DAILY SENTINEL

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 18.

The Union it must be preserved.
—*Jackson.*

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
Of Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
Of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MILTON B. HOPKINS,
Of Clinton County.

☞ The Sullivan *Democrat* well says: "Much these Republican fellows care about DOUGLAS, when a short time ago they were cheek by jowl with BRIGHT, denouncing DOUGLAS as a demagogue."

☞ The New York *Tribune* refers to the administration of Mr. CAMERON "as the most patriotic under the Government." What must the balance be?

☞ We repeat that no one in the Convention heard Mr. PACKARD make the remarks attributed to him by the *Journal*. If that print repeats the statement a few times more it will believe the lie itself.

☞ The *Journal* says: "Col DUNHAM Col. MULLES, Maj. FRYBARGER, Capt. BEMSDAFFER, and others, were set out in the cold because they had taken up arms like loyal and true men, to sustain the Government and maintain the Union." Each of these gentlemen had a warm seat in the Convention and all approve its resolutions and nominations.

Once More.

We pronounce the charge of the *Journal*, that the letter published in the *Sentinel*, dated at "Camp ——," "was written in the *Sentinel* office, in the knowledge of its editor, (quoting its own words) by a blatherskiting politician, who has gained some prominence in Eastern Indiana by the violence of his opposition to the Government, and his undisguised sympathy for the rebels," an unqualified lie, and the editor knows it to be such. He professes to have "incontestible proof" of his assertions. We challenge him again to produce it, or else wear the brand of a wilful and malicious slanderer.

A Goak.

The *Journal* says: "It is due to our gallant soldiers in the field that those who remain should protect their characters from assault." This is the sublimity of impudence. The editor of that paper has over and over declared that civil war would be a worse evil than the loss of a dozen States, and counseled a peaceful separation from all the States that desired to withdraw from the Union. As an evidence that he has no heart in the war, and is faithfully illustrating his principles, neither he or any member of his numerous family, we believe, have gone to the war, but all have staid at home to make all the money they could out of it—in fact, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the country. If report be true, that family has made some forty or fifty thousand dollars by war contracts. What soldier in the army would want such a fellow "to protect his character from assault?" The only interest he has in the war, or in the army, is to put money in his purse, and he will fiddle over the ruins of his country just so long as he can leech any money out of the public treasury. His patriotism hath that extent, no more. The *Journal's* loud mouthed professions of patriotism are regarded as a capital "goak," when they can be fully appreciated.

"No Party."

The *Journal* says the nomination of JOHN W. DAWSON, as Governor to Utah, should be defeated and that "the appointment should never be made." Why this opposition to Gov. DAWSON? The objection to him by the *Journal* is that he is not a radical Republican "dyed in the wool." Gov. DAWSON is not an Abolitionist, and therefore the political guillotine must be called into requisition. This is an evidence of no partyism with a vengeance. We presume that sentiments like the following, which we extract from Gov. DAWSON's message to the Utah Legislature is the cause of Republican opposition to him:

"History has not yet fully pronounced her impartial verdict upon the wisdom of the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, but fair minded men of all parties are rapidly coming to the conclusion, aside from the unfortunate embitterments it created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that it affords the best practical disposition by Congress of an exciting and dangerous question, one which threatened the longevity of our institutions. This assertion is confirmed by the fact that the party of the Administration now in power, which was organized and triumphed upon the basis of Congressional prohibition of slavery in national territory, by its majority in Congress this very year, organized the territories of Nevada, Colorado and Dacotah substantially on the very principle of non-intervention with slavery, which was the distinctive feature of the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854."

Removal of Mr. Cameron.

The change in the War Department, it appears, was entirely unanticipated by Mr. CAMERON himself, and was the work of the President. The views of the late Secretary of War were not in accordance with those of Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. MCCLELLAN, but on the other hand he cooperated with the wing of the Republican party which is in direct opposition to those of the President, and the measures he favored for prosecuting the war. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the following comments upon the removal of Mr. CAMERON:

"After breakfast, Mr. Cameron, unconscious of the impending change, went to his office, and was met by a messenger from Mr. Chase, requesting his presence at the Treasury. He went over, and was closeted with Mr. Chase over an hour. When he came out, his changed manner struck the bystanders.

Mr. Cameron's closest friends were thunderstruck at the announcement, and refused to believe it, and it was only the official announcement to the Senate that could satisfy them."

We sincerely hope that the change, as the friends of the President proclaim that it is, is an indication that the President has set himself firmly against the emancipation schemes of the Abolitionists and that the war will be prosecuted only for constitutional purposes and to preserve the integrity of the Constitution and the Union. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in noticing the change in the Cabinet says of the new Secretary of War:

Mr. Stanton is in politics, a Democrat, of very firm principle. In accepting office under the President, it is understood that he makes no compromise of his principles. The present necessities of the nation rise altogether above political distinction and party names, and while the President is a Republican, and Mr. Stanton a Democrat, both are agreed in devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and in approving of a constitutional administration of the war. On the slavery question it is well known that Mr. Stanton's views, like those of the President, are firmly opposed to any of the schemes of proclaiming emancipation, or arming the slaves.

The nation will have confidence that such is and will be the future policy of the President, if he will remove all emancipationists from office, and in his future appointments will disregard past party affiliations, and require as the sole qualification of all appointees, capacity, honesty, and faithfulness to the Constitution, in the sense that the President proposes to understand it, or as his friends proclaim that he does.

Denunciation of Corruption.

Mr. Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, the other day, in the discussion of the Army Bill, spoke as follows:

Mr. Hale—Mr. President, I am pleased with the remarks that have been made by the Senator from Oregon. I sympathize entirely with the remarks which he has made about the frauds that have been committed on the public Treasury, about the army that is waiting to advance on the enemy, and the army that is waiting to advance on the Treasury; but I will tell you *the army that has made war upon the Treasury has made a very brilliant campaign of it.* [Laughter.] *It has been one series of triumphs, and they have beaten always.* I confess that from a recent visit to the North, where public virtue stands no lower, to say the least, than it does in other parts of the country, I have been pained and mortified beyond endurance to learn how the generous confidence with which this people have furnished men and poured out money has been abused and trampled upon. It beats all credulity. I stand here to-day to say—and I say it with shame and humiliation, and I would to God that the necessity did not exist for me to say it—*that some of the highest officers of your Government are not exempt from the censure which ought to rest upon those guilty of these frauds upon the public Treasury.* ["Put them out."] I have not the power to put them out. I would be ready, and I am not sure that the time has not come for it; I am anxious to vote for an act which shall punish with death a deliberate fraud upon the public Treasury in time of war, when the nation is bleeding at every pore, and patriotism is taxing itself to its utmost to sustain the Army in defense of the Constitution. I say, deliberately, I would punish any man who would perpetrate a deliberate fraud upon the Treasury of such a people at such time with death; and I think the country will have to come to that. I say that such a man is unfit to live under the privileges and opportunities which belong to such a country as ours, and to such a Government as ours.

Sir, I will welcome anything under heaven which should awaken this people—excuse me, I believe the people are more awake than the Government—anything that shall wake up this Government in all its branches to the importance of the issue in which we are engaged, and the necessity of the means to which we must resort. I hope that taxes will be laid—one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of dollars. I think nothing short of that should be laid. The crisis of this hour has come; the crisis of this country's history is about to culminate, and we are about to demonstrate to the world whether or not we can maintain a free Government. We can not maintain it, and we ought not to maintain it, IF WE ARE AS CORRUPT AS THE PRACTICES ON OUR TREASURY WOULD LEAD ONE TO BELIEVE—if public corruption has become so general, and the public conscience so callous, that the things which are daily practiced before our eyes can be practiced and tolerated by the people of this Government. Look, sir, at the report to which the honorable Senator from Oregon has referred. I tell you that the facts which have been disclosed by that committee are such as ought to make every member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives hang his head in shame. Such things are exposed—spread out to the light of heaven and earth, and men see them, and what do they say? They say: "Well, it is too bad; it is not right; I do not blame you for talking so;" but, sir, is any thing done? Has any thing been done to *purge this Government of the men that are feeding themselves luxuriantly and fraudulently upon the very life blood of the nation?* Has anything been done to purge this Government itself of treason and traitors, and thieves and robbers? But very little; I tell you, sir, the public will not stand it, and they ought not to stand it. If those things go on there will be a rebellion in the loyal States worse than there ever was in those which are now in rebellion against this Government; and there ought to be. They will not stand it, and they ought not to stand it; and I say for one, that in my humble sphere, and with such ability as God has given me, I declare war to-day, not upon the Secessionists on the other side of the Potomac, but upon the public plunderers on this side, and I call upon the Senate, upon every man who thinks we have a Government and a country worth defending, to see to it that we defend it from foes that are striking more deadly blows than any that have been received in any of the disasters which have befallen our arms at Ball's Bluff or Bull Run. W.

Relenting Republicans.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The fact is daily becoming daily more apparent that the Republican leaders are preparing to give up or modify their organization by inviting into their confidence the loyal Democracy."

We should be glad to learn who these relenting Republican leaders are. We have discovered none such. On the contrary, the most prominent and active of the Republican leaders—we mean those who really have hitherto led the Republican party—have during the present session of Congress ran into more violent partisanship and into more extreme and destructive policies than ever before. Most of them are open advocates of universal negro emancipation by the proclamation of the President, whereas, one year ago the man would have been deemed crazy who should have talked about immediate universal emancipation in any event. These are the Republican leaders. Is it they who "are preparing to give up or modify their organization by inviting into their confidence the loyal Democracy?" It strikes us that they are preparing to give up or modify their organization by inviting into their confidence the Garrison abolitionists, or rather by inviting the Garrison abolitionists to let them into their confidence.

If it be other Republican leaders of whom the *Press* speaks, they are very condescending indeed, and the "loyal democracy" ought to be very thankful. It is something to desire to be invited into "their confidence." "The loyal democracy" have been standing out in the weather for some time, waiting to be invited into some body's confidence, they have not cared much whose, and they will accept the first invitation to come in under shelter. They will lay their poor heads upon leading Republican bosoms gratefully, only show them the bosoms.

The *Press* should be content with its own disgraceful defection, (which has excited the pity rather than the regret of the "loyal Democracy," without presuming to intimate that other people are as weak in the matter of the flesh pots as itself.—*Chicago Times.*

Extraordinary Speech from Hon. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.—He Hates England and Instructs His Children to Hate Her.

The House of Representatives, in committee, took up the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. Lovejoy (Rep.) of Illinois—I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been humbugged and dishonored and disgraced by the British nation, without appropriating $35,000 for the purpose of an American exhibition there.

Mr. Kellogg (Ill.) inquired if it had been through the action of the British Government, or of our own Government, that we have been thus dishonored and disgraced?

Mr. Lovejoy—I understand how it was done. That disgrace was all that the nation could bear. We marched up to it sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, saying, "if it be possible let this cup pass from us," and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it gladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully thirty five thousand dollars to fit out commissioners to appear at the Court of St. James. Inasmuch as we have submitted to that disgrace, as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the time comes that we can whip the nation. Then I will be willing to go and appear at their World's Exhibition.

Every time I time I think of that surrender the words came instinctively to me which Æneas used when requested by Queen Dido to relate the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy; "Oh, Queen, you require me to renew the intolerable grief of that siege by re-acting." Every time the Trent affair comes up, every time an allusion is made to it, every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tortured and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips—I am made to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached me. I acknowledge it, I literally wept tears of vexation. I hate it, and I hate the British Government. I hereby now publicly avow and record that hate, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die, and if I am alive when war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war I will carry it. I have three sons, and I mean to charge them, and do now charge them, that if they shall have at that time reached the age of manhood and strength they shall enter into that war. I believe there was no need for that surrender, and I believe that the nation would rather have gone to war with Great Britain than have suffered the disgrace of being insulted and being thus unavenged. I have not reached the sublimity of Christianity—that exhaltation of Christianity which allows me to be insulted, abused and dishonored. I can bear all that as a Christian, but to say that I do it cheerfully is more than I can bring myself to.

I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed this rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out this insult that we have received. We will then stir up Ireland, we will appeal to the Chartists of England, we will go to the old French *habitans* of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to take away the eastern possessions of that proud Empire, and will take away the crown from that Government before we cease. I trust in God that the time will come. I trust the appropriation will be voted down. One of our commissioners, I understand, is the individual who writes these pleasant letters, asking us to submit to the insult cheerfully—to smile at the bitter cup, drugged with the bitterest ingredients that were ever pressed to human lips, and not to make a face about it. I don't believe there was any necessity for this surrender. I am strongly inclined to believe that we would have been all the stronger for this difficulty with Great Britain, for it would have made us feel the necessity of making short work with the rebels.

After further debate, the House passed the bill by a large majority.

Our Army Correspondence—From Green River, Ky.

CAMP WOOD, GREEN RIVER, KY.,
6th Regiment Indiana.

EDITOR SENTINEL: When I last wrote a forward movement was expected and hoped. These expectations have not been realized. We are still encamped at the same place, with a poor prospect ahead. It has turned cold, and the ground is now frozen. Our regiment went out on picket on Sunday afternoon, and remained out until the afternoon of the next day. It rained and sleeted all night, and was a blustery night generally. Various rumors of an attack was going the rounds of the camp all day, and the boys fully anticipated a fight before morning; but morning came, and with it their hopes all vanished, although parties of rebel cavalry were seen beyond about three-quarters of a mile distant. Their fires were distinctly seen in the distance. Major Abbott with an attendant approached near enough to see their departing figures. Large fires were seen in the distance, which proved to be barns, outhouses, grain and hay stacks, and straw piles, set on fire by the retreating rebels. Stock of various kinds have been killed by them and thrown in the ponds along the route to decompose and render the water unfit for use. This is very cowardly, and shows their hopelessness of making a stand this side of Bowling Green.

Col. Crittenden, who has been indisposed for several days, went to-day to Madison to recuperate his health. His energies have been severely tasked. The regiment is now in the command of Lieut. Col. Prather, and is in excellent fighting condition. Officers and men are in high spirits, but should they remain inactive much longer their ardor will cool down. The measles has made its appearance, and at this time quite a number are in the hospital, but are all doing well. Carelessness in the use of firearms is prevalent; several accidents have occurred, but none have been mortal. Furloughs have been the consequence.

Since the resignation of Dr. N. B. Sparks, Assistant Surgeon, the regiment has been without a permanent Surgeon until within a few days. Dr. Charleton has been appointed, and is now at his post; he is much of a gentleman, and will undoubtedly make himself useful.

Adjutant Earnshaw makes a most excellent officer, and labors very hard to make the regiment proficient on dress parade. The officers generally have made great proficiency in their drills. No regiment in this division makes a finer appearance, or that is better disciplined; and when they get into a fight many will be the deeds of heroism and bravery to be recorded in history. W.

Democratic State Convention—Opinions of the Press.

THE CONVENTION AND TICKET.—We learn from the gentlemen who represented this county that the Convention was one of the largest as well as one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious that ever assembled in the State. There was no apparent strife between the aspirants or their friends—the chief interest was about the platform; all felt that good men would be nominated. We publish the resolutions in full, and ask our readers to peruse them carefully and give a candid judgement. We are confident nothing will be found in them of an objectionable nature. They certainly breathe the strongest devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

We run up the names of our candidates to our mast-head, and can assure our readers that they are gentlemen every way worthy of support. They were selected as the best men for the places. And we believe they will fill them with ability and distinguished honor.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

THE PLATFORM—THE TICKET.—The best evidences we can produce in support of the proposition that the delegates who composed the Democratic State Convention of the 8th inst., performed their work well, is by directing the attention of the people, not only to the platform of principles which they adopted as the sentiments of the Indiana Democracy, but also to the ticket placed in nomination on that occasion. We can give both our hearty and willing support. The platform is not only eminently patriotic from the beginning to the end; but it presents the issues before the people with a clearness not often equalled by documents of that character. More than this—it takes hold of those issues with a boldness and clearness that must convince every candid mind that its authors were actuated by the highest motives of patriotism in presenting it to the people. Every sound Union man can give the platform, as a whole, a hearty indorsement, without any qualms of conscience.

Of the ticket we cannot speak in terms of too high praise. We are satisfied with it in every respect. It is composed of men of marked ability and high-toned personal honor. They are all well known to the people of Indiana, which renders it unnecessary that we should speak of them individually at this time, but we will do so hereafter. When the ticket was announced by the Convention, it was acknowledged by the candid men of all parties to be composed of as good material as could be found in the State. No better encomium could be passed upon the ticket than this. With pride we call upon the people of Indiana to rally to the support of our ticket, knowing full well that their suffrages cannot be given in favor of better men. Support the ticket placed before the people on the 8th of January, and you will give your votes in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the laws.—*Lawrenceburgh Register.*

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.—We publish to-day the principal resolutions adopted by the Indiana Democracy at Indianapolis on the 8th inst. There were five hundred delegates present, and these resolutions received nearly the unanimous endorsement of the entire Convention. We are satisfied that they express the sentiments, not only of the Democracy of Indiana, but of the whole North, and that in the main they will be cordially endorsed by a majority of Northern men at the polls the coming year.—*Milwaukee (Wisconsin) News.*

THE 8TH OF JANUARY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention which assembled in Indianapolis on the 8th inst., was largely attended. Every county in the State, except three or four was fully represented. We have attended many conventions, but never one in which better harmony or greater feeling prevailed. Democrats came up from all portions of the State determined to forget any former differences that had existed, and to act solely with reference to the best interests of the country in the present crisis. Much of the space of our paper to day is occupied with the proceedings of the Convention, and we invite an attention and careful perusal of them by our readers. The speech of Hon. T. A Hendricks, who presided over the deliberations of the Convention, was able and eloquent, and received the highest commendations from all Democrats who heard it.

From a personal acquaintance, of several years, with all the gentlemen (except one) nominated on the 8th of January, for State officers, we can endorse the ticket as an excellent one, and worthy the support of the people of the State. We cordially concur with the *Sentinel*, that the ticket nominated is in every way unexceptionable. —*Richmond Jeffersonian*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democracy of Indiana assembled at our State Capital on the memorable 8th of January, 1862, to nominate candidates for State officers, who will be elected on the first Tuesday of October next, and to deliberate upon our national difficulty now threatening to undermine our grand structure of free Government. The Convention, we are reliably informed, was the largest and most enthusiastic body of American freemen that ever convened together in Indianapolis—the utmost harmony pervading its deliberations, though there was a general expression of the sentiments of the different delegates on the momentous crisis overshadowing the political hemisphere. Their only aim was to devise the best method to preserve the Union in its original purity and grandeur, and not to advance their own political aggrandizement at the expense of the nation. All the counties in the State except five were fully represented, and the Convention was, in fine a decided success. The resolutions breathe the right sentiment, and boldly condemn the corrupt machinations of the Administration, the wicked designs of emancipating and arming the slaves to fight the battles of the North as proclaimed by the fanatical Abolition party, and the continuance of the war for a longer period than is necessary to re establish the supremacy of the laws over the people now in rebellion. Every citizen of Whitley county, without regard to party, ought to carefully peruse the resolutions adopted and the masterly and logical speech of Mr. Hendricks on assuming the responsibility of the Presidency of the Convention. The ticket nominated is a good one, and eminently deserving of the support of all conservative men in the State.—*Whitley County News.*

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—We surrender a good portion of our space this week to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. It will be seen that the proceedings were unusually harmonious, and that the Convention did its work in a manner creditable to itself, and acceptable, we doubt not, to the Democracy of Indiana. The attendance was unusually large, showing that the people still maintain an undiminished confidence in the Democratic party, and that an application of its broad national principles is essential to the settlement of existing troubles and the harmony of the nation.

We were of those who questioned the expediency of an early convention, fearing that our cherished organization would be placed in a position derogatory to its well earned fame; but the result has dissipated our fears, and proved the truth of the fundamental principle of Democracy that the people are always right, however much the politicians may err. The resolutions adopted by the convention will meet the hearty approbation of every citizen of Indiana whose judgment is not warped by sectional bias, and whose heart is sufficiently broad and patriotic to comprehend our whole country and the means necessary to restore it to its former peace and glory. The candidates put in nomination are also unexceptionable. With a platform so national and patriotic and a ticket of admitted strength and moral worth, the Democratic party can bid defiance to their mongrel opposers and easily achieve an old fashioned victory.

The speech of Mr. Hendricks, will be found complete in our columns, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal. It combines the fervor of eloquence with unanswerable logic of truth, and cannot fail to carry conviction to every reflecting mind. Read it and hand it to your neighbor.—*Greencastle Press.*

THE CONVENTION—THE TICKET.—We this week lay before our readers a synopsis of the proceedings of the Democratic Union State Convention, held at Indianapolis on the 8th inst., and hoist the ticket then and there nominated, and commend it to the Democracy of Shelby county as one in every respect worthy of their confidence and suffrage.

The men composing it are in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties that will devolve upon them in the positions for which they have been selected—are of irreproachable integrity, and their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union unquestionable, neither having countenanced the fell heresy of sectionalism, or for a moment entertained the absurd theory that one section was better than or superior to the other. If the people of Indiana wish gentlemanly, competent and reliable officers, representing correct, patriotic and beneficial principles, this ticket will be elected by a majority never before equalled in the State—and we confidentally predict that such will be the result.

Every county in the State but five was represented in the Convention, the delegates being composed of the ablest and most reliable men in the State, many of them substantial farmers and active business men who had never before taken an active part in politics, but they felt the hour had come when every man should put forth his might to sustain his country in its dark and trying hour, when its authority was defied and its very existence threatened by traitors on the one side, and its energies paralized, and its life blood being exhausted by imbeciles and plunderers in the guise of friends at home. The deliberations of the Convention were characterized by a degree of harmony and unanimity never before witnessed in so large a body, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The platform as adopted speaks for itself.—*Shelby Volunteer.*

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.

FOUND.

A VICTORINE, WHICH THE OWNER MAY GET BY calling at Jas. Douglass's Book Bindery, proving property, and paying advertising charges. Jan18-1t

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED into, and the amount paid out of, the Treasury during the month of November, 1861, and from what sources the same was received, and on what accounts disbursed, and also the amount of money remaining in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1861:

RECEIPTS.

From Revenue of 1860	$ 285 60
From College Fund, principal	200 00
From College Fund, interest	357 00
From Bank Tax Fund, interest	27 79
From State Debt Sinking Fund	110,517 88
From Saline Fund, interest	21 00
From Hospital for the Insane, acc'ts	1,082 64
From Del. Revenue of 1859	78 86
From Del. Revenue of 1860	13,404 64
From General Fund, *refunded*	258 86
From Del. State Debt Sinking Fund Tax of 1859	9 64
From Del. State Debt Sinking Fund Tax of 1860	1,713 36
From School Tax of 1860	5,526 44
From Del. School Tax of 1860	16,798 96
From Del. School Tax of 1859	54 56
From School Fund, interest	14,980 73
From Unclaimed Fees	257 08
From Liquor Licenses	7,855 00
From Docks: Fees	21 00
From Military Fund *refunded*	5 00
From Loan Commission of State Bonds	10,692 56
Total Receipts	$183,681 94
Balance in the Treasury Oct. 31, 1861	381,702 59
Total	$565,384 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Legislature, Regular Session	$ 450 00
For Legislature, Special Session	591 25
For Executive	1,183 75
For Sheriffs' Mileage	251 00
For Judiciary	32 60
For Prosecuting Attorneys	59 60
For State House	68 62
For Contingent Fund	12 00
For Specific Appropriations	154 40
For State Prison, South	206 50
For State Library	7 00
For Public Printing	290 00
For Stationery	11 00
For Hospital for the Insane	4,395 54
For State Prison, North	3,860 44
For Treasurer's Office	20 12
For Asylum for the Blind	2,180 14
For Institute for Deaf and Dumb	3,860 74
For Governor's Office	261 60
For Interest on University Bonds	180 00
For Del. Revenue of 1860, *refunded*	78 79
For General Fund	765 52
For Auditor's Office	24 00
For Indiana Reports	324 12
For Professors' Salaries	1,400 00
For Military Fund	1,501 44
For School Distribution	81,576 24
For Special Military Fund	102 85
For Office Rent	1,800 00
Total Disbursements	$105,979 05
Balance in the Treasury	$460,405 48

J. S. HARVEY, Treas. of State.
A. LANGE, Aud. of State.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30, 1861.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

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

LAST NIGHT.

Miss Annette Ince
IN THE
MARBLE HEART.

MISS MARION MACARTHY.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, '62.

THE SWISS COTTAGE.

Monday the Comedian
MR. CHARLES BASS.

☞ Doors open at 7, commence at 7½.

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.
aly22-d&w '61

MEDICAL.

What is Life Without Health?

A Cold is annoying.
A Cough is troublesome.
Hoarseness prevents speech.
Sore Throats are painful.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO
is pleasant to take, and soon effects a cure.
25 cents a box, at all the Drug Stores.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO
CURES COUGHS.
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO
CURES COLDS.
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO
CURES HOARSENESS.
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO
CURES SORE THROAT.

ODE TO BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO.

WONDERFUL GRANULES.
Oh! where can I find them,
To the Drug Store go quick,
I will speedily try them;
I have a bad Cough,
And I wish to be cure
To have the best remedy
That will very soon cure.

☞ 25 cents per box, at all the Drug Stores.

ODE TO WONDERFUL GRANULES.

Coughs and Colds will go away,
Sometimes in a single day,
If to the Drug Store you will go
And get supplied with Tussilago;
You can use it freely as you please,
It never fails to give you ease
Those Granules wonderful are, I'm sure,
For they speedily effect a lasting cure.

☞ 25 cents per box, at all Drug Stores.

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

MUSIC.

GLEE BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN'S GLEE BOOK,
YOUNG FOLKS' GLEE BOOK,
MEDLEY GLEE BOOK,
COTTAGE GLEE BOOK.

WILLARD & STOWELL,
Jan9 No. 4, Bates House.

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

MILITARY GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER OUTFITS
BLANKETS,
Mexican Ponchos
FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS,

MACKINTOSH TALMAS, dark blue, imitation of cloth, suitable for officers. Long Top and Short Boots; Caps with Capes, Riding Leggins, Gauntlets and Gloves, Officers' Fine Coats, Havelocks, Air-Beds, Pillows and Cushions; Drinking Cups; Folding Cots and Beds, Rubber Smoking Pipes, Cloaks and Capes, Elastic Filters, together with a large assortment of other articles suitable for camp purposes.

SUTLERS

Are respectfully invited to give us a call. All goods sold at manufacturers' prices.

BART & HICKCOX,
INDIA RUBBER DEPOT,
No. 49 West Fourth St., one door west from Walnut,
dec27-d2m Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTICE.

☞ A NEW YEAR CALL—A KNODLE & SON would respectfully request all those indebted to them to call at their place of business on East Washington street, north side, opposite Glenn's Block, and settle their accounts. A. Knodle & Son need the money or they would not thus publicly call upon the patrons for whose favors in the past they are extremely obliged. It will give A. Knodle & Son infinite pleasure to serve all who may call on them in the future. jan6-dtf

PIANOS.

PIANO FORTES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A NUMBER OF FIRST Class Pianos, which we will sell at cost for cash
WILLARD & STOWELL,
oct1 No. 4 Bates House.

CROCERIES, &C.

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

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, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious disease.

☞ 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 restoring 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 pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1, and when desired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by Druggists generally. J. BRYAN,
Rochester, New York, General Agent.
☞ TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis.
july19-d&w '61

New Medical Discovery.

For the speedy and permanent cure of
GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITAL IRRITABILITY,
Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians,

IN THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUCCESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsule, or any other compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseous taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR,

And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists generally.

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.
J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y.,
General Agent.
☞ TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis.
July19-d&w '61

WANTED.

200 Recruits Wanted
—FOR THE—
BATTALION
—OF—
The Eleventh Infantry,
—WHICH—
MAJOR J. W. GORDON
Is authorized to raise in Indiana.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

PAY FROM $13 TO $22 PER MONTH, WITH RATIONS, quarters, medical attendance, &c., complete. All who enlist will at once be clothed, subsisted and provided with every thing essential to their comfort by the Government.

The term of enlistment is **Three Years.** Pay to commence from date of enlistment.

None but able-bodied single men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, need apply.

Recruiting Rendezvous in Metzger's new building, No. 56 East Washington street, adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall.
D. R. COIT, First Lieutenant
nov27-dtf Eleventh Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

SPECTACLES, &C.

To Officers of the Army.

JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SPY GLASSES.

For field, portability and power they supersede all others.
For sale by SEMMONS, Optician.

SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &C.,

Of the greatest transparent power, of new improvement properly adjusted to the case.
Orders from the country, with particulars, promptly attended to.
Repairing neatly done with dispatch.
SEMMONS, Optician.
oct29 No. 25, South Illinois street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JESSE JOHNSON,
General Commission Merchant,
—AND—
Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce; Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 237 SOUTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on Consignments.
aug22-d1y

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 out.
R. FRENCH,
nov30-'61-d1y Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT.

ALL PERSONS PURCHASING TICKETS FOR ST. JOSEPH and other points in Northern Missouri, the State of Kansas, or the Territories, should insist on having tickets that read by the
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD,
The only rail route from St. Louis to St. Joseph. It is the