Democratic Documents.

Address of the Democratic Members of the General Assembly to the People of Indiana, setting forth the history of the late session, and the reasons why more had not been accomplished during its constitutional term. This document makes a pamphlet of sixteen pages, and will be furnished in any quantity. Price $1 50 per hundred.

The Conscript Act—Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, on the Conscription Bill, in the House of Representatives, February 23, 1863. This is one of the finest speeches of Mr. Voorhees, on a question now occupying a large share of public attention, and every citizen in Indiana should have a copy. It makes a pamphlet of eight pages. Price $1 per hundred.

The Liberty of the Citizen—Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 18, 1863, on the "Act to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof," is now printed in pamphlet form, and can be obtained at this office. This is the great effort of Mr. Voorhees to protect the liberty of the citizen, and should be in the hands of every voter in Indiana. It makes a pamphlet of sixteen pages, Price $1 50 per hundred.

☞All orders should direct the speeches to be sent by express, as the postage will be one cent a copy, and must be prepaid.

Address KLDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Indianapolis.

WEEKLY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, - - - - - - - - NOV. 23.

PROCLAMATION!

By the Governor of Indiana.

The President of the United States, having designated Thursday, the 26th day of November, instant, as a Day of Thanksgiving,

Therefore, I, OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana, do hereby set apart said day, and call upon the people of the State to observe the same, in accordance with the proclamation of the President.

Let the people thank and praise Almighty God for the many mercies He has shown us during the past year, and pray Him, with humble hearts, to still protect, guide and bless us, and restore the inestimable blessings of Unity and Peace to our bleeding and suffering country.

Given at the Executive Department, Indianapolis, this 9th day of November, A. D., 1863.

d&wtd OLIVER P. MORTON.

Political News of Importance—Judge Taney Resigned—Secretary Chase Resigned.

We learn from reliable authority that the resignation of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney is now in the hands of the President. We also learn that the resignation of Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury is also in the hands of the President. Mr. Chase, it is understood, will take the place of the Chief Justice shortly after the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Lincoln has thus disposed of his only dangerous rival for the nomination for the Presidency by the next Republican National Convention. The radicals will now have to take Mr. Lincoln.

"The father of greenbacks," as if conscious of the bad character his financial children will one day bear, leaves them in their infancy, and takes a position where he can look with composure upon the distress that his successor in the Treasury will undergo in trying to bolster up and sustain the credit of his offspring. He flees from the storm he sees coming, and secures for himself a life estate, where, if safety is anywhere, it can be found there.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

This news may be reliable, but we doubt whether "the father of greenbacks" will be willing to thus relinquish his aspirations for the Presidency. Mr. CHASE is ambitious, egotistical and bold. He will not surrender his hope of being the successor of Mr. LINCOLN until he is satisfied of its fruitlessness. When that conclusion is reached, his selfishness, and there is no public man in the country more thoroughly so, may induce him to accept a position which at one time in dignity and impudence was not second to the Presidency.

Mr. CHASE delivered himself of a speech in this city a few weeks ago which doubtless explained his ideas upon finances. He said it only required "courage," meaning we suppose audacity or impudence to accomplish just what he has done in directing the financial affairs of the country. To make money, or rather currency cheap, according to Mr. CHASE, it only required the "courage" to issue "greenbacks." He employed the engravers and purchased the paper, and that he pronounces the "courage" necessary to furnish the government with the facilities to expend two and a half or three millions of dollars a day. That is the extent of Mr. CHASE's financial skill. He furnishes credit, paper promies to pay, to meet indebtedness. That experiment has been often tried. England, and France, and Austria and Russia have alike resorted to that expediency to sustain exhausting wars and what has been the result? The answer is immense public indebtedness and heavy taxation, which falj heavily upon the laboring and producing classes. Mr. CHASE has invented nothing, he has made no discoveries. As all indebted nations have done, he has mortgaged the resources and the producing labor of the country for all time to come to meet the exigencies of the hour. He is only following in the footsteps of the tax-ridden nations of the old world. As long as credit lasts, Mr. CHASE's plans of borrowing will go on swimingly, but there must ere long be a day of reckoning, and then will come financial reverses, ruin, and grinding taxation to pay the cost of the present fiddling. As the Enquirer suggests, Mr. CHASE may have the sagacity to foresee the evil day not far distant, and by getting out of the way attempt to throw the odium and consequences of his follies upon his successor in office. In that event, a Supreme Judgeship will not save him from the execrations of his countrymen. We presume that every effort will be made by the Administration to defer the financial revulsion which is bound to transpire until after the elections of next year. This will be done if possible, no matter at what cost. These efforts to put off the evil day may be successful, but the attempt to do so will only increase the burdens and disasters which must follow. The people should not be deceived in this regard. If they exercise their common sense and will be governed by the teachings of the past they will not be. The delusions of the day cannot last, but the longer they are procrastinated the more bitter will be their results. The present evils of the country have been brought upon it by the ambition and avarice of men, and even when the nation is undergoing its present terrible ordeal, the great interests of the country are made to yield to such considerations. How long will a people be deluded whose proud boast has been that they are capable of self-government?

