DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY ..... JANUARY 3

The Union it must be preserved.
—Jackson.

Democratic Union State Convention

At a called meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee it was unanimously resolved, in pursuance of the time-honored usages of the party, that the Democracy of Indiana be requested to appoint delegates to a State Convention to be held on Wednesday, the EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, to take into consideration the condition of the country and adopt such action in regard to the nomination of candidates for State officers, to be elected in October next, as may be deemed advisable. The Committee decided as a basis of representation in the Convention, that each county should be entitled to one delegate for every two hundred and fifty votes cast against Mr. Lincoln at the Presidential election of 1860, and one additional delegate for every fraction of one hundred and twenty-five votes and over. The Committee cordially invite all citizens of Indiana to participate in the election of delegates to the Convention, and to take part in its proceedings, who are opposed to the political policy o the present Administration—all who are in favor of the re-establishment of the Union as it was and the supremacy of the Constitution as made by the fathers of the Republic. By order of the Committee.

N. B. PALMER, Chairman.

Indianapolis, October 8 1861.

The following is the apportionment of delegates to which each county is entitled:

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.	COUNTIES.	DELEGATES
Adams	4	Lawrence	6
Allen	13	Madison	8
Bartholomew	8	Marion	15
Benton	1	Marshall	6
Boone	7	Martin	4
Blackford	2	Miami	7
Brown	3	Monroe	5
Carroll	6	Montgomery	9
Cass	8	Morgan	6
Clark	10	Newton	1
Clay	6	Noble	5
Clinton	6	Ohio	3
Crawford	4	Orange	7
Daviess	6	Owen	6
Dearborn	10	Parke	6
Decatur	7	Perry	5
DeKalb	6	Pike	4
Delaware	5	Porter	4
Dubois	6	Posey	7
Elkhart	8	Pulaski	3
Fayette	4	Putnam	9
Floyd	9	Randolph	5
Fountain	6	Ripley	7
Fulton	4	Rush	7
Franklin	9	Scott	3
Gibson	7	Shelby	8
Grant	5	Spencer	6
Greene	6	Starke	1
Hamilton	5	St. Joseph	6
Harrison	8	Steuben	3
Hancock	6	Sullivan	8
Hendricks	6	Switzerland	6
Henry	5	Tippecanoe	10
Howard	4	Tipton	3
Huntington	6	Union	3
Jackson	8	Vanderburgh	8
Jasper	1	Vermillion	3
Jay	4	Vigo	10
Jefferson	7	Wabash	5
Jennings	5	Warren	3
Johnson	7	Warrick	7
Knox	9	Washington	8
Kosciusko	6	Wayne	8
LaGrange	3	Wells	4
Lake	2	White	3
Laporte	8	Whitley	4
Total			546

Taxation in the Future.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Hitherto the most onerous taxes have been for State, county and local purposes. The taxes for Federal uses have been imperceptible, because they were indirect. This will not be so hereafter. To meet the future permanent wants of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that at least two hundred and ten millions of dollars will be necessary, only forty millions of which will be from indirect taxes. The remaining one hundred and seventy millions must be raised by direct taxes, and it is proposed that this shall be done by a levy of one per cent. on all real and personal property and six per cent. on domestic manufactures. In addition, it is suggested that, for contingencies, a poll tax of one dollar on each voter shall be levied. Taxes will, altogether, be something to think of in the future."

That Secret Society.

The Indianapolis *Journal* makes a lame and impotent attempt to sustain the imposition it endeavored to practice upon the public in charging that secret societies had been organized in this city and elsewhere for treasonable objects. It professed to know positively that such societies were in operation, and more than this, that the names of members were known to it. We stated that if it had such information the editor of that print was under obligations as a good citizen to make public that knowledge. We again call upon the *Journal* man to publish the evidence that such societies are in existence in the places where he says they have been organized. If he conceals such information, provided he has it, he becomes equally guilty with the parties whom he charges being organized for objects hostile to the Government, and treasonable in purpose. There is a crime of misprison of treason, and if the *Journal* editor withholds the knowledge he proposes to have, he is amenable to punishment for that offense. We call upon the *Journal* proprietors to make good their charge, or they will become disgraced in the public estimation for publishing an infamous slander, made out of whole cloth, for malicious purposes, which have not yet been developed. This is the dilemma of the *Journal*, and it can not escape from general condemnation unless it makes good the revelations which it published as true of its own knowledge. The New Albany *Ledger*, in commenting upon the *Journal's canard*, remarks:

Now we must be permitted to say that this looks to us very much like a monstrous *canard*—a tremendous piece of humbuggery, gotten up to serve some purpose yet unknown. It is unreasonable to suppose that such a society, having for its objects such unpatriotic and unlawful purposes, could exist in so many different places without being at once exposed in some one of them. So far as the Democratic party are concerned, the attempt to render it odious by connecting it with such a secret society as this is presumed to be will be futile, if, indeed, such an attempt is to be made at all.

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Our readers may remember that a few weeks ago it was charged that numerous lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle existed in Ohio. But when the facts were investigated this was found and admitted to be all humbug. Such we believe, will be the result in this case. But if any persons professing to be Democrats have been, or are, engaged in such treasonable work as is here charged, we hope they will be at once exposed to the gaze of the world, so that they may be known and shunned. No such men can be, or will be, permitted to speak for the Democracy or fellowship with them.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

The Present Condition of Public Affairs and the Future Prosperity of the Country.

EDITOR SENTINEL: This is a time when the people ought to read, when they ought to keep themselves well informed; for it is a time when their all is at stake, with but slight prospects that anything will be saved.

To-day is the first of January, 1862. Behold what changes since the first of January, 1861! Behold the results of the triumph of the sectional Platform and the "irrepressible conflict" of the Republican party who stood upon it! What an entertainment did the Republicans write us! How accurately have the predictions of the Democracy been fulfilled!

On the assembling of the last regular session of Congress, upon the first Monday in December, 1860, all the States composing our own glorious and powerful and world-respected Republic were represented. South Carolina and Texas were there side by side with Maine and Iowa. It was then known that the candidate who stood on the unconstitutional and aggressive principles of the Chicago Platform had been elected to the Presidency of the whole Republic by the sectional vote alone of the Northern States. The Southern States, supposing the Republicans honest in their sentiments, and fixed in their intentions to carry them out in the administration of the Government, became alarmed for their safety, and, almost immediately after the commencement of the last session of Congress began beseeching the Republicans to give them assurances that their rights should be respected, by taking steps to have amendments added to the Constitution furnishing perpetual and sure guarantees. Powell, of Kentucky, Crittenden, Mason, and divers others, brought forward propositions with which the South would have been satisfied, and harmony, prosperity and the UNION have been preserved; and which propositions did not ask more than Lincoln is now, in his Administration, understood to be admitting to be right. These propositions, however, were all contemptuously and defiantly rejected. Virginia then appealed to the Northern States for a Peace Conference. The result of this we know. THE REPUBLICANS DETERMINED THAT THE SOUTH SHOULD HAVE NO ASSURANCES, NO GUARANTEES, WHEREBY PEACE AND THE UNION MIGHT BE PRESERVED. It was not till after this determination was manifest that any State seceded from the Union. South Carolina did not secede till the 20th of December, and no other State went out till after the 1st day of January, 1861. One year ago to day, then, our great old Republic was still almost intact. What is its condition now? On the 23d of December, 1860, Mr. Toombs, then in his place in the Senate, sent the following address to the people of his State, Georgia. He said:

"I came here to secure your constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the committee and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican party of the committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then taken in the committee on amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against harmoniously by the Black Republican members of the committee. In addition to these facts, a majority of the Black Republican members of the committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. The Black Republican members of this Committee of Thirteen are representative men of the party and section, and, to the extent of my information, truly represent them. The Committee of Thirty-three, [a separate committee from that of thirteen] on Friday adjourned for a week, without coming to any vote after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions then before them on that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hope until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you now. I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security to your constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot box by the unanimous vote of Georgia on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquility and glory.

R. TOOMBS."

Jeff. Davis, the present President of the rebel republic, was then in Congress with Mr. Toombs asking for guarantees, and willing to remain in the Union with peace and harmony on the Crittenden propositions. Senator Pugh, of Ohio, asserted this to the Republican Senators, and Senator Douglas, in his place in the Senate, on the 2d day of March, 1861, said, as officially reported in the *Congressional Globe*: "I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on the committee of thirteen, was ready, at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also."

But the irrepressible conflict leaders of the Republicans who had reached, and become intoxicated with power, determined that the South should have no security against threatened aggression, and that the hopes of the great republic should go out forever.

The Southern States then proceeded to take care, as they thought, of themselves. They began to secede. On the 9th of January, 1861, Mississippi went out; on the 11th, Alabama, on the 12th, Florida; on the 19th, Georgia; on the 28th, Louisiana, and on the 1st of February, Texas. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas still remained, hoping that the Republican Administration would, after it got into possession of the Government, give them guarantees for their rights; but they were doomed to disappointment.

On the 4th of March Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, but, in his official address, he spoke, to use the language of Mr. Guthrie, with a forked tongue and nobody could understand him. Immediately following his inauguration, six precious weeks were lost, the country, the South, during all that time, being, with indifference, abandoned to drift to any fate, while the Republican party directed itself to the most selfish and disgraceful scramble ever witnessed for the spoils of office. After the six week's labor of dividing the spoils had terminated, the Government then turned its attention to the Southern States. It began its dealing with them in meanness and treachery, promising that it would make no attack on Fort Sumter or elsewhere, while it was secretly fitting out and forwarding a large armament to make an attack under the guise of revictualing Major Anderson. See the letter of Judge Campbell, and Portuguese Minister Harvey. In this way it provoked an attack on Fort Sumter, on the 12th of April, 1861.

On the 15th of April, 1861, the President declared war by putting the land army in motion and calling for 75,000 volunteers, since which time, being a period of more than two-thirds of a year, the Administration has been pursuing its policy of preserving the Union and maintaining the Government by the sword. And with what success? It is shortly told.

In the operations of the army it has committed a series of blunders resulting in a like series of disasters; and has made no visible progress towards the restoration of the Union; but, on the other hand, has nearly consolidated the entire South against it. In the financial department, it has succeeded in raising an immense amount of money, and dividing it, by the most shameful corruption ever recorded in history, among its members and personal and political favorites. For the above propositions, I refer and cite the Indiana *Journal*. In the civil department, it has overthrown and trampled under foot the Constitution and liberties of the people, under the pretence of supporting the Government. To support government, it has abrogated the Constitution and established a despotism. For this proposition, I cite Senators Hale, Trumbull, and Pugh. In the general business and prosperity of the country, it has palsied trade, brought down the prices of our staples for sale, such as pork, one half, while it doubled the price of tea, coffee, sugar, salt, muslins, &c., the necessaries which we have to buy; and our debt; but I will speak of that by itself; while here, I should not neglect to mention that, as Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, so Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, the President and his wife, we are told by the newspapers, ride through the streets in their coach-and-four and servants in livery, and import from Europe the most costly and extravagant carpets and furniture and ornaments for person that have ever been displayed in this our plain Republican Government, upheld by a "plain people." But this is not all. The miserable imbecility of the Administration, its unparalleled, and most shocking, most disgusting corruptions, its disregard of the Constitution of the country, and its utter destitution of a policy, its division, in itself, between Abolitionism and Anti-abolitionism, the uncertainty in which it leaves the army and the country as to the object of the war, is chilling enthusiasm, putting out the fire of patriotism, and producing a feeling of doubt and indifference, as to whether a Government that can be thus administered, a Government that can be made so useless for good and so terribly potent for evil, is worth preserving. This is a painful truth; but it is a solemn one. Why no longer greet the ear, the songs of the "Star Spangled Banner," of the "Red, White and Blue," and the appeals from every tongue that we must show that we have got a Government?

I said above, that I would speak of our debt.

I assume, and I have not the least doubt of the truth of the assumption, that our Government is to day one thousand millions in debt. I know the official report is not so; but when the claims that will come in, now outstanding, are allowed, as they will be, the debt of the nation, if the war were to close to-day, would be one thousand millions. The interest on this sum, at 7 per cent., is seventy millions. The current expenses of the Government, in peace, will hereafter, as is admitted, be one hundred millions. But thirty of that can be raised by a tariff, leaving seventy millions of General Government expenses to be raised by direct taxation. This, added to the seventy millions above, of interest, makes one hundred and forty millions a year to be raised by direct taxation, by the General Government, even if the war were now to stop. One twentieth of this will fall to Indiana, making seven millions. This is to be in addition to our State, county, &c., taxes which we now pay, and which, from the extravagance and increased expenditures of our State administration, must be greatly increased in future.

If the war, then stops to-day, our future taxes will be seven times as great, at least, as they are now; while sharp property men will be smuggling away property from taxation, thus throwing greater burdens on the honest.

The man who now pays fifty dollars, will, at the lowest, be compelled to pay three hundred and fifty in a year or two, with pork at half price, and coffee at double price besides. There can be no mistake about this. Any man can make, by getting the amount we raise now by taxation, and the proportion of it he has to pay, and calculating his proportion of the General Government direct tax, which can not be staved off long, and adding to what he now pays, with fifteen per cent. for collecting. Such a tax must, and will of necessity, it is greatly to be feared, lead to repudiation; for I have no hesitation in saying that it can not be paid but by beggaring the people. And I say that that people who are only able to earn and raise enough, by continuous labor for the year, to bread and clothe themselves and pay the exactions of the Government are slaves, as much so as the feudal villain, or the Russian serf. Such, men of Indiana, is our condition—such our prospects. Such is the result of our speculation, our investment in sectional Philadelphia and Chicago platforms, and sectional irrepressible conflict Presidents.

The present Administration seems to have demonstrated that, for want of brains, for want of capacity to administer the Government, it can not conquer the South; but that it can feed up favorites; can trample under foot the Constitution and laws, can destroy the liberties and Government which the Democratic party, during the last eighty years, has preserved and built up; can squander the national treasure, and sink the country hopelessly in debt and bankruptcy.

The people should remember that the old continental currency could not be kept up; the French Assignats could not be kept up. Indiana State scrip could not be kept up, and the present national scrip, if issued beyond a certain amount, can not be kept up; unless a law is made to hang every man who refuses to take it at par, and every banker that refuses to receive it on deposit.

I know that what I have written looks gloomy, and may not be concurred in by some; but it is only because we are not now realizing what is ere long to be upon us. We are now in the condition of the man who has just mortgaged his farm, borrowed money to its entire value, at twenty five per cent., returned home, and is engaged in spending it, in a general bust of himself and family. Times with them, during the expenditure, are good; all are laughing and happy while they think not of the future. During the borrowing and spending time, all is merry as a marriage bell. But there is an earning and paying time a coming; and then, there will begin to be heard the cry of what shall we do to be saved? So with us now, as a people, this question should begin earnestly to be pressed, what are we do to be saved? Where is the Star of Bethlehem? where is the cradle of a redeemer, from whence will break forth the glad tidings of peace and good will to men?

This Government ought not to be lost—this Union ought not to be twain; but how is it to be preserved? Where are the men, and what is the instrumentality whereby this infinite good is to be achieved?

I may give my own thoughts on these queries in my next. Yours, &c., *

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 1st.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The first act in the drama of the past week was the surrender of Mason and Slidell, and the consequent adjustment of the existing difficulty between this country and Great Britain, and the next was the suspension of specie payment by nearly all the banks in the country; beginning with those of New York. These important facts produced the most profound sensation among the people generally, but on the whole the prevailing feeling was one of relief. That a war with England would have added to the troubles and disasters of our country is a frightful degree, all admitted, and therefore the feeling was one of relief, but it can not be denied that there is a good deal of disappointment exhibited, because the public mind had been educated into the belief that in the Trent affair law and right were on our side, and that consequently in surrendering them we have been guilty of a humiliating act in the eyes of the world, driven to it by a fear of England; but it seems that this is a false theory, and that the public mind has been misled.

The suspension of specie payment did not produce the surprise and disappointment it would have done under other circumstances, because all intelligent parties knew very well that this course was not only necessary but inevitable and was simply a question of time. The consequences resulting from the suspension can not be injurious or disastrous to any extent, as the amount of gold in the country is enormously large, and it can not, therefore, be sustained at any high rate of premium, so that there can not be over ½ to 1 per cent. difference between gold and our currency unless this domestic war is carried on for more than a year. The balance of foreign trade is all in our favor and will continue to be so as long as we are blessed with fruitful seasons. The high prices of foreign goods will lead to a falling off in the consumption, and then in addition to this we will have a uniform national currency based upon the credit of the nation, instead of the infinite variety of bank issues with which the country has been swindled, the last thirty years, out of over two hundred millions of dollars, and an army of brokers sustained which was a disgrace to any intelligent people and a living sarcasm upon the common intelligence of our citizens.

Those parties who have within the last two or three weeks turned their balances into gold and placed it snugly away before the storm would come, will find that the thing will have to be used to make the speculation profitable, and to use it is equivalent to circulating it, and then it will be found that the supply greatly exceeds the demand, at anything beyond a mere nominal premium, and the whole matter will be regulated by those inevitable laws of trade—supply and demand.

On Monday, when the news came to this city that the New York banks had suspended, it unsettled the minds of the business community to some extent and disturbed the money and exchange markets for the day. Five per cent. premium was asked for gold, but the demand was extremely limited, and but little sold at this or any other price. It will take about a week to arrange matters and adapt them to the new system, but after that there will be a greater ease. All the banks that can do so will formally suspend, but those which are prohibited by law, and who, by suspending, forfeit their charters, as is the case with the banks of this State and Indiana, will manage the matter as they did in 1857. In this State the Legislature can not provide a remedy, as the constitution prohibits a suspension of specie payment; but in all those States where Legislative enactment can relieve the banks, this relief, no doubt, will be granted. The great danger to be apprehended is an advance in values, produced by a speculative feeling, induced by a great abundance of money, and after this a general collapse. One thing may be regarded as certain, that the resumption of specie payment will not take place while the war lasts, and perhaps not till long after. Having suspended with a large supply of gold, the banks have been guided and influenced altogether by prudence instead of poverty, and therefore the result can not be disastrous.

The money market will rule easy, as soon as there is a general understanding between bankers East and West; but for the present there will not be much done. The market for exchange has been unsettled, and will remain so for some days. The few transactions taking place are at ¼ premium buying and ½ premium selling. Gold was dull yesterday at 3 prem., and hardly any demand. Brokers and bankers were not buying it at over ½@1 prem.

The following are the rates of currency:

PAR FUNDS.

Ohio,	Philadelphia,
Bk of the State of Ind.	Bank of Pittsburg,
New York City,	U. S. dem'd Treas. N'ts.

UNCURRENT.

New York State	½ dis
New Jersey and Delaware	1 dis
New England	¼ dis
Missouri	6@25 dis
Illinois and Wisconsin	5@60 dis
Iowa	1 dis
Virginia (Eastern)	30 dis
" Bank of Charleston	35 dis
" Wheeling	3 dis
" " Branches	5 dis
Maryland, (Baltimore)	1 dis
" (Interior)	3 dis
Penn., (Pittsb'g, except Bk of Pittsb'g par)	½ dis
" (Interior)	1½ dis
Tennessee, (Old)	50 dis
" Stock, (solvent)	50 dis
Unsecured	50 dis
North Carolina	50 dis
South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia	50 dis
Indiana, (Stock Banks,)	½ dis
" except discredited banks	10@20 dis
Canada	1½ dis
Michigan	1½ dis
Louisiana	50 dis
Kentucky	½ dis

The important events above alluded to had a favorable influence on the markets for all kinds of produce, and prices of flour and grain advanced in New York, and of flour and pork here—the feeling among business men generally being quite cheerful and buoyant; at the close the news from England by the Asia and the Etna which arrived, the one at Halifax and the other at New York, yesterday, had a favorable effect upon the markets at New York and here, and produced considerable activity. English troops are being landed in Nova Scotia rapidly, and vast preparations being made for war, but, as the matter now stands, all for nothing.

The receipts of hogs have been quite light, the last three days of the week, though the weather was highly favorable; but prices did not suit owners and feeders, they having declined at one time to $3@3 10, so that the hogs were held back; but yesterday and Monday prices advanced 15c per cental, and there was a very general disposition displayed to sell for future delivery at the quotations, $3 15@3 35.

Tuesday the receipts continued light and the demand good and prices advanced 5c., the market closing buoyant. The sales were:

1,000 averaging	270 lbs	$3 32½
170 "	215 "	3 25
230 "	350 "	3 25
225 "	225 "	3 25
220 "	215 "	3 25
225 "	190 "	3 15
200 "	185@190 "	3 15

The receipts for the past week and the previous season were as follows:

Total for the week	33,141
Previously reported	282,700
Total this season	315,841
Same time last year	300,077

There is a large number of hogs in the country still to come in, which are being held back for better prices, and we may look for pretty liberal receipts the coming week. After this date last season there were received here 133,000 head. At the majority of places the packing is ahead of last season.

The demand for hog product has been very slack, and prices generally declined. Mess pork was down to $9. Lard declined to 6½@6¾c, and green meats to 2 and 3c. Bulk meats sold to the extent of 500,000 pounds at 2¾c for shoulders, 3¾@4c for sides, and 4¾@5c for clear sides. The sides were taken chiefly by the foreign packers for the Liverpool market. Toward the close, when it became known that the difficulty with England was settled, prices improved. Mess pork advanced to $9 25, and first class brands were held at $9 50. Green meats went up to 2⅞@3¼c, and were held ⅛c higher; and bulk meats closed at 2¾ 4@5. Lard was a shade better, and holders in some cases asked ⅛@¼c higher; but 6½@6¾c were the rates obtainable, and at these rates the demand was fair for prime in tierces: 6⅞c was paid for brl., and 500 kegs sold last evening at 7¼c. Head and gut lard may be quoted at 6@6¼c.

Holders of sugar, coffee and molasses put up prices in the early part of the week, but the demand has been very light and the market closed rather heavy for all articles.

The prospect of a war with England had a marked stimulating influence on the prices of all kinds of foreign goods, including coffee, sugar and molasses; and this prospect having now been dissipated, there will probably be a reaction.

The bill increasing the duties on these articles, noticed in our last, has passed both Houses and been signed by the President and is now a law. The rates of duty are the same as those given in our last, but as we then stated this increase of duty had been anticipated.

Corn has been steady at 28c.

Oats declined to 28c. and closed dull, the receipts being large.

Rye 43c, and barley 45@50c.

Whisky declined to 13c, but advanced yesterday to 13¼c. and closed firm at this rate.

Dried fruit is very dull; the stock is large and the demand but a retail one. The receipts this fall have been 10,000 bushels greater than they were the same time in 1860, and the only market for them is at the East. The Northwestern States, which usually consumed a good deal of dried fruit, will not need any this season.

Butter and cheese are unchanged.

Linseed oil is firm at 75c.

Mackerel is scarce and higher; old very dull and plenty.

MARRIED.

BUSH—STEPHENS—At the Oriental House, in this city, on New years Eve, Geo. M. Bush, to Miss Hattie Stephens, daughter of J. P. Stephens, of Honesdale, Penn.

The beautiful and blushing bride, won by our friend, was led to the altar by a brave and gallant man. A thousand and a thousand times do we wish them both a happy New Year, and hope that with them always there may be

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

BROWN—SMITH—On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mrs. M. C. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., by the Rev. W. C. Brooks, of Oxford, Ohio, Mr. Jason B. Brown, of Brownstown, Ind., and Miss Laura E. Smith, of this city.

We are indebted to the happy pair for the usual compliments, and wish them the full fruition of all their blissful anticipations in their combined voyage through life.

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by addressing.

DR. J. C. DEVERAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.
uly22-d&w'61

DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER,
Office No. 5,
SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.
j3-d6m

DISSOLUTION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. S. GOLD,
W. RICHARDSON.

The business will henceforth be conducted by W. Richardson, at the old stand. All parties having accounts with the late firm will call on me for adjustment.

W. RICHARDSON.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24, 1862.—d4t

GROCERS.

New Arrangement
—AT THE—
NEW YORK GROCERY STORE,
No. 17 East Washington Street.

C. H. BUELL, having purchased the above establishment of the Messrs. Bryant, intends keeping constantly on hand a full supply of every article in the line of Family Groceries and Provisions, and will warrant every article to be of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

The highest market price, in cash, paid for all kinds of Produce.

He respectfully solicits the citizens generally, in the city and country, to call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Articles promptly delivered in all parts of the city.

j3-d1m C. H. BUELL.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTY GIRL, (German preferred,) one that is good to children. Reference required. Apply immediately, at No. 46 Indiana Avenue, opposite Indiana Grocery. j3-d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Lady and Gentleman to Dress Circle ..... 75 cents.
Each additional Lady ..... 25 do.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1862.

SOUTHERN REBELLION:
BY SEA AND LAND.

New Scenery—New Music.

MISS MARIOT MACARTHY,
MR. FELIX VINCENT.

20 Minutes with a Tiger!

☞ Doors open at 7, commence at 7½.

NOTICE.

A New Years Call.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME FOR MEDICAL services will confer a favor by paying the amount due, particularly those whose accounts are of long standing. In cases where it is impossible to make payment in full, a part will prove very acceptable.

Those having claims against me are requested to present them for settlement. JOHN M. KITCHEN.
j1-d6m

HOTELS.

French's Hotel,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
CITY HALL SQUARE, COR. FRANKFORT ST.,
Opposite City Hall.

MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN THE spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath-rooms attached to the Hotel.

☞ Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we are not.

R. FRENCH,
nov30 '61-d1y Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

Dry Goods!

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED stock of Dry Goods, to which we invite the attention of CASH DEALERS.

JAMES LOW & CO.,
d30-d3m Louisville, Ky.

GROCERS.

Beebe & Hawes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in Groceries
AND PRODUCE,
Flour, Corn-Meal, Salt &c.,
NO. 9 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

THIS FIRM ARE THE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS IN this city for Joseph Mann's Oysters—a celebrated Baltimore brand—and all orders from the city or country will be promptly filled. At this house also is one of the largest Heneries in the world, where chickens, ducks, geese, turkies and the like are kept healthy and fat and fit for the table at all times. sept4-d6m

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., December 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, for the six months ending Nov. 30th, to the Stockholders on the books at that date.

Western Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Terre Haute, on and after Thursday, January 2d.

dec28-d2w CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

DINING HALL.

BURT'S DINING HALL.
No. 13 South Illinois Street,
(FOUR DOORS BELOW PALMER HOUSE.)

MEALS AT ALL HOURS—THE BEST THE MARket affords. Oysters and Game in every style,

OYSTER SOUP TEN CENTS A BOWL,
Equal to the best Stew.

Boarding by the Day.

Breakfast	6 to 10 o'clock.
Dinner	12 to 2½ "
Supper	6 to 9 "

N. B.—No Liquors retailed on the premises. nov1-3m

ATTORNEYS.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Late of Wallace & Harrison. | WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Late of Conner & Fishback.

HARRISON & FISHBACK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE, NO. 62 EAST WASHINGTON ST.,
(Over Munson & Johnston's Stove Store,)
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care in the State and Federal Courts. BENJAMIN HARRISON. WILLIAM P. FISHBACK.

December 11, 1861.

Henry M. Scott, Notary Public, will take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., at the above office. dec12-d3m

DENTISTS.

P. G. C. HUNT,
DENTIST,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
NO. 32, EAST MARKET STREET,
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

MEDICAL.

THE LATEST NEWS.

USE THE WONDERFUL GRANULES,
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, &c., &c.
For sale by all Druggists, in large boxes, 25 cents.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE WONDERFUL GRANULES,
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,
Give immediate relief, and soon cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c.
Sold in large boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

FOR OLD OR YOUNG.

THE WONDERFUL GRANULES,
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,
is pleasant to take, and sure to cure
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, &c.
Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Druggists.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The news travels fast without wires.
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,
THE WONDERFUL GRANULES,
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c., are curing every one who uses them.
Large boxes, 25 cents, at all Druggists.
dec 31—1w

FURS! FURS!

☞ LADIES' FURS FOR SALE AT COST.—As I do not intend keeping them for sale in in future. They will be sold at New York cost to close lot, consisting of Ladies', Misses and Children's Furs, at No. 88 East Washington street. J. K. SHARPE.
dec9-d4w

CROCERIES, &C.

WRIGHT, BATES & MAGUIRE
NO. 6
BATESHOUSE BUILDING,
ARE AGENTS FOR
"CLAYTON FLOUR,"
CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, CHESNUT'S CELEBRATED HOMINY, KANAWHA AND LAKE SALT,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE
AND BUTTER,
BOSTON MACKEREL AND CODFISH.
nov14

A. & H. SCHNULL,
Wholesale Grocers.

$1 $3

Corner Washington and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis,

HAVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES in this city, with such facilities as to enable us to sell as low as any house in the West, we invite dealers to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just received on consignment.

480 Half brls. new White Fish.
115 " " " Mackerel.
30 Bags new Peanuts.

In store and for sale at very low figures
june17-d&w A. & H. SCHNULL.

NOTICE.

WOOD-CHOPPERS AND CONTRACTORS.

I AM NOW READY TO RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR delivering from my farm (8½ miles south-east of Indianapolis,) 3,000 cords of wood, sawed once, to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. The contractor to chop, hard and saw the wood; the necessary teams and feed, wagons, horse-power, and saw, furnished by myself. The contractors to give security for careful usage of machinery and stock, and for completion of contract before Sept. 18, 1862. I will allow the use of two houses for boarding hands. Also, bids for chopping alone received. Hundreds of cords can be piled on the road, as cut, and all within one-third of a mile of same. Cash payments of eighty per cent. from the I. and C. Railroad Company monthly as work progresses; the balance on completion of contract. I expect to give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. For further particulars and the specifications apply to me at Gallaudet. J. S. BROWN.
dec5

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY F. BARNES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OFFICE—Diagonal, corner of Washington street and Kentucky avenue. nov12-d&w3m

DRY GOODS.

GO TO FLENSBURG'S!!
DRY GOODS!!
SECOND LARGE INVOICE OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT NO. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.
Dress Goods,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Flannels,
Linseys,
ALL WOOL JEANS, AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
Domestic Goods, of all kinds,
Notions,
Gloves and Hosiery.
M. H. FLENSBURG.

NOTIONS &C.

FACTS FOR SUTLERS AND DEALERS GENERALLY.

I CAN AT PRESENT OFFER INDUCEMENTS IN EVERY description of goods, suitable for the camp and the community at large. My stock is in every respect complete and very choice, and the prices will be found extremely low, as I took advantage of the times by purchasing for cash.

Dealers who wish to lay in a stock of Toys, Fancy Goods and Notions, suitable for the coming holidays, will find my assortment equal if not superior to any establishment East or West. CHARLES MAYER,
nov22-dtjan1 No. 29 West Washington street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. LINTZ,
Manufacturer and Dealer,
IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 39 West Washington Street,
One door east of the Palmer House.

ALL KINDS OF LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND Shoes, made to order. dec9-d1m

DRY GOODS.

BLOCK FOR DRY GOODS.
W. & H. GLENN & CO., Proprietors.
☞ The New York Store, Glenn's Block has no connection with any other Establishment of the same name in or out of Indianapolis.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of Female Difficulties, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

"Great American Remedy,"
DR. HARVEY'S
CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising from

OBSTRUCTION, O