DAILY SENTINEL

SATURDAY ..... JANUARY 4

The Union it must be preserved.

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 views in regard to the nomination of candidates for State officers, to be elected in October next, as may be deemed wise and patriotic. 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 of 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	12	Madison	12
Bartholomew	5	Marion	13
Benton	1	Marshall	6
Boone	7	Martin	4
Blackford	2	Miami	7
Brown	3	Monroe	5
Carroll	6	Montgomery	8
Cass	8	Morgan	6
Clark	10	Newton	1
Clay	6	Noble	5
Clinton	6	Ohio	2
Crawford	4	Orange	7
Daviess	6	Owen	6
Dearborn	10	Parke	8
Decatur	7	Perry	5
Dekalb	6	Pike	4
Delaware	5	Porter	4
Dubois	6	Posey	7
Elkhart	6	Pulaski	3
Fayette	4	Putnam	8
Floyd	9	Randolph	8
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	9	Tippecanoe	10
Howard	4	Tipton	3
Huntington	6	Union	3
Jackson	8	Vanderburgh	8
Jasper	1	Vermillion	5
Jay	4	Vigo	10
Jefferson	7	Wabash	5
Jennings	5	Warren	3
Johnson	7	Warrick	7
Knox	7	Washington	8
Kosciusko	6	Wayne	8
Lagrange	3	Wells	4
Lake	3	White	3
Laporte	8	Whitley	4
Total			540

From Washington.

It gives us great pleasure to state, according to the latest accounts, that Washington is still safe, and that the President and his Cabinet are in a high state of composure in view of impending events. The army on the Potomac has not yet made an onward movement to Richmond, and it is now occupied, as it has been for the last six months, in watching the Capital.

Affairs in Kentucky.

In reference to the reported advance movements of the Federal army in Kentucky and a sanguinary battle at Green River, the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday remarks from information derived from the "highest authority:" "There has been no advance on our side, no attack from the enemy, and of course no battle. Further, it is not probable the Federal troops will move forward for two weeks to come. General BUELL returned from Green River to Louisville on Wednesday, where he has since been quietly attending to his business."

The Trent Affair—Specimens of Lofty and Ground Tumbling.

We present, for the instruction of the reader as to the fallibility of the profoundly infallible press, a few specimens of a wonderful change of opinion upon issues of public policy and international law, which could be extended so as to include the Republican press of the country generally, if proof of that kind was necessary to show with what facility the apologists and supporters of the Administration can jump from one extreme to another to adapt themselves to the exigencies and circumstances of the day, without reference to the principles involved therein.

THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL ABSOLUTELY OUT OF THE QUESTION.

[From the New York Herald, Dec. 17.]

The surrender of those notorious traitors, Mason and Slidell, into the hands of England, *is absolutely out of the question*. It is difficult to believe that England will disgrace herself by a demand so utterly impossible of fulfillment as this, and, as an ultimatum, so extremely offensive. Limited as are our ideas of the dignity and honesty of the British Government, it seems to be absurd to suppose that upon a shallow pretext she can be prepared to plunge into a wasting, profitless and dangerous war, as the ally of the most scandalous rebellion in the history of mankind.

THE RESTORATION OF THE REBEL EMISSARIES—MR. SEWARD DISCHARGES HIS DUTY WITH SAGACITY, DIGNITY AND DECORUM.

[From the Herald, Dec. 30.]

The ultimatum of England upon the Trent affair, involving *the restoration of our rebel emissaries*—Mason, Slidell, MacFarland and Eustis—to the protection of the British flag, *has been acceded to*, and the clouds of a foreign war which were gathering, flashing and muttering in our eastern horizon have vanished as suddenly as the scenic thunders and lightnings of the stage. The official correspondence, facts and arguments on both sides are before our readers. The record of our Government is clear, consistent and satisfactory. Mr. Seward has discharged his duty in this matter with eminent ability, sagacity, dignity and decorum.

MR. LINCOLN WILL NEVER MAKE REPARATION OR APOLOGY.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Dec 16.]

On this subject one sentiment is as good as a hundred. If we know the feeling of the President, the Cabinet and the people, the required apology and "reparation" will be made—*never!* What Captain Wilkes did was justified by the law of nations, by the law of England, as laid down by Lord Stowell and other of her eminent jurists, and, more than all, by the practice of England. Under such circumstances we hesitate not to say that, sooner than humble the nation by yielding to the insolent demand of imperious and faithless England, we shall yield to the last necessity, and battle with her on the question.

MR. LINCOLN ALWAYS IN FAVOR OF REPARATION AND APOLOGY.

[From the Press, December 30.]

It is well known that when Mr. Lincoln was informed of the arrest of the traitors on board the Trent, he anticipated the trouble which has grown out of this proceeding, and signified his willingness, rather than increase surrounding perils and impending difficulties, to send them forward on their voyage. Even amidst the acclamations that applauded the act he declared that he regarded their capture as utterly insignificant in comparison with the great interests that might be damaged by their imprisonment. He has now taken the responsibility, and he will be sustained for doing so.

CAN NEVER BE SURRENDERED.

[From the N. Y. Times, Dec. 12.]

One can easily see how the matter may be so handled as to make infinite mischief. But it can hardly be expected that our actions are to be influenced by any such factitious consequences. On the other hand there will undoubtedly be a good deal of genuine smarting under what may be looked upon as an insult and an injury. Let us allow something for this. It is just to leave a margin for feeling natural to a proud and imperious nation. Local sentiments and associations are always more potent than general convictions. But, making due allowance for this, we take final stand on the acknowledged rectitude of our position. If popular passion is to be allowed to contravene a right in the law of nations, we accept any issue that may result. Of course the status can not be restored—the Confederate emissaries can never be surrendered.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED RECTITUDE OF OUR POSITION A MYTH.

[From the Times, Dec. 30.]

Mr. Seward's masterly dispatch demonstrates very clearly that, while we might have justified the act of Captain Wilkes by British precedents, it would have been at the expense of the great principles of maritime law to which the United States have always adhered, and to which they would long since have secured the assent of the whole world, but for the opposition of Great Britain. Those principles are worth to us a thousand fold more than the persons of Mason and Slidell.

Mr. Seward's long argument in the case amounts to nothing. No result is accomplished by it. England demanded the surrender of the "four gentlemen" upon the ground that their arrest had been made under circumstances which violated maritime law and insulted her flag. Our Government surrenders them under this demand, or after an intimation that such a demand would be made formally. The British Minister receives the "gentlemen," regardless of the motives or considerations which influenced our Government to surrender them, and without being committed to any construction which our representative placed upon the laws of nations or the past issues between the two Governments. England has gained the point she made, the surrender of the prisoners taken by violence from under the protection of her flag by an American armed vessel, and we have surrendered them without any concession on the part of the English authorities to the construction we placed upon the issues involved in our past controversies upon national rights or to the reasons which we presented as having induced their surrender. The result is that we have gained nothing, and we lose the rebels not only, over whose capture there was such great rejoicing, but at the same time our national self respect.

Our Army Correspondence—The Fourteenth Indiana at Romney—The Thoughts of a Soldier.

ROMNEY, Dec 28, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: You kept your promise—an story as much can not be said of all your profession. Would inform you how the Phillipians received the *compliments* paid them in my letter, but our regiment left before they were advised of my kindness toward them.

We were sorry to quit our comfortable quarters for the uncertain accommodations awaiting us here, but if we were sorry then, we were both sorry and angry upon our arrival in Romney, where we are stowed and packed away in dirty and disagreeable holes, recently quitted by the lowest order of the late inhabitants of this village. The capture of Romney has been three several times chronicled by the press of the country, but you must excuse me for saying a greater falsehood has never been uttered.

We have now quartered in and around the town a large force, with none "to molest or make us afraid," but nevertheless, Romney is untaken, uncaptured, unstabbed, but remains as disloyal as before the sound of the first Union musket was echoed along the river bank and through the mountain gorges. The men of stout hearts and strong arms are gone to swell the ranks of the secession army, but the old and feeble, the women and children, remain to hiss treason in our ears, and insult the Union soldiers with sneers and taunts which make the blood boil. They severally occupy their respective homes, and if an Union officer or soldier seeks a lodging or meal, although ready with Union gold to pay for it, the doors are rudely closed, except by such as are driven by want to receive you, and they do it with an insulting apology, that it is "*humiliating to them to take boarders*," reminding you at the same time of their departed aristocratic elegance.

Why are people suffered to remain in houses, justly forfeited to the Government, when they are wanted for protection to soldiers without tents?—and why are they suffered to say it is a disgrace to feed an Union soldier for pay, even, and remain unmolested? Why this great tenderness for the families of men who swell the ranks of the rebel army?

There is a better time coming. Gen. Reynolds has been appointed to command here, and when he arrives he will understand a soldier's wants and know how to provide for them, so long as he has Hoosier soldiers and Hoosier bayonets to enforce his commands and demands.

The very house which shelters me while this is written, is kept by Mrs. Canfield, whose husband, a Connecticut Yankee by birth, is now a rebel Captain of artillery, and retreated from the town when our troops entered. Their youngest child, a boy about eleven years old, when asked where his father has gone, replies, "*Down in Dixie, fighting the Yankees.*" and the very bread which his wife and children eat is bought with Union gold—and the house which they occupy is protected with Union bayonets, while miserable accommodation is hired to Union officers at the rate of $1 50 per week, and at that rate, the very fire wood which is burned in the house, for all purposes must be furnished them by the hands of the Union soldiers, and without charge. Instances might be multiplied until this letter would be lengthened too much, of families in like condition. Why not occupy such houses by our troops, and give to both officers and men the opportunity of comfortably providing for themselves? But as has already been remarked, there is a better time coming, when a due and proper regard to the wants of our soldiers, such as a common humanity prompts, will not be regarded in high places, as *cruelty to traitors and to the families of traitors.*

A time is coming when Union soldiers will not be told by a Provost Marshal, clothed with a "little and very brief authority," that he has been invested with his office expressly to protect *private property*, the private property of men who would cut our throats. When will the public mind be educated to the point of declaring to those in power that "traitors have no rights which should or ought to be respected." Such things as exist here are enough to dampen the ardor of Union soldiers and discourage them in their efforts to put down rebellion and protect the Government—but again let it be said, "there is a better time coming."

This country for many miles around abounds in all the products necessary to subsist an army, but if rumor can be believed, passes have been given to parties to drive their cattle beyond the lines of our army toward the enemy, that they may be out of the reach of the Federal soldier, and serves to feed our enemies.

It is also currently reported that persons taken with arms are only required to take an oath, to be allowed to go their way again, under protection of a pass from the authorities, the old farce again, of "swearing the rattlesnake not to bite anybody and turning him loose." Does anybody believe that the Confederate authorities would allow such men to respect such an obligation, forced upon them, even if the parties themselves were inclined to do so? But wait a little while and a change will occur—traitors will be treated as traitors should be—and the Union soldier will feel that when he risks his life to capture a rebel, he will have some other guarantee than an oath, that he will not be required to do the work over again—then will he spring with life and zeal to the contest, and always return from it victorious. But enough of grumbling.

The signs of the times indicate that the Government must disavow the arrest of the Confederate Commissioners and return them, or else Great Britain will take a part in the contest. To disavow that Commodore Wilkes was directed to make the arrest, is easy enough, if the facts warrant it, but return Mason and Slidell to a British vessel or to the Confederates—*never.*

As a Government we should always have the courage to do what is right, however often it compel us to acknowledge our error, but we should not even do right upon threat of compulsion. A distinguished Kentuckian once said: "He could not be compelled to say he loved his own mother, but would promptly give the lie to any one who denied that he did." The application is easy. The English Government, with many professions of kindness for the American people, still smarts under the recollection of two unsuccessful wars with our people, and for years past has manifested an increasing jealousy of our growing power and prosperity. We are regarded as the rival of England, and when English pride is hurt and English cupidity assailed, we must expect an English growl. True it may reluctantly be followed by a declaration of war, but disastrous as a foreign war at this time might be, better let it come that forfeit our self respect and the respect of the whole world for our nationality, by the surrender of known traitors into the hands of anti-American sympathisers, and that, too, under compulsion. The very act of surrender would give greater impetus to treason and greater confidence to traitors than a dozen "Bull runs." Better stand by our position and our principles, let success or defeat follow, and if peradventure defeat shall follow, let us feel that we have at least maintained our self respect and are entitled to the respect of the civilized world.

Such is my say. You are not asked to endorse it. YOURS, &c., HOOSIER.

Our Army Correspondence—Bardstown, Kentucky, its Attractions and Historical Reminiscences.

BARDSTOWN, KY., Dec. 25, 1861.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Bardstown is one of the most remarkable places in the West, famous for its eminent men, fine churches and educational institutions.

From inquiry I learn that Bardstown was rated in 1788 by the Legislature of Virginia. St. Joseph College, a Catholic Institution, was incorporated in 1824, its patronage has been derived principally from the Southern and Western portions of our own country, but materially also from Mexico, France, Spain, England and South America. It was founded by Bishop Flaget in 1819, and is now under the control of the Jesuits. Senator Foote, Joe. Holt, and other men of national celebrity were educated at St. Joseph. The church of the same name was one of the first Catholic Churches established in the West—a magnificent structure ornamented with fine paintings by celebrated European artists.

Nazareth was founded in 1812 and incorporated in 1829, it is perhaps the largest female school in the West and under the control of the Sisters of Charity. Its building is situated two and a half miles from town on the railroad. The buildings are large and commodious and the location one of the finest I have ever seen; connected with the college is a tract of land of about one thousand acres. The records of this institution show the names of many of Indiana's daughters. There is a branch of Nazareth in town.

There is also a Methodist Female Academy located here—both these institutions are even now in successful operation.

The Bardstown Female Academy, a Presbyterian school, attracts deserved attention by its extensive and commodious buildings and beautiful situation, but the school is temporarily suspended and the admirer of the external beauties turns away with a feeling kindred to that produced by looking upon the corpse of one young, noble and brave, slain in battle and beautiful in death.

The St. Thomas Orphan Asylum and Theological Institution located three and a half miles from town, is also a Catholic Institution, and attached to this also is a large tract of land. Why do we not improve by the suggestions of our Catholic friends and learn that human nature can never learn to love mere brick and mortar? Besides all these there other respectable educational institutions in and near this place.

The bar of this place has had many of the most skillful forensic gladiators of Kentucky and some excelled but by few in this country. Among them not prominent are Felix Grundy, John Pope, John Rowan, Ben Hardin, C. A. Wickliffe (the present member of Congress) Governor Helm, Benjamin Chapoy, Jos. Davis, John Hays, and John Allen. James Guthrie was born in this county, was educated and studied his profession here, but early in his professional career moved to Louisville, where with great and known success he has continued to reside. Allen and Davis both fell in battle, Davis at Pittsburg Landing, and Allen at the river Rasin. Hays died about the year 1830, is spoken of as one of the most eloquent men of any age or generation, but unfortunately his towering genius was of little avail to himself or country. He died of dissipation.

Bardstown also boasts of able and eloquent divines, among them Rev. N. L. Rice, Bishop Davis, Bishop Flaget and Bishop Spaulding, and this is the birth place of Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Virginia, and whose family yet reside here. The celebrated John Fitch, from whom it is said Fulton derived the idea of steam navigation, is buried here. His will is among the records of the county. This is also the native place of James D. Nourse, author of "The past and its Legacies," a work which proved him a philosopher. He wrote several other works of fiction. "The First Knight, or Early Times in Kentucky" was his. He removed to St. Louis and was distinguished as an editor of the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, where in 1854 he died of cholera. John Young Brown, the *young* man eloquent, represented this district in Congress in 1859 and 1860. He is sharing in the hopes and fears of the Southern Confederacy and may share in its destiny, but his history is yet to be written. Louis Philippe was in Bardstown several months during his exile from France.

A large portion of the citizens of Bardstown and the county, perhaps one-third, are Catholics, and by far the most loyal, were formerly Whigs, but during the lawless "Know Nothing" trade united their fortunes with the Democratic party, where they still stand.

The people generally are quiet in reference to the rebellion and not disposed to violate the laws, but I think a large majority of them, to say the least, are Southern in their feelings, yet there are many warm Union men and some very active.

Bardstown is a very pleasant place to live and whether native or denizen, permanent resident or temporary sojourner, any one may be thankful for an abiding place where there is much of interest and much of kindness and hospitality.

Respectfully, J. V. BEMSDAFFER.

Democratic Convention of Wayne County.

Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Wayne county met in convention at the Court-house, in Centerville, January 1, 1862.

On motion, Eleazur Malone, Esq., was called to the chair as President of the Convention, and John Bradberry and F. Fort elected Vice Presidents.

Thomas Wilson and Wm. J. Mason were appointed Secretaries.

Lafe Develin, James Elder, Edward Nudd, Dr. Weaver, Joshua Dye, Thomas Wilson and C. Conner, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The following persons were appointed a committee to select delegates to the Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th inst., viz: Jacob Brooks, Geo. Debolt, S. Brown, John Lutz, C. Perry, John Snyder, John Keplar.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the Democracy of old Wayne, assembled in mass convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent us in the Democratic Convention which assembles at Indianapolis on the glorious 8th, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating candidates for the various officers of State, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of placing in nomination candidates for the various State offices as soon as possible that they may have ample time to fully canvass the State.

2. That we instruct our delegates to vote for no man without knowing him to be honest and qualified and a true Democrat.

3. That we are now, as we have ever been, in favor of an economical administration of both State and Federal Governments, and believe it to be the duty of all *white* men who love their country to unite with the Democratic party in the coming contest.

4th. That we know that this Government was formed by *white* men, upon a white basis, and we believe it should be administered for the benefit of white men.

5th. That we are now, as we have ever been since the formation of the Government, in favor of the Constitution and the union of the States, and we repudiate it as a base slander upon the Democratic party to accuse them of a wanton violation of either.

6th. That the Democrats can not place any confidence in the leaders of the Republican party, as shown by their acts this last session of Congress, and the evidence produced by the Investigating Committee, and that we council all honest men to come out from among them, and assist in redeeming our State and nation from the odious and dishonest rule of Abolitionism.

7th. That all Democrats who can make it convenient to be at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, be invited to consult and counsel with the Delegates selected.

8. That we are delighted to learn that there is a probability of the revival of the Richmond *Jeffersonian*, and would recommend that all the Democrats in the county do assist in its circulation.

The Committee to appoint delegates reported the following, who were duly appointed by the Convention, viz:

Delegates—Lafe Develin, James Elder, Jacob Masos, Edward Nudd, Wm. Gwynn, John Keplar, Joshua Dye, E. Malone.

Contingents—N. Raymond, R. Griffin, Dr. Megan, Geo. Debolt, Jacob Allen, John Allen, S. Brewer, Cyrus Kerlin, H. Jarlin, Wm. Davis, Thos. Wilson, Alfred Lashley, J. H. Marman, C. R. Perry, W. S. Watt, Jas. Marthedale, J. M. Snyder, Wm. Fort, George Eagle, Thos. J. Burgis, Wm. Clark, Peter Whister, Jas. Williams, Wm. Moran, John Shafer, A. J. Savage.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Jeffersonian* and *State Sentinel*.

On motion the following persons were appointed a Central Committee, viz: James Elder, Thos. Wilson, Lafe Develin, John Brown, Dr. Weaver, Wm. Clark, C. Conner.

After an able and effective speech by Lafe Develin, and a few well timed remarks by the Chairman, the Convention adjourned.

E. MALONE, President.

THOS. WILSON, WM. J. MASON, } Secretaries.

[Cincinnati Enquirer please copy.]

Noble County Convention.

At a Democratic County Convention held at the Court House, in Albion, Noble county, Indiana, on the 28th of December, 1861, the notice of the time, place and object of the meeting having been given, the following proceedings were had:

The Convention was called to order by Dr. D. W. C. Denney, and upon motion, Jerome Sweet was elected Chairman and Howard Baldwin was elected Secretary.

Upon motion, a committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of S. E. Alvord, Gilbert Sherman, James McConnell, John Donahoe, Solomon Swigart and John Foster, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. Said committee after due deliberation, reported the same resolutions that were adopted by a Democratic Convention which assembled at Albion, Indiana, on the 17th day of September, 1861, which read as follows:

Resolved, 1. That the Constitution of the United States is the bulwark of our liberties, and was intended by its framers and the people who adopted it as a perpetual charter of the rights of American citizens, and the only legitimate guarantee of our national liberties. To preserve that sacred guarantee, to defend that solemn charter, are duties imposed upon us by those who labored so nobly for the perpetual happiness of their country, and as patriotic citizens, we pledge our best efforts to discharge those duties at all times and in every emergency.

2. That in this solemn crisis of national destiny, we, as democrats, recognize as a sacred duty, binding upon all, of whatever creed or party, the necessity of banishing all feelings of passion or resentment which have been incident to past political conflicts—to throw a thick veil of oblivion over all of a partisan nature, that lies between the heroic past and the untried future, determining now to see and know only the pure patriotism of the Revolutionary Fathers, and our corresponding duties in view of our country's overshadowing danger. In this spirit, recognizing Abraham Lincoln as the constitutionally authorized Executive of the nation, we will cordially and earnestly commend and support all his constitutional and honest efforts to crush rebellion and vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws.

3. That we condemn, as dangerous to the integrity of the Government, and as tending to distract and enfeeble the energies of the nation in the face of a formidable foe, the reckless and rebellious practice of denouncing the conservative and deliberate action of the Government, when ever it is manifestly impelled by a desire to respect the Constitution and the laws, and covertly threatening the forcible deposition of its Executive head, and the subversion of its powers by illegal and revolutionary violence, because the Administration seems to ignore, as it should, the violent fanaticism of a party. In our estimation, this spirit and that which backs the Southern rebellion, are identical, and equally to be deprecated by all good citizens.

4. That, although we have been and are politically opposed to the general policy of which the present Administration is the exponent, yet in connection with the war now waged by the Government, we agree with the President that it is not and cannot legitimately be carried on for the purpose of subjugation, or of depriving a portion of the Union of rights and privileges recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution—that, on the contrary, it is to vindicate such rights and the power of the Union to protect them—and that, when these objects shall be fully accomplished, the war should cease with its causes.

5. That the volunteer soldiers who, at the call of their country, promptly went forth to do battle in defense of the Constitution and the laws, are entitled to our warmest commendation for the gallant manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Which report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Upon motion of D. W. C. Denny, the following named gentleman were selected by the convention to represent Noble county in a Democratic State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, January 8th, 1862, to wit: Enos Fenton, S. E. Alvord, Owen Black, James Sweet and James McConnell.

On motion of D. W. C. Denny, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, the Indiana State *Sentinel* and the Goshen *Democrat*.

The Convention then adjourned.

JEROME SWEET, Chairman.

