# DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY..... NOVEMBER 14


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

## PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

The people of the State of Indiana are earnestly requested to assemble in their respective churches and at their family altars, on

THURSDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1862,

To return thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings He has bestowed upon them during the past year, and to pray Him in His mercy to avert from our beloved country the evils by which it is now so deeply afflicted. It is their duty humbly to acknowledge the many favors bestowed by His hand, and their entire dependence upon His Providence for deliverance from the evils by which they are suffering. It is their duty to pray for the success of our armies; for the suppression of this most wicked rebellion and the preservation of our Government; that the lives of our brave soldiers may be spared and that they be returned in safety to their homes; that the hearts of our people may be inspired with a perfect confidence in the ultimate success of a just cause; and that the minds of all men may be awakened to a clear comprehension of the mighty interests for which we are struggling, not only to ourselves, but to our posterity. And they should especially pray that the Divine Will may put it into the hearts of the people to provide for and protect the families of our gallant soldiers, and preserve them from all want and neglect; to cherish and comfort with sedulous care the orphans and broken-hearted widows and parents of such as have fallen in the field or perished by disease in the camp.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, at Indianapolis, this 11th day of November, 1862.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

### Released.

Two more of the political prisoners who have been confined in the Government bastile in this city for several weeks were yesterday released on account of the insufficiency of the charges against them. Dr. THEODORE HORTON and Hon. R. D. SLATER, as pure patriots and as true friends of the Government as can be found in Indiana, are again permitted to walk forth as freemen. But a few days ago the Administration organ in this city, in an article a column long insisted most positively that Dr. HORTON had uttered treasonable sentiments and was guilty of "disloyal practices" in discouraging enlistments. It stated that the evidence of guilt was sustained by unimpeachable and highly respectable witnesses. But the Government officials after a close scrutiny of the charges against him and the evidence upon which they were found, bade him go free. Here is another illustration of the partisan dishonesty and unscrupulousness of the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana. There is no degradation to which it will not stoop to gratify its party vindictiveness. This is so evident that its detractions no longer have any consideration or influence, and the public attribute them to its malignity. However great the deprivation and inconvenience the confinement has been to Messrs. SLATER and HORTON, their triumphant acquittal from the charges against them, originating solely in partisan malice, is no less gratifying to their friends than it must be to themselves. How long will the Administration countenance these acts of injustice and tyranny? There certainly can be no occasion or justification for these arbitrary arrests in Indiana, and no good can possibly come from them.

### Terrorism in Missouri.

Those who are not acquainted with the reign of terrorism are unable to comprehend why it was that Republicans were elected to Congress from Missouri. The recent elections in that State in most instances were a farce. The results do not indicate the political sentiments of a majority of its citizens. The Federal military authority being supreme in the State, the terrorism of the Administration surpassed that by which Louis Napoleon was "elected" Emperor of France. We append an example of this terrorism. It appears that in each county in Missouri are certain Federal military officers known as assessors. In Marion county these military assessors issued a handbill, upon the threshold of the election, addressed to the people, in which they say:

The Sub Committee of Assessment for Marion county has been appointed by Gen. Merrill, and the work of levying and collecting will immediately commence.

Parties whose loyalty has been *in the least suspected* heretofore will now find it very difficult to escape assessment, unless they can show a record *unquestionably and unequivocally for the Government—sustaining it in* ALL *its measures for putting down the rebellion.* To vote for men opposed to the policy of the Government is a disloyal act. Every such voter *places himself on the disloyal list, and becomes a proper subject for taxation* under the following orders. You, then, who would escape taxation *must vote right* on Tuesday! A word to the wise is sufficient.

Elsewhere we give an exposure of the terrorism which was practised in Delaware. The border slave States are especially selected for these exhibitions of terrorism for the reason that their people are comparatively helpless. And it must not be forgotten that these outrages have the sanction of the Administration. Nothing but the fear of consequences prevented a resort to similar extremeties in all the States where elections have been recently held.

### The Next House of Representatives.

The following statement exhibits the political character of the members already elected to the next House of Representatives:

| | Conservative. | Republican. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 1 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 9 |
| New York | 18 | 13 |
| New Jersey | 4 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 14 | 10 |
| Delaware | 1 | — |
| Ohio | 14 | 5 |
| Illinois | 9 | 5 |
| Indiana | 7 | 4 |
| Iowa | 1 | 5 |
| Kansas | — | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 3 |
| Michigan | 1 | 5 |
| Minnesota | — | 2 |
| Missouri | 4 | 5 |
| Oregon | — | 1 |
| | — | — |
| | 78 | 75 |

In the present Congress, the delegations from the above sixteen States stand as follows: Conservatives, 45; Republicans, 96.

The following States have yet to elect Congressmen:

| | No. Members. |
|---|---|
| Vermont | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 3 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| Connecticut | 4 |
| Maryland | 5 |
| Kentucky | 8 |
| California | 3 |
| Virginia (probably) | 5 |
| North Carolina (probably) | 2 |
| Tennessee (probably) | 2 |
| | — |
| Total | 37 |

Of these it is likely the Republicans will elect 3 in Vermont, 3 in New Hampshire and 2 in Connecticut,—making 8 in all; while the conservatives will elect the remainder—29 in number. This will make the next House stand thus: Conservatives, 107; Republicans, 81—conservative majority, 26. The present House is divided as follows: Conservatives, 71; Republicans, 107—Republican majority, 36.

☞ A registered package was mailed at the New York office, a few days go, the postage on which, prepaid by stamps, amounted to $128 48. It was addressed to London, and the contents were stated by the senders to be of the value of $700,000.

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times.
**From Washington.**

*Somebody to Blame for not taking Richmond—Consternation of the Administration at the Results of the Elections—Consequences of Gen. Mitchell's Death—Effects of the Machinations of Gen. McClellan's Enemies—No Battle will be Fought until Gen. Lee is Ready, &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, November 8.

The question is being asked here with some pertinacity: Why is it that Richmond has not been taken during the last eight weeks? During that time it has been understood that the bulk of the rebel army has been with Gen. Lee near Winchester. Why, then, when Gen. McClellan has been holding Lee's army there, has not Gen. Halleck organized an expedition for the capture of Richmond? There can be but one alternative: Either we have not got troops enough to spare for such an expedition (which is an idea not to be entertained for a moment,) or else the defenses of Richmond, both in troops and fortifications, are much more extensive than have been supposed, and this fact is known to the military authorities here. On no other hypothesis, indeed, can it be supposed that General Lee would be allowed to keep 90,000 troops at Winchester, 30 000 at or near Culpepper and 40,000 at Gordonsville.

It can not be supposed for a moment that the rebel leaders depend upon Gen. Lee or General Lee's army to defend their capital. That task is understood to have been committed to General Longstreet, while a very different service is expected of Gen. Lee. The rebels must have a very poor opinion of Gen. Halleck if they doubt his ability to interpose enough troops between Washington and the Blue Ridge to keep Gen. Lee's army on the west of those mountains and to prevent his getting back to Richmond without bringing on a general engagement between the whole armies on both sides.

It is the opinion of military men here, therefore, that an expedition for the capture of Richmond, sent by way of the Peninsula, would have been successful if properly organized and if it had been set on foot immediately after the battle of Antietam, or at any time since. By a properly organized expedition is meant, of course, a column of 200,000 well drilled troops and a fleet of iron clad steamers and mortar boats. The The Government has the troops and the vessels, and there are officers enough and willing to lead them. Why, then such an expedition has not been organized at some time during the fine weather of the last seven weeks is an unexplained mystery. It is too late to do it now. Winter, with all its rigors is upon us. The snow here yesterday was near a foot deep and the weather was bitter cold. Nature, whose mandates will not be disregarded, has now laid an embargo on all military operations, and the latter must now, of necessity, be suspended till spring.

It is impossible to give you any adequate idea of the consternation which prevails here in official circles in consequence of the results of the elections on Tuesday of this week. The President and his advisers (with the exception of Mr. Seward, who knew better) had persistently closed their eyes and their ears to the revolution that was moving along in its irresistible course. They fondly hoped, and really believed that the "Republicans" would carry these elections; and even now they are stupefied with astonishment, and can not realize the extent and the consequences of their defeat. When the President recovers from the shock there is no telling what may take place, for he is at heart an honest man, and means to do well. It is his weakness and irresolution that cause all his false steps.

It is reported that he declared before the election that, if it did not result in large Republican majorities, he would consider it as a decided condemnation of the whole course of his administration. The remark is characteristic; and if the President really did say so, and will act upon the declaration, there is yet hope of good from his administration. For he will, of course, change his Cabinet advisers, and remodel his course, so as to make the latter agree with the will of the country that has been so plainly expressed.

But it makes very little difference, really, whether he does so or not. THE COUNTRY IS SAVED, but not by him nor his Administration. To the Democratic party is owing the salvation of the country from the imminent peril with which it was threatened until a week ago. Had the elections resulted differently—had the intimidation so freely used been successful—the country would have been given up to a despotism of which we have already had a foretaste. Gone would have been the right of free speech, the right of personal liberty, the right of being secure from unreasonable searches and seizures, the right of habeas corpus, and every other right guaranteed in the Constitution. Nay, it is not too much to say that the Constitution itself was in danger of being superseded and abrogated.

The extremists of the radicals here have not hesitated to proclaim that, in times like these, it was not only the right, but the duty, of the President to disregard the clamor of timid souls, and to take into his own hands the supreme power; to issue a proclamation declaring that the Government was in danger of being overthrown by traitors under the name of Democrats; and that, in order to circumvent their designs, the Constitution would be suspended, and remain suspended until the end of the war; and that, in order to prevent divisions of council and useless bickerings and excitement, all elections would be postponed until the war was over. Such was the counsel given to the President by men of the radical Republican school. The President has shrunk from adopting it up to this time. But there is little doubt that, had the elections resulted in Republican victories, he would have been persuaded that such a result was a popular verdict in favor of the radicals, and would have adopted their crazy counsels.

The untimely death of the brave and able Gen. Mitchell has materially disarranged the plans of the Administration in his military department. His recent failure in the direction of Charleston had been of great service to him, for it had taught him in what his department was deficient. He had taken steps to supply that want. It is understood here that the Government was convinced of the justice of the representations which he sent to them, and that steps were on foot here to supply him with what he so much needed. But before he was so supplied comes the unwelcome news of his death.

The duty now devolves on the Government not only to supply to that department what they have promised to its late head, but also to find a successor to the gallant astronomer. It is not an easy thing to do. There is a powerful interest at work to effect the reappointment of Gen Hunter, and it is believed that the President is willing to send him, and so is the Secretary of War. But somebody else is not willing, and a very influential member of the Cabinet has protested earnestly against sending Gen. Hunter thereagain. He is not the man for the place. Still, the chances are now that he will be sent there

The case of Commander Preble, of the navy, strikingly illustrates the remarks I made in a recent letter in regard to the unjust and capricious dismissal and restoration of officers of the army and navy. This gentleman, whose services to the country have been far greater than those of Mr. Lincoln and extend back for a series of years, is dismissed by the latter in a fit of caprice without the slightest opportunity being given to him to make his defense. When the facts in this case come to be ascertained, it will be found that Com Preble did all in his power with the means at his disposal, and neglected nothing that he could have done. The party to blame in the transaction is the Secretary of the Navy, through whose neglect the blockade, not only of Mobile, but of Charleston and several other ports, has constantly been violated, and continues to be violated yet. If any one ought to be dismissed, he is the man.

There will be a great clamor, in a short time, when it is ascertained that our army will have to go into winter quarters without forcing the rebels to fight in a general engagement. Tremendous efforts will be made to show that this is General McClellan's fault.

Upon whom does the responsibility really rest? Upon the radical advisers of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and upon them alone. They knew that the battle of Antietam had so crippled Gen. McClellan that he could not move for the want of troops; and yet, having plenty of troops at Washington, they neglected to send them to him for five or six weeks. Nor was this all. So destitute were the veteran soldiers of McClellan's army of shoes and blankets that it has only been a few days ago that these articles were still going forward in immense quantities, to supply wants which still existed. They withheld the means without which Gen. McClellan could not advance on the enemy, in order to further their own political designs, and lengthen out the war.

The region in which the Union and Confederate armies are now operating is one in which the latter have all the advantages, and we all the disadvantages. It was selected for this reason by Gen. Lee, and, whether knowingly or not, the radical advisers of the President have been playing into Gen. Lee's hands for the last seven weeks. All that the Administration has done during that time has been just what Gen. Lee wished done. If Gen. McClellan's hands had been properly strengthened immediately after the battle of Antietam, so that he could have advanced at once against Gen. Lee, and done then what he is attempting to do now, there might have been some hope of results. But he was not so strengthened. The golden moments passed away from us, while Gen. Lee and the rebel Government employed them in constructing three military roads, and in collecting and taking to Gordonsville the immense stores and productions of the Shenandoah valley.

At this late season General McClellan is expected to make a campaign amid mountain gorges, where, even in the summer, military operations would be attended with insuperable difficulties, but where, in the winter, they are simply impossible.

There is another idea of which the public mind ought to be disabused as soon as possible. Great pains have been taken to produce the impression that all that was necessary to bring on a general engagement was for our army to march towards the rebels. Never was there a greater mistake. It is idle to deny that the events of the last four months have demonstrated that Gen. Lee is master of the art of war. One of the principles upon which that art is founded consists in avoiding battle whenever it is desirable to do so. It has been desirable for the rebels to do so ever since the battle of Antietam. It is desirable for them to draw our army as far away from Washington as possible and as near to their line of defenses on the Rappahannock as they can.

It is in Gen. Lee's power to decide when and where he will fight, and no General on our side, even if he had advanced against him a month ago, could have forced him to fight except at his (Lee's) own time, and on ground of his own choosing. It will be so now. The battle, if one takes place, will be fought just where Gen. Lee wishes it to be, and not until he is ready. This is a fact for which no one is or can be to blame. When we make war in an enemy's country, we have to accept all the conditions of war. And it is one of these conditions, and an imperative one, that an army occupying the position held by Gen. Lee, can not be forced to fight until they wish to do so, or until they have retired to their base.

### Election Frauds in Delaware.

*How the Agents of the Federal Administration Employed the Military to Intimidate Voters and Drive Democrats from the Polls.*

The following is from the New York *World* of November 8:

A bold attempt was made in Delaware to overawe the voters and carry the State election for the Republicans by military terror. The Administration thought it important that a border slave State should present a show of indorsing its emancipation policy. Soldiers from other States, enlisted to fight the rebels, were used to repel Democrats from the polls and to frighten and coerce timid voters. The following statement, copied from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, presents a part of the facts:

"The information which we have from Delaware shows that a most shameful outrage has been committed against the freedom of the elective rights of the people of that State. On Monday afternoon four companies of the Maryland Home Guards, under Col. Wallace, (gentlemen whose patriotism prompts them to refuse peremptorily to leave their State to fight their Southern foes, but does not restrain them from the invasion of the soil of a sister State for political purposes) encamped at Seaford.

"Shortly afterwards three steamboats loaded with soldiers, among whom were the 6th New York and the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, arrived at the same town. Thence they were conveyed by railroad and wagons to every voting precinct in Kent and Sussex counties, and, except at Seaford, where Gen. Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democrats were driven away from the polls, as in Baltimore Hundred, in Sussex county; in others, the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

"This occurred in Dover Hundred, Kent county, and in Dagsboro' Hundred, Sussex county. In this latter Hundred some thirty Democrats were so treated, among them Mr. Aaron B. Marvel, late Auditor of the State, and the Democratic Sheriff elect.

"In Dover, the capital of the State, the soldiers made two bayonet charges, the first to stop a fisticuff between two citizens, the second in mere wantonness, when there was no fighting.

"The only disturbance which occurred at these polls was caused by the Hon. G. P. Fisher, the Abolition candidate for Congress, who attacked and threw down a Democrat named Weeks. In most of the precincts Democrats were not allowed to accompany voters to the polls, while Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters, surrounded them with soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket."

The fact that this unwarrantable interference with the freedom of elections failed of its purpose does not mitigate its guilt. The Democratic candidate for Governor and member of Congress are elected by small majorities; had the polls been free their majority would have been 1,500 or 2,000. It is consoling to know that this nefarious scheme of carrying an election for the administration by military terror proved abortive; but it is nevertheless an act which no right thinking man can contemplate without indignation. The only safeguard of our rights is in the fact that the defeat of the Republican party was so general. If only two or three of the smaller States had gone Democratic, the election in those States would probably have been annulled by the arrest of the new officers on trumped up charges of treason.

### Blasphemy of Radicalism.

No better indication of the character of radicalism can be found than is given by those radical newspapers which profess to be religious papers, and yet devote themselves to the propagation of bad political doctrines, or by those clergymen who profess to be teachers of the pure and peaceable doctrines of the Prince of Peace, but who devote their labors in the church and in pastoral visits, to the inculcation of the radical creed.

The *Independent* newspaper may be taken as the illustration of the first class, and its editor as the illustration of the second class.

The faith of the sincere Christian, the earnest believer in God's word, forbids that any man should trifle with it, especially that any man should reduce it to the vile uses of common political brawling. Blasphemy is, in the mind of the Christian, one of the most henious of sins, approaching indeed to that mystery which the church speaks of as the "unpardonable sin." Yet blasphemy is the language of the *Independent*, and of its editor, the former uttering it in its columns, the latter in his pulpit, and palliating the offense because it is done in the interest of the radical cause at the polls.

In all the history of the walk of the Son of God with man, there is no more sublime and mysterious passage than that in which he is described as ascending a mountain of Galilee and assuming in the presence of three chosen disciples, the features and the illumination of his Father's and His own Divinity. To what end that strange yet glorious manifestation was made, to what purpose it pointed, was well a subject of deep wonderment to the disciples who beheld it. The ancient prophets, the teachers of Israel under the old dispensation, stood again on earth, with the apostles (and to-be martyrs) of the new, and rendered homage to the Divinity that was with the Father before the world was, and which, in the mystery of the Atonement, had appeared on earth for man's redemption. With what emotion the living disciple prayed that he might remain forever in that sublime presence; with what profound awe, and yet delighted affection, he desired that Moses and Elijah, and the Master, might remain in tabernacles together on the mountain top while he and his companions heard their holy converse, we may not understand. Since the Lord walked in the Garden of Eden, there had never been a more sublime, a more solemn, mysterious and awful meeting of man with his God that that meeting on the summit of the hill in Galilee, when Moses and Peter, and Elijah and John, did homage to Jesus of Nazareth, transfigured before them.

Yet this scene is used by the *Independent* newspaper in ridicule, and gives ghastly character to a pointless joke against Gen. McClellan in the following shocking sentence:

"The terrible fight of Antietam and its half victory, through the fatal, hopeless, and ineradicable timidity of McClellan, (who is more pained to have one man shot than a thousand rot in the hospitals) who seemed so amazed that he had fought a battle without defeat, that he regarded the Hights of Sharpsburg as another Mount of Transfiguration, and besought the Administration that he might make 'three tabernacles there' for winter quarters."

But, not content with this horrible profanity, at which the heart of every sincere Christian shudders, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his pulpit on Sunday, a week ago, urged his hearers to vote for Wadsworth, and with a refinement of blasphemy, desired them to "cast their ballots towards the Throne of God!" We did not hear it, but as it has been reported in the sermon, and widely published without contradiction, we are compelled to believe the report and accept this as a specimen of the religion of radicalism. We will not pause to speak of the solemn fact, that if any one dared to think the impious thought thus suggested, the impiety has been visited on him, and the ballot has fallen back from the presence of the Judge of all. But we may well pause in wonder before the audacity, the profanity of this political speech in a pulpit by an enthusiast. His sin is the sin that destroyed the son of Aaron, kindling the coals in his censer with strange fire. It is no word of God that he preaches. This is no Divine gospel that he teaches. This is no glad tidings to men that he spreads. It can have but one explanation or word of excuse, and that is, that the preacher is so accustomed to use "strong language" that it does not appear to his mind as shocking as it does to the religious community and even to the irreligious man who venerates the word of God and remembers the third commandment. Certainly no man can attempt to defend the language. Some men are profane from habit, and the habit grows so fixed that they are unconscious of the sin. Let us trust that this reproof will be sufficient to direct the attention of the preacher and the editor of the grossness of the sin and the baldness of the example.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

### Washington Items.

It is semi-officially announced that the Cabinet is a unit in favor of adherence to the proclamation of emancipation, with the possible exception of Blair. The Secretary of State is announced as certainly in favor of it.

Parties are now here opposing a plan said to be a favorite with Secretary Chase, recommending practically a prohibitory stamp duty on bank-notes, so as to drive them out of circulation, and thus increase the value of Government paper.

General Morris, of Indiana, has again been tendered a Major General's commission, with an independent command, the former to date back several months. His Indiana friends are pleased at this, and say he will accept, as full justice has been done.

Thirty three men of the 24 Indiana cavalry made a dash into Fredericksburg on the 11th and captured twenty nine prisoners.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* correspondent says:

Among those prominently mentioned in connection with the succession of Secretary Smith is Commissioner of Public Printing, Defrees. Leading Indianians urge his appointment, and he is understood to be acceptable to Secretary Smith, who no doubt seriously meditates accepting the Huntington Judgeship after the meeting of Congress. Indiana will insist on retaining the place for one of her sons.

### A Cash to be Made at New York or Philadelphia.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

Gen. Cameron, who has just arrived at New York from Europe, confirms the statement that the rebels are building three formidable iron clad rams in the British shipyards, and repeats the warning that these vessels are intended to make a dash at our chief Atlantic cities.

The returning Russian Minister expresses surprise that New York does not more fully appreciate the danger of an attack, and suggests that the fortifications about the city should be immediately attended to. If this is applicable to New York, with her harbor protected by a dozen forts and bristling with guns, what will we say about Philadelphia, with her one fort and her "Mud-bank," upon which she relies for protection against the powerful engines of modern maratime war?

PRICE ADVANCED.—The leading book publishers of New York have advanced the trade price of their books from 10 to 25 per cent, on account of the increased cost of printing paper.


## 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.*

## TRUSSES, &C.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS.
ESTABLISHMENT, 120 Lake St. Chicago, ILL.
Branch Office—No. 58 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Rigg's & Goodwin's Patents.

The Hard Rubber Truss is made and superior to all others in the following respects: Will never break, rust chafe, gall or blister; can be made stiff or limber; will cure Hernia of years' standing; does not press or injure the cord, and is always clean and good as new.

Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around body in line of rupture.

REFERENCES as to superiority over others:—The following only are offered: Profs. Mott, Carnochan and Parker, New-York; Profs. Godard and Agnew, Philadelphia; Dr. E. Johnson, Surgeon General Bureau, Washington; Profs. Brainard, Freer, Ron, Andrews, and Davis, Chicago; Dr. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk and Cotton Elastic Stockings for Varicose veins, Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c.

DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, manufactured by C. Stafford, has many advantages over all others, and as an evidence of such it has received the first premiums at the United States Fairs, under the examination of the best surgeons in our country. Its motion is received from a rubber cord (which will never break,) giving it a great preference over the spiral spring used in other limbs.

Send stamp for pamphlet. Post Office Box 4355.

Dr. Seeling will be at the Bates House for a few days. Call and examine for yourselves. n-v14-tf

## ESTRAY.

STRAYED FROM CAMP CARRINGTON, ON THE 9th day of November, one sorrel horse about sixteen hands high, rather heavy set, shod all round, and had on when he left a black leather halter with the strap broken off. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery. Address

LIEUT. J. J. VAUGHN, Co. D, 5th Cavalry,
Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, Ind.
nov13-d3t

## FOR SALE.

**For Sale Low for Cash.**

A LOT UPON CIRCLE STREET. A LOT NEAR THE Blind Asylum, and a House and Lot near the Blind Asylum.
McKERNAN & PIERCE,
nov13-d2w Real Estate Agents.

## ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

..IN AN..

ENDLESS VARIETY,

..AT..

*BOWEN, STEWART & CO'S.*
nov12-d2w

## STRAYED.

**$5 REWARD.**

STRAYED from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, a roan colored Durham COW, about four years old; left horn I jured and a little shorter than the other. The above reward will be paid for her delivery at 34 Michigan street. [n-2-d3] C. W. HEWES.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

**MADE TO ORDER.**

At No. 39 West Washington st.

A LARGE STOCK OF HOME-MADE WORK FOR sale cheap, one door east of the Palmer House.
sep26-d1y A. LINTZ.

## AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Benefit of
Of the eminent and accomplished artiste,
Miss Sallie St. Clair,

MARK THIS GREAT BILL.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV 14, 1862,
First night of the grand romantic drama,
THE GIPSY GIRL.

Cynthia—The Zingara.....Miss Sallie St Clair.
Starlight Bess, with songs.....Miss Marian Macarthy.

During the piece a Grand Gipsy Dance.

To conclude with
CORK LEG.

Kate O'Brien, with songs.....Miss Marian Macarthy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquette..... 50 cents.
" " Lady and Gentleman..... 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.

## NOTICE.

***Dissolution of Partnership.***

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Real Estate business between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th of November, 1862. The business will be continued by John S. Spann, at the same place.
JOHN S. SPANN,
WILLIAM LOVE.
Indianapolis Nov. 11, 1862.—n12-d3t&w1

## MUSIC.

Drums! Drums!

BASS DRUMS,
TENOR DRUMS,
SNARE DRUMS,
BOY'S DRUMS.
TOY DRUMS.
No. 4 Bates House.
Willard & Stowell
nov13

## WANTED.

1,100 Cavalry Horses
—AND—
800 Artillery Horses,
*WANTED IMMEDIATELY,*
AT THE GOVERNMENT STABLES,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
For which the highest price will be paid by
o15-d1m FOUDRAY & HALL.

## MUSIC.

SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES!
*Chickering & Sons,*
*Steinway & Sons,*
AT THE
Indiana Music Store,
No. 4 Bates House.
sep29 WILLARD & STOWELL.

## DRY GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS
NOW OPENING
....AT....
Lynch & Keane's!

THESE GOODS WERE
BOUGHT AT AUCTION!
AND WILL BE SOLD
Below the Present Standard Prices!

REMEMBER,
33 WEST WASHINGTON ST.,
Next Dry Goods store to the Palmer House.
LYNCH & KEANE,
je13'62-d1y PROPRIETORS.

## DRY GOODS.

6-4 ALL WOOL CLOAKINGS!
LADIES' MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS
MISSES' MERINO VESTS & DRAWERS!
*Children's Merino Vests and Drawers.*
MEN'S HEAVY MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
BOYS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS!
AT CALLINAN'S,
No. 28 East Washington Street, North Side.
n8

## MUSICAL.

$150. PIANOS. $150.

NEW seven-octave Pianos, in rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung base for $150; with mouldings, $160; with mouldings, carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, $200, and upwards; the same, with pearl keys, $225 $250, &c. The above Pianos, though cheap, are excellent. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $100. New Melodeons from $35 upwards.

MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC.

We publish hundreds of different pieces of Music, a large number being by the first masters in the musical world. Also Instruction Books for nearly all musical instruments, select Band Music, the Day School Bell, Sunday School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2, Patriotic Song Book, Harp of Freedom, &c., &c. Our C TALOGUE, which is remarkably cheap as sent to all who send for it, contains lists of all our varieties of music, with prices attached. No lady in the country should be without it. Orders by mail or express promptly filled, and as faithfully executed as though the person ordering were present. Remit money in a registered letter or by express.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
a7-d6m No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

## TAXES.

# TAXES FOR 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I AM NOW READY TO RECEIVE THE SEVERAL

**Taxes of 1862 for Marion County.**

☞ The law requires that the taxes shall be paid in gold and silver coin, or in the notes of solvent specie-paying banks regularly organized under the banking laws of this State, or in Treasury Notes. If Tax-payers will call early they will be waited upon without delay.

