DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[Jackson.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3.

Mr. Lincoln's Economy.

The President, for years, has been infatuated with the idea that the States must be all slave or all free. In entertaining such a proposition he disregards experience, and the policy of the wisest statesmen that the country has produced. WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, the ADAMSES, WEBSTER, CLAY, and the host of wise and patriotic men who founded our institutions, believed that the States could exist in harmony and prosperity under one Government, permitting or rejecting negro servitude as their local interests might dictate or could be best subserved. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a pigmy in comparison with the intellectual giants who have guided the destinies of the country, thinks otherwise. The war, if we judge aright his policy and read aright his message, is being prosecuted, not for the restoration of the Union and the authority of the Government, but to free the negro slaves. He argues in favor of compensatory emancipation as a measure of economy, urging that it is cheaper to buy the freedom of the negroes, than to emancipate them by overthrowing the rebellion with the force of arms. The abolition of slavery, in his view, is the only measure that will restore the Union of the States. He has run the country into debt a thousand millions of dollars in attempting to enforce emancipation in the slave holding States, and now he suggests that it will be cheaper to buy the negro's freedom than to fight for it longer at the immense waste of treasure and blood that thus far has characterized the war. What will the President do with the four millions of slaves if he could free them? They can't be colonized. None of the surrounding foreign States will permit such an addition to their population. Besides, the negroes themselves do not want to colonize. The free States do not want them. Even if we could find the territory, it would impoverish the country to export and provide for them. The President himself concedes that the two races cannot live together upon terms of equality. What then is to be done with the slaves when freed, if we can free them? The people of the North will never submit that the Southern States shall become a negro confederacy or remain States in the Union governed by negroes. We have already spent a thousand millions of dollars and an ocean of blood in the attempt to solve the negro problem, and where are we now? Still discussing what shall be done with the negro. And now the President proposes we shall buy the freedom of the "enslaved Americans of African descent" at a similar cost of treasure. But what shall we do with them when free? Would it not have been wise, as an economical question, not to have wasted the treasure which the war has already cost us, and, as provided in the constitution, let each State manage its domestic policy in its own way? The people are rapidly appreciating Mr. LINCOLN'S economical schemes. They are cyphering out his financial policy. They are beginning to feel its burdens. They are becoming restive under what they have already to bear, with the prospect, if the present policy shall be continued, of largely increased burdens in the future, and all for an impracticable, unwise and impolitic scheme to make four millions of producers non producers. Nay, worse than this, a burden upon the nation. This is the economy of the party in power. How long?

Why the Difference!

In the North-western States the quota of troops called by the President has been filled either by enlistment or draft. In Wisconsin some trouble has been experienced in drafting, but military power has enforced it. New York has not filled her quota by volunteering. Why is it that drafting has not been resorted to in that State to make up the number of troops due from her under the calls of the President? Be it remembered, also, that the State Administration in New York is Republican.

The New England States have not filled the quota of troops required of them, and drafting, to make up the deficiency, if attempted, has been abandoned. Yet the High Priests of Abolitionism promised that if the President would issue an emancipation proclamation a million of men would promptly volunteer to fight under that banner. But in all Yankeedom, in all Abolitiondom, we fail to hear that one Abolitionist has redeemed the pledge. Why this difference between the East and the West? The North-west has done more than her duty in furnishing the fighting men. She bears more than her proportion of the burdens of the war and taxation. Do not these facts strikingly contrast the patriotism of the West and the selfishness and avarice of the East? Why is it that the Administration exhibits this partiality for the cotton nabobs of New England, whose support of the Government and the policy which should guide the nation, is influenced solely by sectional and personal interests?

Secession in Massachusetts.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, at a meeting held lately in Massachusetts, admitted a "gentleman from Africa" to the organization, which caused a bolt of several members of the Crystal Fount Division, who, evidently, could not agree with our last Congress, in that—

"He is the object of our love,
In him we live, in him we move."

The following resolution was adopted by the seceders:

That, while we recognize the "Fatherhood of God," and the "Brotherhood of Men," we do not recognize the negro as equal to the white man, either by the laws of God, or the Constitution and laws of these United States, nor do we sympathize with the deluded, false philanthropists of Eureka Division, and all other divisions who preached equality, but would scorn to admit a negro to their homes as a companion or associate of their family and friends.

Arming South Carolina Negroes.

General SAXTON, Military Governor of South Carolina, has been ordered by the President to raise five thousand colored volunteers in his department and muster them into the service of the United States. A correspondent of the Boston Liberator (GARRISON's paper,) writing from Beaufort, November 1st, says that the first negro regiment at that date numbered over five hundred. The New York Evening Post says that General SAXTON has offered the Colonelcy of this regiment to the Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, of late well known as a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly. The appointment, it was understood, would be accepted.

Ready to Return.

Special dispatches give the following report of a speech made by FERNANDO WOOD in New York, in which he stated that the South was ready to return to the Union, under certain circumstances:

Fernando Wood, in a speech in New York on Saturday night, said he had received information, and had communicated it to the Government, that, under certain circumstances, the South were ready to return. Leading statesmen of the South, men of position and influence in the Southern Confederacy, had expressed a desire to return under a Democratic rule—the past to be forgotten; the public debt on both sides to be provided for; and they were willing to let by-gones be by-gones, if the North would, and the Union once again be restored. This announcement was received with tremendous cheers. This is a symptom.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

From Washington.

REFORMS NEEDED IN THE ARMY—SUFFERINGS OF THE SOLDIERS—HOW "VIGOR" IS TAKING RICHMOND—HOW IT NEGLECTED TO TAKE FREDERICKSBURG AND WHAT THE NEGLECT HAS COST—SOME FRUITS OF THE NEW STRATEGY NOW IN VOGUE.

WASHINGTON, November 28.

It is the universal testimony of all the army officers with whom I have conversed for a week past—and many of them were direct from the army—that at no period during the war have there been so much suffering, destitution and sickness in the army as during the whole of the present month. Those who went through the entire Peninsula campaign, with all its malaria, poisonous swamps and clinging damps, say that that was nothing compared to this. In that campaign some attention was paid to the comfort and health of the soldiers. If they were sick or wounded, there were skillful surgeons at hand to minister to their wants, and there were proper medicines to relieve them. Transport vessels were constantly employed in carrying to the Northern hospitals all cases which required better treatment than they could have in camp. The consequence was that the sick and wounded were speedily restored to health, and soon returned to their duty. The soldiers had, besides, comfortable tents and plenty of good food, and they occasionally, at least, saw a Paymaster. The consequence was, they were always strong and vigorous; while the presence of a commander whose care for their comfort secured them these things inspired them with his own dauntless spirit, and made them invincible.

It is very different now. Tents are abolished (in winter, too!) and shelter tents have been substituted, because the men can carry them on their backs, in addition to that already burdensome weight of over sixty pounds. And, pray, what is a shelter-tent? It is a piece of thin canvas in the shape and size of one of the sheets on your bed "That, and nothing more." The shivering soldier is expected to fix it somehow over him, in the form of an inverted V, thus A, and his shelter-tent is complete. Under this miserable rag two of the brave soldiers crawl, wet and uncomfortable. It is open at both ends. The bleak, cold wind howls over them in mockery. The rain beats in both at the head and feet, and soaks the wretched rag till its drips water like a sponge. The men rise in the morning, wet, stiff and unrefreshed. This cause alone has added fearfully to the patients in the hospitals. Rheumatism, influenzas, lung fevers, all in consequence of this inhuman and unnecessary exposure, have disabled so many of our brave fellows that, according to the last report sent to the Adjutant General's office, there are now in the hospitals and on the sick list no less than 106,000 men, who, with proper care, might now be in the field. They constitute of themselves an army sufficiently large to take Richmond, and they form one sixth of all the forces now under pay. I should have said *nominally* under pay. For, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, I know that most of the old troops have not been paid for the last six months. These are some of the abuses that call loudly for reformation at the hands of Congress.

If one-half of the care that is thrown away on courts of investigation of officers was bestowed on the comfort of the soldiers, and the officers sent back to their commands, it would be productive of the happiest results. The country may rely upon it, our armies cannot achieve great results unless the men are kept in good condition, and their health and comfort properly cared for. Soldiers are machines indeed, or ought to be. But no machine can run well unless it is kept properly oiled and cleaned. What member of Congress will bring this matter before the country?

It is curious to read now the querulous complaints against Burnside, made by those who extolled his appointment as an indication of the "vigor" with which the campaign was to be prosecuted. The New York Times admits that, if Gen. Sumner had been allowed to cross the Rappahanock and take possession of Fredericksburg, when he first arrived at Falmouth—now ten days ago—he could have done so without opposition; while now the crossing can only be done at a terrible loss of life. "A squadron of cavalry," says the Times, "and four guns, composed the contemptible force *then* present to bar our passage." *Now*, Burnside is confronted by 50,000 troops and a hundred pieces of artillery. The Times then describes the admirable position held by the Confederates—two gently sloping plains, rising one above the other, each crowned by a level plateau; rebel batteries planted on these plateau, and other points so as to sweep both them and every point in the river where a crossing can be attempted, the whole arrangement, in fact, inviting a second Ball's Bluff affair.

Let it be remembered that, if Sumner had been permitted to cross on the 15th, as he wished to, his corps could and would have held this admirable position. Who was it that was wanting in vigor? The story is industriously circulated that Burnside has been waiting for boats to arrive on which to build a bridge across the stream. But this cannot be so, for when the head of his columns reached Falmouth, ten days ago, the river was easily fordable. The subsequent rains have greatly swollen it, and a bridge is necessary now. But why were these boats not on hand when wanted? Burnside declares that he was solemnly promised by the authorities at Washington that the boats should be there before him. But up to the 24th they had not arrived, and now the task of laying them across will not be an easy one. The rebel batteries are so placed as to blow each one to atoms as it is put in position. Truly, vigor at Falmouth is not worth much, if judgment and foresight be wanting here.

During all this time, too, the rebels are receiving, every night, all the Eastern newspapers and full verbal intelligence of all that is taking place in our lines. Thus they know what Generals are at Falmouth, what troops are there, and exactly what our strength is; and they no doubt know, also, what troops there are near this city for its defense. It is no wonder that the New York Tribune says "everybody wonders why Fredericksburg was not attacked at once, and why it is that even now our army seems to be waiting until the whole force of the rebels shall arrive there?"

Items.

The official vote for Governor of New Jersey gives Parker 14,599 majority.

Gen. Grant is taking a very effective way to prevent plundering. He stops the pay of those engaged in it.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married. Courage, ladies.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Whatever Midas touched turned to gold. Whatever Secretary Chase manipulates is metamorphosed into paper.

The oldest pastor in the city of New York is the Rev. Dr. Spring, who has been settled as pastor of the Brick (Presbyterian) Church in that city ever since 1810.

An ammunition train on the Opelousas railroad, Louisiana, recently blew up, killing and wounding eighteen United States officers, and a number of passengers.

The Robinson arms manufactory, at Richmond, is at work night and day, casting cannon, manufacturing Sharpe's rifles and other arms, large and small.

Washington letters say the White House, it is expected, will be the scene of many brilliant assemblages during the season. God help the gay ones at such a time; they must out Tapley Tapley.

On Thanksgiving Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, was released from Fort Lafayette, and Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, from Fort Warren. All the political prisoners in the former fortress and twelve of the inmates of the latter were set free.

The Detroit Free Press says: "The first great duty of the Legislature of Michigan this winter should be to repeal the 'personal liberty laws,' as the pro-nigger statutes are styled by the Abolitionists."

Mr. Eli Thayer is again pushing his scheme for colonizing Florida with a loyal white population. General Hunter, who favors the plan, says that a few thousand of stalwart emigrants can take care of Florida, and that they will need no military protection, as they can take care of themselves.

But the trouble is that these stalwart emigrants will, in a short time, be worse rebels than those we are now fighting.

A U. S. TUN.—The Treasury Department has decided that the measure of a tun, in making assessments for the Internal Revenue, shall be two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, in all cases under the excise law, unless the contrary is specified.

Anti-Slavery Resolutions—A Curious Reminiscence of 1848.

Most of our readers can remember fourteen years back, and many of them years anterior to that. They will also remember the celebrated GOTT, a plain old Abolitionist from New York, who occupied a seat in Congress in 1848. He was cotemporary with WILMOT, GIDDINGS, GREELEY, of New York, (HORACE,) LINCOLN, of Illinois, (ABE,) HORACE MANN, ROOT, of Ohio—all that survive being now Abolitionists. Mr. GOTT, on the 21st day of December, 1848, introduced the following resolution into the House:

WHEREAS, The traffic now prosecuted in this Metropolis of the Republic [Washington] in human beings, as chattles, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting *the slave trade* in said District."

This resolution, it will be seen, was not to abolish slavery, *or the holding of slaves*, but to prevent slaveholders from distant States bringing their slaves to Washington for sale, *and making it a market for such chattles*. This was the meaning of the resolution. It had no reference to abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The yeas and nays were called on this question, and the vote stood: Yeas, 98; nays, 88.

The most singular feature of this vote is yet to be told. Among those who voted *for* the resolution we find CATHCART, HENLY, ROBINSON and ROCKHILL, of Indiana; FARAN, FRIES, STARKWEATHER, of Ohio; McCLELLAND, of Michigan—all Democrats. Among those who voted *against* the resolution, we find classed the names of DUNN and THOMPSON, of Indiana; KENNON, of Ohio; and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois—all who survive being advocates for abolishing slavery everywhere—regardless of time, place and circumstance.

Fourteen years make a vast change in some mens' principles and feelings, and especially when they give up to party even the smallest respect for the Constitution, the laws, and the rights of the States which compose the American Union. In 1848, LINCOLN refused to abolish the right of the slaveholder to make *Washington a slave market*. In 1862, he wipes out the right of the people there to *hold* slaves at all! The thing is easily explained: He was a Henry Clay Whig in 1848. He is a New England Abolitionist in 1862.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

The Entente Cordiale Between Chase and General Halleck. The Army Movements.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1862.

I clip the following item from the correspondent of the New York Daily Times, of November 20th:

"SECRETARY CHASE AND GEN. HALLECK.

"The new entente cordiale said to have recently sprung up between Secretary Chase and General Halleck, gives sincere satisfaction to the friends of both gentlemen."

The English of this is, that General Halleck has given himself over to the radical Abolition faction.

An important part of the radical programme has always consisted in persistent and cunning efforts to corrupt the leading Generals of our army. Now and then they have found one weak enough to accept the alliance, and thus aid in sacrificing the cause of the Union and the Constitution for the mad and impractical schemes of the Abolition faction.

Especial efforts have been made by both Chase and Stanton to secure the alliance and co operation of Halleck in their work of partisan hate against Conservatism and Democracy, as well as against all officers and civilians who prefer the Union, the Constitution and the laws of the land to the present Abolition dynasty.

One of the most disastrous effects of this unholy alliance was the deposition of General McClellan. By this deposition of a great General when in sight of the enemy, and upon the eve of the most important battle of the war, the political and private hatred and revenge of the parties concerned in the plot have been gratified. But the future will soon speak in thunder tones, and the machination and malice of these ferocious and cowardly Jacobins will be exposed to the world. Then, will these men, and their Abolition allies, meet their doom at the hands of an indignant people. Then will they behold the selfishness and the incompetency which now obtains at Washington.

General Halleck was formerly a Captain of United States Engineers, and was esteemed among army officers, not as a man of superior ability. He has never been in a battle in his life, and is ignorant of all practical rules of military duties.

Beauregard escaped from him at Corinth, and by his order Gen. McClellan's army was withdrawn from the Peninsula, thus allowing the rebels to precipitate their entire army upon Washington, Maryland and Pennsylvania; his placing over his head that *very fast* General, Pope, and thereby nearly losing us Washington. The strategy of this man has culminated, with the aid of Stanton and Chase, in deposing his rival a second time, at the moment he was in the act of throttling the enemy. If the army is a third time defeated, which God forbid, and the nation is again reduced to the brink of ruin, the public will awake in earnest to the villainy and incompetency of these plotters at Washington.

Gen. Halleck has compiled from several English and French works on "International Military Law," a volume; and this simple compilation is the only thing which entitles him to any credit as a military man.

In conclusion we hazard a prediction: A cabal with the Secretaries of War and State and General Halleck at its head, and Wilson, Sumner, Wade, Wadsworth, Chandler, Pet. Halstead and George Wilkes at its tail, forced the Army of the Potomac to retire from the Peninsula, in order to carry out the Abolition folly of marching the same army one hundred and fifty miles overland, to reach the same destination again!

Now we predict that this same cabal will be forced to abandon their insane and impracticable idea, and again approach Richmond in General McClellan's original mode, viz: by the way of the Peninsula with one part of the army, and by the way of Fredericksburg with the other part! This will be a bitter pill for the conspirators at Washington to swallow, after the disaster resulting from their gigantic blunders, but the necessity knows no law.

Mr. Norman's Arrest.

Our citizens have noticed, in the telegraph dispatches, that General Rosecrans has requested General Wright, of Ohio, to arrest Mr. John B. Norman, of this paper, for a violation of the 57th Article of War. The 59th Article is as follows:

"Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by sentence of a court-martial."

No charge is specified or other explanation given. Simply without warning, investigation or specific accusation, the arrest is ordered to be made by a military chieftain several hundred miles away, of a private loyal citizen of a distant and loyal State, subjecting him to the penalties of the articles of war and denying him the right of the great writ of habeas corpus. This is the present liberty of the citizens of this once free country.

As soon as he had notice of the intended arrest, Mr. Norman, at 11 o'clock, sent the following dispatch to Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati:

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 28.

May Gen. H. G. Wright, Cincinnati:

I have seen the notice of the request to you to arrest the editor of the New Albany Ledger. I will report to you in person by the first train.

J. B. NORMAN, Editor Ledger.

After sending this dispatch, accompanied by some friends, he went to Cincinnati yesterday on the evening train.

Mr. Norman, feeling that he was innocent in every and all particulars, proceeded at once to meet this charge promptly. What the issue will be we cannot say, but will possibly be in possession of all the facts by to-morrow.—[New Albany Ledger of Saturday.

"Odds and Ends" for Congress.

The following order from the President, for the election of members of Congress, under military surveillance and regulations, we find among the Memphis dispatches to the Chicago papers. It is part of the Jacobin programme to supply the necessary "odds and ends" in Congress, to further the policy of Abolitionism, which Greeley shadowed a few weeks ago, and which Forney, the kitchen organ of the Cabinet, has announced has been agreed on by the Abolition plotters:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
October 21, 1862.

"*Major General Grant, Governor Johnson, and all having Military, Naval and Civil Authority under the United States, within the State of Tennessee:*

"The bearer of this, Thomas R. Smith, a citizen of Tennessee, goes to that State, seeking to have such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them, and to have peace again upon the old terms under the Constitution of the United States, to manifest such desire by elections of members to the Congress of the United States, particularly, and perhaps a Legislature, State officers, and United States Senator, friendly to their object. I shall be glad for you, and each of you, to aid him, and all others for this object, as much as possible. In all available ways, give the people a chance to express their wishes at these elections. Follow law, and forms of law, *as far as convenient*, but *at all events*, get the expression of the largest number of the people possible. All see how much such action will connect with and affect the proclamation of September 22d. Of course, the men elected should be gentlemen of character, willing to swear to support the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable suspicion of duplicity.

Yours, very respectfully,
["Signed.] A. LINCOLN."

It will be seen that the President leaves to his military subordinates the decision as to the fitness of the members to be chosen. They are to be the judges, not only as to the loyalty of the members elect, but of their "character" and honesty of purpose. If the military authorities do not deem members chosen to be "gentlemen of character" and "above suspicion of duplicity," the election is to be void. Forms of law are to be recognized, if "convenient." If not, not. "At all events," the necessary number of supple members must be had. In plain words, they must be men who will obey the commands of the Executive, men who will vote as he desires, and support any and every measure he proposes, or their characters will be ruled bad, and they will not be "above suspicion of duplicity."

Here is the first step of the Executive to control the legislative branch of the Government. The loyal States are arraying themselves against the policy of the Administration. The October election set the President to casting about for a remedy, and he seeks it by the assumption of the power to return members from the States in revolt. Why not, at once, appoint the necessary number of members to supply all the districts of the rebellious States?

Mr. Lincoln's home Congressional District returns a member to the next Congress opposed to his policy. Under the new power he has assumed, he has only to order up a member from Hilton Head to offset Mr. Stewart's vote—to nullify the voice of the people of the 8th Illinois District. But it is idle to offer argument or draw parallels. The Abolition minority intend, if need be, by the power of the bayonet, to stifle the voice, and defy the will of the majority of the people of the country, and they will halt at no usurpation, and refrain from no corruption or outrage upon constitutional rights, to further their nefarious ends.

These elections, ordered by the President, will be a farce, in which the loyal people will have as little voice as have the electors in the rotten boroughs of England, against the will of the Lords of the manor. But more of this anon.—[Springfield (Ill.) Register.

The Way it Was Done.

After the passage of the Internal Revenue Law, it was decided by the President that the appointments of Collectors and Assessors for the different Congressional Districts should not be made upon partisan grounds. In order that nothing unfair in this arrangement should take place, the appointments of Collector and Assessor were left to the two Senators of the State and the Representative of the District—and the persons recommended by them were to be appointed.

In this Congressional District, (the 24.) Senators Lane and Wright selected T. C. Slaughter, of Corydon, a Republican, for Assessor of the District; leaving Major Cravens, our Representative, to select the Collector for the District. He presented the name of John C. Albert, a Democrat of this place. These two men were agreed upon by Lane, Wright and Cravens, and recommended for the appointments. Soon after our Senators and Representative left Washington, a hue and cry was raised against Mr. Albert, by Republicans and Abolitionists; they represented him as being disloyal, &c. To counteract this, a petition was forwarded to the Department, from this place, signed by leading Republicans and Democrats, showing the charges to be false. Finding that their efforts were about to fail, they applied to John D. Defrees, Superintendent of the Government Printing, to come to their aid. John lent his aid, and his letter to the Department shows that he was the most unprincipled scamp in the lot. The following is a copy of Defrees' letter:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1862.

"*Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:*

"SIR—I have just received a letter from our Treasurer of State, who says:

'I learn that Colonel Lane gave to Cravens (member of Congress) the selection of Collector for the Second District. He has recommended a Mr. Albert of Paoli, who is an 8th of January Democrat. He is not confided in by loyal Democrats—this won't do. It is nonsense.'

"In our State the loyal men will have a hard struggle in October. The 8th of January Convention was controlled by the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a conspiracy to defeat the collection of the taxes. The United States Grand Jury recently made a presentment of the fact that evidence had been produced before them that there were over fifteen thousand of those Knights in Indiana.

"Let them get control of our State Government in October—and what would it be worth toward sustaining the Administration.

"The Department certainly would not appoint any one acting with the enemies of the country to so important a position, or to any thing.

"Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
"JOHN D. DEFREES."

This letter settled the contest against Mr. Albert over the recommendation of Messrs. Lane, Wright, Cravens, and the citizens of this place of both political parties.

The Department certainly treated our Senators and Representative with very little respect, to let two outsiders overrule their recommendation in as important an appointment as that was.

Mr. Defrees' letter shows that it was decided on partisan grounds—Mr. Albert was a Democrat, and would not fuse with the opposition—therefore Defrees had to, in order to defeat his appointment, denounce him as an enemy to his country, &c.

No more loyal man to the Government lives than Mr. Albert. What will our citizens say to such conduct?

The election is over, and your party is badly defeated in Indiana, and the Department and President will soon learn, Mr. Defrees, that your charges against the Democracy of Indiana are base slanders. The Democratic party of Indiana will sustain the Administration in all legitimate means to put down the rebellion and restore peace to the country.—[Paoli Eagle.

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.—The Buffalo Courier discourses as follows:

War is a great teacher and enlightener, and the people of the South must, however slowly, come to see the terrible mistake they have made, or into which they have been forced, and to see, too, as clearly as do the conservative men of the North, that a return to first principles is the only possible solution to the national problem. The North, on the other hand, will emerge from the war with the reformation of sentiment now begun, complete. It will be *de abolitionized*, and the lesson of social, political, and moral toleration—of "mind your own business"—will be so graven upon its memory that a second civil war will be impossible.

The Emancipation Commissioners for the District of Columbia have nearly concluded their labors. Claims for the payment of 3,100 slaves have been presented, and free papers have been given to about 100 slaves whose owners were known to be disloyal. The blessed boon of what is called freedom has been obtained, but the poor miserable darkies are 200 per cent. worse off today than they were two years ago; and yet negresses are the most splendidly dressed women who crowd you on Pennsylvania avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1862,

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE

Of the talented and versatile actress,

Miss Sallie St. Clair,

On which occasion will be repeated, by request of many who were unable to obtain seats at its former representation, the great Drama of

THE HIDDEN HAND!

Capitola Black.....Miss Sallie St. Clair.

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.

FOR SALE.

STORE FIXTURES,

NEW AND COMPLETE, suitable for Dry Goods, Furnishing, Clothing, or Fancy Store, for sale at a bargain, by FRANK SMITH,
dec3-d2t Real Estate Agent.

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.

MUSIC.

COMING.

A Large Stock of Fine Pianos.

WILLARD & STOWELL,
dec2 No. 4 Bates House.

LAND AGENT.

GEO. W. ILER,
GENERAL COLLECTION AND LAND AGENT,
Garnett, Anderson county, Kansas.

Taxes paid for non-residents, and all business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES—Clark, Gruber & Co., Bankers, Leavenworth, Thomas Carney & Co., Merchants, W. Y. Wiley, Indianapolis, And. Wallace, Indianapolis. dec2-w3m

HORSES.

1,800 Horses Wanted

IMMEDIATELY.

A few Mares will be Taken.

dec1-d&wlm JOHN E. FOUDRAY & CO.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FURS,
RECEIVED AT
CALLINAN'S,
NO. 28
EAST WASHINGTON STREET,
BONNETS AT COST.
nov25

GROCERS.

WM. GLENN & SONS,

Wholesale Grocers,

70 and 72 Vine Street, between Second and Pearl Streets,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO our large and well assorted stock of Groceries, Cordage, Wooden-ware, &c., which we offer at close rates to cash buyers. nov24-d3w

ATTORNEYS.

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

HENDRICKS & HORD,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

64 Office—Ætna Building. d3m

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

MUSICAL.

$150. PIANOS. $150.

NEW seven-octave Pianos, in rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass 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 $30 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 CATALOGUE, which is furnished FREE AS AIR 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,
n7-d6m No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

LIVERY STABLES.

O. W. JOHNSTON,

Livery and Sale Stables

NOS. 11 AND 13 WEST PEARL STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Horses, Buggies, Carriages and Saddle Horses always in readiness. Charges moderate. dec3-tf

WILKINSON'S

LIVERY STABLE,

NO. 10 East Pearl street, half a square south of Washington street, between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, in rear of Glenn's Block, Indianapolis.
ap5-3tf WM. WILKINSON, Proprietor

WANTED.

Shoemakers Wanted.

TWENTY GOOD SHOEMAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to make sewed and pegged Calf Boots, at the Palmer House Shoe Store, No. 39 West Washington street. Constant employment and the highest wages will be given to good workmen.
nov18-d2w&wlm

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. Hector, 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 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 $500 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

(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 13th 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 37 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 R. 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. 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 n 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 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, United States 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.

REWARD.

$500 Reward.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE given for the recovery of the goods stolen from my store on Saturday night, 22d November, and for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties concerned. DANIEL J. CALLINAN.
nov25-d2w

MEDICAL.

DRS. CARTER & BODMAN,

OFFICE, NO. 18 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET.

(Next building to Bates House, North.)

DR. CARTER RETURNS THANKS FOR A LIBERAL patronage since his location in this city. He is now associated with Dr. Bodman, a physician of long experience in all the departments of the profession.
nov24-d3m

COFFEE.

144 RUBIA MILLS 144

144 GREENE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in tin foil Pound papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 30 cents. We put up the following kinds:

JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO and SUPERIOR COFFEE.

We believe our Coffee to be *better* than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders address to us or to our Agents, Messrs. PLACE & YOUNG, 183 Chambers street, corner Washington street, New York City, and Messrs. POLLARD & DOANE, 189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois, will receive prompt attention.
oct8-d3m FABER & PLACE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

(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 individual hf of e hf of n w qr, e hf of s w qr, e qr