HOWARD BALDWIN, Secretary.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—ATHON—On the evening of January 2d, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Hockman, Colonel Jefferson C. Davis to Miss Marietta W. Athon, daughter of Dr. James S. Athon.

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.

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I. O. O. F.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, Indianapolis, Jan. 4, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON THE STOCK of the Grand Lodge Hall, I. O. O. F., will be paid to the stockholders, at this office, Grand Lodge Hall Building, on or after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that time. By order of the Trustees.

jan4-d4t E. H. BARRY, Grand Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or to Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY,

553 Acres, the Gallaudet Farm,

Situated eight miles from Indianapolis,

ON THE INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, with the station Gallaudet in its center; every acre fenced, nearly all the rails new or recently reset; 300 acres in cultivation, 100 acres underdrained, four good orchards, eight wells of water, two good barns and a new one 115 feet long nearly completed, a family residence worth $4,000, five tenant houses, a saw-mill worth $2,000, a store and store-house. This highly fertile farm, unequaled in situation by any in the State, only 20 minutes by railroad from Indianapolis, four passenger trains stopping at the farm station each day, with a State road running through its center, is now offered for sale at a great bargain. It can be divided into six or eight farms if desired. For terms apply to the owner. J. S. BROWN.
Gallaudet, January 4, 1861.

DRUMS.

DRUMS, DRUMS.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF SUPERIOR BOYS DRUMS at low prices.

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Each additional Lady ..... 25 do.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, 1862.

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MISS MARIONA MACARTHY,

MR. FELIX VINCENT.

LE CHALET.

Monday first night of Mrs. Annette Ince.

Doors open at 7, commence at 7½.

MASONIC HALL.

Holman Troupe!

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 7 AND 8, 1862.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
OFFICE—Sulgrove's Block, corner of Washington street and Kentucky avenue. nov12-d&w3m

NOTICE.

A New Years Call.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME FOR MEDICAL services will render 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 generally be acceptable.

Those having claims against me are requested to present them for settlement. JOHN M. KRUEGER.
jy1-d3t

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 Room attached to the Hotel.

☞ Beware of Runners and Hackmen who lay we are not.
nov30-'61-dly. H. FRENCH, Proprietor.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Terre Haute, Ind., December 26, 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 November, 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 23.

dec26-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 Conger & Fishback.

HARRISON & FISHBACK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE, No. 62 EAST WASHINGTON ST.,
(Over Munson & Johnston's Store 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 edging 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 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
BATES HOUSE BUILDING,
ARE AGENTS FOR
"CLAYTON FLOUR,"
CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, "HUSSEY'S" CELEBRATED HOMINY, KANAWHA AND LAKE SALT,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE
AND BUTTER,
BOSTON MACKEREL AND CODFISH.
nov14

A. & H. SCHNULL,
Wholesale Grocers,

$1 $24

Corner Washington and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis.

HAVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES in the city, and such facilities as favorable as 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,

100 Half brls. new White fish,
115 " " " Mackerel,
30 Bags new Peanuts.

In store and for sale at very low figures
jun21-d&w A. & H. SCHNULL.

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 hereafter 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. 3d, 1862.—d4t

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 Mason's Oysters—a celebrated Baltimore brand—and all orders from the city of country will be promptly filled. At the house also is one of the largest Hominy in the world, where chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and the like are kept healthy and fat and fit for the table at all times. sept4-d6m

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS!!
SECOND LARGE INVOICE OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT NO. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.
BROWN CLOTHS, Broadcloths, Cloakings and Hosiery,
Satinets, Flannels, Notions, Domestic Goods, &c.
ALL NEW, AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

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-d1jan1 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.

LEWIS' BLOCK FOR DRY GOODS.
Check that the combination with copyright Lock Bolt mark is on the back of your check.
W. & H. GLENN & CO., Proprietors.

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, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE,

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uterine Weakness, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases of Infidity or Barren Prostration, Hysterics, Palpitation, &c., which are the forerunners of a premature decay of the system.

☞ These pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and regulating the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnanc