

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861

We call attention to the graphic journal of ARTEMUS WARD, describing his voyage on the "raging canoe." As he was in our neighborhood, his local hits may be interesting to our readers.

The Bowling Green Democrat exhibits a contemptible party meanness, in the manufacture of a puerile and dirty story reflecting on the conduct of R. N. HIXSON, Esq., at the late battle of Manassas. It is a poor, miserable, cowardly attack upon a gentleman known to be a *thousand miles away*. Mr. Hixson's conduct on the field was highly courageous and noble, as numerous witnesses have attested. Those who concocted the falsehood alluded to, and those who lend their papers to the circulation of it, are alike guilty of a wanton slander upon, and an incredible lack of courtesy towards, a former professional contemporary whose bearing to the press has always been gentlemanly. The whole thing is very small and very mean.

Northern Courage.

The assaults of Southern fire-eaters and secessionists, upon the personal courage and prowess of their Northern fellow citizens, appears to have received a pretty severe shock, in the battle at Manassas. The confessions of Southern journals, since the fight, are extremely creditable to Northern valor. By their own showing, they do not now longer pretend to be a match, man for man, with Northernmen, in a fair, equal "stand up" fight. At every hour of the day, on our right wing, at Bull Run, they admit to have had from one third to one half more men, and yet to have been driven back, with great slaughter, in every close or open contest. At one time in the day, by their own confession, victory was with the Federal standard, and the least further advance would have ended in the rout of the rebels, similar to that which accidentally befell our own troops. It will now be pretty readily conceded, by the Southern press, that a rebel soldier cannot be rated as equal to five United States volunteers. The rule is rather reversed, to some extent. If the battle at Manassas accomplished no other good result, it dispelled the vagary of superior personal prowess, from the minds of confident and haughty Southerners. There will never be another rout in a future engagement—this is another result.

Rebel Information.

The laxity of our government in the matter of conveying information to the enemy is wonderful. It is now fully ascertained that the enemy possess information—accurate and precise, of every movement made by the government in relation to the war. They were so well posted as to have exact knowledge of our positions and force and plan of battle, at Bull Run, on Saturday night before the engagement, when it is notorious that this was not determined until late in the same afternoon. This thing seems to be confined to Washington and the Departments of the East. It does not prevail in Missouri, Western Virginia, or in the North-West. In these localities our armies operate—keeping their own counsel, and march to victory with unvaried success. Washington, is evidently the point from which this information emanates. Treason and espionage concenter here and prevail in high places. In the South every man who is suspicious is seized and placed out of harm's way. Our government permits rebels to cross the lines, and come without the least watching to all parts of the North—mingle freely with our citizens, and perchance volunteer in our army and there take place and command. It makes no arrests upon mere suspicion, listens coolly to all idle tales of loyalty, and suffers secessionists and avowed traitors to walk the streets of its capital unharmed. Freedom of speech is respected and all the old theories of the requisition of the overt act to constitute treason are rigidly adhered to.

With the rebels it is entirely different. A poor traveller or wayfarer, from any Northern loyal state, who finds himself in any seceding state is either hung or incarcerated in the nearest locality of his residence is discovered. No profession of business or family calls is received, no non-combatants are acknowledged—no "cloth" is recognized—no sex age or condition is respected. The rebels are better served, in every way, than we. Sharp, quick, desperate and effectual remedies are applied by them. The galleys or the muskets of a file of men soon settle the matter in Southern States. Their mode of trial is now fixed down to a coroner's inquest, the stereotyped verdict of which is "severed him right." Their organization is better than ours. With them army operations are secret—reverses are all suppressed, disasters are kept quiet, and all avenues of information are blocked up. There is something in their tyrannical, compact and unscrupulous organization, so far as its privacy and efficiency is concerned, which is worthy of imitation.

In such desperate times, against such desperate men, it behooves our Government to wake up and forthwith close every source of information to the chiefs of the rebellion. This is the teaching of an ancient and natural law—that of self-protection. Let informers be ferreted out and seized and punished severely and surely. The time is fast approaching when all means of intercommunication with rebel States must be cut off and carefully prevented. It is bound to come to this. It is no use longer to put off the evil day. All traitors must be thrust from office, held under the Government, and every treasonable communication must be prevented. All this thing has been heretofore considered as antagonistic to our form of government. It is perhaps opposed to our theory, but its adoption will result from an overpowering public necessity. It is to be hoped that Washington will be cleansed of treason, and that it will no longer be a place where traitors may congregate, at high noon, "on change," to compare notes and obtain information for JEFF. DAVIS and his desperate crew. The country cries aloud for some immediate reform in this respect, and will insist upon it. There must be a "seceding out." Let it begin!

The Direct Tax.

Some of the sympathizing press, of this State, are beginning to raise a caterwaul and even a demoniac howl, over the act of the last Congress in imposing a direct tax for war purposes. This thing is the touchstone of true patriotism. If our Government is worth fighting for, it is worth paying for. Every man who will not most cheerfully pay his trifling *pro rata* tax to support the Government and maintain its armies in the field, may well doubt his own patriotism. Miserable devils, in the North, who are secessionists at heart, will be expected to whine over taxation, and cry to Heaven for relief from their onerous burdens. No true and firm Union man will, however, raise his voice in complaint. He will cheerfully, piously, and hopefully lay his *pitance* or his "pile" on his God's altar, and bid his Government thank God speed!

Something has been said, in Congress, by the dozen sneaking secessionists there—who have not the manliness to resign their seats and go to JEFFERSON, "body and breeches," where they belong—about "adverse and onerous taxation." Let us see the facts briefly. Congress proposes to raise twenty millions by direct tax. Is this more than has been done before for similar purposes? Certainly not! In 1815, a direct tax of six millions was levied to secure the interest on the war debt of 1812. Our population then was about eight millions, or say one fourth of what it now is, and not one tenth in resources. The country paid it and prospered. By the same rule, a tax of thirty millions, or six per cent. on five hundred millions, would not be so much felt to-day, owing to the immensely greater ratio of development and ability to pay at the present time. People should not be appalled by the horrible nightmare which Northern sympathizers and domestic traitors affect over direct taxation. It is not such a "raw-head and bloody bones," as they would have us believe! A little practical arithmetic—with the addition of a slate and pencil, will show that it is not such a terrible matter. Men of the North will fight, and will pay too, in proportion to their means, to save the Republic of our fathers! You will find this out, gentlemen sympathisers!

War Items.

The last of the three months men were paid off on Thursday. The 12th and 16th Indiana Regiments—Col. J. M. Wallace and Hackleman—are now at Point of Rocks near Harper's Ferry. They form part of Gen. Bank's column. The GERMAN REGIMENT—Major Willich, of Col. McCook's Ohio German Regiment, has been granted leave of absence from his brigade for four weeks for the purpose of organizing a German regiment in Indiana. He will be at Indianapolis in a few days and immediately proceed to the work he has been requested by the citizens of this State to perform. Major Willich is an experienced military gentleman, and the regiment to which he belongs is one of the very best in the service from any State.

INDIANA TROOPS IN THE FIELD.—Since the return of the six first regiments, Indiana has in active service the following force of troops:

12th Regiment, Colonel John M. Wallace:	
13th " " Sullivan:	
14th " " Kimball:	
15th " " Wagner:	
16th " " Hackleman:	
17th " " Meredith:	
18th " " Brown:	
20th " " McMillan:	

Drillings.—Col. Wallace has the recruits for the 11th regiment taken through a daily drill exercise at the barracks in the north-eastern part of the city. By the rigid enforcement of discipline this regiment will continue what it has heretofore been, one of the very best ever in the service.—*Ind. Jour.*

The 21st Indiana regiment, Col. J. W. McMillan, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, over the Northern Central Railroad, and encamped on Locust Point. The regiment numbers 1,000 men, fully armed and equipped.—*Baltimore American, Monday.*

Meeting of Field Officers of Three Months Volunteers.

At a meeting of the field officers of the six three-months regiments consisting of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th regiments Indiana Volunteers, called together by the Governor of the State of Indiana, on the 8th inst., the following proceedings were had: The meeting was called to order, and Col. E. Dumont elected chairman, and D. Shank, Secretary.

Col. Milroy offered the following resolution to wit:

Resolved, That the six three-months regiments, consisting of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th regiments, be recruited as soon as possible at such time and place, and under such regulations as may be ordered by the Colonels of said regiments, subject to the order of the Governor and Federal officers.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. DUMONT,
Colonel 7th Regiment, President.
D. SHANK,
Major 9th Regiment, Secretary.

APPEARS AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

The Washington Star of August 1st, says: "She activity noticeable in every department of the Arsenal shows that 'no step is to be taken backward' by the Government in the prosecution of the war. The entrance and carriage ways are blocked up with army wagons, carts, and other vehicles, heavily loaded with arms for the regiments, provisions for the army, huge shells on their way to be filled, and all the requisites of war—splendid parks of rifle cannon, from ten to thirty two pounders, ornamental the lawn, huge guns be about on the wharf and the turrets ready to be mounted, while the tattoo of hammers and buzz saws bear evidence to the life within in the manufacturing of arm chests and other appliances of the batteries. Rifled and round shells, grape, canister and shrapnel, Minnie and pistol balls, in immense quantities, roll out ready for their mission of death, under the manipulations of many hands, and bright guns go up daily upon their wheels and turn their dark mouths toward the blue hills of Virginia, while a constant tide of muskets, rifles and bayonets pours in and out of the spacious armories."

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD CONN.—Messrs. McLEAN & CRANE have been appointed Agents of this well known and popular Insurance Company, viz: Capt. J. B. HIXSON, gone to the war. The "Phoenix" stands second to no Insurance Corporation in the Union, for wealth, promptness and liberality in adjusting and paying its losses.

WANTED—FIFTY CENTS.—One dollar like money for fifty cents at the new Gallery, 115 Main street. Call early in the day to avoid the crowd.

Perils of the "Raging Canawl."

ARTEMUS WARD TAKES A TRIP ON THE "POLLY ANN."

In evaluating one of my old trunks the other day, I found the fullers' journal of a voyage on the starch canawl boat *Polly Ann*, which happened to the subscribers when I was a young man (in the Britic Lexington of youth, when that ain't no such words as false) on the Walsh Canawl!

(Monday, two P. M.) Got under way.—Blosses not remarkable frisky at first. Had to bld fires under 'em before they'd start.—Started at last very sudden, causing the boat to lurch very violently, and knocking me off my pins. (Saler frasse.) Several passengers on board. Paroled three delightful country. Honist farmers was to work sown corn & other produce in the fields. Sublime scenery. Large red-headed gal reclined on the banks of the canawl bathin her feet.

Turned in at fifteen minutes past elevening. (Tuesday) Riz at five an' went upon the poop-deck. Took a grown person's dose of hoker with a member of the Innany Legislature, which he urbanely insisted on allowin' me pay for. Bote tearin thru the briny waters at the rate of 1 Not a hour, when the boy on the leading horse shoutin:

"Sale hoe!"

"Wal, away!" hollered the captin, clearin his glass, (a empty black bottle, with the bottom knot out), and bringin it to his eagle eye.

"Bout four rods to the starboard!" screamed the boy.

"Jesse so," creeched the captin. "What vessel's that?"

"The Kickin' Warrior, of Terry Hawt, and be darned to you!"

"I, I, sir," hollered our captin. "Reef your aft' hose, splice your mah-jib-hoon, and hall your chambermaid! What ups in Terry Hawt?"

"You know Bill spikes!" sed the captin of the Warrior.

"Wal, I reckon he kin eat more fride pork nor any man's hilly on the Walsh. He's an ornament to his sex!"

"Wal," continued the captin of the Kickin' Warrior, "what do you think of that?" as he part a long black bottle over to our captin, raisin' the bottle to his lips.

The vessels parted. No other incidents that day. Retired to my chased couch at five minutes past ten.

(Wednesday) Rizarly. Wind blowing N. W. E. Every sea on and ship rollin' wildly in consequence of pepper corn havin' bin fastened to the board's tale. "Heave two!" roared the captin to the man at the rudder, as the *Polly* give a frightful toss. I was sick and sorry 'd cum. "Heave two!" repeated the captin. I went below. "Heave two!" I heard him holler again, and stickin' my head out of the cabin window, I then.

The hoes becum docile eventually, an I felt better. The sun bust out in all his splendor, regardless of expense, and lively nature put in her best looks. We past the beautiful village Liny, which lookt sweet indeed, with its neat white cottages, In-stitutes of learnin', and other evidence of civilization, includin' a party of bald headed colored men, who was plavin' 3 card monty on the stoop of red eagle tavern. All was food for my 2 poetic sole. I went below to breakfast, but vittles had lost their charms.—"Take some of this," said the captin, shovin a bottle towards me, plavin' 3 card monty on the stoop of red eagle tavern. A few quarts allers sets me right, when my stomach gits out of order. It's excellent tonic. I decline the seductive flood.

(Thursday.) Didn't rest well last nite on account of an upore made by the captin, who stopp'd the Bote to go ashore and smash in the windows of the grocery. He was bro't back in an hour, with his head down up in a red handkercher. His eyes being swelled up orf, and his nose very much out of joint.—He was bro't aboard on a shutter by his crew, and deposited on the cabin floor, the passengers all risin up in their birns, pushin the red curtains aside & lookin out to see what the matter was.

