THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL

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ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM,

Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL:

One copy one year $1 50
Ten copies, and one to the maker of the club 15 00
Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the club .. 30 00

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without extra charge.

Advertising.

One square, one insertion $0 75
" two " 1 00
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For each subsequent insertion, and for each insertion of each additional square 33⅓

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly SENTINEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, $1; without notice free.

Marriage Notices 50 cents.

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

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double the usual rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of 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.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

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

THE DAILY SENTINEL

Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address

ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

TRUST FUNDS.

Notice of Sale of Lands Mortgaged to Trust Funds.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following lands, or so much of each tract, parcel or lot, as may be necessary, will be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on

TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1863.

The same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana, to secure the payment of loans from, or sold on a credit on account of the several Funds below named, and forfeited by the non-payment of interest due them.

COLLEGE FUND.

No. 530.—The s hf of the n e qr and the n w qr of the s e qr and the n e qr of the s w qr, all in section number eight (8), t number twenty-one (21) n, of r number three (3), east; containing in all one hundred and sixty (160) acres; situate in the county of Tipton. Mortgaged by David F. Rittenhouse and Mary Ann Rittenhouse, his wife. Principal, interest, damages an costs $339 05.

No. 534.—The e hf of the s w qr of section number two (2), in t number eighteen (18) n, of r two (2) e; containing eighty (80) acres, more or less; situate in the county of Boone; mortgaged by James Jones and Charity Jones his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $301 25.

No. 546—The w hf of the s w qr of sec thirty-four (34) t twenty-two (22), n of r three (3) e, containing eighty (80) acres; situate in the county of Tipton; mortgaged by Andrew E. Richardson and Martha Jane Richardson his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $226 70.

No. 552—The n hf of the n e qr of section six (6), in t eighteen (18), n of range four (4) e, containing eighty (80) acres; situate in the county of Hamilton; mortgaged by Charles Lane and Julia Ann Lane his wife Principal, interest, damages, and costs $339 05.

No. 553—The n w qr of sec nineteen (19) in t twenty-four (24) n, of r six (6) e, in Howard county, except forty (40) acres, off the n w corner thereof; mortgaged by Edwin Coburn and Joseph T. Roberts. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $204 55.

No. 427—The e hf of the n e qr of sec thirty-two (32) in t sixteen (16) n of r one (1) e, containing eighty (80) acres, in the county of Hendricks; mortgaged by Isaac Powell and Matilda Powell his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $241 40.

No. 507—The n e qr of sec four (4) in t number twenty-one (21) n of r three (3) e, containing one hundred and thirty-seven and 66-100 (137 66-100) acres; situate in the county of Tipton; mortgaged by Joseph Price and Mary Ann Price his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $226 70.

No. 451—The e hf of the s w qr of sec twenty-one (21) in t fourteen (14), n of r five (5) e, containing eighty (80) acres; situate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by Nathaniel King and Marinda King his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $80 37.

No. 508—The w hf of the n w qr of sec twenty-nine (29) in t eighteen (18), n of r five (5) e, containing eighty (80) acres; situate in the county of Hamilton, mortgaged by Thomas J. Hanna and Mary J Hanna his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $226 70.

No. 333—The n hf of frac sec twenty-nine (29), in t nineteen (19), n of r thirteen (13) e, containing 128 28-100 hundredths acres; also the e hf of the n e qr of sec thirty (30), in t nineteen (19), n of r thirteen (13) e, containing eighty (80) acres; situate in Randolph county; mortgaged by William Hunt; forfeited and sold on credit to Bazil Hunt. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $720 20.

No. 334—The s e qr of sec thirty (30) in township nineteen (19), n of range thirteen (13) e, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres; and also the n hf of the s w qr of sec twenty-nine in the above named town hip and range, containing forty-seven (47) and ninety-one hundredth (91-100) acres; situate in the county of Randolph, and mortgaged by Eli Wood and Bazaleel Hunt. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $794 77.

No. 695—Lot number two (2) on Tompkins street, and lot number three (3) on Jefferson street, all in the addition made to the town of Shelbyville, in Shelby county, State of Indiana, by Edward Town and Jeremiah Bennett, according to the plat thereof as recorded on page 44 of Deed Book "P" of the records of Shelby county; mortgaged by Samuel McKewzey and Isabella McKewzey his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $749 50.

No. 537—The s hf of the n e qr, and the n e qr of the s e qr, all of sec number five (5), in t number twenty-one (21), n of r number three (3) e, estimated to contain in all one hundred and twenty (120) acres, be the same more or less, situated in Tipton county; mortgaged by Isaac Parker and Jane Parker his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $226 70.

No. 116—The w hf the n w qr of sec twenty-seven (27), in t nineteen (19), n of r two (2) e, containing eighty (80) acres; and also the e hf of the n e qr of sec eighteen (18), in t nineteen (19), n of r two (2) e, containing eighty (80) acres; situate in the county of Boone; mortgaged by Wesley Smith Principal, interest, damages, and costs $600 50.

No. 144—The n e qr of frac sec twenty-nine (29), in t nineteen (19), n of r thirteen (13) e, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres; situate in the county of Randolph; mortgaged by Lewis W. Denton and Malinda Denton his wife; forfeited and resold on credit to Sarah Hunt. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $762 30.

No. 701—The following lot in the town of Southport, Johnson county: Beginning thirty five (35) rods sixteen (16) feet e of the s w corner of the e hf of the s e qr of sec seven (7), in t fourteen (14), n of r four (4) e, thence due n thirteen (13) rods and four (4) feet to a stake in the line of the original conveyance from Samuel Sebern to R. Smock, thence e on said line to a stake seventy-five feet from the center of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, thence parallel to the said road southeastwardly to a stake in the before mentioned line seventy-five feet w of the center of the said road, thence w on the said section line to the place of beginning; mortgaged by William Wheelin and Maria Louisa Wheelin his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $131 57.

No. 690—Commencing at a point on Alabama street fifty-eight (58) feet s of the n w corner of lot number nine (9), thence running s along the e side of Alabama street twenty-two (22) feet, thence e eighty-six (86) feet, thence n twenty-two (22) feet, thence w eighty-six (86) feet to the place of beginning, the same being parts of lots number eight (8) and nine (9), in square number forty-two (42), in the city of Indianapolis; mortgaged by William J. H. Robinson and Maria A. Robinson his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $600 50.

No. 412—The s e qr of the n w qr, and the s w qr of the n e qr, and the s w frac qr of sec thirty-one (31), in t thirty-three (33), north of r nine (9) e, containing one hundred and thirty-four (134) acres; situate in the county of Noble; mortgaged by Frederick A. Harris and Eliza Harris his wife, and Leonard G. Harris and Rosalie Harris his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $339 05.

No. 428—The n w qr of sec six (6), t fifteen (15), n of r five (5) e, containing eighty-seven (87) acres and 48-100 of an acre; situate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by S. Smith Brown. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $361 10.

No. 85—Commencing at a point on Circle street on the n w corner of lot number thirteen (13), in square fifty-six (56), in the city of Indianapolis, and running in a southeasterly direction on the dividing line of said lot thirteen (13) and lot fourteen (14), in said square, one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet and five (5) inches to the alley, thence e sixteen (16) feet along the n line of the alley, thence northwesterly to Circle street, thence along the s line of Circle street sixteen (16) feet westerly to the place of beginning; mortgaged by P. Holmes Drake and James P. Drake. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $563 75.

No. 688—Lot number twelve (12) in block number six (6), the w two-thirds of lots number seven (7), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block number six (6), and lots number two (2), three (3), and six (6), in block number eleven (11), all in the town of Tipton, county seat of Tipton county; mortgaged by N. J. Jackson. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $600 50.

No. 689—The s w qr of the n w qr of sec six (6), in t twenty-one (21), n of r four (4) e, containing forty-four (44) acres and 44-100 of an acre; situate in the county of Tipton; mortgaged by George Bozell and Mary A. Bozell his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $226 70.

No. 437—The w hf of the s w qr of sec thirty-six (36), in township sixteen (16), n of r two (2) e, containing eighty (80) acres, and twenty (20) acres off the w end of the s hf of the n w qr of same section township and range, situate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by George McCaslin and Hannah McCaslin his wife, and John P. Martindale. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $600 50.

No. 487—The n e qr of sec thirty (30) in t twenty-nine (29), n of r five (5) w, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, situate in the county of Jasper; mortgaged by John Lefler, Jr. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $282 87.

No. 706—The e hf of the n e qr, and the n hf of the s e qr, and the s w qr of the s e qr of sec nine (9), in t twenty-eight (28), n of r nine (9) w, containing two hundred (200) acres, situate in the county of Newton; mortgaged by John B. Vail and Mary Ann Vail his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $676.

No. 516—The e hf of the s w qr of sec thirteen (13), in t nineteen (19), n of r twelve (12) e, containing eighty (80) acres, situated in the county of Randolph; mortgaged by Abraham Wood. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $339 05.

No. 103—The w hf of the n w qr of sec ten (10), in t fifteen (15), n of r one (1) e, containing eighty (80) acres, situate in the county of Hendricks; mortgaged by Hugh P. Smith. Principal, interest, damages and costs $170 07.

No. 323—The n hf of fractional sec three (3), in t fifteen (15), n of r three (3) e, situate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by Samuel J. Patterson. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $600 50.

No. 82—Forty-three (43) acres and seventy-two hundredth (72-100) off the n side of the n hf of the s w qr of sec twenty-seven (27), in t sixteen (16), n of r three (3) e, lying e of White river; the s line thereof to run parallel with the n line of said hf qr sec; situate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by Joshua Hinesley. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $170 52.

No. 1—The n hf of the n e qr of sec fifteen (15), in t fifteen (15), n of r one (1) w, (except a strip of land containing four (4) acres and some hundredths extending across said hf qr, which has heretofore been conveyed to Lewis Masten for a mill-race), containing in that part hereby offered seventy-five (75) acres; situate in the county of Hendricks; mortgaged by Richard Arnold. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $241 40.

No. 322—The e hf of the s w qr of sec twelve (12), in t fifteen (15), n of range six (6) e, situated in the county of Hancock; mortgaged by Aquilla Jones and Harriet Jones his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $923 37.

No. 60—The e hf of the s e qr of sec four (4), in t fifteen (15), n of r one (1) e, containing eighty (80) acres, situate in the county of Hendricks; mortgaged by Thomas D. McClain. Principal, interest, damages, and costs $339 05.

No. 67—The w hf of the n e qr of sec thirty-six (36), in t eighteen (18), n of r six (6) e, containing eighty (80) acres, situate in the county of Madison; mortgaged by William McArty. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 480 80.

No. 142—The n e qr of sec thirty (30), in t three (3), s of r three (3) e, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, situate in the county of Harrison; mortgaged by Edward B. Wilson; forfeited and sold on credit to C. Fletcher and S. Merrill; again forfeited and sold on credit to W. M. McCarty. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 714 23.

No. 680—The w hf of the n e qr, and the n e qr of the n w qr of sec twelve (12), and the s w qr of the s e qr, and the s e qr of the s w qr of sec one (1), all in t twenty-eight (28), n of r nine (9) w, containing two hundred (200) acres, situate in the county of Newton; mortgaged by Amzi B. Condit Principal, interest, damages, and costs 712 75.

No. 610.—The w hf of the n e qr, the n e qr of the n w qr of sec thirty-two (32,) and the s e qr of the s w qr of sec twenty-nine (29,) in t thirty-four (34,) north of r four (4) w; also the s e qr of the s e qr of sec thirty (30,) the n hf of the n e qr, and the n e qr of the n w qr of sec thirty-one (31,) and the n w qr of the n w qr of sec thirty-three (33,) and the n w qr of the s e qr of sec twenty-nine (29,) all in t thirty-four (34) n r four (4) w, containing four hundred [400] acres, situate in the county of Laporte; mortgaged by John B. Vail and Mary Ann Vail his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 600 50.

No. 616.—The w hf of the s e qr of sec eleven [11,] in t ten [10,] n of r two [2] e, containing eighty [80] acres, situate in the county of Brown; mortgaged by Frederick Goings and Hannah Goings, his wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs $170 52.

No. 619.—The e hf of the n w qr, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of sec nineteen [19], in t sixteen [16]; n of r five [5] e, containing one hundred and three [103] and 22-100 acres, situate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by Gideon Newkirk and Jane Newkirk his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 507 57.

No. 599—Lots four [4], five [5], and six [6], in the w hf of out-lot eighty-four [84], in the city of Indianapolis; mortgaged by George Plant and Susan Plant his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 540 65.

No. 607—The s e qr of sec twenty-nine [29], in t nineteen [19], n of r thirteen [13] e, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres, situate in the county of Randolph; sold on credit to John H. Denton. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 600 50.

No. 656—The n e qr of sec thirty-two [32], in t seven [7], n of r ten [10] e, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres; also the s w qr of the n w qr of sec five [5], in t six [6], n of r ten [10] e, containing forty-three [43] and 63-100 acres, situate in the county of Ripley; mortgaged by Robert S. Evans; forfeited and sold on credit to Sarah A. Vail. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 808 41.

No. 676—So much of lots number seven [7] and eight [8], in out-block number fifty-four [54], in T. R. Fletcher's addition to the town of Indianapolis, according to the subdivision made of said out-block, as lies within the following described boundaries, to-wit: Commencing on Noble street at the n e corner of lot number eight [8], thence running s along the w of said Noble street thirty [30] feet, thence w across said lots seven [7] and eight [8] to the w line of lot number seven [7], thence n along the w line of said lot seven [7] thirty [30] feet to an alley, thence e along the s line of said alley to the place of beginning; mortgaged by Mary E. Johnson and William A. Johnson her husband. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 287 50.

No. 654—The e hf of the s e qr of sec eleven [11], in t twenty-one [21], n of r two [2] e, containing eighty [80] acres, situate in the county of Clinton; mortgaged by George W. Kirbey and Letty Jane Kirbey his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 282 87.

No. 657—The s w qr of the s w qr, and the s e qr of the s w qr of sec thirteen [13], in t seven [7], n of r nine [9] e, containing eighty [80] acres; also the s w qr of the n e qr of sec eleven [11], in t seven [7], n of r eight [8] e, containing forty [40] acres, situate in the county of Jennings; mortgaged by Sarah A. Vail. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 770 47.

No. 667—The e hf of the n e qr, and the s w qr of the n e qr of sec twenty-one [21], and the s w qr of the n w qr of sec twenty-two [22], in t thirty [30], n of r one [1] w, containing in all one hundred and sixty [160] acres, situate in the county of Pulaski; mortgaged by John Lefler and Elizabeth Lefler his wife Principal, interest, damages, and costs 480 80.

No. 709—Lot number three [3], in out-block number sixty [60], according to the subdivision of said out-block, made by Harvy Bates, in the city of Indianapolis; mortgaged by Phebe Johnson. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 600 50.

No. 710—Eighty [80] acres off the w side of the s w fractional qr of sec thirty-one [31]; also the s w qr of the n e qr of sec thirty-one [31], all in t thirty-seven [37], n of r thirteen [13] e, situate in the county of Steuben; mortgaged by George W. McConnell and Eliza McConnell his wife Principal, interest, damages, and costs 600 50.

No. 718—The e hf of the s w qr and the w hf of the s e qr of sec eighteen [18], in t twenty-five [25], n of r five [5] w, situate in the county of White; mortgaged by Robert H. Milroy and Mary Jane Milroy his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 712 75.

No. 726—Lot number four [4], in McOuat's subdivision of out-lot fifty-three [53], in the city of Indianapolis; mortgaged by Levi S. Reynolds and Adda G. Reynolds. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 621 50.

No. 728—Twenty-nine [29] feet and six [6] inches of the e side of the w hf of the s hf of lot number seven [7], in out-lot number one hundred and fifty-seven [157], in the city of Indianapolis, agreeably to Harris's subdivision of said out-lot; also the following described property, to-wit: Commencing one hundred and twenty-eight [128] feet from the n e corner of First and Howard sts, running thence along First street e forty [40] feet, thence n one hundred and eighty-three [183] feet to one alley, thence w forty [40] feet, thence s one hundred and eighty-three [183] feet to the place of beginning, in the addition of West's heirs to the city of Indianapolis; mortgaged by John Ott and Julia Ann Ott his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 429 25.

No. 730—Lots number one hundred and seven [107] and one hundred and eight [108], in Noble's subdivision of out-lots number forty-five [45], fifty [50], fifty-five [55], fifty-six [56], and sixty-one [61], in the city of Indianapolis; mortgaged by Harriet L. Quarles. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 749 50.

No. 734—The s w qr of the s e qr of sec thirty-three [33], in t thirty [30], n of r four [4] w, containing forty [40] acres, situate in the county of Pulaski; mortgaged by John Sneyter and Barbara Sneyter his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 129 05.

No. 736—The s hf of sec five [5], and the n e qr of sec seven [7], in t thirty-six [36], n of r seven [7] w, containing in all four hundred and eighty [480] acres, situate in the county of Lake; mortgaged by Michael Griffin and Catharine Griffin his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 600 50.

No. 740—Part of one hundred acres of land off the w side of the s w qr of sec thirty-three [33], in t sixteen [16], n of r three [3] e, being eleven and seventy-eight hundredths [11 78-100] acres, beginning on the Crawfordsville road on the n line of said tract three and thirty-seven hundredths [3 37-100] chains w of the n e corner thereof, thence s parallel with the e line of said tract fifteen and seven hundredths [15 7-100] chains, thence w parallel with the s line of said tract seven and eighty-one hundredths [7 81-100] chains, thence n parallel with the e line of said tract fifteen and eleven hundredths [15 11-100] chains to the n line of said tract, thence e with said n line seven and eighty-one hundredths [7 81-100] chains to the place of beginning; situate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by Henry J. Horn and Minerva H. Horn his wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs 420 95.

No. 306—The w hf of the n w qr of sec thirty-five [35], t twenty-three [23], n of r four [4] w, situate in the county of Tippecanoe; mortgaged by Daniel Mace and Mary Mace his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 480 80.

No. 741—The s w qr of the s e qr of sec twenty [20], t twenty-nine [29], n of r eight [8] w, situate in the county of Newton; mortgaged by Elisha C. Murphy and Polly Murphy his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 226 70.

No. 750—The n e qr of sec eighteen [18], in t thirty-one [31], n of r nine [9] w, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres, situate in the county of Newton; mortgaged by Trumble G. Palmer and Romania E. Palmer his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 510 20.

No. 753—The n hf of the n e qr of sec one [1], in t twenty-eight [28] n; also the s e qr of the n e qr of sec thirteen [13], in t twenty-eight [28] n, all in r six [6] w, containing one hundred and fifty-four [154] acres, situate in the county of Jasper; mortgaged by Martha E. Snyder and Daniel Snyder her husband. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 563 75.

No. 763—The s w qr of the s e qr of sec three [3], the n e qr of the s e qr of sec four [4], and the s e qr of the n w qr of sec thirty-two [32], all in t thirty [30], n of r seven [7] w, containing one hundred and twenty [120] acres, situate in the county of Jasper; mortgaged by Moses Grooms. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 339 05.

SALINE FUND.

No. 161—The e hf of the n w qr of sec eight [8], in t eleven [11], n of r one [1] e, containing eighty [80] acres, situate in the county of Morgan; mortgaged by John Parker. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 451 40.

No. 169—The w hf of the n e qr of sec thirty-three [33] in t fourteen [14], n of r eight [8] e, situate in the county of Shelby; mortgaged by Milton Coffin. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 241 40.

No. 152—The n hf of the s e fraction, e of the Michigan road, in section thirty-eight [38], in the lands selected in the Indian country, and containing one hundred and twenty-five [125] acres, also lot number three [3] of sec twelve [12], in t twenty-nine [29], n of r two [2] e, containing fifty-three acres, situate in the county of Fulton; mortgaged by Jacob Hull and Clarissa Hull his wife; forfeited and sold on credit to John W. Wright and William L. Brown. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 301 25.

No. 182—The w hf of the s e qr of sec eight [8], in t fifteen [15], n of r three [3] e, containing eighty [80] acres, situate in the county of Marion, except one quarter of an acre to be taken out of the n e corner of said tract, for the purpose of building a school house; mortgaged by Mary Ann Vail and John B. Vail her husband. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 1,947 40.

No. 183—Sixty [60] acres of land to be taken off the w end of a certain tract of land containing eighty [80] acres, which Martin R. Green purchased of Sylvanus How, and being a part of frac sec thirteen [13], t two [2], r one [1] w, situate in the county of Switzerland; mortgaged by Martin R. Green. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 632.

No. 456—The n w qr, the n e qr, and the s e qr of section thirteen [13], in t eight [8], n of r eleven [11] w, containing four hundred and eighty [480] acres, situate in the county of Sullivan; mortgaged by Aaron Aldridge. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 870 70.

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

No. 336—The e hf of the s e qr of sec twenty-three [23], in t nineteen [19], n of r twelve [12] e, containing eighty [80] acres, situate in the county of Randolph, and mortgaged by Joshua P. Hunt and Ellen Hunt his wife. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 395 22.

BANK TAX FUND.

No. 245 —The e twenty [20] feet of lot number five [5], in square fifty-six [56], in the town of Indianapolis; mortgaged by Thomas M. Smith and Martha Smith his wife, and Daniel Yandes. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 1,199.

No. 261—The w hf of the s w qr of sec twenty-one [21], in t fifteen [15], n of r three [3] e, containing eighty [80] acres, situate in the county of Marion; mortgaged by Telver M. Willis and Lucinda J. S. Willis; forfeited and sold on credit to Charles B. Davis. Principal, interest, damages, and costs 800 33.

The above lands will be first offered for cash; should there be no bid they will be immediately offered on a credit of five years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance; but in neither case will any bid be taken for a less sum than the principal, interest, damages, and costs due, as above stated.

Sixty days are allowed to the original mortgagor, or his legal representative, for redemption, upon payment to the purchaser of such damages as are fixed by law.

ALBERT LANGE,
Auditor of State.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
Indianapolis, Nov. 4, 1862.

Explanations of Abbreviations in the Foregoing Descriptions.

E for east; w for west; n for north; s for south; hf for half; qr for quarter; frac for fraction; sec for section; t for township; and r for range.

Ye Jollie Tailyor-Man.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Right jollie is ye tailyor-man,
As annie man may be;
And all ye day upon ye benche
He worketh merrille.

And oft ye while in pleasante wise,
He coileth up his limbes,
He singeth songes ye like whereof
Are not in Watts his hymns.

And yet he toileth all ye while
His merrie catches rolle;
As true unto ye needle as
Ye needle to ye pole.

What cares ye valiant tailyor-man
For all ye cowarde feares?
Against ye scissors of ye Fates
He pointes his mightie sheares.

He heedeth not ye anciente jests
That whitlesse sinners use;
What feareth ye bolde tailyor-man
Ye hissinge of a goose?

He pulleth at ye busie threade,
To feed his loving wife,
And eke his childe; for unto them
It is ye thread of life.

He cuteth well ye riche man's coate,
And with unseemlie pride
He sees ye little waistcoate in
Ye cabbage bye his side.

Meanwhile ye tailyor-man, his wife
To labor nothinge lothe,
Sits bye with readie handes to baste
Ye urchin and ye cloth.

Full happie is ye tailyor-man,
Yet is he often tried,
Lest he, from fullness of ye dimes,
Waxe wanton in his pride.

Full happie is ye tailyor-man,
And yet he hath a foe—
A cunninge enemie that none
So well as tailyors know.

It is ye slipperie customer
Who goes his wicked wayes,
And wears ye honest tailyor's coate,
But never, never payes!

NEWS ITEMS, ANECDOTES, &C.

It is estimated that one thousand commissioned officers are now absent from their regiments without proper leave.

A large quantity of cheap clothing has recently been shipped to New Orleans for the use of fugitive blacks in the employ of the Government.

A resolution of inquiry into arbitrary arrests and imprisonments in the old Capitol, will be offered in Congress at an early day of the session.

The radicals confess themselves terribly perplexed to decide what to do with the negro. Suppose, then, they let him alone. Have they never thought of that?—[Louisville Journal.

It behooves us to bear in mind that the war we are prosecuting is a war of restoration, not of extermination. While we remember that we are patriots, we must not forget that our enemies are men.

The diplomatic correspondence to accompany the President's message, already in press, will make a volume of seven or eight hundred pages. Much of it relates to General Butler's doings at New Orleans.

The Boston Post says that an officer, who professes to be authority on the subject of military tactics, tore off the seat of his breeches with his spurs, the other day, in attempting to dismount from his horse.

We learn from the Ledger that "Grandmother Lewis," a negro woman one hundred and ten years of age, died in New Albany a few days ago. She had retained all her faculties until the day of her death.

England is quietly putting men and munitions of war into Canada. France is quietly putting men and munitions of war into Mexico If we put this and that together, it certainly looks squally. We only hope their intentions are honorable.

The revenue and postage stamps are so nearly alike, that, unless great care is exercised, they will be wrongly used. It should be understood that revenue stamps will not pass on letters, even if of the proper denomination. All letters having revenue stamps upon them must be treated as unpaid.

A gentleman from Boston chanced to find himself among a little party of ladies, away down East this summer, in the enjoyment of some innocent social play. He carelessly placed his arm about the slender waist of as pretty a damsel as Maine can boast of, when she started and exclaimed, "Begone, sir; don't insult me!" The gentleman instantly apologized for his seeming rudeness, and assured the half offended fair one that he did not mean to insult her. "No?" she replied, archly; well, if you didn't, you may do it again."

