

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XXII, NO. 38.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE
NEW SENTINEL OFFICE,
NO. 2 SOUTH MURKIN STREET,
OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE.
ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM,
Proprietors.

"Resistance to the Arrest of Deserters in Indiana."

The Abolition papers, from the Cincinnati Commercial to the Indianapolis Journal, seem determined to make lying their stock in trade. One and all make it a business to wilfully misrepresent, with the hope of prolonging the life of a rotten cause. The telegraph is likewise used and abused to spread misrepresentations over the country, until the unreliability of that source of information has become proverbial. All the avenues to truth, and fairness, and justice are blocked up by the party in power. Under the head of "Resistance to the arrest of deserters in Indiana," we find the following batch of falsehoods telegraphed to the Cincinnati Commercial from the Governor's office in this city, and which appeared in that of yesterday:

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL:
One copy one insertion..... \$1 50
two 1 00
four 2 00
For each subsequent insertion, and for each insertion of each additional square..... 32¢

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly Sentinel, will be charged the full Daily rates, without half the Weekly rates added.

Advertisers must furnish a general notice attached, \$1; without notice free.

Mariage Notices 50 cents.

Souvenir Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regular prices.

Advertisers headed and placed under the head of Special Notices, fifteen lines or over, will be charged double the usual rates.

Yearly Advertisers to pay quarterly.

Advertisers will be charged a sum every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in all cases, paid in advance.

Lawsuits, &c., inserted at the expense of the attorney ordering, and not payable for the legal proceedings, but collectible at our usual rate. Publishers not accountable for any damage done by advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM
Proprietors of the Indiana State Sentinel
J. M. TILFORD,
President Indianopolis Journal Company.

THE DAILY SENTINEL
Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for sixty days, with no extra charge a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address to
ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM.

A Military Board.

The Democratic members of our Legislature intend to take the control of military affairs out of the hands of Governor Morton, by the creation of a Military Board, to consist of Democratic State officers—if they can. Such a proceeding can be instigated by nothing else than the meanest sympathy with treason, a desire to embarrass the Government, and the welfare of Indiana in case of rebellion. The Union members of the Legislature will be justified in resisting it to the last—in every manner. If we must have war; our doors, let it come while we have the weapons in our hands, —[Lafayette Journal].

The Democratic members intend no such thing. They propose to organize a Military Board to advise, consult and co-operate with the Governor in the management and direction of the military power of the State. This is right. If Governor Morton is an honest and patriotic man he will not object to it. If the Republican party has the welfare of the country at heart it will co-operate in the creation of a Military Board who shall divide the responsibility with the Governor in the exercise of this important and delicate trust. The people demand a measure of this character. They are unwilling that this dangerous power shall be entrusted with any one man. If the Republican members of the Legislature attempt to defeat the people's will in that regard, all faith in the integrity of the Republican officials and leaders of that party will be lost.

Is it not right that the majority of the people of Indiana should have a voice in the administration of the State government? What right has the minority to assume more patriotism or more regard for the best interests of the Government than the majority? What greater interest has Governor Morton in preserving the Government and in maintaining the institutions and rights guaranteed by the Constitution than the humblest citizen of Indiana? None whatever. Is he any more honest? Not a whit. Is not the Administration adopting every despotic measure that the Republicans have condemned in JEFF. DAVIS, and have not the people, the rightful source of authority in all free governments, the right to express an opinion thereupon and direct their servants, their representatives, as to the manner in which they shall discharge the trust confided to them? We ask all good citizens, of every shade of political sentiment, to seriously consider the assumptions set up by the Republican officials and leaders. Who pays the taxes? And must the money and the weapons furnished by the people to sustain the Government and to preserve order and peace within our own borders be turned upon them, as is threatened by the Republican editor above, for simply daring to express their views upon the crises of the country? If so, the people of Russia and of Austria will be free in comparison with the *freemen* of this professedly free Government.

A Military Board.

The New Albany Ledger, in referring to the proposition to establish a Military Board in this State, remarks:

Whether or not it is expedient to establish a Military Board in Indiana is a question for the Legislature to decide. We do not know.

It is, we wish on the part of the majority to deprive Gov. Morton of his constitutional prerogatives, but merely to create a Board with whom the Governor may consult in the management of military affairs. Unless the Governor is ambitious of despotic sway, which we presume is not the case, we should suppose he would be rather desirous of discharging the responsibility of his being responsible for the conduct of public affairs. Most certainly it is nothing more than right that the majority of the people of the State should, through some channel, be allowed a voice in the management of military affairs.

There can be no question, we suppose, but that they will be called upon to pay their share of the taxes which will follow these military operations.

Change of Base.

EDITOR OF THE CINCINNATI EXQUISITE.—It is well in times like these not to entirely forget the past. I have in my possession a copy of the Harrison Gazette, of July 25, 1840, which contains some very interesting news and interests.

Editor.—This is a government of the people; that they have a right to express their opinions and sentiments on all questions connected with the administration of public affairs; that for the exercise of this privilege they should not be denominated by those in power—who are merely their servants, and being "moral masters" are given, and would come to be, the law. And that a look of disapprobation on the part of the present Executive as intended to prevent an examination into his official conduct and to cover up his usurpation of power.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico ought to have been avoided, in the opinion of this Convention, might have been avoided, and any sacrifice of the common honor or interests.

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Resolved, That we are opposed to a system of direct taxation for the support of Government, and that we are opposed to the levying of a duty on tea and coffee, as recommended by the President, to raise revenue to prosecute the war with Mexico, or for any other purpose.

Ton Wood.—Our fellow townsmen, Tom Wood, Esq., the clever proprietor of the Bramble House, was this morning elected Warden of the Northern Indiana Prison. Mr. Freeman, of Fort Wayne, was elected Deputy Warden. It is understood that Major Dunn, of Michigan City, will be elected Superintendent of Construction, —[Lafayette Journal].

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY,

FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

THE STATE OF THE NATION.
ADDRESS BY
JUDGE SAMUEL E. PERKINS,
DELIVERED BEFORE THE
Democratic Association, Indianapolis,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1863.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14, 1863.

HON. S. E. PERKINS.—Dear Sirs: The Democratic Association of Marion county listened with pleasure to the able and patriotic address delivered before you by your brother on Jan. 13 inst.; and, believing that your speech may be accomplished by its publication, in leading the minds of our people in a proper course, to the end that the bloody war now desolating our once happy land may be ended, and that the broken bonds of affection which once united the North and South may be reconnected, have appointed the undersigned to take care of you a copy of the same for publication. Hoping you may consent with this request at an early day.

We are, with high regard,

Your friends,
WM. B. BEACH, } Committee.
H. DODD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14, 1863.

MESSES. BEACH and DODD.—Gentlemen: Enclosed I transmit for the advantage of delivery. Thanking you for the trouble of sending me your character and family government, trying to excite in them hostility to you; to induce them to desert you, and to inflict injury on you; and should, further, as such impudent and meddlesome visitors, show among them any contempt for the Constitution, by their acts of violence, and their contempt for the laws of God, their complaints were mingled with constitutional threats that if the North would not let her live in the Union in peace; would not let her domestic and private institutions alone; would not observe toward her the civilities of life and the obligations of the Constitution, she would leave the Union. These were the only sins of which she was guilty toward the North. But the Abolitionists would neither let her live in peace in the Union, nor let her go out of it in peace.

ACTION OF THE ABOLITIONISTS IN THEIR AGGREGATE CAPACITY.

That far we have spoken only of the individual and State action of the Abolitionists. We turn now to their party action as an aggregate body.

As early as 1840 they organized themselves into a political party for the purpose of keeping up a guerrilla warfare upon the slave States until they could get possession of the General Government, when they determined to yield it power, to the utmost possible extent, for the abolition of slavery in the United States, and the extinction of the Slave power, according to the principles of the most dangerous kind—those which would render her liable to be put down by two republics and one despotism.

If their local institutions are wrong, they are accountable, not us, but to God, there.

Who made pickpocket-brained New England and the Northern Abolitionists, ruler and judge over the South in such matters?

In following the course of time and events we have now arrived at a point the great event of which is the election of Lincoln.

In November, 1860, Lincoln was elected President though by a minority of a million in the popular vote.

The day of his election was the saddest in the history of the country.

Again: These Abolition people of the North have been perpetrating upon the people of the South for the last thirty years.

They have stood upon the Northern bank of the Ohio, and shouted across to the servants of the people of the South, that you are slaves, and must be freed.

Again: These Abolition people have violated the rights of the Abolition people of the South.

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