"Why do you allow pashuns to run away with you in th's unseemly stile, my misguided friend!" sed a solemn lookin man in a red flannel nite-cap. "Why do you sink yourself to the depth of the field?"

"Wall, the fact is," said the captin, raisin himself on the shutter, "I've been a little prejudiced again that grow-sey for sum time. But I made it lively for the boys Deacon! Bet yer life!" He laried a short, wild larf, and called for his jug. Sippin a few pints, he smiled gently upon the passengers, sed, "Bless you! bless you!" and fell into a sweet sleep.

Eventually we reached our jerney's end.—This was in the days of Old Long Sing, befor the turn hose was foaled. This was befor steamhoses was gaind around bustin their kilers and sendin peepel higher nor a kite.—Them was happy days when the peepel was intelligent and wax fingers and livin wild beets wasn't skoffed at.

"O dase of me boyhood. I'm dreamin on you now."

(Poecry.) A. WARD.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Vigo county, Indiana, at their next term, commencing on the first Monday in September, 1861, for a license to sell "intoxicating liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time," for one year. My place of business and the premises whereon said liquors are to be drank, are located on lot number 85, corner of 7th and Walnut streets, in Terre-Haute, being the public Hotel, known as the Terre-Haute House, in Harrison township, in Vigo county, Indiana.

AUG. 10, 1861. BENJ. HUBBS.

TO FARMERS.

ROBINSON'S Thrashing Machines and Engines.

THEY ARE THE BEST IN USE FOR CLEANING and saving the grain, fast thrashing, and durability. Their separation took the most running at the Wayne County Fair last Fall. Their Horse Powers are the lightest draft of any manufacturer, and their Portable Engines are unsurpassed.

For sale by S. WOLF & CO., Terre Haute, Ind.

RECRUITING.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—Able-bodied men, between ages of eighteen and thirty-five years. Pay from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per month, with rations and quarters, in commutation.

Two Dollars will be paid to any citizen who shall procure and present to the Recruiting Officer an acceptable recruit.

Under present regulations, any soldier has an opportunity of becoming a commissioned officer. For further information, apply at the rendezvous at Terre-Haute, at the west end of square.

TERM OF ENLISTMENT.

Three Years.

ALFRED L. HOUGH,

Capt. 19th Infantry U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

July 22, 1861.

WOOD! WOOD!

By order of the Board of School Trustees, I am authorized to receive sealed proposals for the delivery of fifty cords of good seasoned birch, spruce and hickory fire wood, four feet long, to be delivered at the four several School Houses in this city, by the first day of November next.

Proposals will be received at the Star Grocery until Saturday, the 17th inst. The wood is to be split wood, no limbs will be received.

JOHN REINHARD.

Terre-Haute, Aug. 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.

It will be recalled by D. W. Minshall for repairing the School House on North Market street. Specifications of the work to be done, can be had at Minshall & Paddock's Store.

MUSICAL.

KELLOGG'S UNION QUADRILLE BAND!

Will attend promptly to all calls in the musical line. Music furnished for Ball and Parties at reasonable rates.

J. KELLOGG.

CHARLES ALSCHULER.

THE BALANCE OF

JULY AND AUGUST

WILL BE DEVOTED TO

Selling Out

SUMMER GOODS!

AT COST!

Some Kinds will be sold Less than Cost, to insure a speedy sale!

COTTON GOODS,

NOW ADVANCING, AND

New Goods Just Received!

WILL BE

Sold at Very Low Prices!

—TO—

MAKE THIS SALE ATTRACTIVE.

Don't think of buying any kind of Dry Goods—at no price whatever—without

looking through the

"Buckeye Cash Store."

You will find prices more

satisfactory here, as these Goods

must be sold to make room for the Fall Stock

Corner Main and Third Streets,

THE GERMAN STORE,

WILL REMOVE

To the Corner of Main and Fifth Street,

(J. H. Barr's New Building) one door

west of H. Hulman's Grocery

Store, about the

First of September.

In consequence of this Great Move, I do now

offer my

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Fancy & Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Lower than Ever!

AND AN

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

I deem it not necessary to mention particular articles—Everything will be sold Cheap at the

GERMAN STORE.

Country Merchant and Pedlars

Will do well to replenish their stock at the

AND A FINE LINE OF

SUMMER CASSIMERES,

LINENS, MELTONS,

MARSHALLS, CASHMERES, &c.,

—FOR—

DRESS SUITS.

MINSHALL & PADDOCK,

No. 41 WALSH STREET,

TERRE-HAUTE, IND.

Special notice will be given of the Opening of the New Store.

CHARLES ALSCHULER.

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