DAILY SENTINEL

MONDAY.......................NOVEMBER 17

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 deliverence 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.

[L. S.] 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.

The Peninsular Campaign.

The Prince De Joinville, who was a member of Gen. McClellan's staff during the organization of the Army of the Potomac and the Peninsular campaign, has published a careful and elaborate sketch of the campaign which began with the evacuation of Manassas by the rebel army and ended with the retreat of McClellan from before Richmond. The review has been carefully prepared by one who is versed in the highest military science and diplomacy of the age, and whose statement of facts will not be called in question. No one can read the comments of Prince De Joinville without being convinced that Gen. McClellan in that memorable campaign was the victim alike of jealousy and a weak and irresolute Cabinet. If he had been sustained, as he should have been, by the representatives of the Government, the rebellion would have received a severe blow and the condition of public affairs would have presented a far different aspect from what they now do. McClellan was stricken down when it was in the power of the Administration to have given the rebellion a check from which it could not have recovered, and now again when he was on the eve of a decisive battle, he is again removed from command. Who, then, is to blame for the indefinite prolongation of the war? The conspirators who twice have done all in their power to produce the disasters which our arms have suffered and who have thus given vitality and power to the rebellion will be held to a fearful account. We have only space for a few extracts from the paper of the Prince, but enough to show the embarrassments of McClellan in the campaign of the Peninsula, which should have been, if he had been properly sustained, a triumphant success instead of a reverse to our arms. With respect to the deposition of McClellan from the chief command, the Prince denounces it as "a restriction of force and deminution of usefulness," and regards it as "a blow in the rear at the very outset of the campaign." He adds:

Yet this was but a part of the mischief done him. McClellan had long known, better than anybody else, the real strength of the rebels at Manassas and Centreville. He was perfectly familiar with the existence of "wooden cannon" by which it has been pretended that he was kept in awe for six months. But he also knew that till the month of April the roads of Virginia are in such a state that wagons and artillery can only be moved over them by constructing plank roads, a tedious operation, during which the enemy, holding the railways, could either retreat, as he was then actually doing, or move for a blow upon some other point. In any event, had McClellan attacked and carried Centreville, pursuit was impossible and victory would have been barren of results. A single bridge burned would have saved Johnston's whole army. Such are the vast advantages of a railway for a retreating army—advantages which do not exist for the army which pursues it.

We have the right, we think, to say that McClellan never intended to march upon Centreville. His long determined purpose was to make Washington safe by means of a strong garrison, and then to use the good navigable waters and immense naval resources of the North to transport the army by sea to a point near Richmond. For weeks, perhaps for months, this plan had been secretly maturing. Secrecy, as well as promptness, it will be understood, was indispensable here to success. To keep the secret it had been necessary to confide it to few persons, and hence had arisen the long ill feeling toward the uncommunicative General.

Be this as it may, as the day of action drew near, those who suspected the General's project, and were angry at not being informed of it; those whom his promotion had excited to envy; his political enemies; (who is without them in America?) in short all those beneath or beside him who wished him ill, broke out into a chorus of accusation of slowness, inaction, incapacity. McClellan, with a patriotic courage which I have always admired, disdained these accusations and made no reply. He satisfied himself with pursuing his preparations in laborious silence. But the moment came in which, notwithstanding the loyal support given him by the President, that functionary could no longer resist the tempest. A council of war of all the divisional Generals was held; a plan of campaign not that of McClellan was proposed and discussed. McClellan was then forced to explain his projects, and the next day they were known to the enemy. Informed, no doubt, by one of those female spies who keep up his communications into the domestic circles of the Federal enemy, Johnston evacuated Manassas at once. This was a skillful maneuver. Incapable of assuming the offensive; threatened with attack either at Centreville, where defense would be useless if successful, or at Richmond, the loss of which would be a grave check, and unable to cover both positions at once, Johnston threw his whole force before the latter of the two.

The consequences resulting from this unfortunate pressure of the radicals, and the prompt resolution of Gen. McClellan to attempt the capture of Richmond from the Peninsula are then described.

An attack on the rebels in their position on the Rappahannock and at Gordonsville is shown to be a military absurdity. The Prince then describes the embarrassments of McClellan in consequence of his diminished ranks precluding him from concentrating the whole land and sea forces of the Republic upon this single point. Of the subsequent delays which greatly retarded the success of the expedition and the withdrawal of portions of his command, we find the following account:

A few days had been half lost in an useless pursuit of the enemy, while the transports were assembling at Alexandria. At last they were assembled, and the order came to embark. But here a new misunderstanding awaited the General. He had been promised transports which could convey 50,000 men at a time. He found vessels hardly equal to the conveyance of half that number. Instead of moving at once, as McClellan had intended, a whole army, with its equipage, a number of trips had to be made. The embarkation began March 17. The force consisted of—

11 divisions of infantry, 8,000 to 10,000 strong.
1 division of regulars (infantry and cavalry), 6,000 strong.
350 pieces of artillery.

The total effective force may have been 120,000 men. At the moment of departure a whole division was detached to form, we know not why, to form an independent command under General Fremont, in the mountains of Virginia. We shall see the Potomac army undergo other not less inexplicable diminutions. But we anticipate.

A fortnight was required to move the army to Fortress Monroe. This point was chosen because the apparition of the Merrimac, and her tremendous exhibition of her strength, had made it impossible to regard the Federal navy as absolutely mistress of the waters of Virginia.

The Prince then shows how the presence of the Merrimac, by depriving us for a short time of the absolute command of the waters of Virginia, converted a sure and rapid movement into a long and dangerous campaign. Of subsequent operations he says:

We were here twenty four miles from Yorktown, and we could not learn what works the enemy had thrown up, nor what was his force within them. This was the more amazing, that Fortress Monroe had always been held by a strong garrison, which ought to have been able to obtain some information or to make some reconnoisance in this direction. But by a strange aberration, this fortress, now became the base of operations of the army of the Potomac, had been specially sequestered from the command of Gen. McClellan, together with its garrison, although the General in command of it was his inferior in rank. Hence arose military susceptibilities, which were by no means favorable to the exchange of confidential communications.

So the army of the Potomac moved on in the dark toward Yorktown. We were two days on the road. The column of the General-in-Chief had passed some fortified positions abandoned by the enemy. A few horsemen were occasionally seen at rare intervals. No sooner had we come under the walls of Yorktown, than we were arrested by the cannon.

The difficulties of the situation caused by the flooding of the country by the rebels are graphically described, but with these facts our readers have been familiar long since. We are then afforded an insight into Gen. McClellan's plans, and their derangements by the blundering of Washington officials. The Prince says:

In order to gain time and avoid the tedium of a siege, Gen. McClellan had thought out the means of turning the position. The enemy held the James with the Merrimac and his gunboats; the York was closed by the Yorktown and Gloucester Point batteries. Nevertheless, by a disembarkation on the Severn, beyond Gloucester, we might carry the latter position and open the way of the Federal gunboats into the river York. A subsequent movement up the left bank, in the direction of West Point, would put us so far in the rear of the army charged with the defense of the lines of Yorktown, that it would have been in a perilous position. This accomplished, the confederates must have abandoned Gloucester, and fallen back hastily upon Richmond. The execution of the *coup de main* had been left to a corps of the army commanded by Gen. McDowell. This corps was to be the last to embark at Washington, and it was calculated that it ought to reach Yorktown in a body on its transports at the moment when the rest of the army moving by land should appear before the post from Fortress Monroe.

Instead of finding it, we received the inexplicable and as yet unexplained intelligence that this corps, 35,000 strong, had been sent to another destination. The news was received in the army with stupefaction, although the majority could not see the deplorable consequences of the step taken, it must be supposed, with no evil intention, but certainly with an inconceivable recklessness. Fifteen days before, this measure, although it must always have been injurious, would have been much less so. We might have made arrangements upon a new basis. Taken when it was it deranged a whole system of machinery fairly at work. Among the divisions of McDowell's corps there was one, that of Franklin, which was more regretted than all the others, as well on account of the troops themselves as of their commanders. The General-in-Chief had bestowed special pains on its organization during the winter, and earnestly demanded its restoration. It was sent back to him without a word of explanation, precisely as it had been detached from him. This fine division, 11,000 strong, arrived, and for a moment the General thought of intrusting to it alone the Gloucester expedition. But this intention was renounced.

A regular siege of Yorktown now became necessary, but we omit the details of this as already familiar to the public. The Prince shows that General McClellan was always anxious to bring on a decisive battle, as he regarded a victory as a necessary means to secure peace.

The constant interference to his designs to this end, induces the belief that there existed a dominant power in Washington which favored a prolongation of the war, and therefore thwarted the intentions of the General in this respect, by crippling his resources and weakening his command.

The battle of Williamsburg, and the conduct of General Hooker, who is eulogised as "an admirable soldier," are then described and full merit is awarded to General Kearney. After the battle, the siege of Richmond fairly commenced, and of the situation at this time we find the following:

Cavalry reconnoissances pushed in all directions demonstrated that nearly the whole hostile army had crossed the Chickahominy, and everything indicated that we should meet a desperate resistance under the walls of the Confederate capital. Prisoners had been taken who belonged to a corps which had up to this time been stationed opposite General Burnside in North Carolina. It was plain that this corps joined the Army of Virginia. We soon learned of the evacuation of Norfolk. It was manifest that Davis could only have made this sacrifice in order to bring Huger with his 18,000 men to Richmond. Finally the Confederate chief had ordered a levy *en masse* of every man able to bear arms. * *

The result of all this threatened the army of the Potomac in its only superiority, that of numbers. Unhappily, too, while the enemy was concentrating and strengthening his forces, ours were fading away. We have already seen at Alexandria a division detached and sent to Fremont. Before Yorktown we had lost two other divisions under McDowell. We had since left garrisons in Yorktown, Gloucester and Williamsburg. We had lost men under fire and by disease, as well as by straggling. Nothing came to fill up the gaps. When an American regiment marches to the war it goes as a whole, and leaves behind it no depots of recruits to restore its ranks as they are wasted away.

After the news of the ruin of the Merrimac, and the evacuation of Norfolk, the Prince thinks that Gen. McClellan might perhaps have advantageously changed its base to the James River, but here again the evil of depriving him of the supreme command by precluding any cordial co-operation of all the forces became manifest, and rendered the success of the movement more than doubtful. Besides it was impossible for Gen. McClellan to foresee the June freshets, or that 80,000 men would be detained idle around Washington, and not co-operate in any way for the reduction of Richmond. On this subject the Prince De Joinville speaks in indignant terms, and we commend the following to the especial attention of our readers:

But here the responsibility is far from belonging to the Chief or to his army. Who were the men who, driving them into an untimely campaign, had so revealed to the enemy operations not yet ripe for execution? Was McClellan responsible for that want of unity in the ends and in the action of the Government which had trammeled the movements of the army since he had been deprived of the chief command and supreme direction of the armies? Was McClellan responsible for the systematic diminution of his forces, which, in the face of the agglomeration of the forces of the enemy, had successively deprived him, since the campaign had opened, of the division of Blenker and of two-thirds of McDowell's corps, without sending him one solitary man to fill up the gap made by sickness and by the cannon? In spite of all these obstacles he had reached the walls of Richmond, but he had no longer the means of striking the great blow which probably would have ended the war. In a hostile country what appears a simple reconnoissance may often prove a serious and general attack. There a large force is needed to guard against surprises and a still larger force to secure lines of communication which can not be broken without danger. Reinforcements were needed. Whence should they come? Gen. Wool, from Norfolk, Burnside, from North Carolina, might send some men, but very few, while around Washington, more than eighty thousand were collected. Of these about one half were making head against Jackson in the valley of the Shenandoah. The rest were collected under McDowell at Fredericksburg, sixty miles to the north of Richmond. They had rebuilt the railway bridge over the Rappahannock and in three or four days they might have joined the army of McClellan. They covered nothing at Fredericksburg, and were so notoriously useless to the Federal cause that in the Confederate journals they were spoken of as the "fifth wheel of the coach." It was known that McDowell desired ardently to give the lie to these ralleries by bringing at the decisive moment his assistance to the cause of the Union. Accordingly General McClellan had no sooner arrived before Richmond than he undertook to discover what he had to hope for on this side. No official advice, either from Washington or Fredericksburg, had informed him of McDowell's presence at that point, only sixty miles distant, but rumor and probability agreed so well in placing him there, that the General-in-Chief resolved to make an attempt to establish communications with him. On the night of the 26th he sent forward General Porter's division with a few squadrons of cavalry, in a furious storm, to Hanover Court House, a village about twenty miles north of Richmond, where the railway to Fredericksburg crosses the Pamunkey. The troops of Porter moved rapidly, and about midday on the 27th came upon the hostile division of Branch, at Hanover Court House. This they assailed with vigor, dispersed it, and took one of its guns. Assailed in their turn by Confederate troops who had suffered them to pass by the woods in which they lay hidden, the Federals turned on their new enemies and scattered them also. This brilliant affair cost the Federals 400 men, and left General Porter in possession of a cannon, of 500 prisoners, and of two bridges, one on the Fredericksburg and one on the Virginia Central road. The advanced guard of McDowell was then at Bowling Green, fifteen miles from that of General Porter. It needed only an effort of the will, the two armies were united, and the possession of Richmond certain! Alas! this effort was not made. I can not recall those fatal moments without a real sinking of the heart. Seated in an orchard in the bivouac of General Porter, amid the joyous excitement which follows a successful combat, I saw the Fifth Cavalry bring in whole companies of confederate prisoners, with arms and baggage, their officers at their head. But neither the glad confidence of the Federals nor the discouragement of their enemies deceived me, and I asked myself how many of these gallant young men who surrounded me, relating their exploits of the day before, would pay with their lives for the fatal error which was on the point of being committed. Not only did not the two armies unite, but the order came from Washington to burn the bridges which had been seized. This was the clearest way of saying to the army of the Potomac and to its chief that in no case could they count on the support of the armies of Upper Virginia. * * The reason of this unfortunate measure was the successful dash of Jackson. He had driven Banks beyond the Potomac and created such a confusion that he was supposed to be on the point of entering Washington. With over 40,000 men to defend the city, the line of the Potomac so easy to hold, and the vast entrenched camp around the capitol, it was not thought to be safe. * * * Jackson had gained his point. Henceforth the army of the Potomac must count upon itself alone.

The battle of Fair Oaks, the "Seven Days' Battles," and the final retreat to the James river, are graphically described. Of General McClellan's skill and coolness through these eventful scenes the Prince writes in enthusiastic terms. On this subject we find the following:

Throughout this grand and daring movement nothing disturbed the serenity of the commander. On the terrible 30th of July, when his aids sank under the heat and excitement of the task they were accomplishing, "I saw him," writes the Prince, "stop to rest for a moment and sit down in the verandah of a country house on the road. The mistress of the house came up and complained that the soldiers were eating her cherries; with a smile the General rose himself and went out to stop the pillagers.

Of the battle of Malvern Hill the Prince states:

It was for the Confederate a useless butchery. The Federal success was due to two causes: First, to the fortunate foresight of the General, who, in spite of numerous natural obstacles to the passage of artillery, had spared nothing to bring his on, and next to the firmness of his troops. Men do not make such a campaign and go through such experience as they had endured without coming out more or less formed to war. If their primative organization had been better the survivors of this rude campaign, I do not fear to assert, might be regarded as the equals of the best soldiers in the world.

Notwithstanding all the mortifying blunders and disasters of the campaign, the Prince De Joinville still expresses his confidence in the final success of the Union cause, and remarks:

I am not one of those, however, who will thence infer that the Federal cause is lost. Compared to those of the South, the resources of the North are far from being exhausted, and who knows all that in a day of peril can be done by the energy of a free people, battling for the right and for humanity.

The Case of Mrs. Brinsmade.

This case has produced an immense feeling in the community, and we are glad to see the press, of all shades of politics, unite in the expression of opinion regarding it. It is one of those cases which appeal to the hearts of freemen. The Government is loudly called on to investigate and punish the offender against law, decency and manhood. But the Government at Washington is not the power to be called on in such a case. It is not necessary for the Administration to waste precious time with an offense of this kind, of which the laws of New York have ample cognizance. It is here that the investigation should take place, and the State authorities, the Grand Jury of the county and the Court of Oyer and Terminer or the Sessions, should administer justice. If the Police Commissioners do not choose to take the matter in hand, the Governor of the State is well appealed to for the instant examination of the official who rests under this terrible exposure. But that examination can have relation only to the urther tenure of his office. The outraged community demand a vindication of the city and State from the load of shame that will justly repose on us unless the matter is thoroughly sifted and punishment meted out if found due.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Republican) pronounces the case "a wrong and usurpation," and then says:

"A young married woman is "overshadowed" by secret police espionage, traced and followed wherever she goes, arrested, secretly brought to this city, incarcerated in an uptown police station house, refused the privilege of seeing her friends and communicating with them, and thus detained for forty days, when she is released. It is discovered that arrest and imorisonment are alike unwarranted by the Government and unreported to it, and that those who venture to inquire into the case, are threatened with imprisonment for their temerity. The case is made known to Provost Marshal Draper, who acts kindly and promptly, and speedily relieves the female prisoner and restores her to freedom. The blame of this affair does not rest upon the Washington authorities. It belongs right here in New York. The Governor, the Police Commissioners, the District Attorney have duty to perform. Let one or all act with promptness."

The *Evening Post* (Republican) says:

"But if the Government does not at once carefully and thoroughly investigate the circumstances of the scandalous outrage, and punish to the extreme limit of its authority every one who had part in it, it will be rightly held responsible by the people for a shameful abuse. As the case stands now, and on the showing of Mrs. Brinsmade's friends, it was an arrest made at the instance of Kennedy alone, without warrant or authority from any member of the Government.

"The order relating to the appointment of Provost Marshals was issued on September 26th, and in that order their duties were carefully defined as follows:

Third—It will be the duty of the special Provost Marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers or militia, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post, where they can be cared for and sent to their respective regiments; to arrest, upon the warrant of the Judge Advocate, all disloyal persons subject to arrest under the orders of the War Department; to inquire into and report treasonable practices; seize stolen or embezzled property of the Government; detect spies of the enemy, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon them by the War Department, and report all their proceedings promptly to the Provost Marshal General."

It will be seen that the authority to make arrests is strictly guarded; they can only be made "upon the warrant of the Judge Advocate," a high and responsible officer of the Government. This is no more than right; it entrusts the power of ordering arrests to the hands of one official only, and every arrest made without his order is a criminal usurpation of authority by the person making it and his accomplices, in which they have no more legal right than any kidnapper who should choose to steal women and children from the streets of our city.

The *Post* errs only in stating that this "is the showing of Mrs. Brinsmade's friends." It is the statement of Mr. Draper, the Provost Marshal General, which declares the whole matter unknown to any Government authority.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The Next House of Representatives—Attempt to Defeat the Will of the People.

The editor of the New York *Express*, James Brooks, who has just been elected to Congress, says:

The only peril to the conservative majority in the next Congress is bogus military members from the slave States, elected in camps by Abolition regiments, to do Abolition duty in Congress. The Administration managers may have—doubtless do have—such bogus members of Congress in contemplation, and Texas may be represented with some of them, or Florida, or Virginia, perhaps; but if it be attempted thus to rob the Northern people of their suffrage and their rights, wo be unto the managers who make such revolutionary attempts.

Clerkship.—Wm. C. Kocker, senior editor of the Huntington *Democrat*, is a candidate for Clerk of the Senate of the Indiana Legislature. He is a gentleman well qualified for the position, and we should be much pleased to see him succeed in getting it. He stood firm and fearless during the tornado of fanaticism, and nobly and fearlessly stood up for the right when mob law was running rampant.—*Tipton Times.*

☞ J. K. Edgerton, Esq., elected in this (formerly Republican) district, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is a brother of A. P. Edgerton, Esq., so well and so favorably known in Ohio for his great talents and worth.

J. K. is a lawyer of Fort Wayne, where A. P. now resides, and one of the finest intellects of the country. He will take a commanding position in Congress, and with his clear head, and strong and thoroughly educated mind. he will prove a statesman of the first order.—*Medary's Crisis, Ohio.*

DIED.

TURNER—On Sunday morning, Nov. 16th, of consumption, J. J. Turner, son of James and Melvina Turner, in his 20th year.

Funeral services at the house, corner of South and Alabama streets, No. 121, on to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON FRIDAY night, Nov. 14th, TWO HORSES. One a dark iron grey, six years old and 15½ hands high; the other a dark bay, about four or five years old, and 15 hands high. Both have the letter S branded on the left rump.

Any person giving any information where the above can be found, or returning the same to the stable of Landis & Mills, will be suitably rewarded.

nov17-d3t&w1t Wm. H. SPAHR.

RAILROADS.

Bellefontaine Railroad Line.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, TRAINS on this line will run as follows:

EASTWARD.

6:25 A. M.—Mail Train—Arriving at Crestline at 4:00 P. M., making close connections via Cleveland and Pittsburg for all Eastern points.

8:40 P. M.—Night Express—Arriving at Crestline at 6:00 A. M., making connections as above.

1:30 P. M.—Accommodation—Arriving at Union at 9:30 P. M.

Connections are made at Union for Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville and Wheeling; at Sidney for Toledo and Detroit; and at Bellefontaine for Sandusky.

WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Indianapolis as follows:

Night Express, 7:35 A. M.; Accommodation, 12, noon; Mail Train, 8:30 P. M.

JOHN BROUGH, General Superintendent.

nov15-d2w&w3w

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

(No. 181.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

Whereas, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 15th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following described real estate, situated in Vigo county, Indiana, to wit: Lot No 6 in Mary Linton and Margaret Madigal's subdivision of that part of the w hf of sec twenty-three, (23) in t twelve, (12) n of r nine (9) w, lying north of the center of the National Road, passing through said section, containing 31 65-100 acres, more or less, according to the recorded plat of said subdivision, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interest therein, and more especially against one George B. Willson, for a violation of the powers of an Act of Congress approved July 17th, 1862 entitled 'An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,
By I. S. Bigelow, Deputy,

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk. nov17-d14t

[No. 175.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

Whereas, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 4th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States of America, against Lot number one hundred and seven (107) in Gray's addition to the town of Newburg, Warrick county, Indiana, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 3d Monday of November inst., at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. GARLAND ROSE, U. S. M.,
By J. S. Bigelow, Deputy.

Attest: John H. Rea, Clerk. n6-d14

[No. 174.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

Whereas, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 1st day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District of Indiana, against lots Nos. 73, 74, 102, 116, 117 144, and 145 in division "B" of the Vincennes Commons; also, subdivision No. 2 of lot No. 126 in the city of Vincennes, the same being 21 feet front on Main street, and commences 50 feet and five inches from the corner of Main and Third streets, and running the same width 21 feet, the same distance from said third street, the full depth of said lot 126; also, one foot of ground taken off from sub-division No. 3 of said lot 126, adjoining to subdivision No. 2 aforesaid—the said foot of ground fronts on Main street and runs the same width adjoining subdivision No. 4, the full depth of said lot No. 126, and together makes 22 feet front on Main street, in the city of Vincennes, it being the same property upon which is now located a two-story brick building occupied as the Postoffice in said city; all said real estate is in the city of Vincennes, in the county of Knox and the State of Indiana, for the violation of the powers of an act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the third Monday of November next, at ten o'clock on the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Per J. S. Bigelow, Deputy.

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk. nov4-d14t

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH!

Of the eminent Actress,

Miss Sallie St. Clair,

Houses crowded from Parquette to Dome.

Miss MARION MACARTHY. Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT, and the entire Company will appear.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1862,

The grand and startling drama of

Lucretia Borgia; or, The Poisoner.

Lucretia Borgia.....................Miss Sallie St. Clair

After which,

THE DUMB BELLE.

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

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I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS

ESTABLISHMENT, 126 Clark 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 & Goodyear's Patents.

The Hard Rubber Truss is unlike 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. R. Johnson; Surgeon General Bureau, Washington; Profs. Brainard, Freer, Ben, 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. Seeley will be at the Bates House for a few days. Call and examine for yourselves. nov14-tf

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

(NO. 173.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

Whereas, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 21st day of October, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States of America, for the District of Indiana, against the undivided one-fourth part of survey No. 257, Clark's Grant, Clark county, Indiana, said tract containing 502 acres, more or less, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress of July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes, and praying process against said land, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said goods, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 3d Monday of November next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,
Per A. Marion Ruter, Deputy.

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk nov4-d14t

(NO. 172.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

Whereas, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 6th day of October, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District of Indiana, against thirty-nine shares of capital stock of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, and ninety-seven (97) dollars and fifty cents cash dividends accrued thereon, in the hands of the Treasurer of said Company, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes" and praying process against said property, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said property or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the third Monday of November next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Per J. S. BIGELOW, Deputy.

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk. nov1-d14t

(NO. 176.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA—SS:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United State, for the District of Indiana, against the undivided hf of e hf of n w qr, e hf of s w qr, s e qr, w hf of n e qr south part of e hf of n e qr, all in sec 23, township 28, range 9 w, and the west part of the n w qr of sec 35, township 28, r 9 w, situate in the county of Newton and State of Indiana; also, a tract of land containing 160 acres deeded by Jared Yeamen to Mann Spitler, September 30, 1859, and recorded in Jasper county, Indiana, in Deed Record No. 11, page 389, and against Mann Spitler for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,
By J. S. Bigelow, Deputy.

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk. nov15-d14t

(NO. 177.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA—SS.

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following real estate in the county of Jasper and State of Indiana, to-wit: The e hf of the n w qr and the s e qr of sec 19, township 28, range 8, containing 240 acres, more or less, and against Mann Spitler, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, United States Marshal,
By J. S. Bigelow, Deputy.

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk. nov15-d14t

(NO. 171.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

Whereas, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 25th day of Sept. 1862 by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Indiana, against one stallion, seized in Putnam county, Indiana, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said property, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said property or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the third Monday of November next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Per J. S. Bigelow, Deputy.

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk. nov1-d14t

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	..	..	30	..	1 80
" "	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

John L. Brown,
TREASURER MARION COUNTY.

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

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

(NO. 178.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA—SS:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following described personal estate in the county of Hamilton, in the State of Indiana, to-wit: A certain judgment for the sum of $1,931 50 less the sum of $433 25, and against George W. Rector, for the violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said property, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said property, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,
By J. S. Bigelow, Deputy.

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk. nov15-d14t

(NO. 179.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA—SS:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following described personal estate, in the county of Huntington, Indiana, to-wit: A certain judgment and decree of foreclosure in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Huntington, Indiana, for $590 90, in favor of John D. Campbell and against Thomas Moor, and especially against William G. Campbell, who is the real owner, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said property, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said property, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,
By J. S. Bigelow, Deputy.

Attest:
John H. Rea, Clerk. nov15-d14t

DRY GOODS.

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

MUSIC.

Drums! Drums!

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

GROCERIES.

MORE NEW 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 Sirup 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.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office—Ætna Building. d3m