DAILY SENTINEL.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 23.

New Phase in Executive Usurpation.

The following letter from Mr. President LINCOLN to his Military Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and his Military Commander GRANT, gives a new phase to the usurpations of the Executive of the nation. The letter, it will be seen, is introducing a Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, who returns to that State for the avowed purpose of creating LINCOLN members of Congress from such districts, or parts of districts, as may be brought under the military sway of the Government. This new epistle of ABRAHAM the First is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, October 21, 1862.

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

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

[Signed] A. LINCOLN.

It would be difficult to characterize this letter in befitting language, without departing from the courtesy of dignified journalism. This Mr. SMITH, (whoever he may be,) has been sent into Tennessee for the avowed purpose of inducing "such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them"—meaning the emancipation of their negroes by the proclamation—to elect members of Congress, "and perhaps a Legislature, State officers, and United States Senator, friendly to this object." This means, interpreted into plain and honest terms, that these members of Congress and Senators shall be "friendly" to the Administration, and in favor of the President's emancipation policy, and the taxing of the white people to purchase and pay for the "free Americans of African descent." This policy being condemned in the recent elections in the loyal States, by "free Americans" of Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, and Celtic descent, the President appeals to the States in rebellion, as a last resort, to send members to Congress—men elected under military surveilance and pressure—to make up the losses he sustained in the free North-west and Middle States. If this letter means anything less than direct Presidential interference with the elections of the people, we are too dull to comprehend it.

With a simplicity purely Abrahamic, the President advises his Governor and General, in carrying out Mr. SMITH'S views, to "follow the law, as far as convenient, but at all events to get the expression of the largest number of the people possible." If the people, as a body, were not disposed to vote for members of Congress, then, "at all events," have as many as possible, but have an election of some sort, for they must "see how much such action will connect with and affect the proclamation of September 22d." These are the President's words.

To secure the return of members of Congress from the rebellious States, sound on the political and party gospel proclaimed at Chicago, Mr. LINCOLN is willing to abate the penalties of the proclamation as to such Districts, even though but a dozen men voted for the bogus members. The fact is, Honest Old ABE will stand badly in need of votes in the next Congress, and, like a "convenient" soul as he is, is now perfectly willing to have Tennessee "half slave and half free," if he can but squeeze out from that State half a dozen more tools in that Congress. Of course, to insure an end so desirable to himself and his party, it is absolutely necessary that political convenience should not be subordinated to written law, nor hampered by its "powers." He kicks in this case, as in others, the State laws to the dogs.

Now that the President has united, in his own person, the purse and the sword, why may he not go a little further, and *regulate* the election of members of Congress, and say who shall hold seats and who not? Why may he not judge what Districts and parts of Districts shall be represented in the National Congress? He assumes, also, to fix the *qualifications* of members to be sent from Tennessee. "Of course," writes the amiable and wise Mr. LINCOLN, "the gentlemen elected should be gentlemen of character, willing to swear to support the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable *suspicion of duplicity!*" This is cool—is'nt it? The people have been, heretofore, regarded as proper judges of the qualifications of their members of Congress, and have generally done pretty well in sending persons into public life, and it is the first time a President has been so lost to all modesty, as to define, in a letter dated at the Executive mansion, Washington, the "manner of man" which the people may vote for and return to Congress.

We know the citizens of this country have made mistakes, now and then, and we know, too, that they have corrected their errors in that respect, on the first convenient opportunity. It takes but two years to evict from place a member of Congress who turns traitor to his country, but it takes four years to turn out of power a President who is proven not to be "above reasonable suspicion of duplicity." That is, at present, a serious defect in our Constitution; but as persons of this class never "fool" the people a second time, it may be borne, we hope, without fatal injury to our institutions. Some men have but a slight twinge of shame when they undertake to lecture on the qualifications of their coordinates in public life—even those exalted ones whose "duplicity," unfortunately for their country, is placed far, very far, beyond the charity of "suspicion." It would be well for some men if their "duplicity" was only a matter of surmise, and it would be a still more grateful doubt to their mangled and bleeding country.

The game which the Administration has inaugurated, of electing bogus members of Congress from the States in rebellion, is not entirely new. It was practiced in Virginia and North Carolina eighteen months ago. The case of FOSTER, of the latter State, is fresh in the minds of our readers. He claimed his seat, though it was proven that he did not receive the vote of twenty residents of his district. The case of Mr. UPTON, of Massachusetts, (but more recently the editor of a newspaper in Ohio), is an instance of still more glaring scandal. This man, though a resident of another State, took it into his head to go down to the Alexandria district, in Virginia, where he collected a squad of sympathizing Abolition friends from Washington and its neighborhood, gave a few days' notice of an election, without any legal authority, and on the day appointed, these Abolitionists—not ten of whom ever lived in the district to be represented—went from Washington to Alexandria, deposited their ballots in a hat, counted the votes, and proclaimed UPTON the unanimous choice of the people of that ancient district in Congress! This man went to Washington, and occupied a seat in the House for several months—long enough to draw some fifteen hundred dollars from the national treasury; but the Committee on Elections, on investigating the fraud, declared that UPTON had no right to a seat—that election was bogus, and he was turned adrift to seek some more congenial employment. The fact was, his vote for the Abolition members of the Administration was not wanted—there were plenty of his stripe already there, and it was useless to act the cheat and the knave when there were plenty of cheats and knaves without UPTON. In the next Congress the case will be different, and these bogus members of Congress—the only ones which the Republicans can elect in the future—will be in brisk demand. Let the country look out for a series of frauds such as would disgrace the rotten borough districts of old England, where a few aristocrats own and control some sixty members of the British Parliament. This Administration has become desperate, and it will do all that desperation prompts to achieve its ends in the suppression of our form of Government. Mr. LINCOLN'S letter points to the *mode* of securing the next House of Representatives. It is an unjust and a high-handed usurpation. The law of Congress, for the apportionment of members of the House, requires a population of ninety-three thousand. Mr. LINCOLN'S plan is, that one, two or five hundred persons shall send a member, and these, too, for the most part, being composed of non resident Abolitionists from New England, army contractors, spies and camp followers, who have but little permanent interest in any portion of Tennessee. This cheat is planned with the adroitness and "duplicity" of those who have long since ceased to blush for violated pledges, broken vows and partisan treachery—men who "follow the law," and the forms of law, "as far as convenient"—but who set both aside when they interfere with the Chicago Platform.

We are glad to see that many of the independent and conscientious Republican papers have already broken ground against this scheme of outrage, and denounce it as a scandal to the Administration. We trust and believe that no citizen of any decent character will apologize or sanction such a gross satire on Representative Government. It is really too bad that any man should be base enough to propose it.

No Change in the Cabinet.

The telegraph advises us that after all the fuss there will be no change in the Cabinet, at least for the present. Mr. SEWARD, it appears, retains his position notwithstanding he is repudiated by a majority of his political friends. His love for place overrides his self-respect. There is almost an universal demand for a change in the Administration, but the President disregards the unmistakable evidences of the popular will. The President is responsible for the conduct of the war. He has yielded to the demands of the radical members of the party which elected him. Their plans and policy have failed. The results are before the country.

It is the mismanagement of the war, the failure on the part of the Administration to comprehend the difficulties of the country and the measures necessary for their adjudication, that has occasioned a demand upon the part of the people for a change of men and policy in the future conduct of public affairs. There is nothing short of this that will satisfy the public mind. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the people in that regard. The policy of the present Administration leads to irretrievable ruin. This the people comprehend and feel, and the only hope of salvation is in a radical change in the administration of the Government. The President, if he was wise, would have yielded to the popular demand. This he is unwilling to do. His stubbornness may lead to a revolution which will sweep every vestige of radicalism from power.

"Defense of Quartermaster Vajen."

The *Journal* publishes a column in defense of Quartermaster VAJEN, but not a word in justification of the censure of the Congressional committee, who, from the testimony, were compelled to question the fidelity with which he had performed his duties. The committee heard the testimony of only a few witnesses. They had no personal or political prejudice, and probably not one of them had even a personal acquaintance with Gen. VAJEN, yet such was the character of the evidence, they were forced to say that in his case there was an unpardonable eagerness to make the misfortunes of the nation the source of personal aggrandizement. And no disinterested person can read the testimony without concurring in this conclusion of the committee. Notwithstanding this verdict of a committee appointed by its own political friends and having no possible motive to judge General VAJEN unjustly or harshly, the *Journal* is willing to become the apologist of one who is thus convicted of taking advantage of our national difficulties to enrich himself. That is the Republican organ's idea of public and private morality. Probably a fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind.

We should not have referred to the "Defense of Quartermaster VAJEN" if he had not lied about us to shield his own short-comings. It is true we had no personal malice in exposing the maladministration of his office. We did it upon the testimony of responsible citizens, who could not be induced to commit perjury even to redress personal wrongs. General VAJEN has no political or social influence in this community, or elsewhere, therefore we could not have the remotest idea of making political capital by exposing his prostitution of the Quartermaster's Department to advance his personal interests.

General VAJEN knows that he lies when he says that we gave him "hints" to the effect that we desired from him a contract, or contracts, out of which we could make money. If we ever said anything to him upon the subject, it was only in censure of his peculations.

—But enough for the present. We congratulate General VAJEN upon the astonishing improvement he has made in orthography and composition since he was made Quartermaster General. Read his communication in the *Journal* yesterday, and then the following letter, which is addressed in his *own* handwriting to a firm in this city, which we copy verbatim. We reproduce it not only on account of its literary peculiarities, but to show the spirit which influenced him in the discharge of his public duties:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22th, 1861.

Messrs. * * * & Co

Gov Morton is very Indignant because we Acepted your Accontruments at any price the Inspector Genneral should have selected the ones that were not as good as Samples, and should have thrown them out, as they surely were an Imposition upon the State and U S Gov and I do think it comes with bad grace from you to Charge Mr Murphy with Blak Mailing when he took your goods at only $100 00 Dis when there should have been at least $400-00 Deducted a Sample of yours was taken to the Auditing Committe to Compare with Government Sample and they Concluded that the Inspector had bin taken in Considerably, and that you had not come up to the Contract and Sample by a good deal, the Rest of your Communications to the Gov is in Standing and about equal to all your Actions and absurdities Since the War I hope the impressions that you have created for yourself, with the first Investigating Committe, the Auditing Comite and the Gov of State, and many of your Friends will be of lasting Bennefit to you. Respectfully yours

J. H. VAJEN Q M G

The State of the Nation—Is it to be Saved or Lost!

The frightful and unavailing sacrifice of the ten thousand heroic Union soldiers cut down in front of the rebel redoubts, masked batteries, intrenchments, stone walls and rifle pits along the hights of Fredericksburg is universally regarded as the most dreadful and ominous disaster of the war. It has shocked the public mind of the North to a state of disappointment, anguish, despair and indignation which will not be satisfied with explanations or apologies. It looks to President Lincoln for redress, in a sweeping work of reform and reconstruction. A great crime has been committed in this Fredericksburg butchery, and a great blunder worse than the crime, for which a vigilant and intelligent people cannot be mistaken in fixing the responsibility.

This deplorable disaster, however, seems to be but the principal item of a series of misadventures attending this new "anaconda" campaign of the War Office. On the very day on which our gallant troops were repulsed from the rebel works on the hills of Fredericksburg a Federal column (according to a dispatch from the rebel General Evans to Richmond, which we published yesterday,) of 16,000 men, under General Foster, was repulsed at Kingston, North Carolina, and driven back to the shelter of the nine supporting gunboats. To the northward a Federal column from Suffolk a few days ago, moving toward Petersburg, 10,000 strong, was repulsed at the Blackwater river. These expeditions were intended to cut certain important rebel railroad arteries in connection with Gen. Burnside's advance, and, like it, they appear to have been arrested in the very first encounter with the enemy.

To make the matter still worse, it appears that the promise of Jeff Davis, on his recent visit to Tennessee—that he intended to recover that State—was no idle bit of bravado, but a promise to make a bold effort to redeem. His plan, as we understand it, is: first, to ascertain if fifty thousand men can be spared for a month or two from the rebel army of Virginia; and, if they can be so spared, his purpose is to send them to Gen. Jo. Johnston, to advance upon Nashville; with the hope of defeating the army of Gen. Rosecrans, and of capturing the important city he is guarding and its immense stores of munitions of war and other army supplies. Let Gen. Burnside go into winter quarters, and we may next hear of the loss of Nashville; let him continue in front of Fredericksburg, and Lee may still consider himself, behind his protecting intrenchments, strong enough to spare fifty thousand men for Tennessee.

What, then, is the obvious line of policy suggested to the Government? Is it the policy of sending little two-penny exploring expeditions here and there by way of military diversions, which only excite the contempt of the enemy, while we are attempting the very thing which they most desire in advancing upon Richmond by way of Fredericksburg? Evidently this programme will not do. Is Gen. Burnside, then, to go into winter quarters and allow the rebels to appropriate two or three months in strengthening their barricades along every line of approach? We hope not. What, then, are we to do? Advance upon Richmond by way of the James river. Suppose it is fortified on both banks, for the whole twenty five miles from the city down to Harrison's Landing. We command the river to that point by our gunboats, and against rebel forts we can throw up Union earthworks, and bring twenty pieces of artillery to bear against every gun of the enemy in our front. Have the rebels an inexhaustible supply of gunpowder? Has that question never been suggested to the wise heads of the War Office?

We think it has become abundantly manifest, however, that we have nothing to expect from the present radical and blundering managers of this war in the Cabinet and in Congress; nothing better than great disasters and exhausting defeats in exchange for small successes in unimportant localities. A concentration of the forces of Banks, Foster and Dix on the James river, with an accompanying fleet of gunboats as a diversion in support of Gen. Burnside, would surely have prevented this late terrible disaster to the finest army ever mustered on this continent. As it is, the country has lost all hope of a successful issue to this war under the disorganizing and demoralizing influences which have brought only disaster and disgrace upon every effort made to reach the rebel capital.

Is the nation to be saved or lost? That is the question which is now thrust upon President Lincoln from every side. If he would revive the hopes of the people in the success of their great cause, and their confidence in his Administration, he has only one course to pursue. He must reconstruct his Cabinet, reorganize the whole system of military operations, discard the destructive Abolition malignants that surround him, and, abandoning its unimportant extremities for a season, strike at "the heart of the rebellion."—[N. Y. Herald.

Orpheus C. Kerr on Compensated Emancipation.

You have undoubtedly read the Abe L. paper, my boy, in the reliable morning journals, making due allowance for the typographical outrages committed by printers of opposite politics; but there was one portion of it gotten up for the honest Abe by the Chaplain of the Mackerel Brigade, and this portion is so mutilated in the publishing that I cannot refrain from giving you the true version. Speaking of the cost to the country of emancipation with compensation, the Chaplain wrote:

"Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a small sum than it is to pay a large sum; and it is easier to pay any bill when we have the money than it is to pay a smaller bill when we have no money. Compensated emancipation requires no more money than would be necessary to the progress of remunerated enfranchisement, which would not close before the end of five hundred years. At that time we shall undoubtedly have five hundred times as many people as we have now; provided that no one dies in the meantime; and supposing the premium on gold to increase in the same ratio as it has increased since our last census was taken, the premium on the specie belonging to five hundred times our present population will be amply sufficient to pay for all persons of African descent.

I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase as we now realize, American gold will soon be worth more than all Europe. We have ten millions nine hundred and sixty three thousand miles, while Europe has three millions eight hundred thousand, and yet the average premium on specie, in some of the States, is already above that of Europe. Taking the brokers in the aggregate, I find that if one gold dollar is worth $1 30 in one year—

It will be worth $2 60 in 2 years.
" " " 3 90 " 3 "
" " " 5 20 " 4 "
" " " 6 50 " 5 "

This shows a great increase. If a gold dollar is worth $6 50 in five years, it will, of course, be worth $3,250, or five hundred times as much, in five hundred years. Thus when our population is five hundred times as great as at present, supposing each man to have a single gold dollar, the premium of $3,250 on his gold dollar, will enable such a man to purchase thirty-two and a half persons of African descent from the loyal slave holders of our border States, at $1 apiece, though he would be virtually expending but $1 himself.

"This scheme of emancipation would certainly make the war shorter than it now has a prospect of being; in a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan."

You will observe, my boy, that this same great mathematical idea is advanced in the Message as it is printed; but our Honest Abe has chosen to vary the terms somewhat. If you have a gold dollar, my boy, salt it down for five hundred years, and some future generation of offspring will call you blessed for leaving them $3,250 in postage stamps.—[New York Sunday Mercury.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Fred. Henning, the well known barber of the Bates House, leaves for Europe this morning, to recruit his health. We hope he may return in excellent spirits. He will be absent about six months. Meanwhile his partner, Mr. John Stelzell, with an accomplished corps of assistants, will carry on business at the old Bates House stand. The bath rooms of this famous establishment are well warmed, and gentlemen visiting the city can find no more comfortable and elegant place for tonsorial manipulations. The public will undoubtedly remember the popular and genial Fred. during his absence. He is a gentleman of the first water, whom we send abroad as a representative man.

Morgan County Mass Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Morgan county met in mass convention at the Court House, in Martinsville, on Saturday, December 20th, 1862. The convention was called to order by Dr. R. H. Tarleton, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

On motion, the Hon. P. M. Parks was elected permanent Chairman of the convention, and Geo. W. Egbert and Alfred Ennis were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, the following committee was selected to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: H. T. Craig, O. J. Glessner, Jas. C. Henderson, A. Hinote, Frederick Gearsholt, Joshua Wooden, Wm. Rinker, B. F. Bagley, John Storit, William Williams, Henry House, Peter Townsend.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks now being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the convention in a masterly speech of about two hours in length.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hendricks' speech the Hon. W. W. Wooden, upon invitation, addressed the meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, amidst great applause.

WHEREAS, The Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Indiana guarantee to the people the right to peaceably assemble to consult for the public weal, and petition their Legislature for redress of grievances; and,

WHEREAS, Many grievances now exist which call for redress; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the people to expose and denounce corruption and usurpation, and to resist every encroachment upon their rights, therefore, we, the Democracy of Morgan county, in mass convention assembled, adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we endorse the platforms of principles laid down at the 8th of January and of July (1862) Conventions, as the true doctrines of the Democratic party and of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in case of rebellion or invasion, is an express constitutional power vested in Congress only, and that the recent act of the President in declaring the same suspended, is an alarming act of despotic power unknown to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and subversive of the fundamental principles of personal liberty; and that we earnestly petition our Legislature, at an early day in their approaching session, to take appropriate measures to secure the privilege of said writ inviolate throughout the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That the authority now being exercised by the party in power, in declaring military law, making arbitrary arrests, and imprisoning citizens, in the States or parts of States where the civil authority is in full operation, without due process of law, and without assigning any cause or giving any reason therefor, is a flagrant violation of the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which provide that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" and that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed," and is a usurpation of power over the liberties of the people, the exercise of which is known to tyrants only, and against which freedom revolts.

Resolved, That the Compensatory Emancipation policy of the President, if carried out, must inevitably result in two fearful evils to the people: 1st. The creation of an enormous debt, which can only be discharged by a burdensome taxation upon the present and future generations, thereby crushing the spirit of independence and freedom of the people, and reducing them to that state of serfdom which ever follows such taxation. 2d. By causing an influx of the ignorant and indolent freed negro to compete in labor with the free men of our own race, thereby consummating the end to which the party in power have been laboring, the equalization of the races; and that we earnestly petition our Legislature to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose all measures for emancipation, either compensatory or otherwise, as well as all other usurpations of the Administration.

Resolved, That the emancipation proclamation of the President is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and also in violation of the doctrines laid down in the Chicago Platform by the party which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and which he said in his inaugural should be a law unto him; they say "that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends."

Resolved, That in the passage of the Morrill tariff the party in power utterly disregarded the rights and interests of the people of the Northwest, by enriching the manufacturer and capitalist of the East at the expense of the Western agriculturist, and we heartily petition our Legislature to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable efforts for the modification of the same.

Resolved, That we demand of our Legislature that they take appropriate measures to enforce the 13th article of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, which prohibits negroes or mulattoes from coming into or settling within the State, and that its violation be declared a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

Resolved, That the late speech of Joseph A. Wright in the Senate of the United States in defense of the arbitrary power exercised by the President, is in disregard of the known sentiments of a majority of his constituents.

Resolved, That regarding the Democratic as the only conservative party of the country, we invite all conservative citizens, without reference to former party distinctions, to unite with us in opposing the unconstitutional acts of the present Administration.

Resolved, That it is with pride that we hear of the valor of our brave soldiers in the field, and that we hereby express our sympathy for them in their sufferings and regret that an attempt is being made to direct their energies, against their will, to the carrying out of the unconstitutional acts of the Administration.

Resolved, That our opposition to citizenship with the negro is neither "immaginary" nor "malicious," but purely out of regard for the future well being of our country, and to avoid the evils which must necessarily result from a political and social equality of the races.

On motion the convention returned its thanks to the speakers for the able manner in which they had addressed the meeting.

On motion Hon. W. W. Woolen, our joint Representative from Morgan and Johnson counties, was instructed to vote for and to use all honorable means to secure the election of Hon. T. A. Hendricks to the United States Senate for the long term.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Indiana State Sentinel and the Franklin Herald.

On motion the convention adjourned.

P. M. PARKS, Chairman.

GEORGE W. EGBERT, ALFRED ENNIS, } Secretaries.

STORMING FORTIFICATIONS.—The New York World, speaking of the policy of rushing upon intrenchments, says: "So far our leading Generals have refused to adopt this mode of fighting for the simple reason that it would entail the certain destruction of the army that tried it. The whole secret of the matter is that the use of rifled muskets and cannon have made the attack by column on an intrenched army obsolete. It was a terrible thing to storm intrenchments even when the smooth-bore musket was in vogue, but a ball from them would not kill or seriously wound at a greater distance than one hundred yards. But the rifled musket now in use will kill at a distance of eleven hundred yards, so that the risk of death is at least five times greater in a storming party to-day than it was ten years ago, because the soldiers are under a deadly fire for eleven hundred instead of one hundred yards."

DIED.

YEISER—On Monday, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Clara Morris Yeiser, wife of F. Yeiser, aged twenty-six years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Judge B. F. Morris, South Delaware street, Corporation Line, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

[Lexington and Danville, Ky., papers please copy.]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Light Sorrel Horse—$25 Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM WASHINGTON ST., on Thursday, December 11, a light Sorrel Horse, about fourteen hands high, has a lump on his back caused by the saddle, six or seven years old, his legs fresh sheared, is a fast pacer and racker. The above reward will be paid for his return to Landers & Mills' stable, in Indianapolis, or for information that will lead to his recovery. JOHN L. KNOX.

dec18-d1w4w2

FURNITURE.

G. F. ADAMS' FURNITURE ROOMS, 155 EAST WASHINGTON STREET. Adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 22, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, 27th December, 1862, for

1,000 Cavalry Horses, and
1,000 Artillery Horses.

All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows:

250 within eight (8) days from date of contract.
250 " fifteen (15) " " " "
250 " twenty-two (22) " " " "
250 " thirty (30) " " " "

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no grays,) good square trotters, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

(1.) 252 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 16 hands high, or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness.

(2.) 504 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 15½ hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken and square trotters in harness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds.

Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows:

80 Horses of the first named, 160 Horses of the 2nd named, 60 Horses of the 3rd named, } 300 Horses,

Within ten (10) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes respectively, within twenty (20) days from the date of contract, and the residue (400) within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids or their bids will be rejected.

When a bid is made by a firm the proposal must be signed by each member of the firm.

Bonds must be filed by two o'clock the same day.

Parties will be required to come up to the terms of the contract, or forfeit the amount of their bonds.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Two or more bids from the same parties will insure the rejection of all such bids.

No bid will be entertained for less than 100 Horses.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and "Proposals for Artillery Horses."

Any other information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned, personally, or by letter.

JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

dec23-did

CROCERIES.

NEW HOUSE.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

500 Hhds Sugar. 1,000 Bags Coffee. 500 Barrels Syrup. 500 Chests Tea.

Ruger, Caldwell & Alvord

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

1,000 Bls of Brandy. 500 Pipes Gin 500 " Rum 1,000 Packages Wine.

68 East Wash. St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

10,000 Cocoa Nuts. 200 Boxes Lemons. 200 Boxes Oranges. 500 Boxes Raisins.

Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall.

SELECTED AND CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68, East Washington St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

$20,000 Tobacco. 500 Sacks Rice. 2,000 Barrels Salt. 1,000 Barrels Whisky.

Selling Cheaper THAN ANY WESTERN HOUSE.

68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68.

N. Y. PRICES.

NEW MUSIC BOOK.—"The Silver Chord," a companion to "The Home Circle," at WILLARD & STOWELL'S

sep11

MUSIC.

GOTTSCHALK'S CHOICE, *The Chickering Piano.* At WILLARD & STOWELL'S, No. 4 Bates House.

dec23

COFFEE.

353 RUBIA MILLS 355

353 AND 355 WASHINGTON STREET, N. Y. CITY.

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

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

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

We believe our Coffee to be *better* than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders address to us or to our Agents, Messrs. PLACE & YOUNG, 183 Chambers street, corner Washington street, New York City, will receive prompt attention.

The retail trade supplied by first class jobbing houses in the various cities.

dec22-d3m TABER & PLACE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

(NO. 191.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of 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 Burr P. Noland, to-wit: One Promissory Note, dated January 21, 1859, due October 1, 1860, with interest from date, for six thousand dollars, ($6,000,) said note given by one James H. Crighton to David G. Rose, in consideration of certain real estate in Laporte county, Indiana, 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 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 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 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.

Attest: JOHN H. REA, Clerk. dec17-d14t

(NO. 192.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of Dec. 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following described credits and effects of one Burr P. Noland, to-wit: One Promissory note, dated January 21, 1859, due October 1, 1861 with interest from date, for six thousand ($6,000) dollars, said note given by one James H. Crighton to David G. Rose, in consideration of certain real estate in Lapo te county, Indiana, 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 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 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 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. Per I. S. BIGELOW, Deputy.

Attest: JOHN H. REA, Clerk. dec17-d14t

(NO. 193.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States, for the District of Indiana, against the following described credits and effects of one Burr P. Noland, to-wit: One Promissory Note, dated January 21, 1859, due October 1, 1862, with interest from date, for the sum of six thousand ($6,000) dollars, said note given by one James H. Crighton to David G. Rose, in consideration of certain real estate in Laporte county, Indiana, and by said Rose assigned and transferred to said Burr P. Noland, for a violation of the Powers of an act of Congress of July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and praying process against said 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 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 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.

Attest: JOHN H. REA, Clerk dec17-d14t

[NO. 194.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Indiana, against the following described credits and effects of one Burr P. Noland, to-wit: One Promissory Note for the sum of six thousand ($6,000) dollars, dated January 21, 1859, due October 1, 1863 with interest from date, said note given by one James H. Crighton to David G. Rose, in consideration of certain real estate in Laporte county, Indiana, 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 confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," 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 third Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon 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. BIGELOW, Deputy.

Attest: JOHN H. REA, Clerk. dec17-d14

(NO. 195.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA—SS:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 12th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney for the United States, for the District of Indiana, against the following described credits and effects of one Burr P. Noland, to-wit: One Promissory Note, dated January 21, 1859, due October 1, 1864, with interest from date for the sum of six thousand dollars, ($6,000,) said note given by one James H. Crighton to David G. Rose, in consideration of certain real estate in Laporte county, Indiana, and by said Rose assigned and transferred to said Burr P. Noland, for the violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said 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 third Monday of May next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

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

Attest: JOHN H. REA, Clerk. dec17-d14t

GROCERIES.

Groceries! Groceries!!

THE NEW ADDITIONS TO MY STOCK OF GROCERIES make it complete, comprising everything to be found in a well regulated

Grocery Establishment.

I am prepared to serve my friends and the public generally, with all articles needed for family use. Particular attention is given to the purchase of produce. Prices low as the lowest.

J. BARNARD, oct16-d3m-is No. 18 South Meridian street.

WANTED.

BOARD WANTED in a central part of the city, for a gentleman and small family. Address Box 1562, P. O. dec22-d2t

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL