THE DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

SATURDAY ..... JUNE 1, 1861.

THE extra session of the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* this morning.

THE telegraph line failing east last night, deprives us of our usual amount of reports. It is very trying just at this time, but cannot be helped.

By our telegraphic reports of last night we learn that Gen. HARNEY has been relieved from command of the Department of the West. He will probably be assigned to a more active command. It is supposed Gen. LYON will succeed him.

Free Trade and Taxation.

The Free Trade ultra party of the South has for years been striving to bring about a sort of ideal state of affairs, in which there should be no duties levied on imports, and direct taxation should supply means to defray the expenses of the Government. They are evidently fast attaining their desires in this respect. As soon as the blockade is rendered fully effective, they will no longer be troubled with duties to pay. Then if they have any Confederate Government, it will be necessary to pay its expenses among themselves. It will doubtless occur to citizens of seceded States, before long, that the South Carolina doctrine of free trade and direct taxation, may be good in theory, but very inconvenient in practice. A few months forcible operation of the system will doubtless be sufficient to convince our seceding brethren that the old way is the best one.

Camp Vigo.

We notice that the press, at the Capitol, have kept remarkably quiet as to Camp Vigo, and the Fourteenth Regiment. There is scarce ever an allusion to either to be found in their columns. The most minute gossip, from other encampments, finds its way into the prints, at the State Capitol, while scarce any notice is taken of the gallant Fourteenth. It is one of the very best regiments in the State—both in officers and men. It is by far the most laborious and orderly regiment, we have yet seen, and is making wonderful progress in drill. Camp Vigo is perhaps the most pleasant encampment in the State, and, all things considered, the most comfortable one. The Fourteenth Regiment was the first to be tendered to the Governor for transfer into the United States service, for three years, and goes with greater unanimity, perhaps, than any other. It will be found among the most efficient in the hour of danger and of battle, if it comes. *"Steady fire!"* has been suggested as its watchword, and will probably be adopted; at least, the men act as if that conveys their purpose.

Stoppage of Mails.

On yesterday the order of the Postmaster General, stopping all letters intended for seceded States—except Western Virginia and Tennessee—went into effect. Hereafter, all letters directed to points in revolutionary States will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and thus pass into the hands of the Government. What disposition will then be made of them, has not transpired. This is but an act of simple justice. It has been difficult to see why the Government has been so forbearing as to transport and pay for the mails, of its enemies, as long as it has done so. The Southern Confederacy have one REAGAN—"unknown to fame"—who is dubbed Postmaster General, and professes to have completed all arrangements to take charge of their mail transportation, and who is *"aching"* for the opportunity to do so. Let on the water, Mr. REAGAN, and let us see how your wheel goes. Our Southern friends have been so long in the habit of stealing everything to hand, that it will soon become to be a different story when they have to pay for it as they go along. The deprivation of the mails is no ordinary matter, and will, to some extent, affect both sections, but the North infinitely less than the South. We shall see what we shall see.

The Campaign.

It is amusing to read the various theories and prophecies as to the present campaign in the southeastern part of the country. But very few facts have transpired to enable any person to form an opinion in regard to it. Gossip is abundant and telegraphic reports frequent. Every body seems to have a plan which is sure to result well, and almost every one is publishing his plan except the Lieutenant General. General SCOTT has been rather celebrated for being reticent. He is not in the habit of making his plans the subject of a town meeting or of street corner discussion. He has always hitherto been found equal to the emergency. His plan has never yet failed. Whatever it is, two facts may be assumed in regard to it; first that no person knows what it is except himself, and secondly that it will work well. He has never yet failed as a military commander, and most probably will not. Things look very much as if some grand stroke was about to be made in Virginia—as if Harper's Ferry was to be retaken, Norfolk carried and the war forced into the enemies country rapidly. Still all this is mere speculation and it may turn out otherwise. A very short time will doubtless begin to evolve the plan of the campaign and until the moves begin to be made, we must quietly wait and trust.

The Recognition.

It is amusing to see what poor shifts are resorted to in order to maintain the secession feeling in the South. The leading press of that section does not scruple at any perversion of truth or logic to carry its points. The cry among the Southern journals that no British ministry can for a moment refuse to recognize the Confederate States, is very singular. It is more so from the reason which is given, that the South, by its products, holds a command over the vital interests of the British empire. In other words "cotton is king" according to the Southern doctrine, and all nations must bow down to it. We have seen a good deal of rodomontade upon this subject, of late, which has been amusing enough, the heaviest dish however is from the Richmond *Whig*, which will have it that Virginia can lead the the other confederates to the immediate recognition of their independence. It gravely says:

"Virginia with the certificate of sovereignty from King George III., might if she chose, present herself as the Court of Queen Victoria and at once have her claims to independence allowed. Going, as she will, in company with ten other sovereign States, stretching from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and holding in their hands the means of subsistence of five millions of Englishmen, no British Ministry could maintain their offices forty-eight hours after a positive refusal to recognise them. We can, therefore, very safely rely on our impregnable position—on the command which our cruisers hold over the vital interests of the British empire for as speedy recognition as we may desire. True it is, an instant cooperation on the part of England with the Confederate States would subserve our common interests, by crushing at once and forever the Yankee despotism at Washington."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SUMMARY, May 30.—SENATE.—*Reports.*—Amending joint resolution relative to duties of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Laid on the table. Recommending the passage of a House bill making additional appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862. Failed for want of a constitutional majority. Other reports were made on subjects of general legislation. At the night session the appropriation bill, which failed for want of a constitutional majority in the afternoon, was passed.

HOUSE.—After fixing the per diem of clerks and doorkeepers, Mr. Stotensberg submitted an additional section to the appropriation bill, to the effect that the Auditor of State be authorized to allow out of the Swamp Land Fund to N. F. Cunningham, one fourth of one per cent. on the amount of that fund by him received, and one fourth of one per cent. on the amount by him disbursed—the same as heretofore allowed. Rejected.

Bill authorizing the removal of prisoners from the Southern to the Northern Penitentiary, was passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Bunday (in the Chair) laid before the House the following communication:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1861.

To the House of Representatives:

I trust the Legislature will not adjourn without making some provision for the payment of the troops. The duties of paymaster are onerous and responsible, requiring the keeping of complicated accounts, and the disbursement of large sums of money. These duties are not now devolved on any officer, and if they should be conferred by the Governor upon any person, a bond taken for the faithful performance of the duties, would be without authority of law, and therefore void. As the law now stands, the money could not be drawn from the treasury in large sums to pay regiments stationed at distant points.

O. P. MORMON.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bills Passed.—Providing for the appointment of a Paymaster in the State's service; regulating the procurement of army supplies; also, the additional specific appropriation bill.

The balance of the session was occupied in the consideration of Senate bills and amendments, all of which were disposed of.

The American Eagle Flaps his Wings—George Francis Train at it Again.

The irrepressible George Francis Train, of horse railroad notoriety, has made another of his characteristic speeches in England, on the occasion of the opening of the Exmouth Railway. Among other things he says:

For fifty years the North was too busy in making factories, launching ships, planting corn and educating her children, [cheers,] to find time to govern the land. Besides, the Northerners could not afford to accept salaries and wear epaulettes, well knowing that a certainty in life was paralysis to ambition.—Therefore, we let the South furnish our army officers, our navy officers, our foreign consuls and ministers, and for half a century, all our Presidents. [Hear.

We treated them like spoiled children, and gave way to their unmanly complaints, till at last we found that the ship of state was allowed to go to ruin, that the timbers were rotting, that the crew had robbed the cash-box and stolen the cabin furniture, [loud laughter and applause] and that the captain was a pirate and the mates were thieves. [Loud cheers.] We found that the Democratic party had sold itself to the South, and demoralized the country, and then the North spoke, and Lincoln is now the General Jackson of our time. [Hear.]

Gentlemen of England, let me assure you that cotton is no longer king [laughter and hear]—in fact it never was, is not now, and never will be king. [Hear.] We grow in the North a product that cattle feed and sleep upon, larger than all the boasted cotton of the South—I mean the hay crop of the free States. [Hear, hear.] It was of greater value last year than all the cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice grown in the slave States in 1860! [Loud cheers.] The corn crop, also, of the North last year was valued at £100,000,000; the cotton crop was not half that.—[Applause.]

As I am speaking to the toast of agriculture [cheers and hear, hear,] let me tell you that while the cotton crop of the last census was but £28,000,000, the total agricultural products of the country were £540,000,000; and, so far as wealth gives value to a State, little Massachusetts—my own fair State—that has always been first in peace, as she has ever been and will ever be in war, [cheers] is rated in that census as worth £22,000,000 more than all Virginia, including all her negroes and the large sum that her traitor son she loves so well—Floyd—stole from the government coffers. [Laughter and cheers.] The State of New York has more wealth than all the Seceding States together.—[Hear.]

The contest will be short, sharp and surprising. The South is without mechanics.—Their present munitions of war were stolen from our arsenals. Take these from them and what can they do? They cannot clothe their soldiers, nor grow their food—no gold in their banks—no corn in their granaries—and only two millions in the Southern Pirate Confederation against twenty millions of patriots of the Union Club. [Cheers.]

The North commands the sea and the Mississippi; the Federal Government has the fleet, while the South has 5,000 miles of unguarded coast and not a man-of-war. Secession is repudiation—a new way of paying old debts.

Capitalists lending money to the insolvent firm of the seven pirate States should not forget that two of the senior partners were Florida and Mississippi, while the Captain of the pirate gang was the chief apostle of repudiation. [Cheers and applause.] Despotism and anarchy are twins. Revolvers and bowie-knives, assassination and lynch law were capital raw materials to manufacture into rebels parricides and traitors. [Applause and hear.]

But these words are too weak to do justice to the subject. These bad men are as much worse than common murderers as the man that stabs his own wife, strangles his own sister, murders his own father and mother, and destroys his own children; is more vile than the man who only wars against the stranger. [Loud cheers.] But wait a little longer, there is a good time coming. Let the cohorts and the legions of the North pour down upon the conspirators and they will scatter like pole cats before a prairie fire! [Laughter and applause.]

DELPHI PAPER MILL DESTROYED.—The steam paper mill at Delphi was destroyed by fire Saturday night—buildings and machinery a total loss. It was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as the mill had been idle for months.

The following table of distances—of towns in Virginia, which have figured or are likely to figure in this war—will be valuable to preserve:

Manassas Gap Junction, 27 miles from Washington.			
Alexandria, Va.,	7	miles from	Washington.
Centerville, "	27	" "	"
Mt. Vernon, "	18	" "	"
Dumfries, "	40	" "	"
Warrenton, "	45	" "	"
Fairfax C. H., "	21	" "	"
Acquia Creek "	27	" "	"
Winchester, "	71	" "	"
" "	80	" "	H. Ferry.
Richmond, "	130	" "	Washington.
Staunton, "	140	" "	"
" "	125	" "	Richmond.
Fred'ricksb'g "	65	" "	"
" "	50	" "	Washington.
Gordonsville, "	97	" "	"
" "	80	" "	Richmond.
Lynchburgh, "	120	" "	"
" "	177	" "	Washington.
Petersburg, "	152	" "	"
" "	22	" "	Richmond.
Yorktown, "	70	" "	"
Charlottsville "	81	" "	"
" "	123	" "	Washington.
Culp'pp'r C.H. "	57	" "	"
Leesburg, "	30	" "	"
Harp'rs Ferry "	60	" "	"
P't of Rocks, Md,	31	" "	"
Strasburg, Va.,	18	" "	Winchester.
Charlestown, "	8	" "	H. Ferry.

Portsmouth is on the Elizabeth river, 12 miles from Fortress Monroe, and 106 miles by land from Richmond.

Gosport is a suburb of Portsmouth.

Norfolk is opposite Portsmouth, 3 miles from Sewall's Point, and 12 miles from Old Point Comfort.

Francis E. Brownell.

New York has furnished another name for the embalming process of history. It will be written of Francis E. Brownell that he was "the Avenger of Ellsworth."

Young Brownell was born in Troy. The Whig, of that city, states that he will be twenty-one years of age next month. He gave up a lucrative situation to enter the ranks of Col. Ellsworth's regiment, as a private soldier. This step was taken with the approbation of his father, Mr. Charles Brownell, a very worthy citizen, and acting Superintendent of the Poor. Frank is a tall, young man, has always stood well in the regiment, and entered as zealously into his military duties as he prosecuted the labors of fireman in Washington Volunteer Fire Company of Troy, and afterwards in Engine Co. No. 1, to which he still belongs.

The Times says that he telegraphed to his father immediately after the death of the lamented Ellsworth, the following laconic dispatch:

"FATHER—Col. Ellsworth was shot dead this morning. I killed his murderer.

FRANK."

The members of the Engine Company to which Brownell belongs held a meeting on Friday evening and passed resolutions in his honor. The citizens of Troy are preparing a medal which will be presented to him on his return to the city, as a member of the escort accompanying Col. Ellsworth's remains.

The Humanity of Traitors.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Baltimore American writes:

On Monday last the following incident occurred at Portsmouth: The wives of the volunteers, as well as the families of those who were suffering on account of the men joining the army of the Confederate States, met as usual to receive their weekly provisions, which for the two previous weeks had been given out to them as agreed, consisting of twelve pounds of flour and twelve herrings. They assembled in the boat house to receive their regular supply, when the Rev. Mr. Hume of the Baptist Church of that place, told them to go away, that there was nothing for them, as there was not enough for the soldiers. Thus the poor creatures, many of whom had not a mouthful at home, were compelled to return hungry, with no prospect before them of receiving assistance or work in any shape.

Confess Themselves Coruered.

The Louisville Courier has a correspondent belonging to the Kentucky volunteers in the rebel camp at Harper's Ferry. He evidently is not pleased with his situation, and makes a very candid confession:

You will see by reference to a map of Virginia, that if the reports be true concerning the sezure of the Manassas Gap railroad by the Federal troops, that we are completely hemmed at Harper's Ferry. We have no means of access to Richmond, nor the interior of the State, and within rifle shot of us is the frontier, while there are thousand of the enemy in a half day's march. Here then we must stand, and when the time comes, cut our way out of this trap.

When the news of the occupation of Western Virginia by the Government troops reaches the writer, his cheerfulness will not be increased.

Political Opinions Colored by Degrees of Latitude.

A gentleman of this city who left New Orleans a week or two since, says that he took passage for St. Louis in a steamer full of passengers. At first nothing was heard but secession sentiments, and one would have supposed that the feeling was universal, but after a portion of those on board had been landed at and below Memphis the Union men, before silent, began to declare their opinions, waxing louder and louder as each degree of latitude was passed, until at last, as the region of Northern Kentucky and the free States above was reached, it swelled into such unanimity as to exceed even the secession triumph of the early period of the trip. It needs but a lifting away of the reign of terror to emancipate the South from the rebels who now domineer over them.—*Boston Traveler.*

The Brave Young Men of the South.

The following is from the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig:

To Arms! To Arms!—There will be a meeting of the young ladies of Warren county to be held at Bolivia, Thursday, 18th inst, for the purpose of forming themselves into a Home Guard, for the protection of those young men who will not volunteer for their country's cause. A LADY.

We have heard of no Northern districts where such demonstrations, on the part of the fair sex, were needed.

Military Discipline among the Rebels.

The Louisville Courier, a Secession paper of the rankest kind, contains the following:

We learn by a private letter that Col. Duncan was concerned in a personal difficulty at Harper's Eerry a few days since. A quartermaster made an offensive remark to him and he spit in his face. The quartermaster then struck him and Duncan drew his knife, when persons interfered and separated the combatants. A challenge subsequently passed, the result of which we have not yet learned.

Vote on Session in The Pan Handle.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Monday says:

The vote of the four counties of our glorious little Pan Handle against the infamous ordinance of secession amounts to the incredible sum of six thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. Take from this vote the pitiful batch of secession ballots that were cast, amounting to four hundred and thirty-one, and we have a clean majority of six thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Mrs Hook, an Irish woman, was arraigned in Chicago last week for whipping her husband. Probably she thought there was no harm in being her Hook.

No. 1.
OFFICIAL.

Published in the Paper having the Largest Circulation!

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA,

JUNE 1, 1861.

In calling for any of these letters say "Advertised" and give the Number of the List.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Mary	Hynes Mollie
Alvis Jane	Ingles Sarah
Bayless T M	Johnson Elizabeth
Baldwin Lydia	Johnson Mary
Brady Ann	Jones W M
Blakesly Alice	Jordon Amanda
Black T F	Johns J
Battoon Julia	Keeton Margret
Ball Mary E	Kinney Margret
Bradshaw Emeline	Kinman Garris
Bailey E J	Koch M
Brady Kleidia	King Mary
Burton Ann	Mayer Kate
Brown Nancy	Malone Cherry
Bolton M A	Mattock Julia
Brown Adah	Milner Betty
Brown Phoba	Mawhinney Nancy
Buskner Rubina	Messer Minerva
Burdett Phoba	Mishkimber H M
Burton Lucinda	Miller L A
Bruce Martha L	Moore Maggie
Campbell Lizzie	Melbonal A
Canada Matilda	McCoy Lucinda
Canty Mary	Neely Jane
Conover Elisa	Newton E J
Canada Julia	Noel Lizzie
Cooper Martha	O'Herrin Ellen
Cockson Susan	O'Neal Mary
Compton Eliza	Paner Sarah E
Collin Ann	Paul Sarah
Cole Mary	Page Eliza E
Comstock Lydia	Perry Elizabeth
Chuts Mollie	Price Eliza
Curtis Anna E	Raynor Kate
Dickson Carrie	Read Hannah B
Dodd Mollie 2	Ruds Elizabeth
Eslem L	Reagons S J
Evans Margaret	Saw Sarah
Evans Nancy	Ryan Laura
Elliott Nancy S	Slater Mary A 2
Farmer Emma	Stafford M J
Fitzgerald Mary 2	Sheldon Parmelia
Fitzharris Sarah	Stein Ellen
Fox Rhoda	Sink Mary
Fuller Magdeline	Singleton E
Gray E	Stallkwicht S
Garner Wincy	Simmons S
Gans Sarah	Scott Sally Ann
Gray R C	Scott Mrs
Gammon Emily	Sullivan Mary
Gentry Nellie	Sullivan Francis
Glick Mattie	Smith Mary Ann 2
Glyn Mary J	Smith Wilmina 3
Goodman Jennie	Smith Mary
Graham M	Smith Bell
Hays Theodosha	Thorp Mary
Hawkins Alice	Tilly V C
Hall E	Thomas Anna L
Hamilton Mary E 2	Thomas Mary
Haslet Margaret	Venard Rebecca
Hawthorn Julia A	Vinney Mary E
Haworth Alice	Walson Laura A
Harris Emily	Whaley Melissa
Henry Lavina	Webb P A
Hines Anna	Welch Mary J
Higherty Mary	West Jane
Holmes Bell	Witherspoon S
Howard Mary	Wilson Isabella
Hovey Emily 2	White E
Howel Rebecca	White Mrs
Hobbs Sarah R	Woodall Margret
Holmes Elenor	Young Mary
Hunbin Ann	Yates Barbry

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Anderson John	Kissler Simeon
Arewine Wm	Keim Bernold
Anderson Joshua	Keister E C
Anderson J B	Kinsey Chas 2
Andrews Jno	Knight Alex
Andrews S	Koch Wilhelm
Anderson Sylvester	King Wm
Alsuy J W 2	Larkins Sandford
Allemania Lodge, No. 144	Lauebert G W
Arrill A V	Lewis Marion
Ally Alex	Laffsmith Frank
Antony John	Langford & Bro
Arnold Jacob	Loucks T N 2
Blake Thos	Lovell Henry
Bailey N L	Loker Conrad
Baldwin L S	Long Joseph
Barnet Edward	Lybrger Daniel
Bradley Bernard	Launsbery Jno W
Branson G W	Lindsey John
Baging Ludwig	Leight G W
Bayren Joseph	Longher Jno H
Barrett John	Matherly W J
Baker Geo	Mass Capt J
Blaacher Joseph	Maudult Emanuel
Baker Geo W	Martin Henry
Barny Samuel	Marsh Jno H
Baldwin J M	Mason G H
Beal H C 2	Malone W J
Brannan J H	Macon P
Bellinger W W	Maeir F
Bemel Joseph	Mewhinney James
Bird Feliz	Mewhinney Johnson
Berr Jno G.	Mellen Alfred
Briggs Robert	Metzger J E
Britton S H	Meyer A & Co
Bockler Henry	Metley Geo
Ball R D	Miles D J
Brooks K	Miller Henry
Band David	Montgomery Caleb
Booker Johny	Maloney W H
Bogert Levi	Morgan Enos
Brown Capt	Maloney Edward
Brophy Martin	Moulton Cyrus
Bowman J C	Mundel Silas 2
Brotherton Hiram 2	Murphy J B 4
Bronnard J H	Murphy John 2
Boyd G W	Millikan Samuel
Brown Jason T	Mure J
Bashy James H	Murray Chas
Bugg John	Murphy Liberty 2
Buckly John	McLallin Edward
Bruce E M	McClancy Uriah
Berget W	McKee A B
Carrig James	McCarty John
Chandler Dunning	McKooker Paul
Chambers M W	McDonald Geo
Craft Jasper 2	McCoskey W G
Crawford W H C 2	McQuire John
Carpenter Wm	Nehr Lewis
Cadiel Wm	Neal Michael
Clark D W	Neld N M
Chapman Lucius F	Osterman Paul
Carson Geo	Parsons Hiram
Cassady J B	Picken J.
Craft Martin	Pepper Wm
Caldwell Amos P 2	Perkins J
Clark B M	Pain Marvin
Camper Kill	Panton P
Crabbe E P	Parmeleo W E 2
Cruk Wm	Perry Rufus
Chuk E C	Peschek F
Colburn Lowell	Palmer Jno
Cosbin Joseph A	Pika N W
Conklin W P	Powel Eaton
Collins Daniel	Pond Joseph
Caskorn John	Rafter Pat 2
Coleman John	Ragel Jno
Combs J A	Rice W R
Collins Peter	Reefs A
Cochran Benston	Ritter S S
Cowry Dennis	Ripley Sanford
Conwell Daniel	Reichard Hervy
Clark Wm	Reed W R
Curtis S C	Roseman F
Dain B M	Russell Frank
Davis C A 2	Roberts S R
Davis G W	Rustman J S
Davis J M	Rhodes Jno
Dalton R A	Ralf Jno
Deppa H	Roberts Chas
Dowling E	Rodgers Wm
Dawson Thos	Ryan Anthony
Dougherty Robert	Rogers Dudley
Downey Jeremiah	Russell S D
Dunn J L	Robinson J W
Durbas C L	Rase C L
Dupey C A	Rodgers Anderson
Dunlap Levi A	Schwager Jas 2
Ernest C W	Saunders C & Bro
Evans F C	Swander R M
Ether A	Start S E 2
Eslem John	Sharp & Valtrath
Eldridge Wm	Sparks Wm
Eby Simon	Sarsel Michael
Etcoh L E D	Sanford Hiram
Engles Geo	Sates James
Erwin A S	Shager J
Eller David	Slaten Isaac
Elserington L F	Stevenson C S
Frake Benjamin	Stewart Mathew
Feagus John	Stewart Bennet
Ferd Jackson	Stewart Mr (colored)
Feachna Chas R	Sarperet E C
Frausen Wm	Shenk David
Ferrimann Jas	Screeks Jno
Filligan Lawrence	Spear Henry M
Fuller J R	Sink M
Folan S	Schintgen August
Furgerson James	Single W S
Fourcity J C	Simmons W J 2
Foulk T J	Sims Wm
Grant S	Sidebottom Wm
Gallagher M	Stant J L 2
Garet Wm	Scott James
Graham T W	Schoonver Jno
Garretson John	Stollberg A
Green Christian	Scott Morris
Green Alex	Schoonsicker H
Griffith D D	Spring I S
Green W S	Squires C W
Gill C F	Stuard Elisha
Gimhill Isaac	Russell Wm
Green N B	Smith D K 2
Gordon B F	Smith John B
Gastess M J	Smith Wm
Gossell Chas	Smith Wm P
Hall E E	Smith H D
Harris James	Smith Geo
Hamilton Otho	Taylor James H
Herbert B H 2	Taylor Harvey
Haynes J C	Trevan C
Hayden Henry	Taylor Jacob
Hall Higginson	Twaddle Chauncey
Hall H T & Co	Thorp James W
Hart L G	Turner Chas H
Hadley Lafayette	Truebloed James
Harris Alex S	Trimiger Sam
Haller C L	Tuck Edward
Hayly Morris	Turner John
Halsden Allen	Tilden S J
Harrthan Michael	Tanson Andy
Harpold A	Vredenburg W J
Hall R L	Veesy Wm
Hamerson S	Vickery Chas
Herbert Lewis 2	Watson W S
Hester W D	Wagner Jno
Hesk James K	Watson Alfred
Henry Wm	Wallace James
Hobs Edward	Wallace Edward
Hodges Simeon	Wagner Henry
Howa Edward T	Ward J A & W L
Hill E B	Watson James
Hinson Wm	Wallace Frank
Hill Chas C	Weaver W G
Howland C B B	Webb J G 2
Hovey R C	Weber & Pollock
Hoarlet Julius	Westbrewer C H
Howe Geo	White G G
Howe B F	Wilson Jas C
Holderman R	Williams S
Hollis John C	Williamson M
Hudson Joseph	White David
Haynes John	Witty W H 2
Hutchison James	Wyeth E M
Hughes James	Wright Edwin
Hull J M	Williams C R
Jackson Daniel	Williamson C A
Jackson Jacob	Wilson John
Jackson Robert	Wilson Wm S
Jenkins Lewis	Wiler Joshua
Jewell Benson	Wilson W J 2
Johnson Wm	Wood M
Jones Henry C	Wood Jno R
James W H	Wood Elisha
Johns John	Woods Geo
Jones R H	Yeamans Geo
Jones Wm	Young James R
Keevy Chas	

J. O. JONES, P. M.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of one venditioni exponas execution issued from the Vigo Common Pleas Court, to me directed and delivered, in favor of Lyman Cooke, William Dourde and David L. Baker, and against George B. Whidden, I am ordered to sell the following described Real Estate, situated in Vigo county, Indiana, to-wit:

A piece of ground, commencing at the northwest corner of lot No. three (3), in subdivision No. two (2), Eutaw farm, as made by M. A. Jewett and Mary M. Jewett, and running thence east forty-three [43] feet and six [6] inches, thence south one hundred and ninety-eight [198] feet, thence west forty-three [43] feet six [6] inches thence north to the place of beginning, and on

SATURDAY JUNE 22, 1861,

within the legal hours of said day, at the Court House door, in Terre-Haute, I will offer the rents and profits of the above described Real Estate, together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging for a term not exceeding seven years, to the highest bidder for cash, and upon failure to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy said Execution and costs, I will, then and there, offer the fee-simple, in and to said Real Estate, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the same.

This 30th day of May, 1861.

my31w3wpd4,00 SAMUEL CONNER, Sheriff.

Notice to Tax-Payers!

THE Common Council of the city of Terre-Haute, with the Assessor, will, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, A. D., 1861, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the City Hall, in Terre-Haute, act as a Board of Equalization to hear and determine all complaints in regard to the Assessors' returns for this year, and to equalize the same.

ATTEST: W. H. STEWART, Mayor.
J. F. GULICK, Clerk. [may24-dtd

State of Indiana, Vigo County, ss:

Elisha M. Huntington, Alexander McGregor, Robert McGregor and Hannah Smith vs. Ezra W. Smith—Vigo Common Pleas Court, August Term, A. D. 1861.

THE plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, have filed in the Clerk's office of the Vigo Common Pleas Court of Vigo county, Indiana, their complaint, alleging that the said defendant, Ezra W. Smith, absented himself from his usual place of residence in Terre-Haute, Vigo county, more than two years ago, and his whereabouts are unknown—that he left a large amount of property in said county, without having made any provision for the management thereof—that he left Hannah Smith, the complainant his wife and five minor children, without having made any provision for the support and education of his family—and that his property, so abandoned by him, is suffering waste—that said other complainants Elisha M. Huntington and Alexander McGregor and Robert McGregor, are creditors of said Smith, and that a sale of said property is necessary for the payment of said Smith's debts—asking said Vigo Common Pleas Court, to hear said complaint, and upon proof, presume the said Ezra W. Smith dead, and assume jurisdiction, over said estate of said Smith in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Smith were dead, and appoint an administrator of his estate, who shall have all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the duties in relation thereto, which appertain to administrators of decedents estates.

Now, therefore, the said defendant, Ezra W. Smith, will take notice that unless he be and appear in the Vigo Common Pleas Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at Terre-Haute, Vigo county, on the third Monday of August, 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be determined in his absence by said Court.

MCLEAN & CRANE, Pfs. Attys.
JOSEPH M. BLAKE, Clerk
my14dw1m-pf$12 V. C. Common Pleas Court.

State of Indiana, Vigo County, ss:

Clarissa Mewhinney vs. John Mewhinney.—Vigo Common Pleas Court, August Term, A. D. 1861.

The Plaintiff in the above entitled cause filed in the Clerk's Office of the Vigo Common Pleas Court her Complaint alleging that the defendant, John Mewhinney absented himself from his usual place of residence in Vigo county, Indiana, more than five years ago, and his whereabouts are unknown—that said defendant is entitled to a share in the estate of his father, Thomas Mewhinney, and of his brother, Eunis Mewhinney—that he left Clarissa Mewhinney, his wife, the complainant herein, and five minor children, without having made provision for the support and education of his said family, and that said family are in need of the proceeds of said property for their support and education—and the said complainant asks the Court that it shall be presumed and taken that said defendant is dead, and that the Court on proof of the above mentioned facts, assume jurisdiction over the estate of said defendant and appoint an administrator of his said estate, having all the rights and powers and subject to all the duties in relation thereto which appertain to Administrators of decedent's estates.

The said defendant John Mewhinney will take notice that unless he be and appear in the Vigo Common Pleas Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at Terre Haute, Indiana, on the third monday in August, 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be determined in his absence by said Court.

HOSFORD & BROWN, Pfs. Attys.
my17dw1m-pf$12 JOSEPH H. BLAKE, Clerk.

ESTRAY.

Estray Mare!—Reward Offered.

ON the 24th inst., a chestnut sorrel filly, about five years old, pony built, and a natural pacer, with a white spot on the forehead and hind white feet, strayed from my pasture, near Dr. Parson's, in Terre-Haute. She was brought from Kentucky by Railroad this week, and is doubtless in the neighborhood. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of the filly, or information which will enable me to get her. W. D. GRISWOLD,
Terre-Haute, May 29, 1861-dtf

MILITARY.

Recruits Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL receive as recruits, in the Fourteenth Regiment, a limited number of able bodied men, to serve during the war, who conform to the requisitions of the United States service, for the purpose of filling out Companies. Application should be made, immediately, to the undersigned at Camp Vigo.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
my20d4t Col. 14th Regiment.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

J. H. TURNER WM. M'KEEN.

TURNER & McKEEN,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants,

—AND—

Dealers in Grain, Flour and Salt.

WARE-HOUSE—On the Canal, near the Terre-Haute & Richmond and E. & C. Railroad Depots.

ma5dwtf TERRE-HAUTE, IND.

HOTELS.

BATES HOUSE.

WM. JUDSON, Proprietor.

Corner of Illinois & Washington Sts.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TERRE-HAUTE HOUSE

Corner Wabash & Seventh Sts.,

TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA.

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE PRAIRIE HOUSE.)

THIS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST, BEST ARRANGED, and most comfortable Hotels in the West, and far superior in every other respect to any other in this city. It contains one hundred and twenty pleasant, well ventilated, and well furnished Lodging Rooms, several of them with Parlors attached, for the accommodation of families. It is situated in the most pleasant part of the city, and convenient to the Railroad Depots.

☞ Omnibusses FREE to and from the House.

my28d3m BEN. HUBBS.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF HALL'S Dodd's fire proof and burglar proof Safes, good as new! Enquire at N. W. Conn & Co's, No. 10, Hathaway Row. dtf.

MEDICAL.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla!

A COMPOUND REMEDY, DESIGNED TO BE the most effective Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extracted of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our fellow citizens.—How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Doloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire,

And indeed the whole class of complaints arising from impurity of the blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the Spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions, and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood when ever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it whenever you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by the preparation of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or anything else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistable by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to the direction on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.,

Price, $1 per Bottle—Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been,