A gay fellow who had taken lodgings at a public house, and got considerably in debt, absented himself, and took new quarters. This so enraged the landlord that he commissioned his wife to go and dun him, which the debtor having heard of, declared publicly, that if she came, he would kiss her. "Will he?" said the lady, "will he? Give me my bonnet, Molly; I will see whether any fellow has such impudence!" "My dear," said the cooling husband, "pray do not be too rash. You do not know what a man may do when he's in a passion."

A GREEN SENTINEL.—A drafted man, on guard at Camp Howe, recently, hailed Col. Stockton, as he was passing, thus:

"Say, who the — are you?"

Col. S.—"I believe I'm Colonel of a regiment."

"The — you are; Colonel, give us a chaw of tobacco."

After getting a supply of the weed, he stuck his musket in the ground, and very complacently remarked: "It's rather wet out here; believe I'll go in and set down awhile," and went to his quarters.

☞ During the late passage of troops through one of the northern counties of Virginia, the slaves of both sexes, old and young, gazed with wonder and amazement at the magnitude of our army. At one farm-house a venerable African asked:

"Is dat all de army ov de Norf?"

"No," replied our waggish Surgeon, "the last end is just coming through Bangor, Maine."

"Bless my sole, where dey all grow? Massa Linkum's got de biggest pile dis time, anyhow!"

The Workings of Paper Money.

The rates of foreign exchange are about forty per cent. higher than they were this time a year ago This is equivalent to an extra duty of forty per cent. on all our importations, and is a drawback or discount of forty per cent. on all our exports of produce and manufactured articles. The New York World, in an article on this subject, says that the imports for the current year are estimated at $240,000,000, and the exports of products at $200,000,000. The present high rates of exchange, therefore, form a tax of $96,000,000 per annum, and, assuming twenty per cent. for profit on the same, gives a total of $115,000,000, which the American consumer pays annually for enhanced rates of exchange compared with last year, when our currency was at a specie standard.

If this tax of $115,000,000 per annum were received by the Federal treasury, then there would be some satisfaction in it, but this vast sum benefits no interest except that of foreigners. The discount or drawback of forty per cent. on our exports, arising from the same evil working of the high rates of exchange, amounts to about $8,000,000 per annum. That is to say, the foreign buyer receives the flour at about $4 35 per barrel, which the citizen of New York is compelled to buy at $7. The British manufacturer receives the American cotton at about 36 cents per pound, which the American manufacturer is compelled to buy at 60 cents. And the same advantage over Americans of 40 per cent. discount on all American wool and other products is enjoyed by foreign buyers and consumers in Europe.

The paper money system of the Secretary of the Treasury is thus working for the exclusive benefit and profit of British and other foreign manufacturers. It will enable them to undersell in this market our own domestic manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods. Domestic manufacturers cannot cempete with foreigners on these unequal terms of buying the raw material here. This state of affairs is grave and menacing to American interests. It threatens to swamp our own manufacturers unless there is an immediate return to a specie standard for prices.

It is evident that our commerce can not long sustain its profitable working under the present paper money system. A change is imperatively demanded to save our domestic manufacturers from ruinous competition with those of Europe. The annual diversion of $115,000,000 for the exchange tax on imports, and $80,000,000 for the drawbacks on exports, making a total of $195,000,000 in cash capital taken from the channels of active trade, is an evil of magnitude sufficient to embarrass our whole financial system. These evils are the natural results of using legal tender notes to the extent of $130,000,000 instead of the same amount of certificates of indebtedness and Treasury 3.65 notes for $10 and $20.

A Little Gruel for a Sick Gosling.

The *Journal* utterly fails, in over a column of words, to meet the points we made in our report of the testimony in the treason case, and the charge of Judge SWAYNE to the jury. Our only motive was to vindicate and uphold the constitutional rights of the people. These disregarded, all that makes our form of government desirable—all that secures freedom to the citizen under the constitution—will have passed away. In comparison with the preservation of constitutional liberty, Judge SWAYNE, the jury and the prisoner sink into insignificance. If the constitutional barriers against the exercise of "one man power" are overridden, and in the beginning it is generally insidiously done, perhaps, under the plea of military necessity, then despotism soon follows. It was against these encroachments upon popular rights that we desired to caution the people.

The *Journal* makes two points, which, at the present time, we will only briefly notice:

It is the *Journal*, not we, that asserts "that Judge SWAYNE was guilty of infamous misconduct in charging the jury." The Judge did charge the jury just as we stated, "that the jury must accept one side of the evidence and reject the other." So the jury understood it So the counsel understood it. So numerous and intelligent attendants upon the Court understood it. There is abundant proof upon this point. If the Judge was guilty of infamous misconduct in thus charging the jury, it is the *Journal's* deduction, not ours.

We did not say "the jury deliberately disregarded the evidence." Upon the testimony, if the Judge had given no instructions, the jury would have acquitted the prisoner without leaving the box. No candid and intelligent person who heard the evidence, can honestly say the prisoner should have been convicted of high treason under it. If HUSTON, under the testimony, is guilty of treason, then the editor of the *Journal* is a thousand times more so. The columns of that print will furnish abundant evidence that it has given "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The *Journal* is compelled to resort to an infamous misrepresentation to base an argument, and if glaringly false in one statement, it will misrepresent in all. We did not say the "jury were divided according to their partisan affinities." We said "there was no knowledge on the part of the jury of the political sentiments of each other;" nor do we know what are their partisan affinities. Malignant indeed must the man be who is compelled to resort to misrepreseusation to sustain his cause, and it is the best evidence of its weakness. We shall not bandy epithets with the *Journal*. There is no argument in them It is only weak men that resort to them. We may refer to some points in the *Journal's* article hereafter.

Rags, Greenbacks, Paper and Slavery.

The paper famine is said to be all owing to shoddy. The rascally contractors have torn up the rags to mix with their army cloths. Another version is that the Lazzaroni of Naples and Southern Europe, from whom we used to get $1,000,000 worth of rags annually, refuse to exchange them for Chase's greenbacks! To offset this, and to make a show of consistency in all things, the radical fanatics claim that the rise in paper is all owing to African slavery! The formula by which they prove it is somewhat thus: The rise in paper is owing to the scarcity of rags; which is owing to the rise in sterling exchange; which is owing to greenbacks; which are *owing* to shoddy army contractors; which are owing to the war; which is owing to the wrath of heaven; which is owing to the "oppression of God's poor;" which is owing to slavery—*therefore*, slavery is the cause in the rise in paper, don't you see!—[Chicago Post.

