DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8.

The Draft.

The Lafayette Journal, which assumes no small share of political sagacity and influence, in its issue of Saturday charges that "the Indianapolis Sentinel does not directly oppose the draft, but the tendency of its articles upon the subject is to lead the people to believe that Mr. LINCOLN has been deceiving the nation and trifling with the people." The people were assured by high officials in the confidence of Mr. LINCOLN that the call for three hundred thousand men would be the last. More than this, since that call was issued, the telegraph, under government supervision, has reported to the country from day to day, that the rebel armies were demoralized, that the desertions from them were fabulous in numbers, and that the rebellion was nearly played out. Right upon the heels of these declarations, to use a homely comparison, another requisition is made for troops. And what is the apology offered for this new call? The telegraph advises us that the news from the South, the vigorous efforts being made by the Confedeasates for the campaign of this year, made this call for additional troops a necessity. We said not a word against the draft. We only censured the Administration for its lack of sagacity and its inability to appreciate the resources of the enemy. The country has a right to expect that those to whom are committed the management of public affairs will be able to comprehend the trust confided to them. If we have committed an error it is in placing or even expressing any confidence in either the ability or honesty of the present representatives of the government. But a short time ago, early in January, Senator WILSON, Chairman of the Military Committee in the Senate, in alluding to the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, remarked:

"The government has called for three hundred thousand men, and I presume that is the number the government wants, either of old veterans who re enlist or of new men. More than half of those men, I think, we shall have enlisted within the next twenty or thirty days."

But the Journal apologizes for the new call by stating it would not have been necessary, "but for the fact that the War Department decided to credit the re-enlisting veterans to the State quotas under the last call for 300,000." The Chairman of the Senate Military Committee states that the War Department had taken that feature into consideration when the last call was made.

In the same speech Senator WILSON expressed the opinion that "there was more danger from the want of money than the want of men," and if such be the case, this additional call will only increase the embarrassment. We quote another extract from that speech to show that the Administration party is furnishing the most potent arguments against the policy of the draft and the ability of the nation to stand up under it. Said Senator WILSON:

A large number of the States will furnish volunteers; some will not. I think we shall have a draft; but I do not think it will be necessary to continue drafting. We have in the service of the country, and are paying in our army, I think not less than 650,000 or 700,000 men. We must have from 400,000 to 500,000 effective soldiers in the field. I do not believe that the rebellion has over 225,000 men in arms, and I have very good reason so to believe. I believe that if we do our duty, the military power of this rebellion will be crushed out before the first of October next. * * * * * *

I want to adopt a policy that shall bear as lightly as possible upon our people—upon our productive industry—and shall fill up our armies. That is the first question; and I want to save the treasury all the expense that can possibly be saved. I believe our danger is more from want of money than from want of men.

The Journal had better settle accounts with its political friends before it makes an issue with its political opponents. We will however excuse the ignorance of that print, if it will hereafter make a reasonable effort to comprehend the questions it attempts to discuss.

The New Confiscation Bill.

The Louisville Journal comments with severity upon the unjust, nay more, vindictive features of the new confiscation bill now before Congress. In connection therewith, it refers to the following facts in regard to confiscation measures, which are deserving of consideration at the present time. It remarks as follows: "The New York Times, in an excellent article upon this subject, says that it can recall no instance of such sweeping, wholesale confiscations, as this bill contemplates. The old Roman Empire has the name of being about as hard a conqueror as the world has seen—and yet its usage was not to confiscate the property of its enemies, entirely, but to reserve for the original proprietor one third for the subsistence of himself and family. Cromwell's confiscations in Ireland, which have always figured as particularly severe, were yet attended with allotments in Connaught, such as the Protector deemed sufficient for family support. Russia's *regime* over Poland after the insurrection of 1830 has been considered almost merciless. Fifty thousand Poles were sent to Siberia, and about ten thousand estates were confiscated. But these estates were only a small proportion of the old soil of Poland. In the State of Virginia alone there are over a hundred thousand freeholds; within the limits of the "Confederacy" at least three-fourths of a million. Nearly all of this vast amount of real estate would be forfeited forever by its present proprietors if this confiscation measure were carried out according to its terms; for there is scarcely a real estate owner in the South who has not participated in the rebellion in one way or another. Such sweeping work, were it practicable, would throw into the shade everything of the kind known to history.

"The object of the Polish and the Irish confiscations was to make quiet *subjects*. Their success may be read in the chronic discontent and repeated insurrections of the two countries down to the present day. The object of our confiscations must be to make willing *citizens*, for our republican system admits of no such condition as that of subjects. We may strip these rebels of their possessions if we please, but we have got hereafter to share political power with them, and so have our children with their children. We should like to have some of these wholesale confiscators answer this question: *If qualified or limited confiscations in Ireland or Poland failed to make good subjects, how will unqualified and unlimited confiscations make good citizens?*"

"Col. Hawkins."

Many of our readers will recollect a fellow styling himself "Col. *Hawkins*," representing that he was a refugee from Tennessee and most intensely loyal—in fact had been robbed of his property by the rebels, and had been compelled to suffer other terrible privations. This fellow spoke at many points and behaved insolently, we may say infamously, toward those who were unwilling to accept his standard of loyalty. Parson BROWNLOW in a recent number of the Knoxville Whig gives the following biographical sketch of the impostor and scoundrel:

"COL. HAWKINS."—A man calling himself by the above title is lecturing through Illinois and Indiana, and representing himself as an associate of ours in editing a paper, in the rebel jail; as belonging to the 21 Tennessee Cavalry; as being out after deserters, by appointment of General Rosecrans. We have been written to from both of these States for information. We are not disposed to injure this man, but the time has come when we must set him right. Not one of his statements are true. His name is Hutchins, not Hawkins, and he is a Vermont Yankee, and was imprisoned in Kingston, ten miles west of here, several years ago, not for his Union sentiments, but for stealing a box of books. He was sentenced to the penitentiary, and was afterwards got off by the interference of friends, who sympathized with him on the ground of his partial derangement. He ought now to go to work and quit lying.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Conscription—A Republican Senator on the Duration of the War—Why England and France remain Neutral—They Enjoy the Spectacle of our Self-Destruction—Lively Times in the Shenandoah Valley—Matters at Charleston—State of feeling at the South—Consequences of the Covetous Policy of the Administration.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, February 1.

This continual cry of the Administration for more men—more human lives—more widows and orphans—more suffering, and anguish, and despair, ought to make the American people realize their true condition. The cry for more men will not stop here. These 500,000 lives will be sacrificed, as three times 500,000 have been before them. And then Mr. Lincoln will call for another draft, and another, and another. The war is interminable. How long will the people stand this draft upon their life-blood? How can they permit this thing to continue, when they see that the war has been entirely diverted from its original purpose? The Administration no longer pretends that the war is for the restoration of the Union. Every man can see for himself now that the war is prosecuted solely for the negro, for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States, for the enriching of contractors, and in order to enable the Republican party to retain themselves in power.

The unceasing and still recurring demands of Mr. Lincoln for more human lives is absolutely appalling. Where are the million and a half of human beings which the war has already swallowed up? At least one million of them have been sacrificed to gratify the malignity of the radicals towards the South. Are the ghosts of this million to be followed to the gloomy shades by the ghosts of another million of victims? It will certainly be so, unless the people rise at the next election and declare otherwise.

So far as the Southern States are concerned, they are not only unconquered, but, under the present policies, unconquerable. This is the truth; and is it not wiser to recognize it to day than to recognize it four years hence? Mr. Nesmith, a Republican Senator from Oregon, in a recent speech took this very ground, concluding his argument thus: "With their present resources, they have the ability to resist our military policy for the next ten years, and indeed, to protract the war indefinitely." Can you find room for some paragraphs from the Western Senator's eloquent speech? How effectually he demolished the administration theory "That because the rebel currency is depreciated therefore the armed resistance of the rebels must soon cease."

In the facts that I have alluded to above lies the key to the conduct which England and France have pursued towards us during the war. It is for the interest of both those countries that our civil war should be protracted until the arms-bearing population is so greatly depleted as to be able to afford no barrier whatever to their ambitious designs. That period is not far distant now. When the war began, we were about 26,000,000 people, not counting the negroes; about 17,000,000 in the North and 9,000,000 in the South. Of these the arms-bearing population was about 3,500,000 in the North; 2,000,000 in the South. Mr. Lincoln has used up about 1,500,000 of his men. A simple statement in the rule of three will show how much longer it will require to use up the remaining 2,000,000. Jeff. Davis, on his part, has used up a million of his men, and he has only a million left. England and France would both have interfered long ago; but they saw that, if they held aloof, in a few years we would be so exhausted and so helpless that we would be powerless to resist any European aggression. Therefore they have pretended neutrality, but all the time have been furnishing to both parties arms, ammunition, and the means of destroying each other. In two or three years more, perhaps in a year or two more, England and France will both step in, and while France occupies, not Mexico alone, but Texas and California also, and extends her imperial sceptre over all the ancient province of Louisiana, extending even to the Mississippi river, England will seize upon Oregon and Washington Territories, and upon Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Northern New York. And who shall prevent their aggressions? We are already powerless to resent the flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine; we have had to submit already to the most shameful national insults. Such are the fruits of Republican administration.

FEBRUARY 3.

I observe that you have a very able correspondent in the Shenandoah Valley, and I leave to him, therefore, a relation of the interesting events that are now in progress there. It is believed here that the Confederates have designs against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that their plans even extend as far as another invasion of Pennsylvania; and it is believed, furthermore, that they are prepared to undertake these enterprises with such a force as will afford them a good prospect of success. Such, I say, is the belief that is entertained here in high quarters. The existence of this belief will lead the authorities to keep on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and near this city, at least 20,000 troops, which, there is good reason to believe, were destined for Gen. Grant until a few days ago. And it may be that this is the very object sought to be obtained by the Confederates in their present raid toward New Creek. If the latter is, really, only a stratagem, and if, by it, the Confederates prevent needed reinforcements from reaching Gen. Grant, whereby Knoxville will fall, it will only afford another illustration of Lincoln's military incapacity, and of his absurd foolishness in persisting to manage the war, and direct the movements of armies himself.

My announcement that the siege of Charleston was abandoned was only premature. It is well known here in military circles that all the best troops that were operating before Charleston a month ago were withdrawn therefrom within a week or two past, and have been ordered to other points. It is now stated semi officially that Gen. Gilmore himself has been ordered to report here. In the meantime, an occasional shot is fired into Charleston, but it is only a waste of ammunition.

I repeat the siege of Charleston has been abandoned by the Administration, and all the troops remaining there will soon be withdrawn. There was a significant passage in the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the old Antediluvian permitted the feline quadruped to effect her escape from the—well, from the bag. Gideon says:

"In a military or strategic view, the place is of little consequence to us;" and this is to be made the pretext for giving up the attempt to capture it. But, the public will ask, if the place was of so little consequence to us, why have such tremendous preparations been made to capture it? and why, above all, have so many thousands of our best troops been kept there for eighteen months, when they could have been of such inestimable service elsewhere?

Since my last letter I have seen some persons from the South who have in their possession evidence of the most trustworthy kind, and of the most startling nature, in relation to the present military strength of the rebels. It appears from this authority (and it is unquestioned,) that the North has been shamefully deluded by the stories which have been circulated under the authority of the Administration, to the purport that the rebellion was on its last legs, and that it cannot survive the coming summer. The stories, and also those that are now circulated in regard to the effect of the President's proclamation of pretended amnesty in the South, are sheer fabrications. The rebel soldiers, as a general thing, spurn and spit upon Lincoln's shallow and delusive promises. There are men in the Southern armies, mercenary wretches, who have no more interest in the South than the hundreds of brigands and criminals who, unhappily, disgrace and stain the Union army, have in the honor and glory of our common country. These are the men who are deserting; and there are few of them at the best. It is childish to try to conceal the fact that the great mass of the Southern soldiers are the people of the South, the owners of the plantations and farms.

It is this measure, and measures like this, that have steeled the heart of the Southern people against the North. They have intelligence enough to see that the men now in power at the North do not want them to return to the Union. They know that what the Administration wants is, first, their negroes and their cotton; and, second, their houses and their lands. This conviction has become firmly planted in the minds of the Southern people, and therefore it is that the veteran soldiers of the South are re enlisting for the war, and in the spring we will be confronted by an army of 500,000 Southern troops, of which 300,000 will be veterans. X.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Government hospitals at Jeffersonville are completed, and in the perfection of arrangement in all their departments are unsurpassed by any in the country.

—The Princeton Union Democrat has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is a staunch Democratic paper and deserves the support of its political friends in old Gibson.

—The company owning the road bed have proposed to complete the railroad projected from Martinsville to Franklin, and put it in running order, provided the citizens of Morgan county will donate to them $30,000, to be paid when the road is completed and the cars running.

—THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.—The Sentinel is the best Democratic daily paper in Indiana. It is sound on all the great questions of the hour. It upholds the Constitution, labors for the restoration of the Union, opposes tyranny in any shape, and is, in short, a stanch defender of Democratic principles and measures. If you want to take a daily, call on the editor of this paper and you can be accommodated on short notice.—[Owen County Journal.

—HORRIBLE MURDER IN TIPTON COUNTY.—The Tipton Times relates the following particulars of a horrible murder recently committed in that county:

It becomes our duty to record the most horrible and heart rending murder known to the citizens of Tipton. It appears that a man by the name of William Eshelman, who was well known to our people, and who has several brothers and other relatives residing in this and neighboring counties, all of whom are of good character and well respected, started out on a hunting tour in the latter part of November last—that on Sunday the 30th of that month he came to a man's house, living some seven miles east of Tipton, by the name of Flemon Eliston, for the purpose of getting some provisions. He then left and returned the following Sunday, the 6th of December, 1863, and on that day Eliston's son Lewis started with Mr. Eshleman to show him some good hunting ground. That night, Sunday, about 12 o'clock, the two were seen together encamped about two hundred and fifty yards east of what is known as the "Logan Deaden," by Peter Moore, Henry Cooster, and a young Ressler.

Some four weeks elapsed before any anxiety was felt from the absence of Mr. Eshleman, from his friends and relatives, and in the meantime young Eliston was seen with large sums of money, something unusual with him, as it was known that Mr. Eliston was in very poor circumstances, he being unable to meet his indebtedness.

Young ELISTON was arrested and taken to Tipton, his father accompanying him. The father and son were separated and after repeated efforts the latter confessed, the father, who is undoubtedly innocent, uniting with the officers to induce the son to reveal what he knew of the murder. The boy is about seventeen years old. The Times reports the substance of the confession as follows, which was made on Wednesday last:

After Mr. Eshleman had made his appearance in the neighborhood, where he was afterwards murdered, he, unfortunately, by some means, made it known that he had a considerable amount of money with him. This was on the last of November, or first of December, 1863. He then went home and returned to Eliston's on Sunday evening as the boy states. Monday the boy accompanying him, he started in the direction of "Logan's Deaden," about an hour before sun down," the boy states that David W. Whelchel, who has been a resident of Tipton for a number of years, and an old acquaintance and friend of Eliston's, came to them, i. e. to Eshleman and Eliston, in the woods between Caldwell's and the old Logan farm—gun on his shoulder, and proposed to hunt with them, talked with Eshleman as if acquainted with him. They separated at angles, but aimed to meet at or near the old Logan place. They had not journeyed far before Whelchel came up to young Eliston and asked how much money Eshleman had. The boy says he told him he did not know, and that Whelchel then told him he guessed Eshleman had some five or six thousand dollars with him, and wanted to know if there wasn't some way in which the money could be got from him. The boy told him he did not know how it could be got, even if he had the money. Whelchel then said, "We can kill him." To which the boy says he answered, "I couldn't kill him." Whelchel said in reply, "I'll kill him and give you half of the money, if you will never tell it." The boy says he did not say yes nor no—whether he would or would not. About this time Eshleman came up, and they all journeyed together to the Logan Deaden, where they built a fire and prepared to camp for the night. Nothing further passed between the boy and Welchel on the subject of killing Eshleman that night before the deed was done. Conversation ran on many subjects, such only as old hunters know, until about 12 o'clock, when the noise of some coon hunters was heard approaching the camp. Whelchel then told Eshleman that they had a writ out for him in town, for some slight offense, and that he was afraid that they were after him, and said he would run and hide until they went away, and if they asked concerning him to tell them he was not there. These hunters were Peter Moore, Henry Cooster, and a young Ressler. They remained at the camp about one hour and twenty minutes, and then started off in the direction of Moore's residence. As soon as they had gone, Whelchel returned. Eshleman then remarked to the boy that he would take a "nap," so as to be ready for their hunt by daylight, whereupon he (Eshleman) laid down—TO REST. The boy sat close by on a chunk of wood, and Whelchel stood up before the fire. Some ten or fifteen minutes after the noise of the hunters had died away, which was about thirty minutes after they had left the camp, the boy was aroused from a sleepy state by the discharge of a gun, and looking up he saw Whelchel raising his gun from Eshelman's head. Eshleman struggled but little. A minute, and Whelchel remarked, you watch and I will do the work. He then searched the pockets, and finding the money, which was in a shirt pocket, he took it out, and on counting it said, there is just five hundred dollars. This done, he cautioned the boy to watch, and proceeded to strip and tear the clothing from the body and pile them on the fire, save his boots. When he had taken all the clothing from the body, he gathered it up in his arms and started in an easterly direction, was gone about ten or fifteen minutes, and then returned. He took Eshleman's gun, boots and powder flask and started off a little south of east, and returned in about ten minutes, when he built another fire on the spot where he had killed Eshleman, to hide the appearance of blood. This all done, and having given the boy the necessary instructions, &c., they left the dismal place, journeyed together a short distance, then separated. The boy went home, and Whelchel returned to Tipton.

But little remains to be told. Whelchel, as soon as he heard that Eliston and the boy were arrested, became greatly excited, and the question as to whether Eliston had got any money in Kentucky, being raised, Whelchel started for Kentucky to bring witnesses to prove that he did. This was on Tuesday morning. Officers are now after him.

To day, Thursday, the officers, accompanied by several private citizens, took young Eliston to the ill fated hunting ground, and this evening returned with the boots and gun of Wm. Eshleman, and $205 40 of the money that the boy received from Whelchel.

The boots and gun were found in the direction that the boy stated Whelchel had started with them. They were separated some fifty yards, both hid under logs. The money was in a pocket book placed between two boards, hid about three quarters of a mile southeast of Eliston's farm. The boy's confession is undoubtedly true.

—RATHER HEAVY ON ITS FRIENDS.—The Jeffersonian, a paper published in Johnson county, very intensely "loyal," is grumbling most fiercely over what it terms the "rascality" and tyranny of its political friends at the State capitol. In its issue of last week, it has some savage comments upon their doings, under the following startling caption:

"The draft—more rascality—Wilder's brigade and battery credited to Marion county—who is responsible—justice outraged and no remedy, &c., &c."

We quote a few extracts from its comments thereon, as a specimen of its estimate of the conduct of public affairs hereabouts. It says:

Our Government must have the men, and if it cannot get them by volunteering, we say draft! But in conducting a draft, it is the duty of the authorities to see that each state, county and township, receive equal and exact justice. A draft conducted on any other principle becomes the rule of the tyrant, under which the innocent suffer, and cowards and rascals shelter themselves from which they are justly subject.

We briefly alluded in an article, but a short time ago, to the rascally conduct of Marion county citizens in clandestinely reporting and having credited to that county volunteers that belong to other counties, and the co operation and indorsement of the military authorities. This disgraceful work still goes on. And we repeat that it is the foulest and meanest blot ever cast upon the reputation of our gallant State.

Wilder's 17th Regiment and Battery, having re-enlisted, are credited to Marion county, to fill up her quota under the last call, and to shield Indianapolis from the draft; and that, too, without the gallant boys of the Regiment and Battery being cognizant of the fact. To the testimony: We have been talking with some of the boys of the 17th Regiment now at home, and asked them how it came that they were credited to Indianapolis. Some of them knew nothing of the fact, and others said they had heard that Wilder had it done. Further, that Wilder made them a speech, while in Alabama, and asked them if they didn't want to be credited to Marion county. Over two thirds of the Regiment answered "No!" that they wanted to be credited to their own counties. Yet they are all credited to Indianapolis, to shield that city from the new draft. And that, too, without giving the volunteers a single dollar of extra bounty.

* * * * * *

Justice is outraged, and yet we are told there is no remedy. If we appeal to the courts will the judges tell us that there is no protection against fraud? They might, with the same propriety that the military authorities tell us that there is no remedy for a county being defrauded out of her volunteer militia! Talk to us about justice, honor and freedom, while such rascality is to be fostered, and protected by the bayonet! Oh, no! Governor Morton, Colonel Baker, Fryburger & Co. cannot have the thing remedied! They declare themselves innocent! Who can, if they can't? Nobody. The truth is, they don't want to do it, and no doubt chuckle in their sleeves at the success of their scheme. Governor Morton is Commander in Chief of Indiana. The people look to him for protection. When they are wronged and appeal to him for redress, will he tell them that there is "no remedy"—"no protection?" If it be so, he had better resign his position to a competent man, much less seek the renomination for the place at the hands of the men whom he willfully or negligently suffers to be wronged. There is no excuse. The right and wrong are before him. He has a voice and the power to appeal to the Government at Washington, if necessary. He will be held responsible.

Frederick the Great, a century ago, wished to enlarge his possessions and his palace. A certain mill obscured the view, and he offered the Prussian a fair price for it. He refused to sell it, because it was a paternal estate. Frederick then ordered the mill torn down, which was done. The miller stood by, saying he would abide by the law. He must obey his sovereign, but the law did not compel him to sell his mill till he chose. He appealed to the courts, and the courts decided that Frederick should rebuild the mill. This he cheerfully did, thanking God that he had a court not influenced by imperial favor. Twenty years ago the present owner of the mill became involved, and offered to sell it to Frederick William, the successor of Frederick the Great. The sovereign refused to buy, but freely gave him $6,000, saying that the mill must stand, as a monument of the triumph of law, and Prussia stands to-day as a constant monument of the majestic law.

The military authorities, with the sanction of Governor Morton, may shield their favorite city from the draft, by crediting volunteers from other counties to fill her quota, and enforce an unjust conscription upon the people by the bayonet. The people "must obey their sovereigns," but thank God they will not be compelled to continue them in office! The principle of right and justice acknowleged and granted by the Emperor of a despotic government should not be scorned by the rulers of a sovereign State. Might does not always make right. And we repeat, that if the authorities want to deal honestly with the people, before making a draft, they will give each district, county and township credit for the number of men sent to the field. The draft enforced upon the present plan—placing the volunteers of one county to the credit of another, for the purpose of shielding a certain set of men—will become a fraud and an imposition!

The German Radicals and the New Draft.

The order of President LINCOLN for another draft of 500,000 men has created much excitement in the German press. The St. Louis Neue Zeit publishes the following communication on the subject:

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN MORE.

We call the most serious attention of every friend of freedom and patriot to the astonishing fact, that Abraham Lincoln orders another draft of 500,000 soldiers—conscripts—for the army, and for the term of THREE YEARS, OR AS LONG AS THE WAR LASTS. The proclamation which makes this extraordinary demand upon the people does not contain, as might be expected, a series of preliminary remarks, preambles and whereases with which President Lincoln usually introduces his official documents, when he is compelled, for instance, to issue proclamations in the cause of freedom, and with which he endeavors to excuse these actions in the eyes of the slaveholders and rebels. Nothing of the kind. In the utmost laconic style of a European despot—"Thus we command!"—this remarkable document presents itself before our eyes: 500,000 men more! Do our readers know what this signifies? For three years or during the war! Can they perceive the vast possible consequences? This is an astonishing event. It may determine the whole future condition of the republic, and, in the name of the endangered liberty of the people, we call upon every citizen to realize as distinctly as possible all the dangers which this measure threatens! 500,000 men more! Without a word of excuse, without the least promise that this will end the matter. For three years or longer! Without one word to explain this extraordinary long time! In the style of an all powerful despot, and at a time, when the same Abraham Lincoln works with the energy of despair for his re election! When even from his immediate surrounding hints have been thrown out, as if to sound the people, that the present President is legally and justly entitled to the next term also, even without an election by the people; and that the President has the power to suspend this election by the people through the exercise of martial law.

We stand at the brink of a deep abyss! Bottomless are stretched out before our eyes the vast outlines of an all powerful imperialism! And at a time when a similar imperialism devours Mexico, if it advisable—is it possible to reelect this man, who has already shown his despotical desires so repeatedly in minor affairs, and thus to help in building up despotism! Nevermore. The people should perceive more clearly than ever, we must have another President than Abraham Lincoln, whatever may happen! Unless 500,000 men are again to be sacrificed—not to mention the millions of additional debt!—we must have another President! A man of power, courage, love of freedom and energy! A Republican!—John C. Fremont!

☞ Those clergymen are certainly censurable who refuse to pray for Mr. Lincoln. We ought all to pray for the poor, and he is a mighty poor President.

☞ There is a government medicine manufactory in Philadelphia, which gives employment to 225 persons.

☞ A Paris surgeon has made a new tongue, to replace one lost by cancer. The man who uses it, talks, tastes and swallows perfectly.

To Soldiers and Postmasters.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor to the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

An Act to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of postmasters; and it is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will however bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—four ounces for eight cents—must be manufactured from wool, cotton, or line, and not exceed two ponds in weight, and must be addressed to a non commissioned officer, or private, serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently, a package addressed to a commissioned officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified—such as boots, shoes, &c.—if sent by mail, must be prepbid by stamps, at letter rates, viz: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

☞ Thaddeus Stevens is said to be as mad as a hornet, because the House refused his lead on the whisky bill.

☞ The Mormons are operating largely in some portions of Canada. Forty seven converts were recently baptized at Chatham.

☞ The Sultan of Turkey is only thirty-four years of age, and his hair is gray. Fifty wives!

STOLEN.

$150 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, in Indianapolis, on Saturday night, February 6th, 1864,

TWO HORSES,

One a large Dark Bay Horse, 5 years old in April, about 16 hands high, rather heavy, a little white on right hind foot, interferes slightly on left, mane and tail black, rather short.

The other horse a Dark Brown, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, rather a short neck and long body, rather heavy legs with some puffs, mane and tail black, and rather heavy, a very little white in the forehead, a slight sore from collar on left shoulder.

Both horses rough shod about three weeks since.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horses and detection of thief, or $50 for either of the horses or thief.

JOHN FISHBACK.

feb8 d1w

NOTICE.

STREET IMPROVEMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
Indianapolis, Ind., February 6, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE PENDENCY of the following Ordinance for street improvements, to wit:

An ordinance to provide for the grading and bowldering Massachusetts avenue, and curbing the outer edge of the sidewalk with white oak planks, between Pennsylvania and New Jersey streets.

An ordinance for grading and bowldering Virginia avenue, and curbing the outer edge of the sidewalk with white oak plank, between Washington street and Pogue's Run.

Attest: CYRUS S. BUTTERFIELD,
feb8-d1t City Clerk.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

HAHN & ROSE,

No. 11 South Meridian Street,

STATE SENTINEL BUILDING.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES,

LIQUORS,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO, &C.

We call particular attention to our fine assortment of genuine imported

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Also our Large Stock of

OLD BOURBON WHISKY AND TOBACCO,

All bought before the rise, which enables us to sell at the very lowest price.

We invite Dealers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HAHN & ROSE.

Jan6-d6m

PARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS BEST THANKS to the citizens of Indianapolis and its vicinity for the liberal patronage they have given him during the period he has done business among them, and he hereby informs them that owing to a largely increase of his business he has this day formed a partnership with Mr. Peter Gandolfo, of Cincinnati, in order to facilitate with double energy the business of Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, at the old establishment No. 24 and 26 Kentucky Avenue, Indianapolis, which the new firm will occupy.

All persons indebted to him will please call and settle their bills, and all those having claims against him will present them for adjustment. J. C. DUNN.

Indianapolis, January 18, 1864.

The undersigned partnership, mutually formed this day between J. C. Dunn and Peter Gandolfo, would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old establishment, as we profess proficiency, and promise renewed energy in the practical execution of the art, combining elegance with strength and durability of our work, in the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, and all other appurtenances pertaining to our business.

N. B. All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.

J. C. DUNN & CO.,
Kentucky Avenue, No. 24 and 26.
Indianapolis, January 18, 1864. Jan23-d1m

PHYSICIANS.

CHAS. S. WARE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MERIDIAN AND Washington streets, John S. Spann's old office. Residence No. 87 North Pennsylvania st. jan25-d3m

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. W. H. RILEY.

Monday Evening, February 8, 1864.

SECOND WEEK OF

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

DEAD HEART!

CATHERINE HAYS.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle and Parquette	50 Cents
Lady and Gentleman	75 Cents
Each additional Lady	25 Cents
Gallery	25 Cents
All Reserved Seats	50 Cents
Private Boxes	$4 00

☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M.

☞ Doors open at ½7 o'clock, Curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

WANTED.

Three Curriers

Wanted Immediately.

PIECE WORK AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT GIVEN. None but first class workmen need apply.

JOHN FISHBACK.

Indianapolis, February 5, 1864. d10

COPARTNERSHIP.

Livery Business.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTnership in the Livery business, under the style of ORLOP & TAYLOR. Their stables are located at the corner of Pennsylvania and Pearl streets, and they will keep the best of stock and carriages for the accommodation of the public. They will also be ready at all times to purchase stock and pay the best prices in the market. In connection with their livery business, they will keep a boarding and sale stable.

DICK ORLOP,
STEPHEN TAYLOR,
(formerly of Lafayette.)

feb3-d1m

AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Norwood's Block,

No. 20¼ North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

B. M. SPICER & CO.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Real Estate, Renting Houses, Negotiating Loans, procuring Money on Mortgage, Examining Titles, execute Legal Papers, and all other business appertaining to the Real Estate Business. Having warm and comfortable rooms, they will be open day and evening, and prompt and constant attention given to all business entrusted to them. Business solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. feb1-d&w1m

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

INDIANAPOLIS

IS NOW READY TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS pertaining to legitimate Banking.

It is a permanent U. S. Depository and Fiscal Agent of the Government. Persons desiring to place funds to the credit of the United States, for 5 per cent. legal tender notes, and for tax due the United States from Banks Railroads, Insurance and other companies, or other like purpose, can pay the same into this Bank the same as into the Treasury at Washington, thus avoiding risk, delay, trouble and expense.

Orders for 5 per cent. legal tender notes and all other U. S. Securities promptly executed, and a commission allowed to purchasers on all Bonds ordered at this Bank, on which the Bank receives a commission for selling.

The highest rates given for Gold, Silver, Coupons, Quartermaster's Checks and all public securities.

Exchange bought and sold on liberal terms, and collections made.

U. S. Revenue Stamps always for sale in sums to suit, and at a discount—will be sent to any part of the State if requested.

Orders to buy or sell stocks or coin, here or in New York, will be executed as per order and at a low commission. This Bank has the most complete arrangements for attending to this kind of business.

The strictest attention paid to the safe keeping of deposits, and every disposition will be manifested to accommodate those who deposit in this Bank.

National Bank Notes, no matter where issued, will be received on deposit and in payment of Revenue Stamps and United States Securities.

This Bank is located on Pennsylvania street, near Washington, in Odd Fellows' Building. Authorized capital $1,000,000. Directors—Wm. H. English, Wm. R. Nofsinger, Benj. F. Tuttle, Jer. McLene, Lewis Jordan, Jno. W. Murphy, Fabius N. Finch, Deloss Root and Wm. Braden. WM. H. ENGLISH, Pres't.

jan21d1m WM. R. NOFSINGER, Cash'r

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, DO YOU WANT A NEW STYLE OF HOOP SKIRT?

....GET ONE OF....

CALLIAN'S "LA PETITE,"

....AT....

NO. 28 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

LADIES, MISSES', MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AT COST

At No. 28 East Washington Street.

D. J. CALLINAN, Proprietor.

Jan25

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

The Improved Buckeye Reaper and Mower

TO WHICH WAS AWARDED TWO PREMIUMS BY INDIANA STATE FAIR, 1863.

WILL BE ON SALE AT A. D. WOODS' HARDWARE Store, East Washington street, Indianapolis, on after April 1st, 1864.

It is now in store at E. Browning's Warehouse, near the Bellefontaine Depot. Call and see it. Until April 1st address Dorsey & Anderson, Agents, Greencastle, Ind.

Jan27-d2m.

RENOVATERS.

CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT

THE UNITED STATES DYE-HOUSE, NO. 38 SOUTH Illinois street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

At this old and well-known establishment, the ladies can have silks and woolen goods dyed in permanent and beautiful colors; and gents' garments thoroughly renovated and repaired.

New and second-hand clothing bought and sold, also, a particular branch in the business denominated fine drawing—billiard table cloth, or tear in any garment can be so wrought that it can not be visible to the naked eye.

Remember the place, No. 38 South Illinois street.

Jan10 JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

CARPETS.

200 PIECES OF CARPETS,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Trade Palace,

26 and 28 West Washington St.

Medalion Carpets,

Supurb Patterns, in rich high colors, all sizes

Axminster Vel. Carp't

Unsurpassed in style, elegance and durability.

Velvet Carpets,

New and elegant styles, in light, dark and medium colors.

Body Brussels Carp'ts

Tapestry Brussels do.

English and American Manufacture, New Patterns, in high colors, very fine.

Three Ply Carpets,

From $1 35 per yard.

Extra Superfine Carpets,

One hundred pieces, from $1 25 per yard.

Ingraim Carpets,

Common Wool do.,

From 75 cents per yard.

Cottage Carpets,

Rug Carpets,

Hemp Carpets,

New Styles, from 32½ cents per yard.

No pains or expense has been spared to furnish our customers with the largest and most varied stock of Carpets ever offered in this market, and they will be sold at prices defying competition.

ALSO:

Wool and Satin Damasks,

Extra qualities and all colors.

Lace, Tambour & Swiss Embroidered Curtains,

Curtains Trimmings, Holders and Tassels,

Gilt Ermine, in great variety,

Oil Cloths, all widths.

Oil Cloth and Velvet Rugs,

Manilla and Cocoa Matting,

Buff and Green Holland,

Wall Paper, New Styles, Received Daily.

Together with a complete assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HUME, LORD & CO.,

aug18. INDIANAPOLIS.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS

STOCK SELLING AT

COST!

FOR ONE MONTH, PREVIOUS TO EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

IVENS & CO.,

Old Post Office Building, Meridian St.

jan5-d1m

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS,

DAY BOOKS,

JOURNALS,

CASH BOOKS,

BLOTTERS,

Memorandums, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail, at

BOWEN, STEWART & CO'S,

18 West Washington Street.

jan33-d2w

DR. WHITTIER.

PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE. Dr. Whittier's Theory, Symptoms and Treatment of Chron