THE TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1862 ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

| TOWNSHIPS. | State Tax | School Tax | Military Tax | Sinking Fund Tax | County Tax | Township Tax | Road Tax | Special School Tax | Court House Tax | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Center Township, inside the city of Indianapolis, per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | .. | .. | 03 | 03 | 61 |
| Center Township Poll inside the city of Indianapolis | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 1 50 |
| " " outside " " " | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | .. | .. | 02 | 03 | 60 |
| " " Poll " " " | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 50 |
| Franklin " per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | 02 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 66 |
| " " Poll | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 1 75 |
| Perry " per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | 02 | .. | 06 | 03 | 66 |
| " " Poll | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 50 |
| Pike " per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | 05 | .. | 02 | 03 | 65 |
| " " Poll | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 50 |
| Wash'gton " per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | 01 | 03 | 02 | 03 | 64 |
| " " Poll | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 50 |
| Wayne " per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | .. | 03 | .. | 03 | 61 |
| " " Poll | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 50 |
| Warren " per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | 02 | 03 | 01 | 03 | 64 |
| " " Poll | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 50 |
| Lawrence " per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | .. | 05 | 01 | 03 | 64 |
| " " Poll | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1 60 |
| Decatur " per $100 | 15 | 10 | 05 | 02 | 23 | 01 | .. | 05 | 03 | 64 |
| " " Poll | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 1 75 |

Indianapolis, November 7, 1862—nov11-d1w&w6w

John L. Brown,
TREASURER MARION COUNTY.

## GROCERIES.

$30,000 MORE NEW GROCERIES!

Worth of

TOBACCO

For sale by

Earl & Hatcher,

o13-d2m Lafayette, Indiana.

1,000

Bags Prime

RIO COFFEE

For sale by

Earl & Hatcher,

o13-d2m Lafayette, Indiana.

SUGAR!

800 BRLS Sugar;
100 HHDS New Orleans Sugar;
200 BRLS Crushed and Powdered Sugar;

For sale by

Earl & Hatcher,

o13-d2m Lafayette, Indiana.

## DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED AT
NO. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.
M. H. GOOD.

## ATTORNEYS.

MARTIN M. RAY, Shelbyville, Ind. THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, Franklin, Ind.

*RAY & WOOLLEN,*
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

One or both of them will always be found at their office, Nos. 10 and 11 New & Talbott's Building, south of Post-office. nov1-d3m

## GROCERIES.

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

*Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

BUTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef;
200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar;
200 HOGSHEADS Island Sugar;
400 PACKAGES, Herring, Codfish, Halibut, and Mackerel;
500 BARRELS Refined Sugar;
300 BARRELS Strup and Molasses;
500 BAGS Rio Coffee;
200 BAGS Java Coffee;
200 BAGS Roasted Coffee;
200 CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong Teas;
ALSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade;
CORDAGE, Cigars, Fruits, Liquors; all kinds of Nuts, Rice, Soaps, Tobacco, and Wooden Ware, besides a general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by

RUGER & CALDWELL,
68 East Washington street.

MERCHANTS visiting the State Fair would do well to call and examine the above goods at
RUGER & CALDWELL,
je13'62-d&w1y 68 East Washington st.

## OYSTERS.

MANN & Co's
CELEBRATED
FRESH CAN BALTIMORE OYSTERS

ARE now in market, received daily by Adams' Express, at the Depot, No. 3, North Illinois street, opposite the Bates House.

G. W. Hawes, Agent, will attend to all orders and furnish supplies in the State of Indiana.

Dealers and consumers, old and new patrons, remember your interest is ours.

DEPOT—No. 3 North Illinois street, opposite the Bates House.
aug21-d&w3m G. W. HAWES, Sole Agent.

## FOR THE WAR.

COLT'S PATTERN
SELF-ACTING REVOLVERS!

NAVY AND BELT REVOLVERS,
A full supply—New Pattern.

Swords at Cost Prices.

Bowie, Pocket, and Table Knives; Fruit Cans; Nails; Belting Rope, and Building Hardware.
At No. 21 West Washington St.
Je23 J. H. VAJEN.

## ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.....OSCAR B. HORD.

HENDRICKS & HORD,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
o4 Office—Ætna Building d3m