☞ The following is a copy of Special Order No. 108 issued by General Sigel, complimenting his body guard for their daring charge into Fredericksburg. It was dated Gainsville, November 12. One of the companies of the squadron was raised here and one at Terre Haute:

"I hereby tender my thanks to the officers and men of the 1st Indiana cavalry, acting as my body guard, who recently made a reconnoissance to Fredericksburg, and conducted themselves so valorously against overpowering numbers of the enemy, thereby reflecting honor upon themselves and upon my whole command. Without designing to make any difference between the officers and men who participated in the gallant affair, I desire to mention the names of Captain Sharra, Lieutenants Carr and Miller, and also Captain Dahlgreen, A. D. C., under whose direction the reconnoissance and attack was made."

Meeting of the City Democratic Association—Speeches by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald and Hon. S. H. Buskirk.

The Democratic Association met at the Military Hall last evening, Mr. JACOB MULL, President, in the chair, and ISRAEL KLINGENSMITH, Secretary.

In pursuance to the request of the Association, made at its meeting one week previous, Hon. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the "Democratic Union Association:"

The time has now come when we can take a clearer view of the condition of the country, and mark with some degree of accuracy the course which events must take in the future. The result of the last elections demonstrate a moral and political revolution, which has a deeper meaning than mere dissatisfaction with the want of energy in the present Administration. It is a condemnation of the radical policy of the Republican party, and of the Administration as the exponent of that policy. It is the voice of the people, heard for the first time during the war "above the din of war," in tones that ought to penetrate the dull ear of power, saying: "This war shall not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired."

On the 8th of January last, the Democratic party of Indiana met in Convention, nominated its candidates, laid down its platform, unfurled its banner, and full armed boldly entered the field. Indiana was the first State in which the banner of our party was unfurled after the great and disastrous defeat of 1860; but relying upon the purity of our motives, the correctness of our principles, and the intelligence and patriotism of the people, we refused all political alliance with the Republican party, and called upon the conservative men to rally around our standard.

The Democracy of other States wheels into line, and once more the Democratic party is in the ascendant in that broad belt of conservative States extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi river, holding in its grasp the seat of empire on this continent. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have again united in defense of those great principles upon which our Government rests; and for the first time since the beginning of the civil war, conservative men are in a position to be heard, and therefor the country has a right to know their purposes.

To all who honestly desire to be informed on that subject we say: Consult our record and examine the resolutions we have adopted, and then if you give them your calm and dispassionate attention you can have no doubt and will be convinced that all this cry of disloyalty is but the coinage of malevolent party spirit for partisan purposes.

In one of the resolutions of the 8th of January Convention we declare: "That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government; and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished by the ascendancy of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter-revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections."

This declaration of sentiment has been denounced by the leaders of the Republican party as containing the germ of disunion, but in my judgment it is a clear exposition of the grounds upon which true loyalty to the Government may safely rest. Discarding party dogmas, it declares the duty imposed upon loyal men in the present disordered condition of the country, and points to the only rational means by which the Union can be restored. For until there shall be a Union party in the South strong enough to control those States that are now in rebellion, under our system of Government, there can be no restoration of the Union; and the only certain mode of building up such a party is in the one named in the extract from our platform which I have just quoted. Why, then, has this sentiment met with so much disfavor from the Republican party? The answer is to be found in the causes which have led to this war, and in the objects and purposes of the radical Republicans.

The 3d resolution of the 8th of January Convention declares "that the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long-continued, unwise and fanatical agitation in the North of the question of slavery; the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds."

This is the truth, as history shall record it, when the day shall come that a dispassionate review of our times can be written.

In the heated political contest of 1860 culminated the bitter sectional animosities which had for years been accumulating, and the success of the Republican party threw to the surface and placed in power the radical men of that party; men whose intense Abolition sentiments were far in advance of the great body of the party they pretended to represent. And if here and there a man of more conservative type was elected, his feeble voice was hushed by the clamor raised by those who claimed to lead the Republican column. With this class of men in power in the Federal Government and in all the non-slave holding States, the storm of civil war broke over the land, and for more than eighteen months it has raged with a fury unknown to modern warfare. The Federal Government has in that time called into the field over 1,200,000 of her volunteer soldiery. Of this number Indiana has furnished over 100,000, out of a voting population of less than 300,000. The rebel States have not been idle. The proportions of this greatest of modern rebellions have grown in a corresponding degree with the magnitude of the pressure that has been brought to bear against it, until the Southern States are now one vast military camp, in which are assembled a majority of their fighting men.

Battles have been fought that would have overthrown any dynasty in Europe, and they have marked and marred the pages of history with an indelible stain of blood. As yet there have been no fruits but those gathered by that irresistible conqueror, Death, and are swallowed up by the grave. Of the men of Indiana who have gone forth to battle, at least 10,000 this day sleep beneath the sod the sleep that knows no waking. Some have died in the hospitals—some have fell by the way side, and many in battle. There is not a battle-field, save the first at Bull's Run, that is not stained with the best blood of Indiana. Their graves are scattered where the unknown dead are buried over a frontier of more than 2,000 miles. Let them not be forgotten. Their devotion to their country has been sealed with their blood, and although they may have been the victims of the blunders of the men in power, or, what is worse, of the cool malevolence of that blind spirit of fanaticism that knows no remorse and hears no agonizing groan—yet their memory is dear to the State that claimed them as her sons. Let the Representatives of Indiana see to it that some suitable memento be devised to preserve their names and their deeds from the rust of time.

Such is but an imperfect outline of the great sacrifice the people have made to put down a rebellion which threatens the overthrow of the Government. Why have not these mighty efforts been more successful?

It is because they have not been sustained by that kind of civil policy which would tend to reunite the country. The building up and sustaining a Union party in the South is no part of the plan of the Republican leaders. Their whole policy is contained in the term, "Crush out the rebellion." In their judgment, the time has come when the Federal Government must extend over States that are "all one thing or all another." To them this war is to culminate in that dangerous heresy which lies at the foundation of their party organization, that there "is an irrepressible conflict between free labor and slave labor, between free States and slave States," which renders a Union between them impossible; according to their view, "slavery," and not the "unwise agitation of the slavery" question, is the cause of all our troubles, and therefore so long as they are in control they are compelled to prosecute the war as a war of "conquest and subjugation," and with an eye single to the destruction of the institution of slavery; for such is the logical consequences of their political creed.

The scope of Republican policy embraces one of two results. Either the Southern States must be subdued and their institutions overturned, or, failing in this, the independence of the South will be established. This war cannon be continued for all time. An end must come. They would suppress the rebellion, if by doing so they can lay the South at the feet of the Federal power, and as conquered provinces remoddle their institutions and their laws under Federal dictation. But if this cannot be done, then they are for a separation. Or in other and plainer terms, for disunion. They do not intend that the Southern States shall ever again be represented in Congress upon the old basis of the Federal Constitution. It is their fixed purpose that when this war ends, there shall be no single Congressional district composed of slaveholding electors with the right of representation in the Federal Congress. They are not for "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was;" their dream is of an empire, composed of States homogenious in their institutions, with powers but little above that of countries controlled and governed by a strong central government with imperial power.

If these men and this policy continues to control the Government what must be the result?

Can you conquer the South? No; my judgment is you cannot. I do not think that history has recorded a single example of the conquest of eight millions of people firmly united together by any kindred race, however numerous or powerful. They have suffered much, and may be made to suffer more. Their country may be overrun by our armies and desolated, and yet until you can change the minds of the people—until they can be made to look once more upon the Federal Government as a blessing, no disasters in the field, no destruction of their property, no laying waste of their country, will compel their submission. Look, now, as our armies move even over the soil of Kentucky, a State that has never attempted to throw off her allegiance, and you see their parting waves close up behind our columns, and our communications have to be kept open by an armed force even in a loyal State The dream of a servile insurrection ought to be banished. No one now believes that it will take place, and the time will come when we will rejoice that no such aid came to our side in this great struggle.

If the Republican policy of "crushing out the rebellion" is to prove a failure, what then is to follow? Manifestly if other ideas and principles are not brought to the foreground and placed in the ascendant, the Union is gone forever.

But can slavery be at this time abolished? I do not believe it can. If the time should ever come when this can take place, it is not now. Neither race is prepared for it. The blacks are incapable of rational freedom, and the white race will not accord to them political equality, and we have no intermediate place in our social or political system to be occupied by them. These are facts that are every day making their impress upon our soldiers in the field, and the most casual observer must have been by this time struck with the fact that the army is all the time becoming less anti-slavery in sentiment; and the great question that forces itself upon all conditions of our people, and was put with so much force and earnestness by President Lincoln to the Chicago Committee, "What shall we do with them?—how shall we feed and clothe such a multitude?"—remains unanswered. Popular instinct shrinks back appalled from the ideas that arise like dim and musty shadows from the fathomless depths of this momentous inquiry. The result will be that the negro race will be left, at the close of this war, where the commencement of hostilities found it. The very army which has suffered and bled to uphold the flag of the Union will compel the negro to return to the condition of servitude.

All these facts are thrown away upon the Republican leaders; wrapped up in a fanaticism that is impervious to any impressions from without, entertaining no doubt of the correctness of their own dogmas, they have not discovered, and will not, that the people are losing confidence in them, and that many who have been deluded into following thus far are now falling off from them.

They attribute the result of the late elections to the absence of our volunteers who are in the army, and for the sentiments of the army they recur to the letters of a few camp-followers, whose business it is to pander to the tastes of those in power. If they could only penetrate some of our military camps in a disguise that would enable them to mingle with the men around their camp-fires, in the silent watches of the night, they would hear much that would make them wiser, and, if heeded, better men. They would find that the American volunteer thinks as well as fights, and that the ballot-box has but foreshadowed the returning wave of reason which will sooner or later hurl them from power.

It will take time to accomplish this. Having tasted power, in a degree almost without limit, and carried their rule with a high hand even to the verge of despotism, until that terrible word the "bastile," so linked with the horrors of the French revolution, has become Americanized, and being supported by the whole band of public plunderers, they will not yield up their hold on power at the first summons of the people.

The effort will be made, and I fear with success, to bend the Border States to their purposes. Let no one be surprised if, in the next Congressional election in those States, such patriots and statesmen as Crittenden and Wickliff are displaced for men of the Cassius M. Clay school. We have already seen that Missouri has not proved impracticable under the plastic hands of the military authorities within her borders. The political incubus that rests upon the country will not in all probability be removed until the next Presidential election, when we may hope it will be consigned to a political grave upon which no resurrection morn shall ever dawn.

What is the meantime is to be the fate of our unhappy country?

I do not believe any people ever clung with more tenacity to their Government than the people of the loyal States; and in no part of our population has this death defying sentiment been more manifest than in the great body of the Democratic party in those States. The attitude of that party throughout this contest has presented one of the most sublime spectacles this world ever saw or the pen of the historian has ever recorded.

Dissenting from every measure of civil policy that has been inaugurated or adopted by the present Administration, they have stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union, and so far as men and money have been required to save the Government from overthrow, they have contributed liberally and bled freely. Excluded from any voice in the counsels of the Government, they have done no more than warn the people of the evil tendencies of those measures which they had no power to defeat; and under the most galling denunciations, hurled against them by a malignant and unscrupulous party—their loyalty impeached, their motives misrepresented, and the leading men slandered—still, in the face of this storm of invective, they have been unmoved—"their steps keeping time to the music of the Union."

Before hostilities commenced, the Democratic party bent all its energies to avert them. When the blow fell, it ranged itself on the side of the Government, and strove to bring about a restoration of the broken Union, not by war alone, but by every means, civil and military, that would conduce to that end. Impressed with the belief that the Union of our fathers could only be restored through the agency of a "Union party in the Southern States," it has insisted on so conducting the war that the hands of the Union men in that section should be strengthened. In the Crittenden resolutions it recognized the true policy. For one, I believe if the principles of these resolutions had been made the rule of action in conducting the war; if they had been embraced in Presidential proclamations and incorporated into military orders, and enforced in all our military departments, the victories of Mill Springs and Fort Donelson would not have been barren of results, but in less than ninety days from the fall of Fort Donelson the Southern army would have wasted away.

The men of the South who had been induced to take up arms for the defense of their rights would have thrown them away when they found that there would be no invasion of those rights; and the rebel leaders would have been left alone to fall into our hands, or compelled to flee the country to escape the just punishment of their crimes. But the short lived hope of which this resolution was the promise, faded away before the ultra Abolition measures of the last session of Congress, and the faint effort of the President to stand by conservative measures gave but a momentary check to the onward sweep of that Abolition torrent, which has opened wide and deep, the gulf between the two sections, until all hope of a restoration of the government under the auspices of the Republican party has vanished, and it now remains to be seen whether there is vitality enough in the government to outlive that party; if there is, there is hope, and it is this hope that animates the Democratic party.

The recent elections will go far to keep alive the latent fire that smoulders in the bosoms of the Union men of the South, and as the ball rolls on their strength and numbers will increase. They will recruit from the ranks of those who are tired of this unnatural war, and who would be glad to lay down their arms if any reasonable pretext was offered or promise held out, and in time restore the broken bond. But such a restoration can only take place over the common grave of those "twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession."

In the meantime let us illustrate our devotion to the Constitution and the Union by a course of conduct that shall stop the mouth of the slanderer. Let us show that we are for the country—the whole country—and while we stand by and support the Government in the future as in the past, let us insist that all proper means shall be employed, civil and military, in the Cabinet and in the field, in just measures of adjustment as well as by the strong arm of power to hasten the day when the constitutional authority of the Government shall be recognized and obeyed throughout the land. Let our motto be "*No war for the subjugation of States or the emancipation of slaves. No peace that looks to a dismemberment of the Republic.*" This broad land was made for one people and one Government, and when the madness which has ruled the hour shall have passed away, they will come together again. "Therefore, let all the ends we aim at be our country's—our God's—and truth's," and then let the result be what it will, we shall have the proud consciousness of having performed our duty well.

After the close of Mr. MCDONALD's address, the Hon. SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, who was present, was called out, and he responded in a few able and patriotic remarks upon the present condition of public affairs, and the duty of the Democracy in the present crisis of the country.

The association adopted a resolution requesting Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS to deliver an address at its regular meeting on Tuesday night next, to which time the association then adjourned.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

On the 18th inst. it was announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, that "Burnside's army is at Fredericksburg." On the 19th it was stated "Gen. Burnside's headquarters will be to-day in Fredericksburg." Now Fredericksburg is only sixty miles from Richmond—only four days' moderate marching. The public, therefore, having been told that extraordinary vigor was now going to mark the progress of the campaign, reasonably expected that, by this time at farthest, Gen. Burnside would be before Richmond. Credulous public! In the first place, Burnside's army was not, and is not now at Fredericksburg. Gen. Sumner's column has reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, with the Rappahannock between them, that is all. And, in the second place, it has been found, and is acknowledged today in the Administration organs, that the obstacles in the way of the army are of such a nature that a week, possibly two weeks, must elapse before any further advance can be made.

Indeed! So that it is now really found out that the march to Richmond is, after all, not to be a mere gala march of four days. There are, then, really some obstacles to overcome! Why, really, this is all very unexpected. Who would have thought that these pesky rebels would dare to put themselves between Burnside and Richmond? But the pesky rebels have done more than that. The whole of Burnside's grand army may now be said to be, for all practical purposes, at Falmouth. Sumner's corps d'armee arrived first; but the main body, under Hooker, and the corps d'armee on the left, under Franklin, were close behind.

We have no troops, then, north of the point where the railroad from Manassas crosses the Rappahannock. Take the map and see what a region of country is left uncovered and unprotected. Gen. Sigel's corps had been left at Centerville and on the line of Bull Run, as a reserve, with his outposts at Manassas Junction. But now mark what follows.

In a recent letter I stated that, if this route to Richmond was taken, the rebel army would soon be seen north of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Already the prophecy has been fulfilled. The rebel leaders had been kept constantly advised of Burnside's movements by their cavalry scouts. Their left wing, under Jackson, fully 50,000 strong, was posted west of the Blue Ridge, holding Manassas Gap, Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap. Through either one of these they can, whenever it suits their convenience, pour their troops and march on this city. As soon, then, as they knew that Burnside's army had left Warrenton, they sent a strong detachment of cavalry through Manassas Gap, with Gen. Stuart in command. This cavalry took possession of Warrenton the moment it was evacuated by Burnside. They did more than that. They pushed on to Catlett's, burned a railroad bridge there, and then proceeded to Manassas Junction, Gainesville and Centerville. By the time they reached the latter two places, they were supported by some batteries of field artillery.

Gen. Sigel, good soldier as he is, (and he is a good soldier and a brave and skillful officer,) was taken completely by surprise by this movement, so sudden and unexpected. He was compelled, therefore, to abandon both Gainesville and Centreville, and to fall back upon Fairfax, where he is now. The enemy, therefore, is now in full possession of Centreville and the line of Bull Run. The value of the position, in a strategic point of view, is incalculable. Further up the Potomac, on the Virginia side, we have a small force of cavalry at Leesburg. Common prudence will dictate that they also be drawn in. But, whether they are or not, it is easy to see that in a very short period the whole of the left wing of Gen. Lee's army will have arrived to the support of those now at Centreville, and that it will be, therefore, between us and Burnside.

What their ulterior designs may be, no man can say. What available force they may have, I do not know. What means we have here of defending this city, beseems me not to say. The Administration say they are ample, and it is not for me to say the reverse. But this I do say: If, in pursuing the chimera of a holiday march to Richmond, the Administration has placed the capital in peril, they will have done no more than might have been expected. An Administration which removes our only great General just when we want him the most is capable of any folly. In the distribution of the commands of the Army of the Potomac, the Administration has acted (with a single exception) as if it was desirous to deprive the army of all real military talent. The exception is Gen. Sumner, a man every inch a soldier, and unquestionably the ablest General in the army, next to McClellan.

Next in merit comes Gen. Heintzelman. And where is he? Left out in the cold, with a small and unimportant command on the upper Potomac. Of all the other Generals, the one who, throughout the whole war, has exhibited the greatest fitness to command large bodies of men, is unquestionably Fitz John Porter. Where is he? Dragged from his command, brought here, and made to cool his heels on Willard's marble floor, while his heart is chafing and fretting to be with his men, and while personal malice and envy are making a football of his fame. The charges against him are so supremely ridiculous that the court which tries him will kick them out of doors—a fate, too, which ought to be shared by his shameless accusers. To conclude the list, there is Sigel, a brave man and an able General. Yet, because he is a German, and because he is not in good odor with a certain personage here, he is treated with contumely, deprived of the honor of going to the front, and kept in the shade of the Washington forts, and that, too, with a command so small that 8,000 rebels can drive him back.

The facts which have come to light within a few days indicate that the Confederates will depend for the defense of Richmond chiefly upon the elaborate works on all sides of that city; and that they have on foot an expedition, combining both land and naval forces, destined to operate against this city.

X.