DAILY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 22

The Union: It must be preserved.
—*Jackson*

Political Arrests.

We will be obliged to our friends in the several counties of the State in which political arrests have been made, if they will give us the names of the parties arrested, the circumstances attending them, and if possible the charges preferred and the character of the persons who filed the affidavits upon which the arrests were made.

A Battle Expected near Washington—Recognition.

The New York *Tribune* of Monday editorially says there will soon be a battle near Winchester, and urges the sending of every available man to reinforce McClellan. In the same article, it says the last European advices render it morally certain that France and England will recognize the Southern Confederacy by the first of January, provided there be no changes in the situation before that time.

They Die Hard.

The radicals profess not to understand the occasion of their overwhelming defeat in the elections of last week. They attribute it to everything but the right cause. In some cases they say it was by fraud and in others that it was owing to the absence of the soldiers. These apologies are as idle as the wind. If frauds were committed it was upon the part of the party in power and this will be demonstrated at the proper time. In a precinct not far from this city it can be shown that thirty Democratic votes were put in the ballot-box and only ten were counted out. In other localities similar outrages were committed, as will be proven. And it can not be successfully denied by any candid Republican who was at the polls during the afternoon of the election in this township but that hundreds of illegal Republican votes were shamelessly deposited in the ballot-box. Neither did the absence of the soldiers from this State, the sons of Indiana who volunteered to battle for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, occasion the recent political triumph. If they had been at home, their votes would have made the victory the more overwhelming. The causes of the disaster to the defeated party are too plain to be misunderstood or misrepresented. It was a verdict of the people against the ultra radical measures which have been forced upon the country in violation of the most solemn pledges of Congress and the Administration, and a condemnation of the frauds and mal-administrations which have characterized the party in power. It is a slander upon the soldiers of Indiana to charge that they would take issue with their fathers and brothers at home upon the questions which were involved and passed upon at the recent election. They are not fighting to destroy the Union and overthrow the Constitution, hence they could not have voted, if they had had the opportunity, for measures which, if successful, can not fail to result in the destruction of both. And when the soldiers return and speak through the ballot box, it will be found that their vote will be with their brethren at home in condemnation of radicalism, and the fanaticism and rascality which have well nigh ruined the country and destroyed the government of the fathers.

The radicals pretend not to understand that they have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting. And their defeat would have been the more complete if thousands had not been artfully led to believe by designing and corruptive politicians that the Government and the administration are indentical, and that a condemnation of the ultra measures of the latter would be a blow at the former. The election has dispelled this illusion. The verdict thus so significantly rendered will be approved by the great body of the American people, and the result will be the crushing out of Abolitionism and fanaticism, the consummation of which is the only hope of restoring the Union and giving renewed vitality to the Constitution. It is not strange that the radicals die hard, when they see that the power for which they have so long struggled must soon pass from them.

Negroes Preferred.

One or two thousand able-bodied black refugees are employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and upon the defenses about Washington at reduced wages. The amount saved on the difference between their pay and that of white laborers is much more than sufficient to support the five or six hundred colored women and children in the Government hands. This is derived from official persons, who say the contrabands are really a source of Government profit.

So writes the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*. This only gives preference to niggers over white laborers, whose wives and children may starve for all that the Abolitionists care, if only the negro women and children are provided for. The next move is to substitute the "colored gentlemen" in place of white mechanics, and so on until the darling idea of the Jacobins, that the nigger is equal to the white man, and "more so," is practically operative.

Important Decision.

Dishon, ex parte. Habeas corpus before Judge Perkins, October 20, 1862.

The petitioner's son, a minor between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, enlisted in the regular army without the consent of his father.

The object of the present writ is to obtain his discharge. The discharge is earnestly resisted by Captain Newman, the commandant of the post of Indianapolis, on the ground that the enlistment is binding. Captain Newman insists upon two propositions as being law:

1. That the Federal Government may require the services of minors in the regular army.

2. That that Government does now, by law, require, or, at all events, permit their enlistment in that army, without the consent of parents or guardians.

I agree to the first proposition. I dissent from the second.

My reason for this dissent is that, as I assume, the law of Congress, on the subject, now in force, authorizes the enlistment of minors only by consent of parents, &c. If I am right in this assumption, it is admitted that I am right in holding that the enlistment is not obligatory as against the parent, in the case now in hearing. Am I right in the assumption?

In 1802, and in 1808 acts of Congress regulating enlistments in the regular army were passed. It is undisputed that those acts did not permit the enlistment of minors without consent, &c.

But in 1814, during the war with Great Britain, to meet the then existing exigency, an act was passed by Congress authorizing the enlistment, in the regular army, of minors without the consent of parents, &c., and declaring the enlistment binding against all concerned.

And the question is, is this act still in force?

It does not appear to have been expressly repealed. Has it been repealed by implication? I think it has, for the following among other reasons:

1. In 1815, after the war with Great Britain was over, and the emergency requiring the increase of the army had passed away, Congress enacted a new law entitled, "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States;" and, by that act provided, that, for keeping up the army under it, recruiting should be "in the same manner, and with the same limitations" as provided by "An act fixing the military peace establishment," &c., in 1802, &c. 2 Story, Laws U. S. p. 1509. It seems to be undisputed that this last act is still in force.

I think it repeals, by implication, the act of 1814, and expressly revives the act of 1802, &c., on the subject of enlistments.

2. Mr. Story, in his edition of the laws of the United States, treats the act of 1814 as repealed by that of 1815. 2 Laws U. S., p. 1401.

3. In the late edition of the United States Statutes at Large, the act of 1814 is noted as reported by the act of 1815. Vol. 3, p. 94.

4. The army regulations, now in force on the subject of enlistments, require the consent of parents, &c., before the enlistment of a minor. (See the Regulations.)

5. The Superior Court of the city of New York have decided that the act of 1814 is repealed. 9 Am. L. Reg., p. 565.

I hold, then, that parents and guardians are not bound by the enlistment of minors in the regular army.

I hold that they are bound by the act of minors, eighteen years of age and upwards, in volunteering in the militia.

It is ordered that the infant soldier in this case be discharged.

Arrest of Dr. Horton.

We copy the following from the Fort Wayne *Times* (opposition):

A day or two since we were informed that Dr. T. Horton, of Bluffton, Wells County, in this State, had been arrested by order of the Provost Marshal and taken to Indianapolis. Dr. Horton being a prominent citizen, we were induced to make some inquiry into the causes and manner of his arrest, but failed to obtain anything like a satisfactory account thereof until yesterday, when we obtained from a good and reliable source the following startling facts:

A few days prior to his arrest, the Doctor attended a meeting in one of the townships in his county, which was addressed by the Republican candidate for State Senator. At the close of the meeting a recruiting officer present made an effort to obtain volunteers, but failed to obtain any. Dr. Horton commenced addressing the crowd in attendance, and said among other things, that the people although entirely loyal and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, were reluctant to volunteer since the President's emancipation proclamation. He expressed himself as wholly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Our informant avows that throughout the whole of his speech, the Doctor did not utter a single disloyal sentiment, or anything disrespectful of the Administration; it is true, says our informant, that he literally skinned the candidate for Senatorial honors, and that is the head and front of his offense.

A night or two previous to the election, about the hour of midnight, a person rung the bell at the doctor's door, who upon inquiry informed him that some gentleman, whose name we have forgotten, had fallen from his carriage and broken his leg, and was lying at a house a mile or two out of town in a critical condition.

The doctor, not dreaming of any harm intended towards him, hastily dressed himself and started off with his kidnappers, who after driving a short distance informed him that he was a prisoner.

In the name of justice, what sort of times have we fallen upon? What has become of the wise and wholesome laws framed by our fathers for the protection of the innocent and punishment of the guilty? Has liberty already taken her flight to distant climes and left us nothing but the terror and despotism of the days of Danton, Marat and Robespiere? We are wholly unable to realize such a state of affairs, and would most assuredly not believe it if it came to us through any other source.

We have ever advocated a strict adherence to law and order, and deprecated everything in the nature of mob law; and however hard and oppressive a law might be, still it is better to yield obedience to it and seek redress through the only channel provided by the Constitution. But the manner and cause of the arrest of Dr. Horton is not only contrary to all law, but without a parallel in our history. It can not be possible that the authorities at Washington are aware of the gross abuse of the power practiced by the Provost Marshals.

We have always, and still believe the President a kind-hearted, benevolent man, disposed to inflict injury and oppression upon no one. And we are compelled to believe that in the innocence of his heart he invested these petty and malicious tyrants with the unlimited power they seem to possess. Could he have foreseen that these men would take the authority with which they are clothed to work out their personal animosities, and to gratify a malicious spite he would never have invested them with it; or learning it, will he not hurl them back into the obscurity from which they never should have been taken? For what purpose was it that a squad of dragoons were sent to Bluffton on the day of the election, if not to overthrow the people? No one ever pretended that there was any danger of an outbreak among the people, or that the life and property of any person was in danger. The civil authorities have always been competent and able to enforce the laws and maintain order. Why then these gross and terrible outrages? If Dr. Horton was really guilty of any crime, why was he not charged with it, and arrested in accordance with the laws in such case made and provided? The courts are open, the civil law is not inoperative; what earthly reason then can be given for this outrage? While we most earnestly beseech the friends of the injured man to become guilty of no wrong, but to render a strict and ready obedience to every law, and to preserve the peace and good order of their community, we advise them at the earliest possible moment to lay before the President all the wrongs and oppressions of his officers, and we have no doubt but that he will delight in rendering them ample justice.

The President can not help to see that his suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the most loyal State of Indiana, is a wanton outrage. Her people have flocked round his standard by hundreds of thousands, and upon every battle-field they have poured out their blood like water, to save his tottering seat in office. On no occasion have they hesitated to obey his every call and to render obedience to his every requisition; her courts are open without even a pretence of insurrection in the State or inability to administer the laws. Why then has he treated them so ungratefully, inhumanly, suspiciously and unjustly, as to suspend the writ of speedy and fair trial? The only solution that it is possible to give, is that he has been prejudiced against our people by wicked and designing scoundrels, who sought for an opportunity to work out private malice under pretences of law, which they were too cowardly to do on their own responsibility.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Popular Revolution.

Hallelujah! The wisdom, the judgment, and the patriotism of the people—their ability to govern themselves—has again been asserted in the result of the recent elections in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; and we have a right to shout Hallelujah! The people have engaged in a revolution which is to work out their political salvation, and to bring back all the States to a glorious Union—first in discarding, as they are now, the faithless servants who have brought these monstrous troubles upon the country, and putting in their places men who will seek assiduously to aid the President in the adoption of such measures as will insure the restoration of peace and the Union of the States.

No political revolution has ever been accomplished under equally adverse circumstances, and yet no revolution was ever more thorough and astonishing than that which was achieved by the people of Ohio and Indiana, and in all probability Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last. No army yet marshaled in the field against the rebel hosts could have hoped, in its most sanguine moments, for so splendid a victory; a victory, too, achieved without the loss of a single life—without any extraordinary excitement—without the expenditure of hundreds of millions of money—but simply by the aid of the ballot-box—that mute instrument to which we have been referred by Gen. McClellan for the settlement of all our political and sectional differences; and to which, if Southern States and Southern Congressmen had been true to themselves and the Union, the appeal would not have been made in vain! The votes of the States last Tuesday show it—the votes to be given on the 4th of November will confirm it. Revolutions commenced under such auspices never go backward!

All but four of the fanatical representatives of radical abolitionism have been driven into obscurity by the voice of the people of Ohio. Such, at least is the look of things now. The vote upon the State ticket will show a majority of twenty-thousand against Abolitionism, in a State which gave President Lincoln forty-four thousand votes over Douglas. Of all the radicals now in Congress, Ashley is the only one left to point the finger of scorn at!

Indiana has also done nobly. She has left Dunn and Colfax at home, and elected a majority of Democrats—possibly all except three—to the next House of Representatives—elected a Legislature which will make choice of a true Union man—a man who will give to the Constitution and the Government an earnest and hearty support—and then clinched all by giving to the State ticket a majority of at least ten thousand.

From Pennsylvania, we are without as full accounts, but this very fact justifies the belief that all is right there. The defeat of Grow, the Abolition Speaker of the House, is as good an index as we want of the extent of the revolution in that State, and we are content to wait for details. Meanwhile, all hail to Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania—they are redeemed from the curse of Abolitionism.

What else remains? The revolution will go onward with the force of an avalanche. The people are weary and disgusted with that radicalism so prevalent in the present Congress, which would destroy the Government sooner than give up political power.

New York next month will vote more overwhelmingly against that radicalism than Ohio has done. Massachusetts is preparing to follow suit. Michigan will be revolutionized, and the "blood-letting" Chandler will share the fate of Sumner in Massachusetts. New Jersey will be all right, and our near neighbor, Illinois, never out done in anything, will vindicate her reputation by electing a majority of conservative men to the House. She is already terribly aroused by the attempt to flood her territory with the runaway negroes, whose very presence is offensive to the people, and with whom they do not want to come in contact in any way. While this good work is being done in those States, Missouri should not be found wanting in the hour of trial.

Daniel Webster Committed.

As the years wane the people more fully realize the greatness of Webster. What Shakspeare was in literature, Webster was in statesmanship. He was ocean-minded. There is scarcely a phase of our political affairs, even in these extraordinary times, upon which his speeches do not furnish appropriate comment and wise counsel. Read this:

I disdain, altogether the character of an uncommitted man. I am committed, fully committed; committed to the full extent of all that I am, and all that I hope, to the Constitution of the country, to its love and reverence; to its defense and maintenance, to its warm commendation to every American heart, and to its vindication and just praise, before all mankind. And I am committed against everything which, in my judgment may weaken, endanger or destroy it. I am committed against the encouragement of local parties and local feelings; I am committed against all; any and every derangement of the powers of the several Departments of the Government, against any derogation from the constitutional authority of Congress, and especially against all extension of the Executive power; and I am committed against any attempt to rule the free people of this country by the patronage of the Government itself. I am committed, fully and entirely committed, against making the Government the people's master.

Official Intermeddling with Elections.

The Washington *Republican*, organ of the Administration, in a recent article, acknowledges its fear that Wadsworth may be defeated in New York, and professes distrust of the followers of Weed and Seward. It says "unless the most earnest exertion be made in General Wadsworth's behalf, the cause of the Union stands more than a fair chance of encountering a heavy blow and great discouragement in his person. Let all the influence of the Government Departments therefore be placed liberally at his disposal."

A very plain intimation, says the Chicago *Times*, from the Government organ that the departments of the Government are to be used as political machines for the election of Abolitionists. After the exhibitions we have had of frauds and corruption in the Cabinet and Congress, we should be foolish to doubt that the intimation of this newspaper organ will be adopted, not only in New York but in other States. This placing of the influence of the Government departments liberally at the disposal of the candidates means bribery. It means a general system of bribery to be inaugurated and conducted by Government officials with money belonging to Government, to secure the re-election of a Congress whose record is black with fraud and plunder.

But is not this avowal of the Washington organ only in keeping with Stanton's recent order to Gen. Tuttle; which, almost in terms, directed that the negro immigration to Illinois, in defiance of our laws, should be stopped until after the election, that the popular indignation might be mollified, and the people lulled into security, until after their votes were obtained for the Administration's candidates? "The influence of the Government departments," in all their ramifications is, most liberally, being directed to controlling the elections. So great is their concern in this connection that the President was up nearly all Tuesday night, in the telegraph office at Washington, receiving the election news as it came in. Says a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat:*

"The President is in the telegraph office at a late hour to-night, awaiting dispatches from States that held elections to-day."

The President has no concern about party! Not he! Only went down to crack a few classic jokes with the telegraph operators!—*Springfield Register.*

Address of T. A. R. Nelson to the People of East Tennessee.

In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State, on or about the 30th of May, 1861, I declared, in substance, that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate our slaves, in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22d of September, 1862, in which he declares that "on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the results of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that, in the progress of the war, they might open the way for servile insurrection and overthrow of the institution of slavery. My opinions as to the unconstitutionality and impolicy of secession remain unchanged; but in my last speech in Congress, and on various other public occasions, I have vindicated and maintained, and still maintain, the right of revolution. On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the Constitution by one party would authorize or justify similar or other violations by the opposing party. The paramount causes which have controlled or influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best Constitution and Government in the world. But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is not one which, in the slightest degree, equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the slave States, without distinction of the right to hold slaves—a right guaranteed by the very Constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true, he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States; but what right has he or the Government of the United States to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an Abolition Congress, reeking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation?

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union, in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now, and never were, Abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now, and never have been, committed to the doctrines of incendiarism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What, then, is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to belie all our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's Administration, right or wrong? Is it to justify a man whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress, in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it in view of the many violations of the Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you which instead of changing your opinions have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many of these acts have been committed in remote places, without the knowledge or approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or of those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances that you have felt it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Major General Jones, you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected.

Let not, then, a sense of private and present wrongs blind you against the enormities already perpetrated and still more seriously contemplated by Mr. Lincoln's Administration. If a majority of the Republican party have been sinners in their professions of a determination to respect the rights of slavery in the States, and if the light of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Mr. Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country? But if, through fear or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union, no Constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect save such as with the blessing of Providence we may conquer.

The armies which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope have been withdrawn, and with cool audacity Mr Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled Administration forces upon us.

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amidst good report and evil report, suffering and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that, when my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might yet be well; but "the last link is broken" that bound me to a Government for which my ancestors fought, and, whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal Administration, who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. If you would save yourselves from a species of carnage unexampled in the history of North America, but unequivocally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and, without awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteer in the struggle against him. The race is not always to the swift nor the strong, and it can not, in the nature of things, be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a Government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it utterly at defiance. No despot in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of habeas corpus in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed the right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it cost centuries of contest to engraft upon the British constitution; a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated in every American constitution. He has called armies into the field without authority, according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a military dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent; and, if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands, and everything else we possess, and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found, save in the history of the Middle Ages. Thos. A. R. Nelson.

Knoxville, October 3, 1862.

A Great Mistake Abroad—The Facts in relation to the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

We find the following paragraph in the New York *World*, which, in speaking of the Ohio election, says:

"There has certainly been no loss, and probably a gain in the Democratic delegation to Congress from the State. Vallandigham is defeated by his personal unpopularity and secession sympathies; any other Democratic candidate would have carried his district."

The *World* is badly posted, and does great injustice to Mr. Vallandigham. That gentleman has been sustained, and received a large majority in the Congressional District which he now represents in the House of Representatives. His constituents approve of his course, and indorse him thoroughly. They know well that the charge that he has any secession sympathy is a base lie. For the benefit of the *World* we give the vote in Mr. Vallandigham's district two years ago as a contrast with the present vote. In 1860 the vote stood:

	Vallandigham.	Craighead.
Butler	1,215	....
Preble	....	924
Montgomery	....	157
	1,215	1,081
	1,081	
	134	

It will be seen that Mr. Vallandigham had 134 majority in his district two years ago. The vote in the district now (1862) stands as follows:

	Vallandigham.	Schenck.
Butler	975	...
Montgomery	450	....
Preble	....	690
	1,425	
	690	
	735	

Mr. Vallandigham's majority has been increased over 600 in two years. Last year the majority for the Abolitionists in Mr. Vallandigham's district, which he has now carried by 735, was over 1,500. Mr. Vallandigham has been ejected from Congress by a conspiracy against him upon the part of the Abolition Legislature. That body added on to his district the county of Warren, which has always been one of the strongest Abolition counties in the State, giving from 1,200 to 1,500 majority usually against the Democrats.

This was done expressly to defeat Mr. Vallandigham. They knew he would be re elected, if it was not done. He would have been re-elected as it was, if there had been a fair vote in Warren County. Democrats in many parts of that county were not permitted to vote, and hundreds of men, we have reason to believe, were brought into the county to vote the Abolition ticket. Had it not been for this, Mr. Vallandigham would have been re elected.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A house on the corner of Tennessee and St. Clair streets, containing four rooms, kitchen and good cellar.
oct22-d2t SPANN & LOVE.

STOLEN.

BAY HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN GREEN Township, Morgan county, Indiana, on the night of the 26th September, a Bay Horse, three years old, 16½ hands high, the left feet about half white, a white mark on the left hoof, the right eye white and his tail not full length. He was supposed to be taken by a couple of deserters, and has probably been taken to Illinois.

A liberal reward will be given for the return of the horse, or for information that will lead to his recovery. Address me at Waverly, Morgan county, Indiana.
oct22-d&w2t ANDREW J. DAVIS.

MEDICAL.

Dr. D. E. Carter

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, 184½ North Illinois street, second floor. Residence 79 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.
oct21-d9m

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22, 1862.

Third night of the five act romantic Drama translated from the German, called

THE CRICKET.

With Miss MARION MACARTHY, Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT, Mr. W. H. RILEY, Mr. F. L. KELLER, and the entire Company in the cast.

The Theater has been entirely renovated, new scenery painted, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette	50 cents.
" " Lady and Gentlemen	75 "
" " Each additional lady	25 "
Gallery	25 "
Private Boxes	$4 00

No single seats sold in Private Boxes.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 7½.
oct20

FURS! FURS!!

First of the Season.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY FIRST INVOICE OF LADIES' and MISSES' FURS—a large and splendid assortment at very low prices. Call and examine them.
ISAAC DAVIS,
oct20-d1w No. 15 Pennsylvania street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE

Sewing Machine,

MAKES FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES

ON one and the same machine, and has the reversible feed; also,

J. B. AIKEN'S

Family Knitting Machine,

FOR KNITTING SOCKS AND STOCKINGS,
And all kinds of fancy work.

SALES-ROOM, No. 17 Pennsylvania street, at Lothrop & Wright's Ladies Auction Store.
Wm. H. SHARP, Agent,
oct20-d1m Indianapolis, Ind.

PAPER.

PAPER HOUSE.

LETTER PAPER,
CAP PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER,
MANILLA PAPER,
Printing Paper, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—AT—
BOWEN, STEWART & CO'S
oct 10-d2w

MUSIC.

SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES!

Chickering & Sons,
Steinway & Sons,
AT THE
Indiana Music Store,
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sep29 WILLARD & STOWELL.

LIVERY STABLES.

C. W. HALL & CO.,

Exchange Stables,

25 Illinois Street,

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GROCERIES.

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