DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[Jackson

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

Noble Sentiments.

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. Lincoln on reconstruction—a letter which has not heretofore been given to the public, in which he gives utterance to the following noble sentiment:

"I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing."

On the very day of his assassination, the president, in reply to a letter written to him by Gen. Van Allen, of New York, in which he urged him not to expose his life unnecessarily, as he had done at Richmond, assuring him of the earnest desire of all his countrymen to close the war he had so successfully conducted, Mr. Lincoln wrote, April 14, as follows:

"I intend to adopt the advice of my friends, and use due precaution. * * * I thank you for the assurances you give me that I shall be supported by conservative men like yourself, in the efforts I may make to restore the union, so as to make it, to use your own language, a union of hearts and hands, as well as of states."

The whole country has been mourning the untimely end of the good man who uttered these noble sentiments, and his character has been held up as in every way worthy of imitation by his countrymen, especially the christian and tolerant spirit he displayed towards those who had been in open hostility to the government. He was not vindictive—he was not revengeful. He regarded such a spirit as beneath not only his manhood, but the mission he had been called upon to fill. His words cannot be too often repeated: "I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing." And that it should be his effort "to restore the union, so as to make it a union of hearts and hands as well as of states."

In striking contrast are these sentiments with the cry for revenge, for vengeance, for blood, which come from bitter and prejudicial partisans, especially from that class of stay-at-home patriots who have been fattening upon the miseries of the country for the past four years. The spirit of good-will toward all mankind animated the heart of the dead president, while the spirit of hate influences those who will not be satisfied with anything short of the blood of their fellow men. Mr. Lincoln was willing to forgive, but they cannot. Certainly the men who thus feel should not praise the virtues of the dead president and urge the people to follow in his footsteps, for, he would do nothing in malice. He would not even entertain the idea of malicious dealing. It is hypocrisy for them to do so.

Vindication of Personal Liberty.

The telegraph, a few days ago, briefly reported the result of a suit in Boston, in which heavy damages were recovered for false accusations and arbitrary arrest. The following are the facts in the case, and the finding of the jury is an indication that the rights of the citizen, when unjustly assailed, will be vindicated:

A suit for damages was recently commenced in the Superior court at Boston, Mass., the termination of which is a vindication of the rights of citizens in a most important matter. The action was brought by Leonard Sturtevant against A. H. Allen.

The declaration set forth that in August, 1861, the defendant accused the plantiff of being a traitor to the government, saying "he is a traitor and a secessionist;" that he was thereby caused to be arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, in consequence of which be incurred a disease of a dangerous nature; and being released only on condition that he should not go to New Orleans, where he had property, and thereby and in consequence thereof, his property was lost to him, he being unable to look after it.

The charge of Judge Biglow was an impartial review of the testimony. The accusation made to the United States marshal was a privileged one, if it were made *bona fide*, even if it were false.

If the words were malicious, however, and the malice had aggravated the injury of the plaintiff, they should give additional damage.

The verdict was redered Friday morning in the following form: "The jury find for plaintiff, on the first count $50, and on the second count $32,500." We are told there was a sensation in court when the verdict was announced.

The second count is that which recited the false information to the marshal.

This verdict will act as a caution to false accusers; especially to those who lightly assail their fellow citizens with grave imputations of disloyalty and treason.

April Apportionment of Common School Revenue.

Professor Hoss, the superintendent of public instruction, has just made the semi-annual apportionment of the common school revenue, for tution, for April, 1865. The exhibit is a very gratifying one, and it shows, notwithstanding the terrible civil war in which the country has been engaged, the educational interests of the state have not been neglected. The apportionment shows the number of children in each county at the last examination, the sources from whence the revenue was derived, and amount of the same; also, the amount apportioned to each county. The following are the aggregates:

Total number of children enumerated in the State, between the ages of five and twenty-one years	566,333
Amount of revenue derived from tax	$510,954 85
Amount derived from interest on common school fund	55,768 81
Amount derived from liquor licenses	25,500 00
Amount derived from unclaimed fees	207 52
Total collected for apportionment	$592,431 18
Amount left in the treasury at last apportionment	3,360 39
Excess paid by counties from which no report was received in time for the last apportionment, over the amount they were estimated as paying	2,020 11
Penalties for failures of Auditors to report in time for last apportionment	1,200 00
Estimated payments by seven counties from which reports were not received in time for this apportionment	47,783 39
Added from State's indebtedness	25,000 00
Total amount for apportionment	$671,794 07
Amount left in treasury	$4,418 10

The distributive share to each child is $1.18. The number of children enumerated in this (Marion) county is 20,774. The total amount collected for apportionment and credited to the county, is $31,054 25, while the amount distributed is $24,513 32. The amount derived from liquor licenses in this county is $4,650, and the next on the list is Vanderburg, which reports $1,950, and 10,237 children.

Characteristic.—Mr. Charles Lanman writes that while preparing his "Dictionary of Congress" for publication in 1858, he forwarded to Mr. Lincoln his usual request for a sketch of his life, and received the following.

Born February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky.

Education defective.

Profession, a lawyer.

Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war.

Postmaster at a very small office.

Four times a member of the Illinois legislature.

And was a member of the lower house of congress.

Yours, &c.,

A. Lincoln.

—The absurdity of finding true bills against Messrs. Thompson, Clay and Cleary, will be evident to every one, when they come to know that one of these gentlemen was in Richmond when last heard of; the other is on the Atlantic, on his way to Europe; and the third is—well, we shall let the federal spies find that out if they can.—Toronto Leader.

The Duty of Southern Union Men—Letter of President Lincoln.

On the 15th of July, 1862, Thomas J. Durant Esq., addressed a letter through Cuthbert Bullitt to President Lincoln, complaining that slaves are protected by the federal authorities and kept from their masters, and also complaining that men have to take the oath of allegiance and that trade with the rebels is prohibited. The president sent a reply, dated July 28. It is published for the first time in a late number of The Liberator, and is as follows:

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., July 28, 1862.

Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., New Orleans, La:

Sir.—The copy of a letter addressed to yourself by Mr. Thomas J. Durant, has been shown to me. The writer appears to be an able, a dispassionate, and an entirely sincere man. The first part of the letter is devoted to an effort to show that the secession ordinance of Louisiana was adopted against the will of a majority of the people. This is probably true, and in that fact may be found some instruction. Why did they allow the ordinance to go into effect? Why did they not exert themselves? Why stand passive and allow themselves to be trodden down by a minority? Why did they not hold popular meetings, and have a convention of their own to express and enforce the true sentiments of the state?

If pre-organization was against them, then why not do this, now that the United States army is present to protect them? The paralyzer—the dead palsy—of the government in the whole struggle is, that this class of men will do nothing for the government—nothing for themselves, except demanding that the government shall not strike its enemies, lest they be struck by accident.

Mr. Durant complains that, in various ways, the relation of master and slave is disturbed by the presence of our army, and he considers it particularly vexatious that this, in part, is done under cover of an act of congress, while constitutional guarantees are superadded on the plea of military necessity. The truth is, that what is done and omitted about slaves is done and omitted on the same military necessity. It is a military necessity to have men and money; and we cannot get either, in sufficient numbers or amounts, if we keep from or drive from our lines slaves coming to them.

Mr. Durant cannot be ignorant of the pressure in this direction, nor of my efforts to hold it within bounds, till he, and such as he, shall have time to help themselves.

I am not posted to speak understandingly on the public regulations of which Mr. Durant complains. If experience shows any of them to be wrong, let them be set right. I think I can perceive in the freedom of trade which Mr. Durant urges, that he would relieve both friends and enemies from the presence of the blockade. By this he would serve the enemy more effectively than the enemy is able to serve himself.

I do not say or believe that to serve the enemy is the purpose of Mr. Durant, or that he is conscious of any purposes other than national and patriotic ones. Still, if there were a class of men who, having no choice of sides in the contest, were anxious only to have quiet and comfort for themselves while it rages, and to fall in with the victorious side at the end of it, without loss to themselves, their advice as to the mode of conducting the contest would be precisely such as his.

He speaks of no duty, apparently thinks of none, resting upon union men. He even thinks it injurious to the union cause that they should be restrained in trade and passage, without taking sides. They are to touch neither a sail nor a pump—live merely passengers ("dead heads" at that)—to be carried snug and dry throughout the storm and safely landed right side up. Nay, more—even a mutineer is to go untouched, lest these sacred passengers receive an accidental wound.

Of course, the rebellion will never be suppressed in Louisiana, if the professed union men there will neither help to do it nor permit the government to do without their help.

Now, I think the true remedy is very different from what is suggested by Mr. Durant. It does not lie in rounding the rough angles of the war. The people of Louisiana who wish protection to persons and property, have but to reach forth their hands and take it. Let them in good faith reinaugurate the national authority, and set up a state government in conformity thereto under the constitution. They know how to do it, and can have the protection of the army while doing it. The army will be withdrawn so soon as such government can dispense with its presence, and the people of the state can then, upon the old terms, govern themselves to their own liking. This is very simple and easy.

If they will not do this—if they prefer to hazard all for the sake of destroying the government—it is for them to consider whether it is probable I will surrender the government to save them from losing all. If they decline what I suggest, you scarcely need to ask what I will do.

What would you do in my position? Would you drop the war where it is, or would you prosecute it in future with elder-stalk squirts, charged with rosewater? Would you deal lighter blows rather than heavier ones? Would you give up the contest, leaving every available means unapplied?

I am in no boastful mood. I shall not do more than I can, but I shall do all I can to save the government, which is my sworn duty as well as my personal inclination. I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing.

Yours, very truly,

[Signed] A. Lincoln.

[From The Philadelphia Inquirer]

Opening of Gen. Grant's Mansion.

Philadelphia's tribute to the nation's benefactor Lieut. Gen. Grant, consisting of a splendid and completely furnished mansion, in Chestnut street near Twentieth, and which will constitute the place of residence of the general and his family when he rests from the herculean labors through which he has passed, was thrown open to public inspection yesterday afternoon, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the premises.

The mansion is twenty-two feet front, one hundred and five feet deep, and four stories in height. The front is of sandstone, and has a balcony under the first story windows. In the interior the arrangements combine elegance and convenience. There is a spacious hall and a handsome staircase ascending from it to the fourth story, lighted by a window on the roof. There is also a private staircase leading to the dining room and kitchen.

Back of the chambers on the second and third floors are bath-rooms, which are elegantly fitted up. The parlor, about seventeen by forty feet, is superbly furnished, the carpets being of velvet, the furniture of walnut, and the curtains of the richest lace. The piano and all the articles of furniture in the room are in the highest style of mechanical art. Vases of an antique pattern decorate the richly carved marble mantel, and an elegant clock, surmounted by a figure representing the historian, is in the centre of it. On the centre table is a magnificent copy of the bible.

Passing on to the dining room are exposed to view, on an extension table, a silver tea set and a China dinner and tea set, together with pearl-handled knives and silver forks. A prominent figure on it is a large silver candelabra and flower stand combined. In the dining-room is a very beautiful side board.

The chambers on the second floor are finished in almost as costly a style as the parlors. Velvet carpets are on the floors, a splendid Jenny Lind bedstead is in each room, with beautiful dressing bureaus and wardrobes.

The reception room, on the second floor back, is also richly furnished. In the third-story chambers the floors are covered with Brussels carpeting, and the furniture is of a superior kind. All portions of the house are furnished in the most complete manner, and when the family of the general takes possession of it, which they are expected to do to-day, they will find in the pantry some of the substantials of life and coal in the cellar with which to do the cooking.

The interior cost of the mansion is about fifty thousand dollars.

—The World says: "While the car bearing the remains of Mr Lincoln was passing near the corner of Broadway and Chambers streets, a large St. Bernard dog, belonging to Edwin H Martin, Esq., was observed to bound from his master's side and jump under the car, where he remained until it reached the depot. Upon inquiring of Mr. Martin, we were told the dog knew Mr. Lincoln well, and was in his office only a few days before his death.

The Capitulation of Johnston—Sherman's Conduct.

We print the following from The N Y Commercial Advertiser, a conservative republican paper, in contrast to the conduct of those radical republican journals which have undertaken to degrade and disgrace Gen. Sherman:

It was a hard fate, but, nevertheless, unavoidable. Neither fighting, dalliance, nor the aid of crafty diplomats like Breckinridge, could save him. There was the encircling wall of federal bayonets, and that meant manifest destiny. Johnston, therefore, unable to obtain the terms demanded, has accepted those which were proffered and delivered up his sword.

Without discussing the feasibility of the terms of capitulation, we may remark they afford most gratifying assurances that President Johnson affirmed what he meant, in asserting that he should aim to carry out the policy of his lamented predecessor.

Grant's terms were accorded to Lee undoubtedly by and with the advice of Mr. Lincoln, and the fact that these same stipulations are made the basis of a successful negotiation between Sherman and Johnston shows that the spirit of the dead president animates his successor; a happy augury for the future.

Gen Grant's qualities of head and heart—his noble magnanimity and disinterestedness—shine out more conspicuously than ever before, if such a thing was possible, in the closing scene of the rebellion. After his subordinate's failure in the unexplored fields of diplomacy, we expected it, as his rightful prerogative that the lieutenant general would himself receive the surrender of Johnston, thereby adding one more to the many laurels which through all time will encircle his name and memory. But Gen. Grant refrained from the course—which who else in the wide world would not have pursued—and left to his brother officer the sole glory resulting from the triumph.

Unlike other servants of the people, he was too generous not to overlook a single fault in one of his co-laborers; too far removed from the spirit of rivalry to lend his aid in wounding the feelings or disparaging the reputation of one who had achieved so much for the republic. Time and again Sherman had defeated his antagonists, and now, at last, having by his brilliant generalship and skill cornered them. General Grant felt that he should not be deprived of the glory of receiving their surrender.

The fact that General Sherman remained as the principal on our side in the capitulation, shows that he has neither lost the confidence of his superior nor is to be tabooed at Washington for his first unsuccessful attempt at negotiation. Unmindful of the opinions or wishes cherished by his advisers, President Johnson will not attempt to sully the fame of his military, lest they may in time supplant the civil leaders in the affections of the people, but is willing to award glory wherever it is due.

From The N. Y. Albany Journal (Republican.)

NECESSITY FOR MODERATION.

The Violent Spirit of the Hour Should be Sternly Discountenanced.

There is a feverish excitement in the public mind. The swift succeeding events in the closing drama of war, have disturbed its balance Great victories and enthusiastic rejoicings, followed immediately by horrid crime and universal indignation, have combined to make people forget the ordinary rules of judgment and reason. We leap from state to state of feeling. We form conclusions hastily, impetuously, and without reflection. We suffer ourselves to be swayed by motives which in calmer periods would hardly affect us.

Such periods are always dangerous. When passion rules supreme, men are ready to respond to its suggestions with little regard for consequences. We have abundant proof of this in almost daily occurrences. Odious parties subjected to lynch law at the hands of mobs; printing offices destroyed; suspected individuals hunted from their homes; the wildest and most impossible rumors eagerly accepted as facts; confusion and disorder dominant. It is only necessary to *whisper* that a man is a traitor, and he will be hooted at from every corner; while upon the merest rumor that a person endorses the assassination of Mr Lincoln, preparations are made for noosing a halter.

Such ebullitions are infallible signs of a febrile and diseased condition. They should be sternly discountenanced by every order-loving citizen. Now, if ever, we need to have respect for the law. Now, if ever, we should preserve those bulwarks which are the protection of individual liberty and virtue. A mob to hang a secession lawyer in Philadelphia, is an offspring of the same demagogue that incites a mob to resist the draft in New York. If General Butler can advise the treatment by lynching process of northern disloyalists to day, there may be somebody powerful enough to suggest the same application for General Butler to-morrow. Our regard for the cause of the republic will be best shown by our fidelity to the principles upon which its institutions are founded. There is no offense against the government that could furnish a pretext for a mob, which does not come within the scope of legal statutes, and cannot be dealt with by the courts. It is quite as effective discipline, and far more creditable, to send a treason-talker to prison under sentence of a proper judge, as to have him pelted with mud and rolled in the gutter by a hooting crowd.

Let us keep cool, and try to reason our way to conclusions. The president was murdered; but neither the democratic party of the north, nor any considerable number of people in the south, were parties to the crime. Possibly there is a conspiracy to continue the unholy work of slaughter; but it is by no means probable that it is participated in by many persons—there is not "a ghoul at every table." A good many men have said foolish things in the past, which they heartily regret now. It does not follow that every one who has suffered party bigotry to lead him a long way in opposition to the government, is a traitor. On the contrary, ninety-nine out of every hundred men in the free states are patriotic at heart, and desire the union to be maintained. A good many think those measures would preserve the republic which really would destroy it. Their mistake is deplorable and often condemnable; but it does not follow that it justifies mobbing and hanging them.

There is no statute which makes the promulgation of false reports, calculated to inflame excitement, a misdemeanor. And an army of sensation mongers labor assiduously to add fuel to the passions of the hour, by inventions of such absurdity that in a calmer time they would be subjects of ridicule, In the absence of a government censorship, it becomes the duty of every editor to exercise a careful scrutiny over his own columns, and exclude from them anything of a morbid and unwholesome character. The plainest and most unvarnished statement of facts as they occur, is exciting enough. Until there is greater paucity of material, let journalists confine themselves within the limits of a legitimate statement of truths, and a proper comment upon them—reserving inflamatory speculations and alarming hints for some future period, when the public mind, less alert, shall require such stimulus with its pabulum.

The Firing of Richmond—Letter from Gen. Ewell.

The following is an extract of a letter from the rebel Gen. Ewell explaining the partial burning, &c., of Richmond, during its evacuation by the rebel army. It is addressed to a relative near this city, and is dated at Fort Warren, April 18th.

I am abused for having burned Richmond. It was burned by the mob. There were no troops to keep order. I had told the principal citizens months before what would happen, and urged them to form a constabulary force to keep order. But they would not, only three persons offering their services, when there were hundreds of them doing nothing. The fire hose was cut and the arsenal burned by the mob. I had taken every precaution possible, and the people must blame themselves. To prevent misstatements as regards our capture, I would state that we were ordered to follow Anderson; that after repelling an attack on our wagons, we found Anderson cut off from those of Lee's army in front, and the 6th corps came after me, attacking my troops. Anderson failed, after a trial, in breaking through those in his front; and my men, entirely surrounded, fighting over ten times their number, were captured or slain.—Washington Chronicle, April 29.

—"Papa and little brother Willie have gone home," sobbed the late president's youngest surviving son, to a friend of the bereaved family, who called at the White House on the morning the remains started from Washington.

—The gentleman who lately quitted his house without settling with his landlord is to be gazetted shortly as a "left-tenant."

The Prospects of Peace—What Should be the Course of the Government toward the Rebels—Gerrit Smith to the President.

Peterboro, April 24.

President Johnson:

Honored and Dear Sir: Only ten days ago and the country felt sure of an immediate peace. The only apprehension was that its terms would be easier than it was prudent to grant. To-day there is a strong and wide spread fear that peace is afar off. Whence this great change? It comes from the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and from your taking his place.

1st. For, while the incessant demand for a rigorous and bloody policy toward the conquered rebels met with no response in the remarkable kindness and compassion of Mr. Lincoln, it is apprehended that there may be qualities in your self to which such a policy, unless condemned by your judgment, would be entirely welcome. Then, by your contact with the rebellion—by your personal observation of its crimes, and especially by what you and your family and friends had suffered from those crimes—your temper, unless marvelously controlled, could not have failed to be excited, and to call for the severest punishment on the leaders of the rebellion.

2d. While Mr. Lincoln was yet alive, government was incessantly called on by press and public meetings, by sermons saturated with the vindictive and bloodthirsty spirit of the Jewish theology, and by voices innumerable, not to spare these leading rebels. No wonder then, that the manner of his death is made use of to increase the thirst for their blood. For absurd as is the charge, that the assassin was their tool, it nevertheless gains extended credence. They all knew Mr. Lincoln's characteristic clemency, and that the terms of the peace he was intent on were exceedingly mild. Hence, how insane is the supposition that any of them sought his death!

But why should not government refuse to adopt, or, even for one moment, to listen to this rigorous and bloody policy? Why should not government deal with the conquered in this war as it would deal with the conquered, were it successful, in a war with Mexico? The answer is—because it is a civil war. But is it not such a civil war as the ablest publicists hold should be conducted by the rules of international war? * * * * God forbid that now, when the tide of war sets strongly in our favor, we should be guilty of thrusting the constitution into the place of the code of war, and of holding and trying as traitors those whom we none the less really, if indirectly,) agreed to regard but as enemies; and whom, by all the conclusive reasons of the case, aside from such agreement we are bound to regard in that light only. We must not be guilty of this bad faith. We must not break this solemn bargain. The south would hate us for it! The world would despise us for it! And would not the north herself, if not despising us for it, be, at least, fearfully divided in regard to it? Greatly should we all love our country. But there is one thing we should all love more—and that is fair dealing. "Our country right!"—not "our country wrong!"—should be our motto. * * * *

I referred at the beginning of my letter to the apprehension that peace, which, only a few days ago, seemed very near, is now quite remote. I cannot doubt that it is if the severe policy toward the conquered rebels, which so many are calling for, shall be adopted. In that event, hardly in my day, or even in yours, will peace return to our afflicted country. For once let it be known that the leading rebels, who shall fall into our hands, will be doomed to punishment, be it death, imprisonment or exile, and immediately, among their followers, sympathy with them and rage against us will know no bounds. Tens of thousands will burn with vengeance, and will care for nothing but to gratify it. This will be true as well of persons under parole as of others. In that state of things a guerrilla warfare would ensue, which, if not pacified by concessions, and such concessions, too, as would fatally invade national and human rights, might run through many years, harrassing and wasting our armies, and adding fearfully, if not fatally, to our already vast debt. It must not be forgotten that it cost our nation many years, many lives, and thirty or forty millions of dollars to put an end to the guerrilla warfare carried on in Florida by a handful of indians and negroes.

I have glanced at the painful consequences of a harsh and unfair treatment of our conquered enemy. But how blessed would be the consequences of a wise and kind treatment of that enemy! Then the south would be at peace with the north; would soon learn to like her; and would soon welcome the tens of thousands of families that would immediately begin to emigrate from the north to the south. Then the north and the south (slavery having passed away) would rapidly become one in interest, and one also in character. Moreover, the whole work would be blest by the termination of this most horrid war in a peace so full of reason, justice and love. Christianity would be honored and advanced by a peace made so strikingly in her own spirit. In that spirit we cannot shed one drop of the blood of our subdued foe. If possessed of it, we shall forgive and forget the wrongs done to the north; and shall feel that the south has suffered enough, and that she deserves to be soothed and comforted, and no more afflicted by us. Largely on your wisdom and magnanimity do I found my warm hope of seeing this war give place to bloodless, kind, forgiving, and therefore immediate peace. But this is not all for which I look to you. Now, whilst we have this fresh sense of one of the worst wars—now, whilst we can contrast its ugliness with the beautiful peace, which, unless we thrust it from us, is just at hand—now is the time for our nation to be the first of all nations to propose an end to national wars by means of an international congress, whose decisions upon the disagreements and controversies between nations shall be final. Yours be the glory to favor a measure fraught with more honor to God and more happiness to man than any or even all other measures! Yours be the glory of identifying your administration with the cause of international peace!

With great regard,

Your friend,

Gerritt Smith.

The Future of Virginia.

Wm. C. Wickham, of Hanover, a prominent politician of Virginia, who has never identified himself with secession, has published a letter on reconstruction in which several new ideas are broached. He says:

"Almost every one in Virginia accepts the result and is prepared to contribute his portion toward the advancement of the common good of the country. The few that do not, will, if permitted, I doubt not, leave their country for their country's good.

All, then, that I believe to be necessary for the full development of the union feeling in Virginia, is to re-establish the means of intercourse and interchange of opinion among the people of the state, and thus give it an opportunity to exhibit itself, and I have no doubt but that the state will stand forth prominent for her pride in the national glory, appreciation of the national prosperity, admiration for the national power, and devotion to the national interests—all heightened by the terrible ordeal through which our people have passed.

With a ready return to a proper allegiance to the United States government, the people should at once be called upon to participate in the government, both state and federal, thus being made to realize, as soon as possible, that they are their own governments, and giving them that tranquility which is the very life of an agricultural community.

There is much for the state government to do, to aid in the re-establishment of prosperity and happiness. It has been for the four years past utterly diverted from its legitimate duties, and consequently our whole system has become deranged.

The three great points of state policy that require immediate attention are the reorganization of our system of labor, the resuscitation of our internal improvement system, and the establishment of a financial and monetary system. I do not propose to go into any discussion of these subjects, but merely mention them to show the importance to the welfare of the people of the state of an early recognition on the part of the general government of some authorities to exercise the functions of the state government; for, after all, it is to the state government that we must look for that legislation which will put in operation the machinery by which the energies of the people will be directed to the general improvement of the country.

Another most important subject which will demand the early and earnest attention of the state authorities when invested with governmental powers, is the question of a partition of the state. I cannot bear to contemplate the fact that Virginia should lose the noblest part of her ancient dominion, and I cannot but hope that the immediate causes for the partition having been removed, the people of West Virginia, in common with ourselves, will wish to see reunited every portion of our old commonwealth, and they will consider favorably our overtures for that object.

I am satisfied that, by the reopening of our lines of communication, the re-establishment of our post routes, the recognition of a governor of the state, the regular meeting of our county courts, and the convening of a legislative body at as early a day as possible, we could, in an incredibly short time, get our whole system smoothly at work, and find our people better pleased with the government than they ever had been, and far more capable of appreciating the blessings that will flow from it.

Nor do I believe that a vital blow has been inflicted on the prosperity of the state by the effects of the war. It is true that her loss in men and means has been enormous; even had there been stagnation alone for the past four years the effect would have been serious; but her people have shown an energy, which, had it been properly directed, would have advanced her material interests to a very high degree of prosperity; that energy will now be properly directed, and the whole population of the state, with one accord, will bend themselves to the effort to bring the state forward to the highest state of mental, moral, and physical improvement.

One unquestionable benefit will flow to the state from the ordeal through which it has passed—the people will select wiser counselors than those who have heretofore so grossly mismanged their public affairs.

Andy Johnson's "spunk."

When we were at Nashville, seven years ago, anecdotes of the coolness and courage of Gov. Johnson were among the current coin of conversation. One gentleman, a political opponent of the governor, an eye witness of the occurrence, told me that a placard was posted in the town one morning, announcing in the well known language of old Tennessee, that Andrew Johnson was to be shot "on sight." Friends of the governor assembled at his house to escort him to the State House. "No," said he, "gentlemen, if I am to be shot at, I want no man to be in the way of the bullet." He walked alone, and with unusual deliberation, through the streets to his official apartments on Capitol Hill.

Another eye-witness related a similar story. He was announced to speak on one of the exciting questions of the day, and loud threats were uttered that if he dared to appear he should not leave the hall alive. At the appointed hour he ascended to the platform, and, in advancing to the desk, laid his pistol upon it. He then addressed the audience in terms as near like the following as our informant could recollect:

"Fellow citizens, it is proper when freemen assemble for the discussion of important public interests, that everything should be done decently and in order. I have been informed that part of the business to be transacted on the present occasion is the assassination of the person who now has the honor of addressing you. I beg respectfully to propose that this be the first business in order. Therefore, if any man has come here to night for the purpose indicated, I do not say to him, let him speak, but let him shoot."

Here he paused, with his right hand on his pistol, and the other holding open his coat, while with his eyes he blandly surveyed the assembly. After a pause of half a minute he resumed:

"Gentlemen, it appears that I have been misinformed. I will now proceed to address you on the subject that has called us together."

Which he did, with all his accustomed boldness and vivacity, not sparing his adversaries, but giving them plenty of pure Tennessee.

Tailor as he was, he is no snob. Soon after he was inaugurated governor of Tennessee, a high official of the state, who had been bred a blacksmith, presented him with a set of elegant fire-irons, made with his own hands. "I will give him a return in kind," remarked the governor He bought some of the finest black broad cloth that Nashville could furnish, procured a set of tailor's implements, got the judge's measure from his tailor, and made a complete suit of clothes, setting every stitch himself, and presented them to his friend. The work, we are told, was all done in the governor's room in the state house. The happy wearer of the garments pronounced them a perfect fit; and when we heard the story, in 1858, he had them still.—N. Y. Review.

Booth and his Engagement.

The Washington correspondent of The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in alluding to the denial of the engagement between J. Wilkes Booth and the daughter of Senator Hale, says:

"There is positive evidence of its truth; but this evidence is in private letters, which cannot be used. But it cannot be denied, he adds, that Booth was very intimate with the wives and daughters of prominent republican senators and representatives at the National Hotel last winter

—Why are sunbeams in breezy weather like persons borrowing money? Because they are rays in the wind (raising the wind.)

MARRIED.

In this city, at Christian Chapel, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, by Elder O. A. Burgess, Mr. Wm. Guinn to Miss Nannie Smith, all of this city.

The happy couple left immediately for Cincinnati on their bridal tour.

DIED.

At her residence on the Michigan road, five miles north of this city, on the 4th inst., after a few hours illness, Mrs. O T., wife of Mr. T. H. Menefee, late of California. (Mrs. Menefee was formerly Mrs. Bridgeford.)

Funeral at the residence to day at 12 o'clock M. The friends of the deceased and family are respectfully invited.

MASONIC.

MASONIC—A. & A. RITE—A Special meeting of Sariah Council this (Friday) evening at 7½ o clock, for work.

Indianapolis Chapter, Rose Croix, meets Saturday evening, May 6th.

WANTED.

WANTED—Agents—Male or Female. $3 to $10 per day can be made in a light and pleasant business. Only $2 to $5 capital required. Any person whose time is not fully occupied will find this a fine opportunity for business. Profits over 600 per cent. Send two red stamps for particulars.

Address E. PIERCE,
my 5-d3t Box 2394, Chicago, Ill.

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to introduce the improved Shaw & Clark Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to fine and imprisonment.

Salary and expenses, or large commission allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free.

Address SHAW & CLARK,
my5d&w3m Biddeford, Maine.

$70 A MONTH!—I want Agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY,
my5 d&w3m Biddeford, Maine.

COLLARS.

THE LARGEST COLLAR MANUFACTORY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

BIGELOW'S SATIN-ENAMELED BYRON COLLARS,

A NEW article of invention. This Collar excels all other Paper Collars for comfort, neatness and economy.

Also a large assortment of

SATIN ENAMELED GARROTES, LINEN PAPER BYRONS, AND LINEN PAPER GARROTES.

Ladies Satin Enameled Collars and Cuffs; a new and convenient article. The trade supplied at the lowest market prices. BIGELOW & CO., Manufacturers,
my5-d3m 11 La Salle Street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

POTATOES!

100 BUSHELS PRIME PEACH BLOWS, FROM Eastern Ohio. See samples at No. 35 East Market street. G. G. HOLMAN.
my5-d2t

FOR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE,

WITH SEVEN ROOMS, good Cellar, Yard and Stable for two horses, with Well and Cistern. Inquire of JOHN STRIDLE,
my5-d2t At Hall & Hutchinson's Bindery.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.
Manager..........Mr. W. H. Riley.

Friday Evening, May 5th, 1865.

BENEFIT OF Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

NARCISSE, OR THE LAST OF THE POMPADOUR

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

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock precisely. Overture commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

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

INDIANA STATE MUSEUM.

79 East Washington Street.

MADAME M. A. ENGLISH PROPRIETRESS.

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

The collections embrace over

Three Millions of Curiosities!

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

ADMISSION..................................20 Cents.

MADAME M. A. ENGLISH,
apr5-dtf Proprietress.

AT AUCTION.

A Two-Story Brick Dwelling

—AND—

A Two-Story Frame Dwelling,

At Auction, MONDAY May 8th,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at the Premises.

☞ See descriptive advertisement in this paper, and call on the undersigned for particulars.

DELZELL & JONES,
my4-d2t Real Estate Auctioneers.

PARTNERSHIP.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Dunn & Carney, to carry on the business of Gas Fitting, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business.

All work done by us will be guaranteed and done at the lowest rates.

We ask the public to give us a trial and solicit their patronage.

J. C. DUNN,
JOHN CARNEY.

A CARD.

DUNN & CARNEY,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS & PLUMBERS,

38 and 40 Kentucky Avenue.

ALL SORTS OF FIXTURES ON HAND AT ALL times and furnished at the lowest rates.
my4-dtf

HOTELS.

MACY HOUSE,

Corner Market & Illinois Sts.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

E. PENTECOST, Proprietor.

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

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

my3-dtf E. PENTECOST.

BY DELZELL & JONES,

Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

TWO

ELIGIBLY LOCATED DWELLINGS

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, MAY 8th, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON the premises, we will sell to the highest bidder those eligibly located dwellings, Nos. 226 and 228, new numbers—100 and 102 old numbers—East New York street. These houses have south fronts and the lots on which they stand have side and rear alleys, graded and graveled.

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF SALE:

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

The title to the property is without blemish, and the sale will be made without any reserve whatever. Full particulars and descriptions of the property can be obtained at our office. DELZELL & JONES,
may2-d6t Real Estate Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

15 Very Desirable Lots,

ON BRADSHAW ST.,

Within 200 Feet of the Virginia Avenue Line of Cars.

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

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

H. H. CATHERWOOD.

Indianapolis, April 24, 1865—apr28-dtf

MEDICAL.

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

TARRANT'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

CUBEBS AND COPAIBA,

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

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

Manufactured only by

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

☞ Sold by Druggists all over the World.
apr29-d1y

TOLEDO ALE.

FINLAY & WILDER'S CELEBRATED TOLEDO ALE, in barrels and half barrels. For sale by
J. & D. DUNCAN, Agents,
mar29-dtf 77 South Meridian street, Indianapolis.

MEDICAL.

Mrs. WINSLOW,

An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE the BOWELS

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price only 35 Cents a Bottle.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. E. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Pa.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the *good* Nurse—the *best* Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply; if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and human society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not wish to treat you gentlemen. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but she modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "30 years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe, and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble and happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less—Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind cholic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine if timely used.

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cholic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Office No. 48 Dey street, New York.

DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE STAND BETWEEN your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cholic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, pastor of the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now, we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply."

SPECIAL CAUTION.

The great popularity of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, has induced unprincipal persons to put up articles to be used for the same purpose, in advertising which they have not only copied our advertisements and notices from the press, but have copied certificates and letters from clergymen and others, affixing other names to our genuine certificates. Beware of all imitators mar7-d&w6m-is