DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—JACKSON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10.

Who Shall Govern!

The persistent stubbornness with which the President adheres to his scheme of "compensated emancipation" of the negroes, shows the character of the man, and reveals very plainly the nature of the contest in which the people are engaged with the Executive. Mr. LINCOLN started out with the idea that himself and Congress had pretty much the whole matter in their own hands, and that any mode of conducting the war which suited them ought to be acceptable to every one else. The people were ignored. So he proposed a law to Congress pledging the people to pay for all negroes who might be emancipated by State authority. That was a frightful and unlawful proposition, but Congress being as crazy as the President on the negro question, adopted the plan, all the Republicans voting for it. That law involved an item to the national debt of two thousand millions of dollars, provided the Southern States consented to sell their negroes for the promise to pay of Mr. LINCOLN and his Congress. In short it was a proposition to tax white labor to make the negroes of the South free, and that, too, without asking the voters of the United States if they were willing to be taxed for such a purpose. It was an Executive and Congressional edict hurled at the heads of thirty millions of white men, by which themselves, their children, and their grand-children were to be ground down by taxation, for the imaginary benefit of a servile race inhabiting distant States, and with whom they had no intercourse and no political or social connection. A more unjust and insulting proposition could not be conceived. But it passed into the form of law, and stands as such till repealed.

The people of the free States became justly indignant at this conduct of Congress and the President, and at the elections on the 14th of October and 4th of November, the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Illinois, New Jersey and Wisconsin, put the seal of their disapprobation upon that scheme of plunder of the white man. Never was any measure more emphatically condemned. And yet Mr. LINCOLN, in his late message, reiterates this folly, and proposes a National Convention to carry out its provisions! He disregards the voice of the people, and seems resolved to force his own crude and wild scheme upon the nation. A score of the men who voted for it in Congress are turned out to grass by the people, and Mr. LINCOLN is only protected in his place because his term of office is unexpired. If he means to brave it out and spurn public sentiment, he will meet his reward when the Presidential ballot is again opened. The question is, "Who shall govern—the President or the people?"

Lincoln's Inaugural.

If we go to war [with the South] and fight, we cannot fight always: for when, after much loss on both sides, *and no gain on either*, we cease fighting, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse, is again upon us.—[President Lincoln's Inaugural.

That is, unquestionably, the most sensible sentence ever uttered by Mr. LINCOLN. It was the sentence which induced Senator DOUGLAS to predict for the President a peaceful and conservative Administration. It gave the nation hope, and the people confidence.

Well, we have been to war with the South, and with "much loss on both sides, and no gain on either," the contest is yet carried on, with the sacrifice of three hundred thousand lives and fifteen hundred millions of treasure. The homes of thousands are desolate, and the loved ones who went forth to battle will return no more. Every day adds hundreds, and every week thousands, to the lists of the unnumbered dead. The graves of the slain, and the newly-turned earth, tell the passer by that death has swept over the land of WASHINGTON, CLAY and JACKSON. The soil of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee has drank the blood of the brave.

"The identical question as to the terms of intercourse is again upon us," and what does Mr. LINCOLN say to his own proposition? How does he propose to unite this people—this kindred race? By terms of adjustment? No. By calling a convention of all the States for the purpose of forming "a more *perfect* Union?" No. By holding out to the Union men of the South promises of protection for their property, and giving them guarantees which will justify their fidelity to the Government? None of these things are offered. He proposes—

1. The emancipation of all slaves in States found in rebellion on the 1st of January, 1863.

2. The confiscation of slave and other property by military courts, and without trial by jury; or,

3. The purchase of all Southern negroes by the General Government, and their payment from taxes paid by the white people of this nation.

These are the prominent schemes set forth to restore the Union, aided by a few minor measures of the same character and tendency.

It will be seen that the "question as to terms of intercourse" all center in the liberation of the negro. That seems to be the Alpha and Omega of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. He has no other "terms" to propose. Having conceived the grand and sublime idea that "this Union cannot exist half slave and half free," the President is resolved to know no other political salvation for the country. If he has no "terms" for the South but the freedom of the negro, has he no respect for the North when her people reject his policy, and say they will have none of it? When such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, repudiate his emancipation folly, will he continue weak and wicked enough to force it on the nation? If so, he does it at his peril. One man may recede from his weak devices, but twenty millions of sentient freemen will never abandon the Government of their fathers. Let the cry be, "*The Union as it was.*"

PRODUCTS OF SOUTHERN INDIANA.—The hills along the Ohio river produce the finest grapes, and indeed the crop is a paying one all through the southern and central counties. In Vanderburg county one vineyard of five acres yielded to the owner $6,000 this year. The product of the sorghum will soon be one of our most valuable exports. Intelligent farmers in Southern Indiana say that in a few years they will ship sugar down the river in as large quantities as now ascend the Ohio.—[New Albany Ledger.

AN AMERICAN PEERESS.—Elizabeth, Dowager Baroness Stafford, whose death is just announced, was one of three American ladies, daughters of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, all of whom acquired titles by marriage. One married that eminent scholar and statesman, Marquis Wellesley, another the Duke of Leeds, and the lady whose death is now recorded, married, May 25, 1836, Sir George William Jerningham, who in 1825 had been declared entitled to the ancient barony of Stafford, which had been under attainder since Viscount Stafford was beheaded in 1678. Her ladyship was left a widow in 1851, and had no issue. She, like her sisters, was a Roman Catholic.

AN AMERICAN UP FOR PARLIAMENT.—A native Philadelphian, Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey, has offered himself as a candidate for the British Parliament from Southampton. Mr. Croskey was formerly the American Consul at that port, and has been for some years engaged in extensive business in London.

Our Army Correspondence—From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, December 5.

One of the most interesting places to spend an hour or two, leaving the effect of an army of occupation, is at the Provost Marshal General's office. It is a building owned by the Quartermaster General of the rebel army, which shows already that renters have it. Gen. Rosecrans is said to be up stairs; but, as he has not sent for me, I know nothing by actual observation. The crowd is immense, as may well be supposed, when it is known that no one can go two miles from the city without that inevitable pass. The guards at the gate generally ask the nature of the business, so as to keep those out who may have applied at the wrong place, yet hundreds apply. The nature of their business must be explained, the where and the why, and then they must be vouched for as loyal. Never have the lines been as tightly drawn, and there is good reason to believe that not many spies have gone through the lines, and that therefore the plans of the General are not much circulated through the South. Men coming in with marketing have to get a pass to get home. But the most affecting scene is the application of women. Some are well dressed, and evidently well to do in the world. There is occasionally a subdued tone, but more frequently a tone of defiance, as if a pass was something they had a right to. They seldom profess to be loyal, but usually avow their abhorrence of Mr. Lincoln and his Government. "You may whip our men, by killing them," said one of them the other day, "but the women never, unless you kill us too, and we intend to raise our children in this same faith." Of course such applicants seldom get passes, but they go away rejoicing that they have had a chance to tell a Yankee what they think of him. There is some fun in seeing a genuine Irish woman make her plea: "Yer know, sir, an' it's meself as has a sick daughter jist outside yer pickets, an' I'm tould that ye never refuse a poor woman that's in distress; its Ginceral Rosecrans that I would see, sir." The Provost pulls down his brow and attempts to look grave. He begins a course of cross examination, which ends usually in granting the pass, probably with some conditions in it which almost destroys it.

Yesterday, three men who had been turned away, came while I was there, accompanied by Governor Johnson. They got passes, but it is understood that the Governor has so many tender places that he sometimes errs.

Having an old time friend near the city, I took occasion yesterday to stop at his house and renew old acquaintance. I was received very coldly, and not invited in to the house, but to a seat on the porch, until I froze him to either invitiug me to leave or to come into the fire. He chose the latter, and I had an hour or two's talk with him, chiefly on the condition of affairs. "I'm a rebel," said he; "I would scorn to be called a Union man, as hundreds around here desire, who entertain exactly my sentiments. I have a son in the rebel army. I deny the right of secession, but claim the right of revolution. This is a revolution. You may overpower us, but you never can conquer us. There are no Unionists here, such as you would recognize, and they speak falsely who say there is." I found in the course of the conversation that though originally a Union man, on conditions, he now proposes to submit to a war of extermination rather than return to the Union on any terms. He is an intelligent and frank man, and the interview only further convinced me that it is no breakfast spell yet, to restore the Union. As I have left the matter entirely to Providence, I record the fact only for those who are fretting about it.

Every street entering this city from the south is obstructed by fortifications, and every precaution is taken to hold it. The army here is much larger than is generally supposed, and its preparations for the advance are more rapidly progressing than the outside world knows. It will not be scattered, but move en masse when it does move, and most likely in a direction not anticipated by Gen. Bragg & Co.

I saw the negro brigade parading yesterday. They were armed with axes, and had been cutting wood. They number some seven hundred, and have a camp to themselves, guarded by whites, but policed internally by gentlemen of their own color. The Captain is as black as Ethiope, and as proud of his rank as any shoulder-strap of paler hue. When turning a corner, though I had not expected till then any military drill, the Captain cried out, "File right! march!" I went subsequently to their camp, and found them, like all other soldiers, longing for home. They chafe under the discipline of camp. T. A. G.

Iowa Soldiers' Vote.

An Iowa correspondent thus exposes the frauds and intimidations practiced in procuring the vote of the soldiers of that State, who were absent in the field at the time the election was held. The Abolitionists have pointed to the published result of the vote of the Iowa soldiers as an indication of the sentiment of the army; but it appears from the developments that have come to light, in regard to the manner of taking that vote, that the true feelings and views of a large number of the soldiers, probably a majority, did not find expression in the returns of the Commissioners appointed by a partisan Governor to report them. Read the following exposition of the manner it was done:

The Democratic candidate for Clerk in Marion county—a Democratic county—after beating his Republican opponent handsomely on the home vote, when the army returns came in found himself defeated by fifty votes. Knowing that there had not been a sufficient number of Republicans who had gone to the war from his county to overcome his home majority, if the thing had been conducted with fairness, he came up to Des Moines to investigate. The investigation disclosed, among other things, an error(?) in the footings up by the Board of State Canvassers, which being corrected gave him a majority of one, taking the vote as it stood; but, stranger than all, a look over the poll books, in search of illegal votes, was rewarded by the discovery of the names of twenty-two minors—all known personally by the gentleman making the investigation—all of whom voted the Abolition ticket, of course; the name of one dead man, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, last spring, and the name of a discharged soldier, who had lain in the hospital at St. Louis weeks before his discharge, and had been at home in Marion county for at least a month before the election, and doubtless voted there. The Commissioner who reported this vote, and who perpetrated, or sought to perpetrate, this shameful fraud upon the honest voters of Iowa, it is unnecessary for us to say, is a Republican—one of Kirkwood's tools and pets. I regret that I did not learn his name, that I might publish it to the world and hold him up to the public contempt he so richly deserves. I will yet obtain it, and give the political prostitute the benefit of a further notice. I have no doubt that similar frauds were practiced by other Commissioners; that a systematic and wholesale system of political swindling was resorted to by these dirty tools of a corrupt and desperate party in order to overcome anticipated majorities against them in the Democratic counties at home.

The above instance I have given will serve as a specimen. About the truth of the statements made there can be no doubt, as the gentleman from whom I derived the facts has been a resident of Marion county for nineteen years—fifteen of which he has held office at the hands of the Democratic party—and knows, I may say, every man, woman, and child in it. He further informed me that, in one company which went from his county, and in which there were, to his personal knowledge, twenty five Democratic voters, he did not get a single vote. The company was in barracks at Oskaloosa at the time of the election, and it was represented to him, by one of his political friends, that the Captain of the company—a renegade Democrat, who sold himself for his shoulder straps—told his men, on the morning of the election, that he had them in his power, and, if they did not vote the Republican ticket, they would be sorry for it. Thus browbeaten, bullied, badgered and threatened, the Democrats, as a matter of consequence, refused to vote at all. What a beautiful commentary do such developments furnish us upon the loud-mouthed professions of the Abolition leaders of their patriotism and political honesty! What a suggestive corollary to the wrapt panegyrics of a pensioned press over the devotion to the Administration (?) manifested by our soldiers in voting the Abolition ticket! I trust the facts, as they gradually come to light, in regard to the army vote of Iowa, will prove a warning to other States, and that Iowa will not soon again be inveigled into, or suffered to be made the victim of, a like piece of folly and political iniquity. The developments of this stupendous fraud will constitute a part of the recorded infamy of the Abolition party when the people shall have hurled it from power and consigned it to the oblivion it so richly merits.

From the New York World, Dec. 4.

General Halleck's Report—A Searching Analysis.

The Pope campaign—the main feature of the military administration since General Halleck was called to Washington—is certain to make so ignominious a figure in history that the President forbore all mention of military matters in his annual message rather than allude to so mortifying a topic, and the Secretary of War, equally tender of coming to particulars in relation to that disastrous exhibition of incompetent Generalship, deputed to Gen. Halleck the task of apologizing for that most discreditable part of the history of the war.

The whole thing was such a palpable and gigantic blunder that any defense of it by non-military men, like Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Stanton, would have made little impression on the public. So bad a case required a good advocate, and to Gen. Halleck was committed the task of defending the Pope campaign. Gen. McClellan had considered that campaign a great military error from its inception; he had protested against it with great earnestness and argumentative force; and so General Halleck, relapsing into the habits of the San Francisco bar—of which he is a member—attempts to strengthen his defense of a weak cause by casting imputations on the counsel for the prosecution.

A careful examination of Gen. Halleck's elaborate apology will show that he had better have imitated the discrete reticence of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. Passing over the mass of subordinate details by which General Halleck attempts to confuse the perceptions of his readers, and coming at once to the pith of the subject, we shall make it evident that the controlling reason for withdrawing the army from Harrison's Landing against Gen. McClellan's earnest remonstrances, is a reason which reflects the highest discredit on the Administration.

By the showing of Gen. Halleck himself, the controlling reason why Gen. McClellan was withdrawn was that the Administration could not furnish him the reinforcements he required for the execution of his own plans. If Gen. McClellan would have advanced against Richmond with a reinforcement of twenty thousand, his wishes would have been acceeded to; but as he would not undertake the capture of that city from Harrison's Landing without fifty thousand, or at least thirty-five thousand, his judgment was overruled and his army withdrawn. "All of your plans," wrote Gen. Halleck to him, "require reinforcements, which it is impossible to give you. It is very easy to ask for reinforcements, but it is not so easy to give them when you have no disposable forces at your command." The condition on which the army was withdrawn was merely a question of 15,000 men; the President offering 20,000 and McClellan requiring 35,000 as the minimum with which he was willing to undertake the capture of Richmond. Now whose fault was it that these 15,000 troops could not be added to an army in a strong position within within twenty-five miles of the rebel capitol—nearer than any Union army seems likely to be again for a great while to come? How did it happen that so petty a matter as a difference of 15,000 men was the controlling reason which broke up the well-considered plan of Gen. McClellan, and substituted another in which he had no confidence, and which proved in fact so disastrous that full employment is now found, not for 15,000 more men, but for forty times 15,000—that being the amount of the two new levies? Who is responsible for the inability to furnish the reinforcements which would have rendered McClellan's campaign against Richmond a success? Not Gen. McClellan himself most certainly, who has never underrated the enemy's power of resistance, and who, at the very outset of his campaign, early in the spring, was deprived of a portion of the men he thought necessary to success.

About this time a total stop was put to the enlistments, on the ground that our army was large enough. Nobody has ever claimed that this blind and fatal step was taken at the instance of Gen. McClellan. It was the act of those who withheld from him the corps of McDowell, which he thought essential to the success of his plan in the Peninsula; it was the act of those who continued to deny his requests for reinforcements from that day till the date of the order for his withdrawal from Harrison's Landing. It is the height of absurdity for the Administration to excuse itself from furnishing confessedly needed reinforcements on the ground that they had not the men to give, when the lack was owing to nothing but their own folly in stopping enlistments; an act of which they afterwards were so ashamed of that they durst not encounter the public derision they were conscious of deserving in calling for vast armies so soon afterwards, and resorted to the trick of getting the State Governors to advise them to make the call.

Gen. Halleck thinks the Pope campaign was the next best thing to a complete success, inasmuch as the enemy did not actually capture the National Capital! His precise language is: "Although this short and active campaign was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the Capital till troops could be collected for its defense." But was it not owing to this "short and active campaign" that the Capital was ever in any danger at all? The merit of the rescue belongs wholly to Gen. McClellan; the blundering campaign which caused the peril was undertaken against his advice and in disregard of his remonstrances.

Lee's army ventured into a neighborhood of Washington only when McClellan's army was withdrawn from the neighborhood of Richmond. If reinforcements had been sent to the James river, no troops would have been needed about Washington except garrisons for its forts.

The only serious charge against Gen. McClellan in this report is, that he was dilatory in obeying the orders of the President, first in withdrawing his command from Harrison's Landing, and again in marching against General Lee in Virginia, after the battle of Antietam. There is unfairness and sophistry in General Halleck's way of urging both these complaints. He states that it was eleven days after McClellan received the order to evacuate Harrison's Landing before his army began to move. But the final order, in reply to McClellan's remonstrance, was written on the 6th of August, and as it was not sent by telegraph, could not have been received by General McClellan before the 7th or 8th, and his army was moved on the 14th. We mention this as a specimen of the unfairness and overstatement which run through the report. What justice is there in contrasting Burnside's promptness in moving from Newport News to Aquia Creek with the time consumed by McClellan in withdrawing from Harrison's Landing? Had Burnside an army of 90,000 men? Was it necessary for him to make that most delicate and perilous of all military movements, a retreat in the face of superior force? Ought McClellan to have retired without the reasonable precautions and ripe preparations which insured the safety of his army? It is a signal proof of his military prudence and capacity that he brought his army away without the sacrifice of a man, or of any portion of his valuable stores and munitions of war. For his delay after the battle of Antietam he gave as a reason that the wants of his army were not seasonably supplied by the authorities at Washington. To show that this complaint was not well-founded, will make no impression on the public at this late day, when General Burnside, in command of the same army, has been notoriously delayed from the same cause till his campaign is likely to prove a failure. The same men remain in charge of the same departments; if they were so entirely efficient in forwarding supplies to General McClellan, how does it happen that they all of a sudden become such incompetent and imbecile do-nothings in supplying General Burnside?

Gen. Halleck's report is an unsuccessful attempt to defend the indefensible Pope campaign. Gen. Halleck feels for that greatest blunder of the war (which he planned himself) something of the doting affection of a father for his deformed and misshapened offspring. But all his military knowledge, aided by all his ability as a lawyer, cannot so far make the worse appear the better reason as to convince the country that it was a merit to attract to the very gates of Washington a victorious army which might have been beaten in defense of its own capital.

When the country reads Gen. Halleck's complaint that Gen. McClellan did not more speedily drive Lee back from the Potomac, it will inquire, Who is responsible for Lee's getting to the Potomac? Who but the organizer of the abortive and disastrous campaign which relieved the rebel army of employment nearer home?

☞ The 54th regiment left yesterday afternoon. Dixieward. The city is getting pretty well thinned out of troops now, and in a few days it is likely that all the regiments ready for the field will leave.

☞ The Democracy of Ohio will hold a State Convention on the 11th of June next, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be elected the ensuing fall.

The Resources of the South.

The census returns, so admirably arranged and classified by Mr. Kennedy, gives us an opportunity of accurately guaging the power and resources of the rebel States. For the basis of the investigation which we propose making, we have taken merely the States that are now held, in great part, by the Confederates, from which they have drawn their richest supplies, and which will probably support them in the future, if this unhappy war continues—namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. It is true that they now hold a small portion of Tennessee, but this may be balanced by Western Virginia, which is in our possession.

The supplies of men and provisions which they have previously derived from Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri—though important in their past effect—cannot enter into this calculation, as probably the most enthusiastic English or American friends of the future "Slave Confederacy" would not include these States in their power which is henceforth to oppose the Union.

First, as to the extent of the country, these States embrace an area of 681,948 square miles, or a territory larger then the area of France, Austria and Spain combined, with a population of 7,993,532, of which 4,622,681 are whites, and 3,245,391 are slaves. The number of white males in these States is 2,377,039.

Looking at their resources and products, we find the value of the agricultural implements manufactured during the year 1860 to be $1,564,503, or less than one-half that of the implements made in New York State alone ($3,429,037). Their steam engines and machinery manufactured in that year amounted in value to $4,766,803, or less than that of Massachusetts alone, which was $5,131,128, and not one-half that of New York ($10,484,863). Of natural products, the Confederate States produced in coal, in 1860, 9,600,627 bushels, worth $696,188, while Pennsylvania produced 44,994,295 bushels, worth $2,883,859. In lead, their yield was $61,000 worth, against over $900,000 worth in the other States; in copper, $136,880, against $3,314,514 in the others. But in flour and meal it might at least be supposed that their agricultural provinces would show richer returns. Their total product in value is $26,847,156, or less than that of Pennsylvania alone ($26,572,261,) and some $9,000,000 less than the product of New York.

In manufacture, they show in cotton goods, in 1860, 118 factories, worth $8,373,921 capital invested, employing 156, 926 spindles, 3,932 looms and 9,547 hands, producing in value $6,638,945, while little Rhode Island alone has 135 factories, with $11,500,000 invested, and employs 766,000 spindles, 26,000 looms and 12,189 hands, producing in value $12,258,459.

In woolen goods the number of establishments is 168, with $1,189,330 capital invested, engaging 12,054 spindles, 202 looms, and 1,367 hands, producing annually $2,035,681. In Connecticut alone, on the other hand, the capital invested is $2,494,000, with 76,178 spindles and 1,753 looms at work, and 3,751 hands, producing annually $5,879,000.

In leather, the Confederate States prodveed in 1860 a value of $2,955,556 while Massachusetts produced $10,354,056, and New York $20,758,017. In boots and shoes there were in these States 864 establishments, with a capital of real and personal estate invested amounting to $894,417, employing 2,641 hands, and producing in 1860, $2,466,979. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, there were 1,497 establishments, with a capital of $11,169,277, employing 69,398 hands, and producing $46,440,209.

Taking a view of manufactures in general, we find that there were in 1860, in the rebel States, 15,696 establishments, with a capital invested of $83,395,000, employing 97,015 hands, and producing annually $128,250,000. Contrasting these with Massachusetts, we discover there 7,766 establishments, with $133,000,000 invested, employing 217,100 hands, and producing $264,000,000.

In the value of real and personal estate the South shows the vast amount of $4,708,262,215, with an average increase for each State since 1850 of over 200 per cent.

Four of the free States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey, exceed in their aggregate real and personal estate the immense sum of $4,921,657,081.

The number of acres improved in the rebel States amounts to 59,194,659; of unimproved, 128,563,507. The cash value of farms is $1,598,383,866; the value of farming implements and machinery, $75,622,698. As an indication of the progress of the South the last ten years, it should be noticed that over 12,000,000 acres of new land have been broken and cultivated during that time.

The cash value of the farms of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey surpasses that of the whole South, and the farming implements of Illinois, Indian, New York and Pennsylvania, are more in value than those of the Confederate States.

In live stock, the Confederacy produce 1,408,708 horses, (the loyal States about 4,600,000,) 681,442 asses and mules, 2,440,390 milch cows, and 752,150 working oxen. The value of their live stock is $282,008,506—not quite one-quarter that of the stock of the whole Union. Of wheat, they grow 25,957,031 bushels, or but little more than the yield of Illinois alone; (24,159,500;) of Indian corn, 229,916,748 bushels, which is more than one-fourth of the whole crop of the United States. Nearly all the rice of the country is, of course, produced by them, and over 160,000,000 lbs. of tobacco. Their great crop, cotton, is put down at 4,965,296 bales of 400 pounds. The Southern cane sugar amounts to 301,922 hhds., and molasses to 16,019,581 gallons. Sorghum molasses reaches 829,413 gallons, and maple, 403,661 gallons.

Their sweet potatoes reach 25,094,978 bushels, and native wine is made to the amount of 198,069 gallons.

This investigation might be followed out to minor articles, but enough has been given to justify several conclusions. It is evident that the progress of the South in wealth, the last ten years, has been immense; and it is still more clear that a country of such vast agricultural resources, cannot be starved out. Yet, great as its advance has been, it is far surpassed by the most incredible increase of wealth in the free States. Manufacturers and many branches of agriculture have been abandoned for the culture of one staple—cotton; and, despite Mr. Olmstead's argument, we think the census proves that cotton-growing has been very profitable.

A country of such resources will evidently not be conquered in a short war.—[New York Independent.

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Seats secured in advance.

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GOTTSCHALK.

THE public are respectfully informed that L. M. GOTTSCHALK, the eminent Pianist and Composer, will have the honor of giving in Indianapolis TWO GRAND CONCERTS on

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When he will perform some of his latest compositions, which have caused so great a sensation in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Arrangements have been made with the celebrated Prima Donna,

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The principal star of the Italian Opera, from the Academies of Music of New York and Boston, to appear jointly with Mr. L. M. Gottschalk. The programme will be entirely changed each performance.

Musical Director and Conductor, Mr BEHRENS.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Tickets may be purchased and reserved seats secured for either of the two Concerts at the Music Store of Messrs. A. M. Benham & Co, commencing Saturday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M. Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. d10-d1d

SOCIAL BALL.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and vicinity are respectfully solicited to attend a SOCIAL BALL, to be given at Washington Hall, on Thursday Evening, December 11, 1862. d10-d2

STOLEN.

$75 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Indianapolis, on the night of Dec. 8, a Red Bay Horse; right hind foot white a little above the ankle; white spot in the forehead; dark mane, tail and legs; carries his nose out; about 16 hands high; 7 years old; shod all round. An old saddle and a blind bridle were taken with the horse. I will pay $25 for the return of the horse, and $50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of either horse or thief. Address me at Indianapolis, Indiana.

C. A. HOLLAND.

d10-d1 Capt. Marion County Horse Co.

NOTICE.

Street Improvement Notice.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Indianapolis, December, 5th, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given of the pendancy of "An ordinance to provide for the grading and graveling of Huron street and sidewalks, between Noble and Cedar streets," and that the same will be taken up for a final vote at a regular meeting of the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis, to be held on Saturday evening, the 27th instant. Attest:

JOHN G. WATERS, City Clerk,

d10-d1 Per GEO. P. ANDERSON, Deputy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

(NO. 188.)

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 8th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District of Indiana, against part of lot 29 in the original plan of the city of Evansville, commencing on Vine street, 61 feet 4 inches from the corner of Vine and First streets, extending thence on the line of Vine street toward the Ohio river 24 feet 4 inches, thence across said lot to the line of lot 30 in said plan, thence along said line toward First street 24 feet 4 inches, thence on a line parallel with First street to Vine street, to place of beginning, in the city of Evansville, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interest therein, and especially against one Paul R. Marrs, 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 app ar 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 January 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. dec10-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 8th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the life interest of one Levi L. Laycock, in the following described property, to-wit: The s e ¼ of lot No. 27, in the original plan of the city of Evansville, Vanderburg county, Ind.; also in and to the following lands in the county of Posey, in said State, to-wit: E ½ of s w qr and w ½ of s e qr, section 13, town 7, s of r 12 west; also the following credits and effects, to wit: A balance on a certain judgment and decree in the county of Posey, in said State, against one John Febas and in favor of him, said Laycock, of about $300, 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 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 1st Monday of January 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. dec10-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 9th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following described credits and effects of one Richard R. Stevenson, to-wit: One promissory note, dated about the 25th of April, 1860, due December 25th, 1862, for the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, said note given by one Hiram T. Allen, and payable on its face to one Charles Thompson, 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 note, 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 note, 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 January 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. dec10-d14t

FRUITS.

ORANGES, LEMONS AND FIGS.

150 BOXES FRESH LEMONS.

100 BOXES FRESH ORANGES.

500 BOXES FRESH FIGS, in packages.

25 BARRELS CHESTNUTS.

JUST RECEIVED

—BY—

Ruger & Caldwell.

dec9

10,000 COCOA-NUTS

JUST RECEIVED BY

RUGER & CALDWELL.

dec9

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

MUSICAL.

$150. PIANOS. $150.

NEW seven-octave Pianos, in rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-string bass for $150; with mouldings, $160; with mouldings, carved legs, and inlaid name-board, $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 $38 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.

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.

H. & H.,

No. 25 West Washington St.,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention is invited to our large stock of

Sugars,	Teas,
Coffees,	Sugar-cured Hams,
Dried Beef,	Mackerel,
Flour,	Corn Meal,
Buckwheat,	Baltimore Oysters

Fish, &c.,

and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles.

sept27-d3m HOGSHIRE & HUNTER.

SUGAR!

800 BRLS Sugar;

100 HHDS New Orleans Sugar;

200 BRLS Crushed and Powdered Sugar;

For sale by

Earl & Hatcher,

o13-d2m Lafayette, Indian.

DRY GOODS.

Received by Express,

NEW MERINOES, VELOURS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND LACES.

A FULL LINE OF HOSIERY,

AT

CALLINAN'S,

No. 18 East Washington St.

dec4

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, A BAY HORSE, saddle and bridle. The horse is about 16 hands high, shod all round. The saddle and bridle is old and torn. The owner can get it by calling on me, the last house on North Tennessee street, proving property and paying charges.

dec9-d2t JOHN V. COOK.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife wants one or two rooms and board in a private family. References exchanged. Address J. T., P. O. Box 98.

dec8-d2t.*

WOOD!—Twenty-five to fifty cords of good dry