PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
CAMPBELL & M'DERMOT,
INTELLIGENCER BUILDINGS,
N. E. corner of Quincy and Main-Sts.

TERMS:

Daily, (by mail, payable in advance,)	$6,00
y the Week	12
Tri-Weekly, (per year, payable in advance,)	3,00

☞ Advertising done on reasonable terms.

All advertisements from a distance, or from transient customers, must be paid in advance.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CT.

ASSETS JULY 1. 1862.

	Market Value.
CASH AND TREASURY NOTES, on hand and deposited on call, and in Agents' hands	$261,667 85
BANK STOCKS in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other places	952,464 00
UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri Michigan, Indiana	685,411 66
CITY BONDS, Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn. Jersey City, New York	225,020 00
RAILROAD STOCKS, Hartford and New Haven, Boston and Worcester, Conn. River	107,412 00
MORTGAGE BONDS	168,200 00
REAL ESTATE, Unincumbered	87,963 18
Total Assets	$2,488,138 19

LOSSES PAID, UPWARD OF $15,000,000.

The great public service, promptness and reliability of this well-tried and sterling Company, recommend it to preference with those needing Insurance.

N. C. ARTHUR, Ag't.

Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS..............$318,728 63

N. C. ARTHUR, Ag't.

Pennsylvania Insurance Co.

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..............$300,000

DIRECTORS:

O. Voegtly, Jr.,	Jacob Painter,	Robert Patrick,
Rody Patterson,	Henry Sproul,	Henry Gerwig,
Alex. Negley,	Jas. H. Hopkins,	J. C. Lappe,
C. A. Colton,	A. J. Jones,	A. A. Carrier,
	J. Greer Sproul.	

N. VOEGTLY, Jr., Pres't.

J. GREER SPROUL, Sec'y.

THE above Company having appointed the undersigned their Agent for Wheeling, and vicinity, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Said Companies are well known to be first class offices.

Takes risks at the lowest rates on buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture, Merchandise, and against all the perils of the Rivers and Seas.

All losses promptly adjusted.

N. C. ARTHUR, Agt.

dec31 Office over the Bank of Wheeling.

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BE INSURED AGAINST ALL CONTINGENCIES.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.

CASH CAPITAL (every dollar paid in)..........$1,000,000
" Contingent Fund (ove)..........500,000

The largest Cash Capital for the amount of risk o any office in the United States.

W. F. PETERSON, Ag't.

THE INSURANCE CO. OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

CASH CAPITAL (paid in)..........$300,000

Much the largest Cash Capital of any office chartered by this State.

☞ Fire and Inland risks taken on the most reasonable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

W. F. PETERSON, Agt.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

CASH CAPITAL (paid in)..........$500,000
Cash Contingent Fund (over)..........375,000

In this office the assured participate in the profits without incurring any risk.

W. F. PETERSON, Agent.

THE LYNCHBURG HOSE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL..........$100,000

W. F. PETERSON, Jr., Agent.

☞ Over $2,500,000 of Cash Capital represented by his old and well established Agency, where every loss in the above office has been promptly paid in Wheeling, before it was due by the terms of the policy.

W. F. PETERSON.
Office next door to the M. & M. Bank,
jy7-'59-1y Main street, Wheeling.

CITIZENS' Fire, Marine & Life Ins'nce Co,

OF WHEELING, VA.

DIRECTORS:

John List,	L. S. Delaplain,	Michael Reilly,
Jacob Berger,	E. M. Norton,	Thos. Sweeney,
A. B. Caldwell,	J. C. Harbour,	And. P. Woods.

☞ This Company is owned and managed by many of our most wealthy and influential Merchants. Their office has lately been removed to No. 7, McLure House Building, and is fully organized and prepared to take risks on Frame and Brick Buildings, Manufacturing Establishments, Stocks of Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c., &c. On Hulls of Steamboats, Barges, Flatboats, and their cargoes, upon the Western rivers; and on Steamships, Steamboats and Sailing Vessels, and their cargoes, upon the lakes; also on Lives, at reasonably low rates and accommodating terms.

L. S. DELAPLAIN, Pres't.

W. W. SHRIVER, Sec'y.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 7, M'LURE HOUSE BUILDING.

dec4-1y

INSURANCE.

The Fire & Marine Insurance Co,

OF WHEELING.

INCORPORATED IN 1837.

TAKES RISKS AT THE LOWEST RATES ON Buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture and Merchandise, and against all dangers attending the Transportation of Goods on rivers, seas, lakes, canals and railroads.

R. W. HARDING, Sec'y. HENRY CRANGLE, Pres't

DIRECTORS.

C. Acheson	John Donlon,	Rob't Morrison
R. Crangle,	S. Brady,	Sam'l Ott.
Dan'l Lamb,	Rob't Patterson,	

☞ Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to by the President and Secretary.

jan 28, '53

Saddles, Harness, Trunks &c

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. B. SHEPPARD No. 131 Main Street, corner Union, will continue to keep on hand a large and complete assortment of all articles in his line, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Fine & Coarse Harness, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Collars, Hames, Whips, &c.

I would respectfully call attention to my stock, and trust by strict attention and promptness, to merit continuance of the public patronage

All kinds of repairing promptly done, and in a proper manner.

J. B. SHEPPARD.
sep20 '59 131, Main Street

JOHN T. LAKIN,

[Successor to Wheeler & Lakin.]

WILL RECEIVE AND HAVE OPENED FOR inspection on Thursday, March 29th, a new and well selected assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings!

Also a complete assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The patrons of the old firm, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before making their purchases as I intend selling at small profits to cash and prompt purchasers. Thankful for the patronage bestowed upon the old firm, I solicit a continuance of the same for the new establishment. JOHN T. LAKIN, Merchant Tailor,

No. 102 Main st., Wheeling, Va.

R. W. PAXTON. JOHN DONLON. C. OGLEBAY

PAXTON, DONLON & OGLEBAY,

Wholesale Grocers,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 52 and 54, Main St.,
nov1 Wheeling, Va.

E MTunstill 25 Jan 63

Daily Intelligencer.

VOLUME XI. WHEELING, VA.,

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. F. TURNER, M. D.,

HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE 179 FOURTH STREET,
(In the office formerly occupied by Dr. Houston,)
dec20-6m* Wheeling, Va.

T. C. KIGER, M. D.

Homœopathic Physician.

RESIDENCE and Office a few doors South of the Monroe House, Main street.

Office hours from 6 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 3 & 7 to 9 P. M. my12-1y

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ALFRED CALDWELL. GEORGE E. BOYD.

CALDWELL & BOYD,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 72 Main Street,
jan1-tf UP STAIRS.

T. H. LOGAN & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WHEELING, VA.

HAVE removed to their NEW WAREROOMS, No 47 Main Street, and No. 8 Quincy Street.

☞ Main Street Entrance, next door to Baker Hopkins. Quincy Street entrance near the Balt. R. R. Depot, and wharf.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
MEDICINES, VARFISHES, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERIES, WHITE LEAD
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Offered to the trade, in city and country, at *low prices* and of the *best quality*. Cash and prompt customers are invited to call. apl,'59

JOHN LIST. ROBT. MORRISON. W. D. LOGAN
EUGENE LIST. B. DAVENPORT.

LIST, MORRISON & CO.,

Wholesole Grocers & Produce Dealers

Nos. 70 and 80 Main-St., Wheeling, Va.

WE desire to state to the friends of the late firm, nd to the trade generally, that we are in possession the most ample facilities for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and Produce Business.

We are determined to execute all orders entrusted to our care with fidelity and promptness, and on th most favorable terms. Your ob't servants,

LIST, MORRISON & CO.

Wheeling, January 2d, 1860. jan7

JAS. M. DILLON,

No. 107 Market Street.
WHEELING, VA.

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
AND
BRASS FOUN RY.

DEALER IN WROUGHT IRON, GALVANIZED, and all sizes of Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, Brass Cocks and Valves, Steam Whistles, Steam and Water Guages, Lift and Force Pumps, Links, Hose, Antifriction Metal, Brancer Tin, Zinc, Antimony, Crucibels, Galvanized Lightning Rods, Insulators and Points. AGENT FOR THE MENEELY BELLS. Aqueduct Pipes constantly on hand.

Cash paid for Copper, Brass and Lead.
oct10

CHARLES J. HARRISON,

DEALER IN

Family Groceries, Fruits,

Bacon, Dried Beef,
Smoked Tongues, &c.,
Odd Fellows' Hall Building,
S. W. Corner of Monroe & 4th-st., Wheeling, Va.

HAS constantly on hand all kinds of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Pickles, Fish, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Smoked Tongues, Dried Beef, Bacon, Potatoes, Butter, Cigars, Cut and Dried Tobacco, of all kinds, &c.
jy4-6m

METCALF & BURT,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BAR IRON, SHEET IRON, NAILS, NAIL RODS, Steel Springs, Axles, Window Glass, Wine Bottles, Demijohns, Flasks, Wooden Ware, Wrapping Paper, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, &c.

☞ Orders for articles not in our line will be furnished and forwarded without delay at the lowest cash rates. jan5

CLARK L. ZANE S. P. MILLER

C. L. ZANE & CO.

Importer and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

Manufacturers of
Pure Catawba Wines.
QUINCY STREET, BETWEEN MAIN & MARKET STS.
WHEELING, VA

KEEP constantly on hand Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rums and Cordials, Choice Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. sep27—1y

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The Citizen's Deposit Bank

OF WHEELING.

BANK OPEN FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M., UNTIL 3 P. M. Discount days—Thursdays at 10 A. M.

☞ Money received on transient deposit.

☞ Interest paid on special deposits.

☞ Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted

DIRECTORS:

N. C. Arthur,	J. N. Vance,
Jacob Hornbrook,	G. W. Franzheim,
Wm. Busbey,	J. K. Botsford,
Geo. K. Wheat,	Chester D. Knox,

Samuel Harper.

J. R. MILLER, Cashier. GEO. K. WHEAT, Pres't.
dec31-1y

C. H. DINGER,

DEALER IN

Hats and Caps,

No. 146 Main Street,
mh18-1y WHEELING, VA.

☞ The Highest Price in Cash, paid for all kinds of Fur-Hides, such as Mink, Fox Racooon, &c.

The People's Bank.

OFFICE No. 69 Main street, Wheeling, Va. Money received on deposit. Interest paid on special deposits.

Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections at home or from abroad promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Harbour,	Christian Hess.
J. T. Scott,	John Vockler,
Sam'l J. Boyd,	Richard Carter.

J. C. HARBOUR, Pres't.
J. R. DICKEY, Cash'r. my9

WM. SHAFFER,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER,

JEWELER & ENGRAVER.

DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

No. 22 Monroe St.
OPPOSITE M. & M. BANK.

Savings Bank of Wheeling,

Office, Main-St., between Monroe and Union.

MONEY RECEIVED ON TRANSIENT DEPOSIT Interest paid on Special Deposits. Collections promptly attended to. Exchange on the East bought and sold. THOS. H. LIST, President.
SAM'L P. HILDRETH, Treasurer. jan14-'59.

CLOAKS.— Just received, another case of those pretty Cloaks and Circulars, being the fourth lot this season, of which we have sold so many, at old prices. Call soon at dec11 STONE & THOMAS.

---

100 KEGS ENGLISH BI C. SODA.
500 lbs. Pure Cream Tartar.
1,000 lbs. Licorice, Sicily, Caalbria and Italian.
5,000 lbs. Epsom Salts.
oct25 at LAUGHLIN'S & BUSHFIELD'S.

WINDOW GLASS.—A large stock, all sizes, will be sold low to close.
jan5 METCALF & BURT.

Daily Intelligencer

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TWELVE SOLID LINES OF NONPAREIL, (OR ONE INCH,) OR LESS, MAKE A SQUARE.

One Day,....1 sqr......	$0 75	Three Weeks............	$4 50
Two Days,................	1 00	One Month,............	5 00
Three Days,..............	1 25	Two Months,............	8 00
Four Days,...............	1 50	Three Months,.........	10 00
Five Days,...............	1 75	Six Months,............	15 00
One Week,................	2 00	One Year,..............	20 00
Two Weeks,...............	3 50		

☞ SPECIAL NOTICES Double the above rates.

☞ Yearly Advertising on reasonable terms, according to the space occupied and the number of changes made.

All advertisements from transient persons or strangers, to be *paid for in advance*.

Business Cards not exceeding five lines, $10 per year, or $6 for six months, but for a shorter period nothing will be counted less than a square.

The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to the Advertisers' own Immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other prsons as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales and real estate, sent in by them must be paid for at the usual rates.

☞ Advertisements not accompanied with written directions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Notices for Political Meetings to be charged in all cases at full rates.

Marriages, Notices of Funerals, and annoncements of sermons, 50 cents each. nonyll-'59

Great Union Demonstration at Indianapolis last Thursday—Extract from the Speech of Gov. Johnson of Tenn—Resolutions that have the Right Ring in them.

Gov. Johnson said:

When the Southern leaders saw the scepter of political power departing, and saw, when Mr. Lincoln's term expired, that other men would make their way into the confidence of the people over them it was their time to strike. They did, and we see the result. What is it to end in, if we are to have a civil war whenever a party is defeated? It will end in confusion, anarchy, exhaustion of our resources, and national extinction. The true policy when Mr. Lincoln was elected was, let him go on, call a Cabinet around him, and, if his policy was wise and good, sustain it; if not, oppose it, as we had done in times past. Where was the danger from Lincoln's election? The majority of the Congress, on the day of his inauguration, was opposed to him, and he could not form a Cabinet without the Senate's confirmation of his nominations. He could not make treaties without their approval, or draw his salary without Congressional appropriation. We had him tied, and could have negatived all his acts, if deemed nescessary. Where then was the danger to the rights of any State or citizen? There was a fixed determination to break up the Government; it was no new thing. He read from the Montgomery *Mail*, to show that it was no precipitate thing, but was done with coolness and deliberation, after forty years of thought and calculation. Gov. J. also read from an original letter of General Jackson to Crawford, of Georgia, his well known prediction of the next attempt at rebellion, after nullification: "Therefore," says Jackson, "the Tariff is only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro." Isn't that it? said Gov. J. Doesn't it read like prophecy? Where now do we find ourselves? Who commenced this diabolical and damnable struggle? It was the south who fired the first gun. The conspirators South were so afraid there would be no war, that Roger A. Pryor went to Charleston to commence it. There a blow must be struck to carry Virginia out of the Union; and the first gun was fired after they had been notified that the garrison, if not succored, would be starved out within three days. They could not wait for starvation to give them the fort, but bombarded it. When the blow was struck, the news was sent to Montgomery, with the speed of lightning. Jeff. Davis was serenaded, and his Secretary made a speech, in which he declared that the Confederate flag should, by the 1st of May following, be planted—where? Not over Richmond only, but the Capitol at Washington, and over Independence Hall itself.

When President Lincoln was called to act, I determined to sustain him as I am determined now. Was it despotism to call out the militia to defend the imperiled Capital? There have been many things to complain of in the Administration, but if I have any complaint to make it is not that it has done so much, but because it has not done more. Some are distressed because they say Lincoln has violated the Constitution and trampled the laws under foot.—Some have failed to see that Davis and his crew have drawn the Constitution from its archives and trampled on it. They are keen to see any irregularities on the part of the Administration, but fail to say anything of those who have set aside the Constitution and law. He predicted that the attempt to erect a party on such a base was laying its foundation in sand, and when the rains descended it would be swept away. As to peaceable separation and re construction, it was impossible. You can't divide the Union without blood. Suppose you agree to try it, where will you begin? where draw the line? The framers of the Constitution designed that the Union should be perpetual. He believed the Constitution contained immutable and indestructible principles, and, with the Government, would come out of the war triumphant. It cost our fathers seven years' war to establish it. They sacrificed life and property for it, labored in cabinet and field, slept on the cold ground, under an inclement sky, only to rise with the morrow to march with blood spouting from their shoes, and by their trials, sufferings and blood cemented the Constitutional Government. Who here will raise his hand to destroy it? Governor Johnson quoted the preamble to the Constitution and fifth article, to show that the design was to make it perpetual, and provide for amendments whenever a change in the condition of the expanding republic demanded it. They provided to amend, not to destroy. Why, then, this civil war? Why not proceed in mode and manner prescribed by the Constitution? Our troops are in the field, and what croaking do we now hear about peaceable separation and reconstruction? That is into the hands of the rebels. They know if we separate reconstruction is impossible. The speaker attacked the fatal heresy of secession, denying that a State can go out of the Union, regardless of the effect on other States. As well might a man who had committed murder say, "I am sovereign, the source of power, and came into the State voluntarily, and will voluntarily go out." Though he is sovereign, don't you believe the other sovereigns ought to punish him? Recognize the principle, and you have got no government; and without that you have anarchy

Gov. J. said: "I repudiate the doctrine; I'm for Union; I intend to stand by it; and if necessary, the last drop of my blood shall be sprinkled on the altar, for its preservation."

But we are told we cannot subjugate a State. Can there be any society or civilization without enforcement of the law? The organization of a party, on old party prejudices, under the cry of "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," is to give aid and comfort to the deadly enemies of both. While they like you to talk with them about peace and an armistice, and the Northwest coalescing with the South, they are laughing at you, and tell you they want no compromises that do not recognize their independence. While the bowels of your sympathizers are yearning for them, have you forgotten the Union men down there? I do not come as a beggar to you: I come with the Constitution of the United States, and demand that traitors and rebels shall be put down. The Constitution says the United States "shall," not may, "guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government." I call upon your sympathizers to fulfill that obligation, and guarantee to the Union men of the South such a form of Government. I demand your sympathy for loyal men east of the Cumberland Mountains—the most loyal people in the United States where they have dared to be loyal. You've some here who, because they are in a loyal State, dare not be otherwise. Compromise, indeed. Your sympathizers must want to see me hung. The redemption of that people has been put off long enough. If it does not soon take place, I will come to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and plead with you for a chosen band of men to redeem them. [Voice, we'll give you 50,000.] There is a fearful responsibility resting upon those who have precipitated the country into civil war. They have caused all these new made graves, all this suffering and sacrifice. You sympathizers and all, let me ask you to lift your hand to Heaven and see if it be not red with blood. Do you talk of being tired of war; if it cost your fathers seven long years to establish this Government, how much longer ought we to fight to preserve it? So far as I am concerned, I would carry it on not only seven, but thirty years. What is thirty years in the life time of a nation, in permanently founding a Government, that may revolutionize the civilized world? Were my life spared seventy years, I would fight on—as long as the Moors against the Spaniards—and, like Paul Jones, when his ship was sinking, in reply to the demand to surrender, answer, "Surrender—never! We are only getting ready to fight.' He believed the time to make a firm, united stand, was now. Open the Mississippi, blockade Galveston, Mobile, and other ports, let Rosecrans move on to Chattanooga, take Weldon, cut off the Southern railroad, and the confederacy will fall. Suppose you compromise, or declare an armistice. They don't want compromise; they want you to talk about, divide upon it, quarrel among yourselves, and then they will conquer you in detail. If you compromise, what will you put in it? The right of secession! He would show them that that was spurious coin, and to be nailed to the counter—that the right to secede was a pretense in the absence of all cause for its exercise. He entered into the history of Congressional action. The adoption by Congress of a proposed article amendatory of the Constition, guaranteeing to slave States a perpetual constitutional assurance that their right in slave property should never be disturbed, and the passage of territorial bills covering every inch of territory, in which was incorporated a provision that the rights of private property should not be impaired, or any discrimination used in taxation of property. They rejected both these guarantees, determined not to enjoy rights fully guaranteed to them. This shows that they want no compromise. They lost confidence in our capacity for self government. They wanted an aristocracy based upon the negro, a Southern empire, with Jeff Davis for a monarch; and propose to divide and conquer you, and make you supply men and money for its maintenance, with Jeff Davis, Isham Harris and Toombs, to be your masters and mine. Instead of Harris being my master, I would not have him for my slave. He had spent his life in the South, picked cotton with his own hands, owned slaves, obtained through his own industry, and had them appropriated by these fellows, his family turned into the streets, and his house converted into barracks, as his portion of Southern rights; and although he didn't approve of the policy of employing negroes in the army, yet he was for the Constitution, with or without slavery. If the negro gets in the way of car of State, let him be crushed; and if not, let him remain where he is. Slavery, as compared with the Government, is dust in the balance; and as for cotton, the world existed nearly six thousand years without its being an article of prime necessity, and if a little more wool, flax and hemp is grown, the world will scarcely feel its loss. The Government will go on, whether we have negroes or cotton. Stand firm for this great fabric of human liberty. If it stands, the time will come when the United States will be the great center of the civilized world, imparting to it its ideas of government, religion, literature, art and science. Isn't it worth an effort to lay broad and deep the foundations of such a Government? Its tendency was to elevate man, and so blending political and moral progress, that the day will come when both will be united under it, and the millenium of peace and good will to man be ushered in. We cannot compromise with treason any more than truth with error, or virtue with vice. Would you have the almighty compromise with the devil? Had he, Heaven itself would have been compromised. Treason must be made odious, and traitors punished and impoverished.—You have got it to do, and must do it in time. If you compromise, rebellion must succeed, and in less than six months a new rebellion will break out. You will compromise with that, and in the end find your Government compromised away. If enough life has not been sacrificed—enough blood shed—if enough patriots do not sleep in their graves—then I say to Him who is on high, name the price and it shall be paid; and if need be, let that flag, borne upon every battle-field be baptized in blood of the nation. The time has come to teach both the North and South that institutions can not exist when opposed to the Government. If banks are in the way, put them down—if aristocracy of wealth, put it down—if unlawful combinations, put them down. How long is it since we had in the United States an institution we dare not question? Has slavery the right to agitate the Government and the Government no privilege to agitate slavery?—When institutions grow too great for gov-

ernment, they must give way and the Government stand. It is for the nation to determine the nature and character of its institutions.

In his conclusion, the Governor said he thought the day not distant, when the malignant star now riding the Heavens would be chased away by the benignant star of peace. Never ground your arms till the Constitution and Government are vindicated. He held to them as the palladium of our liberties, and would cling to them as the mariner clings to the lastplank, when night and tempest are around him. If the Constitution is destroyed, and Government overthrown, he did not want to survive them, and would ask no better tomb than to sleep in the tomb of the nation, shrouded in its stars and stripes. He appealed to Indianians to stand by their sons and brothers in the army. Will you turn your backs upon the brave lads who sleep in Tennessee? Let each one sleep, and feel that he has fallen in a glorious cause, and, if necessary, send you last drop of blood and expend your last dollar to maintain the cause in which he fell. When he thought of the gallant men who rest by the side of Andrew Jackson, rather than they should sleep in the limits of the Confederacy, he felt like turning, like Peter the Hermit, and begging the people to take up the march, as though going to redeem the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels. He appealed to the women of Indiana to exert their potent influence in behalf of the cause; to encourage those who have gone, and those yet to go, to contribute in the great work of maintaining the Union; and after an eloquent appeal in behalf of the people of East Tennessee, he concluded his powerful and eloquent speech.

Thomas Buchanan Read recited the Oath, and another patriotic poem, and was followed by General Cary, in the ablest speech he has made since the war commenced. He hit the butternuts straight from the shoulder and square between the eyes. I have not time, however, to give a synopsis. Speeches were made from the other stands by Generals Kimball and Hascall, Hon. Henry Secrist and others; and, judging from the cheers, they went home to the hearts of the people. It was late in the afternoon before the following resolutions were read and adopted, and the vast concourse of people, forming the largest mass meeting ever held in Indianapolis, dispersed:

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the loyal people of the State of Indiana, in Mass Convention assembled, at the Capitol Square, in the city of Indianapolis, on the 26th day of February, 1863, do resolve—

1st. That our attachment to the Federal Union is unabated, and that we will adhere with unflinching devotion to the national cause. That we believe the safety of the country and the preservation of our liberties depend upon the perpetuity of the Union, and that we view every proposition of compromise with rebels on any other basis than that of unqualified submission to the laws and the national authority, as wholly inadmissible and fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the country.

2d. That we desire that no effort which inspires a reasonable hope of success in restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution, shall be omitted; and, being solemnly impressed with the conviction that arms alone are adequate to the accomplishment of that end, will heartily support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed.—And that we deprecate all truckling armistices and juggling conventions with traitors in arms, as weak inventions of the enemy. That a cessation of hostilities for a single day, would only serve to strengthen the foe and weaken ourselves, and would be a base surrender of all the advantages we have gained in the pending struggle; and that such a proposition can not be entertained by loyal men for one moment.

3d. That the highest interests of Indiana demand the perpetuation of the Union, and not only that the great Valley of the Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, but all the States of this Union, from the eastern border of Maine to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall remain under one Government and under one flag, and that the Government and the flag of our fathers.

4th. That the attitude of the gallant soldiers of Indiana in the various armies of the Republic, in view of the disloyal propositions which have been introduced inte the Legislature of our State, challenges our admiration and excites our gratitude. The voices that come to us over mountain and river, and from many bloody fields, in the ringing accents of patriotism, evince the high resolve of our citizen-soldiery to sustain the Government of their fathers and to restore the supremacy of the flag of the Republic over every foot of the soil embraced in the Federal Union.

5th. That we believe in every measure which President Lincoln has adopted for the maintenance of the Union and the restoration of the national authority, he has been actuated by the highest patriotism and the most loyal devotion to the interests of the people, and we pledge ourselves to a hearty support of the Administration in all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

6th.—That our distinguished Governor Morton is entitled to the gratitude of the people of Indiana, for his patriotic and untiring efforts in behalf of the cause of the country; for his able administration of the affairs of the State, civil and military; and for his devotion to the comfort and welfare of the Indiana troops. That, to his energy, forethought and patriotism, so gloriously sustained by the conduct of our soldiers in the field, are we indebted for the proud position which our beloved State now occupies among her loyal sisters. That, in behalf of our soldiers, as well as for the honor and safety of the State, we demand of the General Assembly that they pass no law or measure depriving the Governor of any of the powers or prerogatives granted him by the Constitution, or hitherto accorded to his office by law or custom.

7th.—That the loyal people of Indiana are determined to maintain their allegiance to the National Government, at all hazards; that they will never submit to the withdrawal of the State of Indiana from the Union, nor to the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy. That experience has shown that peaceful disintegration of any portion of the Union is impossible; and we adjure the people of our loyal State to rebuke, in such terms as will need no repetition, all men who strive to sow discord between different States, or who speak of a re-construction of the Government, by leaving any State or section out of the Union.

8th. That resistance to law is revolutionary in its tendency, and that any attempt to embarrass the Government in the execution of the revenue, conscription, or any other law of the United States, will be promptly met and suppressed by the loyal people of Indiana.

9th. That to our distinguished guest, Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, we tender our heartfelt thanks for his firm and patriotic adherence to the national cause; that we hold up his example of faithful loyalty to the young men of America as worthy of their imitation, and we tender, through Governor Johnson, to his oppressed and persecuted loyal fellow-citizens of Tennessee, our sympathies in their afflictions, and our hopes that the day of deliverance may speedily come.

10th. That the miscreants in our midst who attempt to create dissatisfaction in the ranks of our gallant soldiers, and induce them to desert the colors made glorious by their valor on repeated battle-fields, are meaner traitors than the armed rebels of the South; that they are entitled to and will receive the scorn of all honorable men; that they are more dangerous enemies to the soldier than the armed hosts in his front, inasmuch as the latter strike only at the life of the soldier while the former seek the destruction of his honor and self-respect, which to the true soldier are dearer than life.

11th. That we pledge ourselves, collectively and individually to look to and provide for the comfort and support of the wife and family of the soldier who is absent in the field, battling for the restoration of the Government.

The Capture of that Forage Train near Romney.

ROMNEY, Feb. 24, 1863.

Editors Intelligencer:

In your issue of the 20th inst. there is a communication in relation to the capture of a forage train near Romney, not one sentence of which is true from the beginning to the end of it. Who is this correspondent "Hampshire?" who coward-like flees his home to New Creek, not even stopping to take a long breath by the way, until safely anchored there, and there only to send his foul breath of slander broadcast through the *Intelligencer* over the land against the soldiers of Pennsylvania, who for the last 20 months have stood side by side and fought with the bravest of his own and other States to suppress this accursed rebellion, and at the same time protect the loyal citizens of Western Virginia both in his home and his rights? The train spoken of in your former issue and the one in this slanderous communication are one and the same. It consisted of about 29 wagons of 4 and 6 horse teams, and was guarded by a Capt. and 60 infantry, with a Sergt. and and 8 or 9 cavalry men of the Ringgold Battalion, and four or five Virginia cavalry. These were in front of the train when the dash was made by Capt. McNeil and 26 men. The infantry craven and coward-like threw down their arms and surrendered without firing a gun, as well as their teamsters and teams with their wagons, which were all burned except five which were rescued by a stand made by four or five Ringgold cavalrymen, after the rebels had taken the horses from them. The Captain of the Infantry ran off as fast as his horse could carry him, as he said, to carry the news of this glorious feat to camp. Meeting the cavalry from the front of the train coming to the rescue. He said "don't go back for God's sake, the road is full of them." Nevertheless five of the Ringgold cavalry batallion went and made such a fight as not only to prevent them from taking any more but saved the 5 wagons already unhorsed and about to be burnt. Not a man—not a wagon—not a horse which they were guarding was lost or captured. The only cavalry we recaptured were teamsters and two or three of the Virginia cavalry, who had straggled behind. Who is this dictator of wisdom, who advised decent, well-bred men and soldiers—who have been taught to fight for the Flag and Constitution of our country alone—to take pattern by and learn wisdom from McNeil, the robber and highwayman, who lies skulking in the pine-bushes or on the hill-tops, waiting like a beast of prey for his victims—who never attacks unless he is first informed that the party he is about to fight have declared they won't fight—or are so few as to be unable to resist him. Then, and then only, he pounces on them from his biding place, grasps his prey and runs off with it, as he did in this case, to hide in some mountain fastness, where the uninitiated can never come—Devil's Hole.

We come not here to rob, pillage and destroy; but to restore our distracted and divided country. God help us if "Hampshire's" is the kind of counsel that in the future we must follow. Poor, narrow-hearted contracted soul, to see no interest, no country, beyond his own farm. To say that we are lying idle in camp, when not a day since we entered the service but that we had over half our men on active and hard duty, whilst he, no doubt, is sitting in some safe corner, (better paid by Uncle Sam) reading the news and studying *how to make it.*

It will not do, if he is responsible, for him to say he was told so. A clever man knows facts, is sure, before he writes what might prove a base slander. If he is not responsible, then forever hereafter throw his communications away. Who is he? We want to know where and what caused the shoe to pinch his toes.

JOHN KEYS,
Capt. com'dg Ringgold Cav.

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