The Duty of Democrats.

A cotemporary remarks: "While the administration of the government rests in the hands of the opposition, and the responsibility of a correct management of public affairs falls upon them, the Democracy still have important duties to perform. They are to labor steadily and perseveringly for the sound doctrines upon which our Government rests. They should strive to imbue the public mind with a full knowledge of our institutions, and the necessity of returning to the great principles of public and individual liberty which alone can save the nation. These are duties and obligations which devolve upon every patriot, and he should labor to discharge them till the Union is restored and the great principles of liberty are again secured to every citizen. Let no Democrat rest from labor for the welfare of his country, but dedicate himself anew to it."

Our Army Correspondence—From the Army of the Cumberland—Palmer's Division going into winter quarters.

CAMP 1ST BRIGADE PALMER'S DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Bridgeport, Alabama, Nov. 13, 1863.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Going into winter quarters. It is really refreshing to know that at least for a brief while, we are to march no more. The mountains before us give us the heartache when we view them and review the events of the late campaign. Some of us were born and reared upon the mountains, sported upon them in youth and in manhood—their tall shadows swept over us so oft that we looked upon them with grateful reverence, loved them, and often whilst journeying upon the sandy and sterile plains in distant countries, we have affectionately sighed for the companionship, the shelter and protection of the far distant cloud banks in the horizon so often mistaken for mountains. Now alas, the ideas of them are horrible—dreadful; even the memory of the silver brooks that play among the moss covered rocks, the sedgey and vine-clad banks along the darkly shaded ravines which has so often gladdened the heart of the thirsty and toil-worn soldier, is not remembered with that degree of pleasure that in less toilsome days we prized so much. The poetic fancy of the vine-clad cot beneath the hill has lost its charms, especially the hill.

Well, sir! On a little hill upon the south bank of the Tennessee river, near Bridgeport, you could see, if your vision should stretch this far, a neat little village composed of neat little log houses, constructed by the industrious occupants in less time than an army contractor or quartermaster would require to decide upon the feasibility of spoils, or how much less a starved soldier could bear of hard tack and live. The population of this aforesaid village will not exceed one thousand men, "all men," none of the gentler sex dare intrude their gentle persons among those merry boys, however muchsoever their sweet and cheering presence might serve to enliven the scene, it would be highly unmilitary. And inasmuch as these inhabitants are not all stared upon the shoulders, the thing would not be tolerated even for a moment, in consequence of which, the unspeakable presence of "God's last gift to man," has, according to the revised regulations of the army, to be eschewed by the members of the 1st brigade of Palmer's division. When we first camped here we were entirely destitute of means and shelter, and almost so of clothing and food, but by the untireing energy of our excellent Brigadier General Cruft, we can now sit by our own firesides in comfort and security from the pelting of the pitiless storms without that so often made fearful havoc upon our unfed sides, smoke our pipes, and receive our full daily rations of sow-belly and hard tack. Such a consummation but twenty days ago at Chattanooga, (however much we dreamed of it) was devoutly to be desired, yet could not for love or money be attained. Our sick, through the consideration of the U. S. Sanitary Commission have been favored with a sprinkle of Onions and Potatoes for which favors, though small, we all do pray. Each regiment of this brigade is now engaged in constructing hospitals. Do not imagine dear reader that we are all going to be sick, or are suffering from the numerous ills that hampered flesh is heir to. Oh, no! Our diseases are as simple as the diet on which we live, and our sick list is (thanks to the beneficient Providence) correspondingly small. Indeed the medical fees of the whole brigade would not furnish one of your home physicians with two five centers daily, to say nothing of the colateral luxuries on which we are told that they subsist. No, but hospitals are a part and parcel of the institutions of war and must be maintained.

I am told upon very good authority that Chattanooga is still a question of much serious doubt, as to whether General Thomas will hold it or General Bragg.

Lookout Mountain appears to be a property of joint partnership between two very contentious occupants, whilst Gen. Hooker holds the valley and its base and a moiety of the acclivity, Bragg persistently maintains his position on the end next the clouds, where he was when we left the town. That place gives him excellent range over every part of the town, which he manages to keep in a constant state of uneasiness by sending solid shot and shell among the hungry inhabitants from some sixty four pounders.

The wounded men are being removed as fast as the means of transportation and the condition of the patients will permit, so that shortly there will be but few inhabitants there except soldiers. Whether the place will then be held remains yet to be seen. It has cost more lives and suffering already shan any human power is capable of estimating.

Two roads are now open from here to that place for wagons; one locomotive and two cars plies daily near half way, and a steamboat is making regular trips within a short distance of the town, so that plenty of provisions and supplies are being forwarded. These means of intercourse are not free from the depredations of rebel sharpshooters who, secreted upon the mountains, make themselves very troublesome, but our forces are so strong along the lines that their operations cannot become serious or interrupt the communication now permanently opened.

The weather has been delightful here for the past ten days, and altogether we are enjoying ourselves hugely. WINDEN.

From Chattanooga.

A correspondent writing from Chattanooga, under date of the 14th, thus alludes to the probability of BRAGG evacuating Lookout Mountain and withdrawing from the immediate front of the Federal army:

Movements on foot will possibly cause the evacuation of Lookout by Bragg. It is of little consequence to him now. By holding it he compels us to haul supplies a few miles that could otherwise come to the landing by the river; but this in no wise cripples us, or makes our occupation dangerous or doubtful. His detachment on Lookout can only retreat on the mountain road southward, and are liable to be cut off by a flank movement by Gen. Hooker's position. They cannot go down the mountain side to their line around the town, but must travel several miles to the rear to find a practicable descent. This increases the labor of getting ammunition and rations up to them, and makes it worthless. It would be much better for Bragg if Lookout was a level plain. He now would have to march clear around its rear if he wished to attack Hooker, whilst we could reinforce the latter from here by our pontoons in half the time.

Bragg's chances of winning the least advantage here are so hopeless that I have for some time been of the opinion he is engaged withdrawing his army from our immediate front. This opinion is not based on any reports of what he is doing. We are always safest in attributing to rebel Generals ordinary military sagacity, if no more, and this would certainly dictate his retreat, unless his army is much stronger than we have any reason to believe it, or than it has ever been represented. He can gain nothing by remaining, and may lose a great deal. All hopes of retaking this place by direct attack on Gen. Grant are confessedly given up by the rebels. All fears for the safety of this army, if any are entertained, should be immediately dismissed. It will be able to resume the offensive in due time, and refight the battle of Chickamauga, if Bragg remains, with results as widely different as day is from night—as defeat is from victory—as Rosecrans is from Grant, which exhausts comparison to those who know both.

Circulate Newspapers.

The New York Tribune, speaking of the importance of increasing the circulation of newspapers preparatory to a vigorous campaign for the next President, says:

"The work of preparation for the eventful canvass of 1864 properly commences now. Throughout the ensuing three months the industrial classes have more leisure than at other seasons. Now is the time to persuade every farmer, mechanic, teamster, or day laborer, to take at least one good newspaper, and make himself better acquainted with the daily progress of public affairs. Now is the time to sow broadcast the seeds which shall ripen for the harvest of next November. Let a concerted effort be made to place at least one good newspaper, for the ensuing year, in every household in the loyal States where it will be welcomed and read. Perhaps half of those who now do without, do so from mere heedlessness—they only need to have their attention called to the subject. Many more will pay the trifle that a cheap weekly costs if each is solicited to do so by a friend in whom he has confidence. And, if there be any one who can't pay for such a paper, they ought to be supplied by their more fortunate neighbors and townsmen without charge."

The advice of the Tribune should be promptly acted upon by every Democrat in the State, and a Democratic newspaper placed in the hands of every family.

☞It is said that the famous Peace Congress, which held a secret session near the close of the last Administration, is to be ventilated by one who has copious notes of the proceedings. A speech of Mr. Chase in that body has already been published.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 18.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

There has been increased firmness in the money market during the week, and more demand, but chiefly from pork dealers and packers, and outside of the National Banks the rates are up to 8@10 per cent., but the banks take the greater portion of the paper offered by the regular customers at 6 per cent. There is no unusual or inconvenient pressure, however, and currency is in good supply, as the drain from the East to the West continues.

The pressure in New York is unabated, and the deposites with the banks running down steadily, but rates of interest are not higher than they were a week ago.

Thompson's Reporter briefly but clearly states the case, as regards the New York market, as follows:

"Among the banks, stock gamblers and gold speculators, money has been, and is yet, very tight; while with the merchants, money brokers and dealers in Government securities, money is quite easy.

"The pinch began with the banks. They had overtraded on their deposits, so that when depositors drew money to invest in the Government bonds, the banks soon found legal tenders 'on hand' insufficient for the demand, and 'call loans' were called in. This blocked the line to the stock speculators.

"The merchants, generally speaking, are free from bank discounts, and are not in a situation to require discounts. This, fortunately, will ward off any general panic, though, from present appearances, the money market, as measured by the Wall street standard, will continue close for some time to come."

The supply of exchange continues large, and the market dull at our quotations, which are the rates charged and allowed by bankers to customers.

On the whole, gold is higher than it was a week ago, but has been quite steady, nevertheless, and the market for it free from excitement.

Government securities are generally lower. We quote:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	1-8dis.	par.
Gold	46@46½ prem.	48 prem.
Silver	38@40 prem.	42 prem.
Kentucky bank notes	¼ prem.	
Indiana State notes	par@¼ prem.	
Orders on Washington	1½@2 dis.	
Certificates	2@2¼ dis.	
Quartermasters' Vouchers, city	96½@97	
Quartermasters' Vouchers country	no sale.	

The blockade of the railways, owing to the pressure of freight on the Lake Shore roads, and the want of rolling stock by those leading from this city, together with the Government demand for boats for the transportation of troops, greatly interfered with and restricted business during the week, but still there was a good deal done, and trade generally speaking must be regarded as active

The receipts of hogs, so far, have been light, which is to be attributed to the want of railway transportation, chiefly, and, to some extent, to the mild weather and its uncertain and changeable character.

Packers are all ready and anxious to go on with the business of cutting, and this, with the short crop stimulus and the advanced state of the season, has quietly increased the anxiety to buy, from day to day, and, on Monday and yesterday, the pressure of buyers on the market and the few hogs offering, put up prices materially and led to a considerable degree of excitement.

Hogs are generally light, though not as much so as had been anticipated. Monday, the desire to buy, on the part of packers, increased, and an advance of 25 per cental was established, the market closing buoyant at $6 50@6 75 for 200 pounds average and upward. The sales were—

800 dividing on 200 lbs.		$6.25@6.50
200 "	" 200 lbs.	6.00@6.50
600 "	" 220 lbs.	6.65
100 "	" 225 lbs.	6.75

Yesterday, the receipts were light and the market quite excited; $6 80 was refused for a lot averaging 200 pounds, and $7 was asked. We quote the market closing with buyers at $6 75@7.00 for lots averaging 200 pounds and upward; but the few offered did not furnish enough to establish the market. It will be seen that the receipts are less than they were last season up to this date, but are larger than they were in 1857 and 1861. The commencement of the season for each of the last few years was as follows:

1857-8	Nov. 18
1858-9	" 8
1859-60	" 11
1860-1	" 4
1861-2	" 20
1862-3	" 4

The total receipts of hogs at this place by the various channels, from November 1 to last evening, are as follows:

By railway	29,736
By river	1,690
From Kentucky	21,938
Total	53,364
Same time last season	98,286

The whole number received from Kentucky up to this date, last season, was in round numbers, 39,000, against 21,938 this season so far.

There is a decidedly strong market for the hog product, and prices are also higher. New mess pork was held firmly at $18; new prime mess $17; old crop of 1862-3, $15 50, and crop of 1861, $14.

Old lard 11½c; new, 12c.

Bulk meats, 5½c and 6c for shoulders and sides, and bacon 6½@7 and 8c for shoulders, sides and clear sides, the latter loose.

Butchers' lard is in demand at 10½c, loose, and head and gut at 10¾c packed.

The large Government demand has stimulated the market for old bacon and bulk meats, and 7¾c was refused last evening for clear bacon sides, loose

Flour has ruled as usual, steady, with a good local demand and a moderate one for export.

Wheat firm and prices rather higher. Corn advanced largely, with a pressing demand from distillers and Government contractors, and the receipts have been wholly inadequate to meet it. The want of cars by the railways, no doubt, interferes with the receipts. Oats are higher and in demand. Barley and rye unchanged. Whisky largely advanced, closing buoyant at 65c. Butter 1c. higher. Cheese unchanged. Hay unchanged. Sugar ¼c. higher and active. The consumptive demand is unusually large. Coffee unchanged. Molasses higher. Potatoes and apples dull and lower. The receipts are very large, and there is hardly any export demand.

Abolition Plans Disclosed.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—A letter was received in this city yesterday, dated St. Louis, November 19th, of which the following is an extract:

"There is a rumor in circulation, apparently from good source, that Gov. Yates, assisted by the loyal leagues and the United States Government, intends to disarm the people of Illinois. This to commence on or about the 24th inst.

"This information but confirms the suspicions which have for some time existed in the Northwestern States, that the abolitionists do not intend to stop short of the subjugation of the Free States if in their power to effect it.

"There is no doubt resting upon my mind, that they have been plotting for some time past, and will soon attempt to carry out their nefarious designs.

"In all probability Indiana is included in their present plan." O. A. K.

Carl Schurz, (squirtz,)

Has become exceedingly irate over the charge made by Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, that the said Schurz was an arrant coward. General Combs' language was as follows: "Our children have fought in every battle field, and never one fled as Carl Schurz and his gang of freedom shriekers did at Chancellorsville."

Schurz denies emphatically that he is such a miserable coward, but says he does'nt wish Gen. Combs to construe his remarks as intended to convey a challenge, oh no! he says, "I am opposed to dueling on principle," and, "if General Combs is skillful he might kill me." Wonderful Schurz! Valorous Schurz!! Leslie Combs would as soon hunt buzzards as such a man. He need not give himself undue anxiety about his abolition carcass.

HOW TO SEND LETTERS SOUTH.—We answer a correspondent by recopying the proper plan: Letters sent to prisoners or others within the rebel lines must not exceed in length one page of a letter sheet, and must relate to purely personal and domestic matters. They must be signed by the writer's name in full. They must be sent with five cents enclosed (in coin), if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if they go beyond that point. They must be sent enclosed to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe. If not so directed, they will be returned to the dead letter office. The letter for the prisoner must not be sealed.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—According to the estimate of Mr. Dawes, Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, the average cost of the war is $3,000,000 per day. If we abstract half a million a day from Mr. Dawes' carefully prepared estimate as to the actual cost of the war, the liabilities of the Government (which constitute the real debt of the Government) today are about two thousand five hundred millions of dollars.

STATE ITEMS.

—The New Albany Ledger says that a drove of 1,050 of the poorest cattle ever seen driven to market passed through that city yesterday. They were purchased by contractors for the army of the Cumberland. It will take good teeth to masticate the carcasses of the aforesaid.

—FOUNTAIN COUNTY.—The Democracy of this county will meet in convention on Saturday the 12th of December to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 8th of January next.

—The Versailles Dispatch, a Republican paper, thus refers to the backwardness of the so-called "Union" men in volunteering:

We are sorry to say that some of our citizens who have made as loud professions of loyalty as any, and who have (as they had a perfect right to do) condemned treason sympathizers upon our streets, day after day, and week after week, are now found with these men that they have so loudly denounced, in opposition to the effort that is being made to raise the quota of Ripley county, under the recent call for volunteers by the President.

—PAYING THE LEGION.—Major Stearns Fishers, the State paymaster, was in this place last Friday and Saturday paying off the legion who were engaged in border defense previous to the Morgan raid. The pay rolls for the service in the Morgan raid has not yet been made out. The pay received is small—only $4 40 for the privates and $25 or $30 for the officers.—[Corydon Democrat.

—The Democracy of Clay county meet on Wednesday the 25th inst. to select delegates to the State Convention.

—CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We are advised by Samuel R. Hamill, of Sullivan county, that he will be a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, before the Democratic State Convention. The Democracy of gallant old Sullivan will have great weight in making the selection of the State ticket. Mr. Hamill is a live Democrat and will make a vigorous canvass, if he is the nominee.—[Clay County Democrat.

—SAMUEL R. HAMILL, ESQ.—The friends of the above named gentleman will urge his name as a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court on the next State ticket. Sullivan county having been so strongly and uniformly Democratic, we think the position due to her. The qualifications of Mr. Hamill for this office are of the highest order, and his straightforward, unflinching advocacy of the cause of Democracy, in weal and through woe, warmly commend him to the Democracy of Indiana. In the approaching contest, which will be one of the fiercest political battles ever fought in our State, the interests of the Democratic party demand that the State ticket should be composed, as much as possible, of men who *are able* to stump the State. As a public speaker, Mr. Hamill has but few superiors in the State. He is not of the timid sort, but is bold and manly, speaking out the honest convictions of his judgment.

Should he be favored with a nomination, we would predict that no man in Indiana would labor more efficiently on the stump for the success of the ticket than he would. We trust that the convention will honor "Old Sullivan" by giving to Mr. H. the position desired, on the next State ticket.—[Sullivan Democrat.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—It has been a time-honored custom of the Democracy of Indiana to hold a State Convention on the 8th of January; and the nominations for State officers, we believe, have usually been made upon that day. We certainly think that this year demands of the Democracy an observance of the usual custom, and we hope to see a Mass Convention assemble at the Capitol of the State on that day, that will express the sentiments and cheer the hearts of patriotic and conservative men through the whole land. But it seems to us improper in the highest degree, that the nominations for State officers to be elected in the fall of 1864, should then be made. Events are succeeding each other so rapidly, and issues changing in such quick succession, that we think it would be very impolite. We should much prefer to see a delegate Convention held some time next summer for the purpose of making nominations. The press ought to discuss this matter, in order that the sentiment of the people might be known and obeyed.—[Goshen Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Yesterday afternoon about ninety of Mosby's men approached within three miles of Bealton, with the intention of making a raid on the railroad. Being dressed in Federal uniforms, the detachments of the 1st Pennsylvania and the 6th Ohio cavalry, who were in the immediate neighborhood at the time, mistook them for friends, but soon discovered their error. The rebels fired a volley into them, which wounded several. The rebels were pursued and driven into Snicker's Gap. Six of the gang were captured. At last accounts our cavalry had not returned.

John Minor Botts, who is now at his residence at Aburn, Culpepper county, previous to our advance over the Rappahannock sent a letter to the Richmond Examiner, on the subject of his arrest and treatment. It is full of interest, and a copy has been obtained for publication.

Impressions in regard to the enemy's strength on the Rapidan are various. Some maintain that Lee's entire force does not exceed 35,000, while others place it as high as 75,000.

It rained all day yesterday.

Gentlemen who have arrived here from Fortress Monroe say they heard there that the correspondence between the respective agents for exchange of prisoners had degenerated into personalities and loss of mutual confidence. Their usefulness is thereby impaired. The opinion is strongly expressed that if there could be a change of the agents, an exchange of nearly all, if not all the prisoners could be effected.

The payments for all branches of the public service for the present year, ending with the last of June, were $303,000,000, of which amount $600,000,000 was for the army and $66,000,000 for the navy. A sufficiency of money has been placed in the hands of paymasters to pay our armies up to the present month

John K. Stettler, of Philadelrhia, has been sentenced by court martial to five years' imprisonment in the Auburn Penitentiary for fraud in furnishing supplies to the army. The sentence has been approved by the President.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 22.—An Army of the Potomac dispatch of the 21st says:

The army is not advancing. The rain has caused some mud, but the roads will soon dry.

A Washington special to the Herald says:

Little apprehension is felt for the safety of Burnside. The junction of Sherman with Thomas enables Grant to reinforce Burnside

A Knoxville letter of the 7th to the Herald, says:

The fight between Union and rebel North Carolinians, on French Brood river, in which the former whipped the latter. During the fight many of the rebels skedaddled to the Union ranks and poured their fire into their former comrades.

The Times has a letter, dated Annapolis the 19th, containing a list of 350 paroled Unionists, who arrived there from Richmond. Six died on the passage. These 350 were the best that could be picked out and sent. They all confirm previous accounts of hardships and suffering.

A Memphis letter of the 10th to the Times states that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is being abandoned by our troops, as the expense of guarding it is too great.

Boats arriving from below report repeated attacks by guerrillas along the river.

Governor Ramsey of Minnesota has brought to Washington a treaty with the Indians on the border of Red River, by which we acquire 11,000,000 acres of land, and all obstructions to traders from St. Paul are removed.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac dispatch states that our cavalry occupies Culpepper but the infantry has not yet advanced to that point. It was rumored in camp that Lee had fallen back from the Rapidan. The depredations committed in the rear of our forces prove to be mostly by deserters from our own army.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—Miles Greenwood's machine shop, on the corner of Canal and Walnut streets, was partially destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars. The property was insured for a hundred thousand dollars.

One fireman was killed and several wounded by the walls falling on them.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The subscription agent reports the sale of 5-20's, Saturday, at $1,019,950; and during the week, $5,317,450. Most of the subscriptions came from the western and the border States. Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas contributed largely.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, November 21.—Memphis dates of the 19th say the recent military orders have created much excitement. Every person whose actions are suspicious is conscripted and sent to camp. No passes to leave the city are granted to any but those known above suspicion.

A new order has been issued to carry into effect a previous order, as follows:

All able bodied men who do not enroll their names in some military company, within ten days from the date of this order, will be impressed into the United States service.

Colonels Bell and Faulkner are near Jackson, Tenn., with two hundred to three hundred rebels.

Two rebel mail carriers with about 1,000 letters were recently captured near Somerville, Tenn.

A train of ten wagons loaded with cavalry clothing, en route from Little Rock to Benton, was captured by sixty guerrillas. The wagons were burned and the clothing carried off.

Capt. Brudder, of the gunboat No. 9, was accidentally shot, the 19th, near Skepnee Landing.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The 13th army corps, lately operating in the Teche country, embarked to-day at Brashear City for some point in Texas by way of Berwick Bay

The steamer Circassian has arrived here, and reports the disappearance of the yellow fever from the blockading fleet off Mobile.

Trade with St. Louis, on private account, is rapidly increasing.

A rumor of a rebel defeat in Western Louisiana is prevalent to-day among the secession sympathizers.

Another Plot.

BURLINGTON, VT., November 22.—Considerable excitement was caused yesterday at Rouse's Point and St. Albans, by reports that a body of secessionists in Montreal had planned to seize Fort Montgomery, destroy the draw bridge at Rouse's Point, and plunder Plattsburg and Burlington.

The information of this plot reached Governor Smith and Collector Clapp, of this port, during Friday; they communicated with the officer in charge of Fort Montgomery, and he soon had its guns ready to give the renegades a warm reception.

☞Said an abolitionist, "I am for the war for the freedom of the blacks, but not for the old Union."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 pills. Price $1.

Dr. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent, No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.

TOMLINSON & COX, Druggists, Agents, Indianapolis.

sept30'63-d&wly

☞NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Weakness, Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, Sequal Diseases, Emissions, Impotence, Genital Debility and diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are warranted in all cases and can be relied on. No change of diet required. They do not nauseate, nor interfere with business pursuits. Upwards of 200 cases have been cured the past month. *More than one hundred physicians use them in their private practice, and all speak well of their efficacy.* They are entirely harmless on the system, and can be relied on in all cases arising from youthful indiscretion or self-abuse, which often incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling *the duties of married life.*

A TREATISE of 64 pages, containing means of cure, sent free to all. Two stamps required for postage.

The Pills will be sent by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of One Dollar, by J. BRYAN, M. D., No. 76 Cedar street, N. Y.

Sold by all the principal druggists.

TOMLINSON & COX, Agents, sept30-d&wly Indianapolis.

ATTACHMENT NOTICES.

Notice in Attachment.

William R. Hogshire vs. Benajah R. Nordyke. } Complaint for $165 67. Before William Sullivan, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Centre Township, Marion County, Indiana, wherein John Tarlton is held to answer as Garnishee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ABOVE entitled suit, now pending before me, will be heard and finally adjudicated at my office, in the City of Indianapolis, on the 17th day of December, 1863, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties concerned will appear, prosecute, defend and answer, or fail at their peril.

Witness my hand and seal this 18th day of November, 1863. [L. S.] WM. SULLIVAN, J. P.

nov23-w3w

Notice in Attachment.

George Davis vs. John D. Eskew. } Attachment for $10 00. Before William Sullivan, a Justice of the Peace in and for Center Township, Marion County, Indiana.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FINAL hearing and adjudication, in the above entitled suit, will take place before me, at my office in the city of Indianapolis, County and State aforesaid, on the 17th day of December, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the parties and others interested will attend, prosecute, defend and answer, or fail at their peril.

Witness my hand and seal at the city of Indianapolis, this 20th of November, 1863. [L. S.]

nov23-w3w WM. SULLIVAN, J. P.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON THE 15TH day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at Sweeny & Littleton's Distillery, in the city of Peoria, county of Peoria, and State of Illinois, one set of Barrel Machinery, complete, Trapp's Patent, and other articles, will be sold at public sale.

Terms of Sale—Purchases of less than five dollars to be paid in hand; for that amount and over, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note, with approved security. J. LITTLETON, Executor.

nov23-w3w

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has this day been appointed Executrix of of the last will and testament of Thomas D. Walpole, late of Marion county. Said estate is solvent

November 16, 1863. ESTHER WALPOLE, Executrix.

nov23-w3w

NOTIONS, TOYS, &C.

TO DEALERS IN

NOTIONS, TOYS, Fancy Goods, &c.

AS MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY particular for the coming Holidays, I wish to call the attention of dealers in the above goods. Having bought under very favorable circumstances, and understanding the wants of the trade thoroughly by long experience, it will be to the interest of buyers to examine my warerooms where they will find the largest variety of goods ever brought together under one roof, at such prices as will afford a good profit. Respectfully,

CHARLES MAYER, nov5-d&w2m No. 29 West Washington street.

HATS AND CAPS.

ISAAC DAVIS,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Gloves and FURS.

Has just Received his Full Stock

OF GOODS, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER in the East, which he will sell as low as the lowest. All the LATEST STYLES kept at No. 15 Pennsylvania street, four doors south of the Post Office,

Indianapolis, Ind.

oct26-d&w3m

MEDICAL.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA!

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD

DR. JNO. L. LYONS

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS. FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS.

FOR FEMALES, FOR FEMALES,

Suffering from Irregularity or Obstruction of the Menses from whatever cause.

IT IS SURE TO CURE! IT IS SURE TO CURE!

It is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity and quality. When they are obstructed, nature makes her effort to obtain for it some other outlet, and, unless these efforts of nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness and finally CONSUMPTION assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS! IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!

IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR! IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!

BEAR IN MIND BEAR IN MIND

THAT I GUARANTEE THAT I GUARANTEE

My DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses from whatever cause, though care should be taken that my directions are carefully adhered to.

BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST!

BUY THE SAFEST! BUY THE SAFEST!

BUY THE SUREST! BUY THE SUREST!

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS! WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS!

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM

By strengthening and invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring on the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME!

ONE BOTTLE CURES ONE BOTTLE CURES

In almost every case.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON

But cut this out and send it to your Druggist, and if he has not got it make him buy it for you, or it may be obtained of the General Agent for the United States, C. G. CLARK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Conn.

For sale by all responsible Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Wholesale Dealers and the Trade supplied at the Proprietor's prices by LORD & SMITH, Chicago.

SUIRE ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati; BROWNING & SLOAN, Indianapolis. july13-wlyeow

How to Keep in Good Health,

—AND—

What is the Cause of Disease.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF EVERY DISEASE THAT flesh is heir to is impurity of the blood. The blood becomes impure from many causes. Impure air or change of weather, unwholesome food and exposure are among the principal causes of impurity of the blood. The symptoms are giddiness, headache, confused thoughts, eyes dull and heavy, drowsiness, constipation of the bowels, bad taste in the mouth, foul tongue, liver complaints, pains in the back and legs, loss of appetite, sleepless nights, colic, cramp, pain and tightness of the chest, heartburn, gout and rheumatism, puking and purging, chills and fevers more or less accompanying these, and a long train of troublesome and dangerous affections, all of which may be prevented and cured by taking a few doses of Dr. STRICKLAND'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING ANTI BILIOUS PILLS. They will purify the blood and put the stomach, bowels and liver in a healthy condition. They are particularly suitable for chronic and nervous diseases. Every family and every soldier should keep a supply of these Pills, as many diseases are obviated by their use. They are a mild and saf