We are advised that in one division of Buayaire's army, FRANKLIN's, the loss is about six thousand. As the contest was more severe in the center, the loss in the other divisions is probably greater in proportion. Why this sacrifice of life? Is there no responsibility for it? Has the country become so indifferent that they can read the accounts of such terrible human slaughter un. moved-without indignation? Day before vesterday the telegraph stated that Bunssips said be had men enough; that he needed no reinforce ments. Yesterday, by the same source of information, we were advised that he was reinforced by Siggs. Why these inconsistent declarations?

Why the necessity of the Administration attempting to deceive the country? It should be one thing or the other; either the truth or else no news at all. Better is it that the people should remain in ignorance, than to be misled by false reports. No good can come from misrepresentations. The effect of such a policy can only be to destroy all confidence in the veracity and integrity of those in authority.

The country cannot but be disappointed in the operations of the A my of the Potomac. The ple, from the promises held out, looked for different results. But when the head is weak, what clse can be expected? The only hope in the future is that the Administration, and the party to power, will have an end And the prayer of every true patriot is, that its days will soon be

Washburne's Report on Government Contracts -- The "Patriotic" Contractors of Indiana -- How the noney

TALBUT BULLARD, a well known citizen of this city, a practitioner of medicine for nineteen years, testified as follows:

I think I know of one instance in which I have circumstantial evidence that the Government did not have the full advantage of offers which were made to it through its Quartermaster. Some time about the close of the service of the three months men, I received a letter from Bigelow & Co., of Boston, accompanied by one from Gov. Andrew, vouching for the ample responsibility of that firm, and desiring me to put them in com munication with the Quartermaster's Depart ment here in reference to furnishing army clothing. Bigelow was one of the parties in Boston, and specimens of full wool goods, with prices in dicated, were se\_t here. They assured me they had been in connection with the United States supply department of the army and navy of the United States. The only connection I had with the matter was to put them in communication with the Quartermaster's department in this city. They had communications with manufacturers in Europe, by which they could secure the best supply at the cheapest rates, and they bad large manfactories under their control in Massachusetts I took the agent to Quartermaster Vajen, read him the letter, and showed him the guaranty. He smiled and said, "Is that all?" I replied, "Yes; I have no interest in this matter; I leave the sub ject in your hands." I know that the agent took the specimen goods to the Quartermaster's de partment. In a day or two after the agent re ported to me that he must return, and that his offers here had not been received. Here com mences my knowledge of what the community here generally know-that goods were afterward received which were of bad quality. I know that the contracts were given out to Jews, and that poor articles were furnished to the Government. I know that those articles offered by the Boston firm were good, and that in some instances the prices were lower than were finally paid. I do not know the motive which led to the Jews being selected and these men rejected I am not aware of the influences which resulted in the State con tracting with parties who furnished inferior articles, rather than with more substantial and reliable parties. There is where I saw a weak point When you know that a check of \$500 or \$1,000

is deposited, you will draw your inferences of mat ters you do not know anything about. G. W. Bunnows, of this city, being duly sworn, stated the following facts:

I was formerly a carriage maker, and have had experience in that business. I wanted to get the contract for the army wagons which were to be furnished. I wanted to secure two hundred of them, and I had a man to help me build them. Vojen avoided me in every instance he could, and would not hear to me at all. I at last managed to get a bid before the Quartermaster here, but they would not pay any attention to me When I went to the office they never had time to speak to me My bid was \$15 less than the contract price at Cincinnati. My bid was \$75 a piece, and their's was \$90. My bid was in writing. It was put in before the letting occurred. There was an advertisement for proposals. The excuse for letting out the contract at a higher price was that they could not be furnished here quick enough. I could give security. I told them so, and that I was prepared to build them at the shortest notice. I had the materials on hand ready to build them.

but I did not get the contract. FREDERICK H TAPKING deposed as follows: I am of the firm of Tapking & Becker, of In diamapolis. Our firm have contracts in connection with Geisendorff & Co. for the manufacture of uniforms for the soldiers. In settling with Geisendorff he charged us, in one instance, two and a half per cent, and in another instance five per cent., as our part to pay toward obtaining these contracts. In conversation with S. C. Morgan upon the subject of making a bid for a contract, I suggested to him that he should add a commission in making his estimate for a bid, as my impression was that a commission would have

We could add more testimony similar to that we have given in reference to the subject of commission or brokerage paid for giving or obtaining contracts for furnishing army supplies during the present war to officers of our State Government, but enough has been presented from responsible sources to leave the impression or conviction that such practices have prevailed. We would no. willfully judge any one wrongfully. In justice to the parties who are thus arraigned, we propose to give their testimony, or the substance of it, before the same committee in explanation of the charges made against them. This we will do in

our next issue. SHIPMENTS FROM NEW YORK TO THE FRENCH ARMY IN MEXICO .- The New York Tribune learns that supplies for the French army in Mexico have been purchased in New York, and that shipments have already taken place. These supplies, according to the Tribune, "embrace large orders for machinery and material for the military railway now being constructed between Vera Cruz and Orizaba. Three large ships have been openly chartered and freighted with general supplies. Still later orders have come hither, according to advices from Vera Cruz, for one thousand mules,

with their harness, and five hundred wagons." The Tribune intimates, interrogatively, that our Government ought to interfere, and that if it does not stop our citizens aiding the French in conquering Mexico, it has no business to complain of England for fitting ont pirates for the 150,000 gallons during the present year.

Kentucky Indignant.

The Union press of Kentucky is down on President Lincoln's message. The Louisville Journal, Democrat, Commonwealth, and other long time apologists, have about given uncle ABE up as a very doubtful and suspicious egg. But the Lexington Observer, of all others, has kicked him out of all countenance and favor. That paper stood by Lixcol's through evil and through good report; but his last message to Congress has quite disgusted the editor of that staid and con-

lacious and discreditable. In those portions of connected with this matter are as follows: his message which more immediately concern the Soon after the commencement of the present

Forney and the other parasites crack the party whip loudly. They say that every officer of the Government who does not sustain the acts of the Administration, embracing the peculiar principles of the Republican party, will be re-

quired to walk the plank - Boston Post That's right; turn them all out. The Democrat who would sustain the illegal and unconstitutional acts of this Administration, for the sake of an office, little or big, is no friend of the Union. The patriotic citizens who voted and triumphed in the late elections have no use for such people, and if they desire to adopt "the peculiar principles of the Republican party," in with the dogs who bark for their master.

Just and Proper Comments Upon the Foolish Speech of Joe. Wright of In-

Mr. Wright moved to amend the resolution so willing to trust the President, and he wanted none of that miserable doctrine that could be loyalty to the Government and distoyalty to the Adminis tration. There was only an unconditional loyalty to the Government and the party in power at a

According to this absurd Mr. Wright, the people, who have just been voting down "the party in power," at the November elections, are al "disloyal." The entire city of New York, where hests of the Executive. the Republicans were not able to elect even a Common Councilman, must be steeped to the eyes and ears in treason; ditto, New Jersey; ditto, government, and its change into the most grind-Ohio, Illinois, and old Connecticut even, (if town elections mean any thing.) The Senator from lodiana talks like a madman-or a --- [-New York Express.

The President's Logic. The Boston Courier, in an article on that portion of the President's message which attributes

the cause of the war to the existence of slavery, says: venturanciamity all obelet. Mr. Lincoln's ingenious, though not original observation, that, if there had been no slavery there would have been no rebellion, has some times been compared with the equally logical sequence, that if no one traveled on the highways with money in his pockets, there would be no highwaymen. The truth is, we may begin in such a chain of reasoning just where we see fit If the world had not been created, with various races upon it, of diverse characteristics, capaci ties and dispositions; if the necessities, or opin ions, or prejudices of society were not such as they are, we should have had no freesoil party, no Chicago platform, no division among the Dem ocratic party, giving the opportunity for the Republican minority to succeed, and consequently, no Mr. Lincoln for President. In the latter case we should, of course, have had no rebellion.

hold their State Convention on New Year's day - Lafavette Journal.

There are no "Union" parties in Yankeeland, but plain, out spoken and intolerant "Republi cans." Why? Because there are no weakand none willing to be "fooled" into such traps as were laid out here in Indiana. Wherever the Republicans are unable to stand alone, they borrow the props from the strong party. The timber selected in this State, however, was rather shaky, and didn't amount to much.

## A Fleet After the Alabama.

The New York World of the 12th says: two spleadid regular navy steam frigates, and past-an epoch of warning for the future. We one "ten knot steamer," all of which will be off will be weighed down by the burden of heavy

THE TREASURY REPORT - A PEACE DOCU-

The Public Bebt. Including all sorts of indebtedness, settled and unsettled, we this day owe more than a thousand millions of dollars. Mr. CHASE estimates that one year from next summer we shall owe nearly two thousand millions. If the President's eman cipation plan is carried out, we shall by that time owe twice this sum, say four thousand dollars for every voter in the whole United States. When and how can such a sum be paid, interest or principal, in addition to State, county, city and town | can.

about twenty sorghum mills in Lasalle county, Illinois, and that they have manufactured full [Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] From Washington.

CRET HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE BOGUS STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA-PLOT OF THE AD-MINISTRATION TO CREATS: ELECTORAL VOTES. AND TO CHANGE THIS GOVERNMENT INTO A DES-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. The passage by the House of Representatives of the bill which had already passed the Senate, servative sheet. He thus lets off his contempt: for the admission into the Union of the bogus The Message of the President of the United State of "West Virginia," is an instance, and States, which we publish to day, will be read with perhaps the most glaring and flagrant example the deepest mortification by every true lover of that will be furnished during the whole session, his country. We are unable, from want of time of the sullen and dogged determination of the and space, to offer to our readers anything like a radical majority to rade roughshod over the Conpresent to say that its perus I has left us with but dent has assumed; and of the fearful danger we little faith in either the integrity or capacity of are running of losing every vestige of that form the President. His style is not impressive, his of government which was established by Washarguments weak and puerile, his conclusions fal ington and his cotemporaries. The secret facts

people of the slaveholding States, he evinces an troubles, certain ambitious "republicans" resid utter disregard, not only of his constitutional ob- ing in the western part of Virginia came to this ligations, but of his own pledges and those of city and had an interview with the President and every member of his Cabinet, repeatedly made in with all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. their public addresses both before and after his Cameron, who was then Secretary of War. They election. His official acts, within the bounds of gave out, while here, that they had been sent for the Constitution, may still command an obedi by the President, and the probability is that they ence, but for the man, no honest Kentuckian can told the truth. Certain it is, they returned to well entertain, or pretend, respect. What it is to their homes elated at the prospect of very soon the future of Kentucky, is dark and uncertain being the Governor, the Senators, the Judges, What are the duties of Kentuckians, we leave to and the other chief State officers of a new State; her rulers to determine; but there is a heavy re and very soon after, the incipient steps were taken sponsibility upon them, which we trust in God in order to cause a few of the western counties they may have the spirit and the mind to meet as in Virginia to secede from that State, and to form a new State, which was to have the euphonious designation of Kanawha.

State of these counties. They will be found in the able speeches of Mr. Conway, of Kansas; Mr. Logan, of Virginia, and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who, to his honor be it said, refused to be dragooned into the support of the wicked bill. But the readers of the Times ought to keep constantly in mind the following facts in relation to this grave subject: 1st, The State of Virginia is as much one and indivisable as the State of Illinois It is not in the power of a small fraction of her people to divide her any more than it is in the power of a large portion of her people to drag her out of the Union. The people of the north west counties of Hipois have as much right to secede from the State of Illinois, the name of heaven let them stay with the and form "the State of Gatena," as the people of traitor Forney. Democrats and conservatives these western counties of Virginia have to form a have no room in their ranks for the purchased new State out of a part of Virginia. The fact tools of this Abolition Administration. Let alter the case. Virginia is still one of the United every Forneyite, of high and low degree, kennel States. No one can deny that. When the Union is restored, she will take her place again in the Union as one of the States. But never, never will she return to the Union shorn of her strength, curtailed of her fair proportions, or with an meh

of her territory taken from her. 2d. The designs of the President and his Cabinet are by these developments completely unas to make the call upon the President instead of masked. Those designs contemplate nothing the Secretary of War. In a time like this he was less than the assumption of irresponsible and die tatoral powers by the Administration; the creation of at least six new States, carved in this manner out of six existing States; the admission into the Union also, as States, of four or five new Territories, with the certainty of getting from hese ten or eleven new States no less than twenty or twenty-two new Senators, creatures who will owe their seats in the Senate to the intrigues of the Administration, and who will be but the slavish instruments to execute the be-

These are the risks we are running from our "Republican" Administration; risks involving the utter subversion of our republican form of ng tyranny and the most absolute despotism. Perhaps the lesson was needed, in order that the people might learn the value of Democratic principles. Certain it is, that when, a year from next fall, the people have an opportunity to express their sentiments in regard to "Republican" rule, they will do it with an emphasis that will be the end of this bogus kind of "Republicanism"

It is pleasing to look through the gloom that now envelops the nation to the bright future that is certainly in store for us two years hence. By that time, the madness which has ruled the hour hitherto will have passed away. By that time, the Congress, whose powers will legally commence on the 4th of March next, will have done much toward preparing the way for a restoration of the Union When once the South is convinced that the Northern States have repudiated that odious political heresy, modern "Republianism," and have returned to the Democratic faith, and have planted their feet firmly on the rock of the Constitution, they will have no object in continuing the war any longer, but will lay down their arms and return to the Union. There is little prospect that the war will terminate be fore that time, unless it is terminated by foreign intervention. If it is managed in the future as it has been in the past, it will certainly not have a successful termination. But it may be dragged on for two years longer, till our rivers run red with blood, till half a million of men have fallen The Republicans of New Hampshire will victims to "Republican" fanaticism, and till the land is filled with widows and orphans, whose cry for justice will not be unheeded.

Then, when all this is past, will come the re

action. The Union will be restored as of old. Congress will once more reassemble, with a full delegation in both houses from the fitteen Southbacked Democrats wanted to secure the elections, ern States. A Democratic President will send in a Democratic message. It will have something to say about white people, and the interests of white men. The Congress will proceed to busi ness. If Sumner, and Lovejoy, and Wilson, and Wade, and Chandler are there, they will take care to keep civil tongues in their heads, and to speak gingerly when they allude to "our wayward sis ters." United and powerful once more no foreign nation will again dare to insult us. The Monroe doctrine will be revived and enforced. All things will be restored as they were before the war, and before the election which led to the war. The It is not worth while to conceal the fact that a stars and stripes will wave over every State. But whole fleet of steamers are after the Alabama, the institutions of every State will be left for each The Vanderbilt sailed yesterday from the State to regulate for themselves. Slavery being "Lights," direct to Fayal, and runs a fair chance a necessity in the Southern States, it will exist of falling in with the pirate on the way. She is there. All the unjust and illegal and unconstitusupposed to meet there two United States steam | tional legislation of the present Congress will be men of war, detached from a foreign squadron, repealed by the Congress of the whole nation then. and the three will then take a different course. The men who strut their brief hour now will then The names of the steamers cannot be given. At be consigned to an endless oblivion. The four the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at present, there are years of "Republican" rule will be a thing of the in a few days. At Boston another fine fast taxes and enormous debts; but we will be once steamer is ready to leave. One left Philadel more united and free The land will be filled phia on Thursday; another started from Ports with desolate homes and aching hearts, and for mouth, N. H., on Monday, and five have taken these there can be no earthly recompense. But their departure from this and other parts within with the Union as it was, and the Constitution as a few days. Of them all, however, only one, the it is, we will take a fresh start in our national Stettin, prize steamer, built expressly to run the life, with the terrific experience of the past for blockade and subsequently captured by our ships, our warning in all ages to come. It is such a is probably fast enough to catch the Alabama. | consummation which the radicals of this Congress are striving to avert X.

MENT - Mr. Chase's document is the most chab. McClellan's Abnegation .- The course purrate peace document the crisis has called forth, sued by Gen. McClellan, in the evidence given To go on with the war, he shows us, we must by him before the McDowell Court of Inquiry, have about two thousand millions of debt; es cannot but add to the esteem and admiration in tablish a huge National bank, suppress the State which his character is held by the world. With banks, in short, co solidate the States into one every temptation to explain those points of his grand Federal Despotism. To the army of 800, conduct whilst in command of the Army of the 000 men under the command of the Federal Ex. Potomac which have furnished grounds for the executive-with the sword, we are urged now to malignant attacks made upon him by the radiadd a gigantic bank, holding and disbursing about cals, he objected to questions that would have a thousand millions a year. Federalism is thus furnished him with an opportunity of detending to become consolidation. We call this a peace himself, on the ground that they were irrelevant document-kecause every true patriot must see to the objects of the inquiry. That he did so that peace is indispensable to the preservation of simply because they would have the effect of imour individual liberties. No man can be a free plicating parties in tegard to whose share in the man, with a million of men, and a thousand failure of the campaign he has all along mainmillions of money annually, in the same hand, tained a generous silence, no one can doubt who Fortunately for us, even now, Mr Lincoln is not reads his evidence. One of the radical organs a great man, but rather a small one .- [N. Y. insinuates that his reserve on this occasion was caused by personal motives. It knows the character of the man too well to fear that he can be diverted from the course he has laid down for himself by such imputations. He bides his time for the full justification of his conduct before the world. Not a day passes in the progress of the campaign that does not bring with it fresh evidence of the wiscom of his plans and of the folly and criminality of those who conspired to defeat them - [ N. Y. Herald.

> There will be no public receptions at the White House this winter, owing to the recent death of Willie Lincoln - Washington Republi-

If Mrs. Liucoln, in her visit to New York and Boston, had observed a semblance of seclusion, The Ottawa Free Trader says there are instead of being everywhere feted and serenaded, and going to operas attended by a retinue of gaily dressed military officers, we should not be in clined to look upon the above announcement as snobbish .- Providence Press.

Rebel View of the Proposed Attack

on Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner, of November 24th.

Appearances have been so far strengthen at by the development of new facts, that we are justi-fied in regarding the movement of the Northern army on Fredericksburg as indicative of a ser ous intention to direct the campaign against Rich mond from that quarter None but the Abolitionist Generals now in command, ignorant of the country, and spurred forward by their re peated promise to take Richmond out of hand in ten days, could have imagined such a plan. They have determined to enter Richmond by the air ine railroad, from Washington. The route by Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg is certainly the hortest way between the two caties. It is, in fact, the mail route. It is even shorter than the Manassas track; and it is far shorter, at least in miles, than McClellan's course down the Poto mac, into the bay, and up the York. But, short as it appears on the map and by the Surveyor's tape, it may be safely assumed that it will be a more painful pilgrimage than the longest of all

the ways around. Before Burnside gets very far he will find that there are lious in his patent path. There is no point on that road where our troops cannot concentrate more rapidly than be can advance. The Federal Government and Generals seem to have supposed that they would meet with no opposition till they reached Hanover Junction, and have doubtless felt some confusion of mind at finding Lee before them at Fredericksburg. They have stopped a week near that helpless and indefensible village; and if they get into it, they will FETHE public are respectfully informed that L. M. battle till their army reached Hanover; but they highlands in front and the river in their back, the I need not recapitulate the arguments proving he unconstitutionality of the admission as a by their journals, in the confidence of success, is been mide with the celebrated Pr ma Donna, eminently characteristic of the smartest nation in all creation. They are undoubtedly an ingenious Miss CARLOTTA PATTI. people, but prone, as ingenious people frequently The principal star of the Italian Opera, from the Acade-

Neither Scott nor McClellan, nor any other tire yeh nged ea h performance. Mu ical Director and C none or, Mr BEH ENS. competent military leader, would ever counsel or the drummers of the great manufacturing powers. A. M. Benham & Co, commence g Saturday, Dec. 13, at 9 but less so to those who walk at the head of heavily o'clock. armed regiments. The vulnerable side of Rich mond is still what military intelligen e and expe | U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES. rience for a hundred years have pointed out, her river. The British got here that way without

It appears, indeed, that they have determined under arms. Massed with their old troops, the United States cannot have less than eight han to make their allegations in the tehelf. dred thousand men in their army at this moment Abstracting from this buge host all that the most extravagant calculation can pretend for the armies of the West, and guard of Washington, the Northern Government have still some four hundred thousand men to throw at Richmond; and however much the superior valor of men who DIANA-SS: trate, in defense of the Capital, numbers equal to

march they must first accomplish. last June, and still lived in July, might reasona of that day, then and there to in erpose their claims and bly suppose that the bitterness of death had passed make the railegations in that behalf. them, never to return. In those days we had but to raise our eyes to see the balloons of the enemy watching us from the sky. In sight of our steeples, only four miles from our doors, an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men formed ; vast half moon before and around us. No man knew the day would pass withount the commence the directal phantom with which they then gained and make their allegations in that behalf acquaintance, and have still the hand of iron to

grasp the hand of bone. The Last Shadow of Doubt Removed. Dowell court of inquiry, and the letters and or ders of the President and Secretary of W. of Gen. McDowell been separated from it. It is erty. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the also my opinion that had the command of Gen. seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do here-McDowell joined the army of the Potomac in by give public notice o all persons claiming said note, the month of May by way of Hanover Court or any part thereof, or in any manner interested thouse, rom Fredericksburg, we should have had the rein, that they be and appear before the said, the interest therein, that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be and appear before the said, the interest that they be an appear before the said, the interest that they be appeared to the said that they be an appear before the said, the interest that they be appeared to the said that they be app Richmond in a week after the junction." It was indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the on the 24th of May that Gen McDowell received first Monday of January next at an o'clock of the forethe order of the Secretary of War, directing him | noon of that da , then and there to interpose their claims to co-operate with Gen Fremont and not with and make their al egations in that behalf. Gen. McClellan, and his reply to it was: "The President's order has been received, and is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow John H. HEA. Clerk.

The President and Secretary of War had taken the conduct of the war in Virginia out of General McClellan's hands and assumed it themselves The immediate consequences were, the disasters ORINGES, LEMONS AND FIGS. on the Peninsula, Pope's disasters in front of Washington, the rebel invasion of Maryland, the loss of tens of thousands of lives, the sacrifice of

The charitable opinion is that the President was the mere passive instrument of the Secretary of War and his associate marpiots and conspirators to deprive McClellan of the bonor of taking Richmond, as he has since been their passive in strument in the removal of McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. And thus it is that all the stupendous interests

of this vast country, and the great experiment of | dec9 Republican Government, are made the sport of the Abolition conspirators in and about the Administration at Washington How long? How long?- Chicago Times.

The population of Chicago, according to a recent census just taken, under the direction of the city authorities, is 137,030. The population in 1860 was 109,262. Increase in two years, 27,-768. This exhibits a remarkable increase, taking nto consideration the fact that Chicago has sent her full quota to the war.

MARRIED. CARTER-HTLER -in this city, or Tuesday evening. Deember 16, to liou, Jud e P rains, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Charles Garter, of catou, Delaware county, Ind., to Mbe aleanor Eliza Toller, of Marcugo, lows. AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL. LAST WEEK OF WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 1862,

Will be presented Knowles' five act play of The Wife, To conclude with the Farce of BETSY BAKER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle and Parquette ..... 50 cents. Each additional lady ..... 25 " Gal ery..... 25 Nosingle seats sold in Private Boxes. .... Boors open at 7 o'clock Performance commences

MASONIC HALL. GOTTSCHALK.

find it harder to leave than to enter. They have | GO:TSCHALK, the eminen stanist and Composer, arranged in the Cabinet that there would be no wall have the honor of giving in Indianapolis IWO GRAND CONCERTS on may find the plains around Fredericksburg, the TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. DEC 16 AND 17,

prettiest place to be drubbed in that Yankees ever | When he will perform some of his latest compositions, saw. The whole scheme, as now freely displayed which have caused so great a sensation in New tors, Boston, Philadelp da and elsewhere. Arrangements have

are, to the pleasing delusion that all others but mies of Music of New Yo k and Beston, to appear jointly themselves are imbeciles and idiots with Mr. L. M. Gott-chalk. The programme will be en-Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. undertake a march on Richmond by the lines of Ti kets may be purchased and re erved seats secured for the railroads. These were highly tavorable to either of the two Concerts at the Music Store of Messrs.

much difficulty. McClellan attempted to follow their track with one hundred and fifty thousand men, and would have got here, too, but for "Chickahominy!" Fortunate for us it is that he seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 25th day found that warder at our gates. The interview of November, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of with that personage, and his greeting of blood and the United States for the Li-trict of Indiana, against 1 mud, appear to have given the Yankees so great a disgust for the York and the James, and the pleasant swamps between, that they utterly re chandise being contraband o war, and praying process against said goods, and that the same may be condemed and old as art cles contr-band of war. to give the mail line a trial; and we should not Now, ther fore, in pursuance of the monition under really credit their boldness, but for the great cal the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do neity they possess at this time to fill the field hereby give public notice to all persons claiming aid The new levy, even if it has not actually reached therein that they be and appear before the said District the six hundred thousand demanded in July, has Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indicertainly brought a prodigious number of men snapols, in and for the District of dima, on the first

> Per I. S. Bigklow, Deputy. Jons H. REA, Clerk.

(NO. 188.)

fight for aris et focis may do, when guided by the | Whereas, a libel of information has been fixed in the abler Generals of the South, while holding the D strict Court of t e United Strees, within and for he vantage ground of position, there are limits be of De mber, 1862, by John trama. Esq., Attorney of the wond which the weight of numbers will tell. It United States, for the District of Indiana, a raine part of on their overwhelming numbers that the North lor 29 in the original plan of the city of Evansville, comare now determined to rely Believing that all menci g on time street, 61 feet 4 mehes from the corner of Vine and First streets, extending thence on the line of depends on the immediate destruction of the Con | Wine street toward the Ohio river 24 feet 4 inches, thence federate organization, which might be effected by across said lot to he line of lot 30 in said plan, thence the capture of Richmond and the conquest of along said line toward First street 27 feet 4 in hes, thence Virginia, they have determined to rush straight on a line parallel with Fir-t street to Vine street to place forward to the prize with all their force. But persons lawfully intervening for their interest therein. should facts place this view beyond doubt, let us and e pecally against one Paul R. Marrs, for a violation hope that the Government is prepared to concen of the powers of an act of Concress, approved July 17. 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to panish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property any army of Yankees likely to reach this neigh of robels and for the purposes," and praying process borhood after the depletion of the battles and the against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property.

Events indicate the approach of another cris's seal of said Court to medirected and delivered, I do here-Now, therefore, in pur-unice of the monition ut der the in our affors. A people who have passed through by give public notice to all persons claiming said real y, a trial to their fortitude and energy such as we or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, have once had to endure, might be excused for that they be and app ar before the said, the District hoping and believing that they would never know diampolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first another like it. Those who lived in Richmond Monday of January next, at ten o clock of the foreneon D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

By J. S. BIGKLOW, Deputy.

OHN H. REA, Clerk. TINITED STATES OF AMERICA, DIS-TRICT OF INDIANA, 88: WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the ment of a business that might briefly end in the District Court of the United States, within and for the assault, sack and conflagration of the town- Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 8th day of words which we do not care to define and vivify December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the Uniby analysis and detail. This lasted for months; ted states for the District of Indiana, against the life interest of one Levi L. Laycock, in the following described and when we remember it, we cannot refrain property, to-wit the se to of lot No. 27, in the original from wonder while recollecting the courage and plan of the city of Evan-ville, Vanderburg county, Ind. composure, amounting almost to indifference, with also in and to the tollowing lands in the county of Posey. which the population supported it Few would believe in defeat, and still fewer were frightened. eredits and effects, to wit: A balance on a certain ju g-That noble confidence in God and the arms of ment and decree in the county of Posey, in said State, the South was well rewarded. For one day saw that vast host dissolve like a cloud before the an Act of Congress approved July 17th, 1862 e titled shock of thunder. A bleeding, mangled mass, 'An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and cronching for safety in the corner of the river, was rebellion, to selze and could care the property of rebels, all that then remained of the most splendid mile. and I rother purposes," praying process against said tary array of the age. Our danger had gone like sold as enemies' property. an evil dream or nightmare, and those who ow, therefore, in pursuance of the Monition under the awakened in security might be pardoned for seal of the said Court o me directed and delivered, I do believing that it could never return. It requires bereby give public notice to all persons claiming said property, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therei, that they be and appear before the said, the Disperhaps a more terrible ordeal. Let us hope that triet Court of the United States, to be held at the city of those who were once able to confront death with indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st dignity can again look with a steady glance on of that day, and then and there to interpose their claims D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

By L. S. RIGELOW, Deputy, Jonn H. REA. Clerk. dec10-d14t

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the duced by Gen. McDowell in connection there District Court of the United States, within and for the with, contained in our last issue, clear u the last Dec mber, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the shadow of doubt, if such shadow remained, con- United states for the District of Indiana, against the folcerning the causes of the failure of Gen McClei. lowing described credits and effects of one Richard R. an's expedition against Richmond. It had been Stevenson, to win One provissory note, da ed about the perfectly arranged, and Gen McClellan set out of two hundred and fifty (\$250) delbars, said note given by for the Peninsula on the distinct understanding. one Hiram T. Allen, and payable on its face to one Charles that he should have the corps of Gen. McDowell Thompson, for a violation of the powers of an act of Conn the assault upon Richmond, and in his testi. gress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to supmony, he says: "I have no doubt-for it has ever seize and conficate the pro-erty of rebels, and for othe been my opinion-that the army of the Potomac purposes," and praying process against said note, and that would have taken Richmond, had not the corps the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' prop-

D G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

FRUITS.

untold of treasure, and the indefinite prolongation of the war. 100 BOXES FRESH ORANGES. 500 BOXES FRESH FIGS, in packages.

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25 BARRELS CHESTNUTS.

10.000 COCOA-NUTS JUST RECFIVED BY

RUGER'S CALDWELL.

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for the same up to the timethey are ordered out.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-DIANA, 88: District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circult and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of Discouber, 1982, by John Hanna, Ken. Attorney of the United States, for the District of Indiana, against the following described or dits and effects of one Bu r P. Notand, to-wit; the Promise-re Note dated January 21, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, 1859, due (ctor er 1 1869, with in erest from date, for six thousand dollars, (\$6,00) aid note given by one James H. trighten to David G Ross, in connection of certain real estate in Laporte cour y, in ian . and by said Rose assigned and transferred to said Burr P. Noland, 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 LACE COLLARS, confi-cate the property of rebels, and for oth r purpoers " and praying process against said note, and that the same may be condemned and sold as nemies' prop-Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the

seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do here-by 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 May Bext, 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 I. S. BIGELOW, Deputy. JOHN H. REA. Clerk. (SQ, 192.) INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-DIANA, SS:

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the Districi Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of Sec. 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of indiann, against the following described credits and ellects of one Burr P. Notand, to-wat: One Promiss ry note, dated January 2, 1869, sue October 1, 1861 with interest from once, for its thousand (26,000) tollars, said no e given by one Jame- H. Cr.guton to David G. Rose, connection of certain real castare in Tapo te county. Indiana, and by said Rose assigned and transferred to sa Burr P. Noland, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, empled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebel lion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said note and that the same may be condetuned and seld as

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 claimin; said property or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Bistrict Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapo is, in and for the District of Indiana, on the thi d Monday of May bext, 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 I. S. Broklow, Deputy. Joun H. REA, Clerk. dec17-d141 Property.

(NO. 193.) TNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for he Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th Notand, to-wit: One Promissors No.e, dated January 21, 1859, due October 1, 1862, with interest from date, for the sum of six about and (\$6,000) dollars, said note given by nov23 d3m one James H. Crighton to David G. Rose, in connection or certain real estate in Laporte county, Indiana, and by said Rose assigned and transferred to said Barr P Noland, for a violation of the Powers of an act of Congress of July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurraction, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and conficate the property of rebels and for other purposes, and praying process against said note and that the same may be ond mned and cid as enem es' property. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do herebs give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be 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 Mon day of May next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that

their allegations in that behalf.
D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal, Fer i. S. Bioknow, Deputy. Jonx H. REA, Clerk

TNO. 194 INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DIS. TRICT OF INDIANA, SE 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 No. 101 West Washington Street. of D cember 1862, by John Hanns, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the Dis rict of Indiana, against the following described credits and effects or one Burr P. No. land to wil: One Prom ssore Note for the sum of six th us nd (\$6 000) dollars, dated January 21, 1859, due October 1, 1863 with interest fr m dat, said note given by one James H. Crighton to David G hose, n connection of certain real e tate in Lap rie county, Indians, and said hose a signed and ir asferred to said Burr P. Noland for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1682 entitled "An act to suppre-sinsurree on, to ounish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebeis, and for other purposes," praying

pr cess against said rote, and that the same may be con demued not 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 Ind anapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the third Monday of May next, at 10 welock of the forencon of that day,

then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf. D. GARLAND ROSE, U. S. M., By I. S. BIGKLOW, Deputy Attest: John H. Rea, Clerk.

(NO. 195.) INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDI-Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, wit in and for the Seven h Circuit and Discrict of Inciana, on the 12th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, 1 sq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following excribed credits and effects of one Burr P. Noland, to-wit: One Promiseory Note, dated January 21, 1859, due : ctober 1, 1864, with interest from date, for the sum of six thousand d Bars, \$6,000.) said note given one James H. Cright n to Lavid G. Kos , in connection of certain real estate in La orie county, in-diana, and by said R se assigned and transferred to Burr P. Noland, for the viola ion of the powers of an act of tongress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to ounish tr ason 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 nemies' property.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the scal of and Court to me directed and delivered. I do hereby Tive public notice to all persons claiming said property, or my part thereof, or in any manner in cressed therein, that they be and a pear before the said, the Instrict Court of the United states, to be hold at the city of Indiatapolls, in and for the District of Indiana, on the thir. Monday of May next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of hat day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. LOSE, U. S. Marshal, By I. S. Bigglow, Deputy.

JOHN H. REA. Clerk. dec17-d141 (NO. 196.) INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INnear as, 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 credits and effects of one Burr P. Noland, to-wit: One Pr-mi-sory Note for the sum of vix thousand (\$6 000) dodars, dated Janu rs 21, 1859, due Oc ober 1, 1885, with interest from date, said note given by one James H. Crighton to Day d G. Ross, in connection of certain real estate in Lapor e county, Indiana and by said Rose assigned and transferred to said Burr Noland, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress approved J ly 17, 1862, entuled, "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'

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. any part thereof, or in any manner interested the 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 May 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 t. S. Biggrow, Deputy. JOHN H. REA, Clerk. dec17-014:

(NO. 197.) DIAN .- SS.

Whereas, a libel of information has be n filed in the District Court of the United states, within and for the Seventh Ci cuit an District of Indiana, on the 12th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of indiana, against the following described estate, credit and effects of one Burr P. Not and, to-wit: One Promissory Note, dated January 21, 1859, due tictober 1, 1 66, with interest from date, for the sum of four thousand seven handred and sixty-six (\$4,706) tollars, said note given by one James H. Crighton to David G flore, in connection of certain real estate in Laporte county. Indiana, and by said hose assigned and tron-ferred to said Box P Noland, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress approved July 17, 1861, exticled "An set to suspress insurrection, to punish 'reason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of robels and for oth r purposes," and proving 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 sai realty, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the Destrict Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indiana olis, n and for the 15 trict of Indiana, on the hird Monday of May next, at ten o'click of the forenoon of that ay, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf D. G. Russ, Pared States Marchal.

By L S. Brustow, Deputy.

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THE NEXT YEART OFFINE No. 28 East Washington Street. MERINOES, VELOURS,

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for the United States, for the District of Indiana, against the following described credits as district of to Burr P. R. CARTER BETURNS THANKS FOR A LIBERAL partonage since his location in this city. He is now

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day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make A Large Slock of Fine Planos. WILLARD & STOWELL.

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