-dly

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION will be held on Tuesday, the 24 day of May, 1865, in the city of Indianapolis, for the election of the following city officers to serve for two years, or until their successors are elected and qualified: Mayor, City treasurer, City Clerk, City Marshal, City Attorney, City Assessor, and City Engineer. Also, one Councilman to represent each ward in the Common Council of said city, to serve four years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Polls will be opened on the day above named at the following places, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.:

At the School House in 1st Ward;
" " " 2d "
" " " 3d "
" " " 4th "
" " " 5th "
" " " 6th "
" " " 7th "
" " " 8th "
At M. Wenger's Hall, in 9th "

JOHN UNVERSAW,
apr21-15 City Marshal.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO.,
MADISON, IND., April 21st, 1865.

THE annual election of Nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Madison, on the fourth Wednesday (24th) of May next.

The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M.

By order, &c.
apr22-dtill my24 THO. POLLOCK, Sec.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. Address, D. B. HENDRICKS & Co., Detroit Michigan.

may 1-d6t

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ON MAY 1st a Black and White Cow with Calf by her side. The Cow is about 8 years old.

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

E. FERGUSON,
my3-dtt Corner Grant and West sts.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, May 1st, 1865, this Company will not receive for Fares anything but National currency, except at the discount charged by our City Bankers.

R. B. CATHERWOOD,
President Citizens' Street Railway Company.
apr21-d10.

U. S. LOAN.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are worth a premium, which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent	per day	on a	$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
Ten "	"	"	$500	"
20 "	"	"	$1000	"
1.00 "	"	"	$5000	"

Note of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded