

DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—(JACKSON)
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2

Secession at the North.

Mr. TRENCH, of the 31st Indiana Volunteers, addresses a note to the editor of the Indiana State Journal, which he pronounces an "infamous paper," inquiring whether in the fall of 1860 it had not stated that "if any State wished to secede, no man north of Mason and Dixon's line would say a word against it." The Journal in response says that "a number of Democratic papers and speakers have tried to interpret misrepresentation of our (its) views and misquotations of our (its) language in regard to secession," and then puts in the following justification of its course in 1860-61:

"When South Carolina seceded and some four or five other States followed, we said that those States would submit their case to the Union, and after a full and fair hearing of all sides, they would be required to go, or we would vote to let them go." But submission to the authority of the Union, and the permission of the Union for their separation, were inadmissible. In this view very many of the ablest Republican papers of the time concurred. They believed that a war to compel submission would cost more than the seceding States were worth, and if let alone to make and manage a costly national government they would soon increase taxes and troubles to such an extent that the people would turn back into the Union upon our own terms."

The fact is the Journal did use the language and sentiment quoted by Mr. TRENCH, and without the qualification that it now states it made in 1860. In its issue of Nov. 13th, 1860 the Journal said:

"They (referring to the secessionists) know very well that if they are determined to leave the Union, no Republican paper will say a word against it. A Union preserved only by intimidation and force is a mockery, and it is better broken than whole. If South Carolina and her associates in folly really want to leave the Union, they can go without a word of objection from any man north of Mason and Dixon's line. Let all go who want to, we say, and let them go quietly, build up a new Government if they can, and when they find that it won't pay let them come back on the old terms, &c."

On the 15th of November following, referring to the secession of South Carolina:

"There will be no collision of hostile forces unless she makes it, for the people of the North will never raise an arm to force any State to stay in the Union." "Conceding, we regard out of the question in any case."

On the 19th of November, the same paper said:

"We can imagine no evil equal to an American civil war. The separation of the whole Confederacy into independent nations would be harmless beside it."

On the 28th of November, in discussing "secession as coercion," it remarked:

"We deem it superfluous to argue that a popular government can never be preserved by force. The act of compulsion changes it to a despotism, so far as the parties affected by it are concerned."

It then proceeds as follows:

"Is such a Union worth preserving? We say no. Practically, it is a waste of time to argue a deal and give us nothing. Theoretically it costs us still more, for it costs us our consistency. Secession is revolution."

And now comes its justification of secession, or revolution, for it regards both terms as expressing the same idea. Says the Journal:

"We have established our government by revolution, or the right of a people at any time to change a government which is oppressive to them, cannot deny that right to those who deliberately declare our government oppressive. What we claimed as our right we cannot deny to those who claim it of us, and helped us assert our claim at the outset. They may be mistaken. In our judgment they are fatally mistaken, but we cannot judge for them whether the Federal Government is oppressive for endurance, any more than England could judge for us. We know how eloquently may be urged the 'glory of this great country' and the 'Union cemented by the blood of our fathers,' but it is all waste beside the one plain simple fact that if any State in this Union feels the Union to be injurious and oppressive, a civil war cannot change her opinion, in fact it is not calculated to change it, and if she will secede in the Union, it will be cheaper and better to let her go."

We could quote much more of the same sort, but the extracts we have copied are sufficient to show that the South was made to believe that the North were equally anxious for a dissolution of the Union, (at least so far as the Republican party was concerned) and the Southern States adopted the ordinance of secession under the impression that they would be allowed to go "in peace," using the language of Mr. TRENCH. These arguments were not confined to the Journal, but similar arguments and expressions of sentiment were found in the most prominent Republican papers of the country. No disunion in the South ever made a stronger case in favor of secession or a division of the Union, than the leading Republican prints of the North from November 1860 to April 1861, and could the Southern people in favor of division receive any other impression than that the party then coming to power would be willing to permit all the disaffected States to go in peace? If the positions of the Journal and its co-laborers were right in 1860, and it or they have never made the effort to controvert them, certainly their course now in advocating a different policy only shows that they are false to their deliberately expressed convictions of right and duty. And with what grave charges of "disloyalty" come from such a source?

Sanitary Convention.
A meeting of the agents and members of the State Sanitary Associations will take place to-day at Masonic Hall. The Convention will assemble at 10 o'clock this morning. The members of the Sanitary Committees are exceedingly anxious that those who have contributed liberally to these organizations will attend the Convention to-day, and hear the reports of the agents who have been selected as the donors or distributors of the funds and other contributions placed at their disposal for the relief and benefit of Indiana soldiers. It is expected that an exhibit will be made that will satisfy the most generous that the members of the Sanitary Committees generally have faithfully discharged the trust confided to them. As some doubts have been expressed in regard to it, it is just that these agents should have the opportunity to give an account of their stewardship.

The Results of a Radical Policy.
If Successful.
A contemporary thus illustrates the probable results of the radical schemes in the conduct of the war and the management of public affairs, if they should be successfully carried out. The candid man who is sincerely desirous of promoting the true interests of the nation:

for subsistence. If he does work, it is because some master makes him, and because, though nominally free, he is really a slave. It follows, then, that the slave, who is really a slave, is the South is the abolition of African labor, but that is the abolition of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice; that is to say, of all those productions of the South which have made its wealth, and have brought it essentially (being the main element of its commerce and manufactures) to the wealth, prosperity and power of the North.

In proof that the emancipated African will not work except for bare subsistence, we appeal to facts wherever he has been emancipated. Witness first the exports of St. Domingo in 1789, just prior to emancipation compared with those in 1826, some thirty years after that event:

Year	Exports
1789	163,495,220
1826	29,864
Coffee, lb.	68,151,180
Cotton, lb.	6,286,126

Now, St. Domingo produces no sugar, and actually imports the little it uses. Its principle exports are coffee and logwood, the latter being gathered wild from the mountains, or from the old abandoned French plantations; and the logwood indigenous to the island; it is to be had for the labor of felling the trees. This cultivation has ceased in St. Domingo, as at all articles of exports.

In the year 1800, with slave African labor, the West Indies exported 17,000,000 pounds of cotton; the United States, 17,500,000 pounds. In 1850, the West Indies (free African labor) exported 866,157 pounds of cotton; the United States (slave labor), 743,941,000 pounds. Witness Jamaica. The value of its exports in 1800 and 1840, some twenty years before emancipation, and in 1853 and 1854, some twenty years after emancipation.

Year	Value of Exports
1800	£3,033,234
1840	£2,903,579
1853	£37,276
1854	£93,316

While the production of the free West India Islands dwindles to almost nothing with free African labor, the production of the same labor constantly increasing in grand proportions. Thus the exports of Cuba in 1826 were valued at \$13,500,000, and in 1854 at \$31,653,731.

"The freed West Indian negro," says an English authority, "will not till the soil for wages; the freed slave of the Americas is no more than a slave in disguise, he has not been bought for his own wages, manumission and plantations. These satisfy his wants; he does not care for any more. Cotton and sugar and coffee and tobacco he will not touch. He eats his yams and snuggles at 'buckra'."

Moral and material retrogression has marked and will mark all communities composed of emancipated slaves. There are four millions of slaves in our Southern States. Let the North be assured that their emancipation will annihilate the production of Southern agriculture. Not under the hands of their old masters, still less under the hands of Northern intruders inexperienced in the culture peculiar to the South and in the management of the negro, could Southern production be successfully prosecuted? The North is insensibly striking to utterly destroy the sources of its own prosperity. Never before has such fatality been witnessed. The many millions that flowed annually into Northern pockets directly and indirectly from Southern sources will be utterly lost by the triumph of the Administration policy in the emancipation of the South. There were some reasons but very little conscience, some shrewdness but very little honesty, in war upon the South. The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, but a war of the North upon the South for the abolition of slavery, is the very extravagance of suicidal absurdity and folly. Such a war can only be conceived and prosecuted by God-damned fools and madmen.

Late Southern News.
HUNTER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.
The following is a report of the remarks of Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, President pro tem of the Confederate Senate, upon the announcement to him by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, that the Senate had unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of presiding officer during the session.

camp, tell the soldier that the eyes of the country and the world are fixed upon him; remind him of the mighty interests which are at stake upon the issue, that every day and every hour say to him that victory in such a contest will bring him a fame which shall be imperishable as time itself, and above all which adorns the Roman or the Greek name.

New York Democratic State Convention.
The New York Democratic State Convention met in Albany on Wednesday last. Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was chosen President. The committee appointed for that purpose reported the following names as delegates to the National Convention.

Delegates at Large—Horatio Seymour, Oneida; Dean Richmond, Genesee; Isaac Butts, Cort; Augustus Belmont, New York; John T. Allen, Albany; John T. Allen, Schenectady; Philip W. Engs, New York; Josiah T. Miller, Seneca; Geo. Beebe, Greene.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.
1st District—Jacob Platt Clark, Abraham G. Thompson.
2nd—John G. Schomaker, Benj. Prince.
3rd—Sam'l D. Morris, Thos. H. Farron.
4th—Daniel E. Delevan, Henry McMahon.
5th—Oswald Ottendorfer, Ignatius Flynn.
6th—John Kelly, Henry Elton.
7th—Michael Collins, Lake P. Cozans.
8th—John McKen, Gideon J. Tucker.
9th—Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas McSpedon.
10th—Abraham B. Conger, William Rufford.
11th—Eugene A. Brewster, Geo. Bennett.
12th—Robert A. Andrews, William Chamberlain.
13th—Manly B. Mattice, Jacob Hardenburg.
14th—Amasa J. Parker, N. P. Himmus.
15th—James S. Taylor, Emerson E. Davis.
16th—George Gay, Augustus Belmont.
17th—William J. Averill, Darius W. Lawrence.
18th—Livingston Speker, David T. Lamb.
19th—Alfred Clark, Samuel Levi H. Brown.
20th—William I. Skinner, Levi H. Brown.
21st—John Thomas Spriggs, Asa S. Sherman.
22nd—Silney T. Fairchild, Willard Johnson.
23rd—Frederick Hyde, John A. Green, Jr.
24th—William C. Beardsley, Edwin M. Anderson.
25th—Benjamin F. Angel, Henry O. Chesbrough.
26th—John J. Taylor, Duncan S. Mace.
27th—Marshall B. Champin, Luman A. Ward.
28th—Samuel E. Church, William C. Rowley.
29th—Washington Hunt, Louis W. Thayer.
30th—John Cannon, A. P. Louisa.
31st—John C. Devereaux, Hiram C. Miner.

The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the delegation to the Democratic National Convention, to be appointed, is hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a unit, and act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof. And in case any of its members shall be appointed delegate by any other organization, and not forthwith decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacant, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same, as it is hereby also empowered to supply all vacancies by death, absence, resignation or otherwise.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.
The Connecticut Democratic State Convention met in New Haven on Wednesday last. Hon. W. M. EATON, of Hartford, presided. The following State ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Origen S. Seymour, of Litchfield.
For Lieutenant Governor—Thomas H. Bond, of New Haven.
For Secretary of State—James H. Hoyt, of Fairfield.
For Treasurer—Andrew L. Kidston, of New Haven.
For Comptroller—Lloyd E. Baldwin, of Windham.

Previous to balloting for Governor, it was announced that Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR declined to be considered a candidate.

The delegates from the several Congressional Districts nominated the following gentlemen as delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago, and the nominations were ratified by the Convention.

1st District—Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford.
2nd—Chas. R. Ingersoll, of New Haven.
3rd—Wm. M. Converse, of Franklin.
4th—George Taylor, of New Milford.
The delegates from the various counties were also chosen, as follows:

Hartford County—A. E. Barr, of Hartford.
New Haven—Nathan A. Baldwin, of Milford.
New London—F. A. Allen, of New London.
Fairfield—W. F. Taylor, of Danbury.
Litchfield—Roland Hinchey, of Winchester.
Windham—F. S. Burgess, of Plainfield.
Middlesex—Isaac Arnold, of Hadham.
Tolland—C. P. Sumner, of Bolton.

our armies, or more greatly damage the cause by engineering distrust, jealousies and domestic divisions, we confidently anticipate the most glorious results for the coming campaign.

SALT IN ALABAMA.
The Montgomery Mail congratulates the citizens of Alabama upon the prospect of an abundance of salt during this year, at very low rates. A large stock is now on hand, with the salting season close, some of it purchased on speculation at higher prices than those now ruling. In addition to this stock, contracts are being entered into between parties and the Governor nearly every day, for the manufacture of salt at as low as four and even three dollars per bushel.

OUR CAPTAIN.
Gen. Forrest, we learn, will soon have a force of ten thousand men, well armed and mounted. Gen. Morgan will soon be upon the war path again, at the head of a large force, all handsomely equipped.

BURNED BY THE YANKEES.
A correspondent of the Bristol Gazette gives an account of the burning of a negro man in an out house, by the Yankees, because he had the small-pox. The horrible affair occurred near Washington, Rhode county, about the 15th of November. It was perpetrated by some of Colonel Lyon's Illinois regiment. The negro had been stolen by the Yankees from his master, and contracted the disease in their company, and this is the tender case he got at their hands.

NORSE LITTLE GIRL.
Miss Rebecca Cox, of Amite county, Miss., a little girl about thirteen years of age, has sent to our soldiers within the last two years, over two hundred yards of jeans, several home made blankets and many pairs of socks, mostly the work of her own fair hands.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.
The Sanderville Georgian publishes a list of fifty six planters of Washington county who have pledged themselves to sell corn at two dollars per bushel to the wives and children of indigent soldiers in the service, and the widows and children of indigent soldiers who have died or been killed in the service, or any disabled soldier.

ONE FOR TWELVE.
A person advertising in the Lynchburg Republican for six thousand dollars in Confederate money, for which he offers to pay in gold at the rate of one for twelve.

A LIBERAL PROPOSITION.
From the Richmond Whig, February 15:
Gen. Howell Cobb, a planter of Georgia, has proposed to sell the Government 20,000 pounds of bacon and 40,000 bushels of corn, at any price it is disposed to pay him; and if it could not be sold, then to let it. He also agreed to let the Interior Court of Sumter county have 10,000 pounds of bacon at 25 cents a pound, and 40,000 bushels of corn at 50 cents a bushel, for soldiers' families.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE IN THE CONFEDERACY ALTOGETHER THIRTY THOUSAND MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 45, ABLE TO BEAR ARMS, AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND UNDER AND ABOVE THOSE AGES, WHO ARE CAPABLE FOR SERVICE. THERE IS NO POSSIBLE CHANCE FOR THE YANKEES TO SUBDUCE US, IF EACH MAN BUT DOES HIS DUTY IN WHATEVER SPHERE HE MAY BE.

THE SCHOOLS AT ROCKPORT HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXISTENCE OF ONE CASE OF SMALLPOX IN THAT TOWN.

JACOB LEINIGER, OF TROY, SOLD TO SOME PARTIES EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND LAST WEEK, NEAR TROY, ON WHICH IT IS STATED IS A VALUABLE VEIN. THE PRICE PAID WAS \$20,000. THE PARTIES WHO PURCHASED IT ARE NEGOTIATING FOR ADJOINING TRACTS OF LAND, AND, IF SUCCESSFUL, WILL BUILD A ROAD TO ENABLE THEM TO RUN CATTLE TO THE VEIN. THE SALE IN THIS SECTION IS LISTENED TO.—[Cantonian Reporter.]

BROCK JAIL.—Two prisoners confined in the jail at Leavenworth, Crawford County, made their escape on the night of the 22d of February. A reward of \$25 each is offered by Sheriff Tucker for their arrest. They were confined on the charge of grand larceny. One was named ROBT. WALKER, alias STITS, and the other JAS. H. WINDEBS.

NOT WELL INFORMED.—We observed that ex-Governor Wright, in addressing the Republican Convention at Indianapolis, stated that ex-Vice President Dallas sent an example which Democrats might follow, by voting for Governor Curtis. Wright is mistaken. Mr. Dallas "dragged his grey locks to the polls" and voted for Woodward for Governor of Pennsylvania, in opposition to Curtis. We know it was stated that Mr. Dallas had voted for Curtis, but he took the trouble to correct the statement.—[N. A. Ledger.]

THE 35TH INDIANA.—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter of Lt. HUGH D. GALLAGHER, the Adjutant of this regiment, addressed to Col. MILLEN and dated Nashville, February 27:

"The men, since leaving Madison, have conducted themselves in a very creditable manner, and since their arrival here have elicited great praise from the authorities of the post for their good bearing. The truth is, our men were determined to have their spree while at home, and then behave themselves as soldiers in the field."

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.—Thanks to Gov. MORRIS.—We observe that some of the New York and other holders of Indiana bonds have addressed a letter to Gov. MORRIS, complaining him for his efforts to induce the Auditor, Treasurer, and Agent of the State of Indiana, to pay them the interest due on the first of July and January, in violation of law and their oaths of office. The reason why these officers could not pay the interest is well known. The Republican members of the last Legislature abandoned their seats, thus preventing the passage of the appropriation bill, by which alone the State officers could legally pay the interest. The people of Indiana will rather bear their thanks to these faithful officers who refused to violate the law and their official oaths, than to an Executive who, with his personal and political friends, were alone responsible for the failure of the Legislature to legally appropriate the means by which this was to be done. Of course it is not a matter of much importance to the bond holders how they get their dues, so they get them, and the people of Indiana at least, who are taxed to pay this interest, are interested in knowing that it is paid according to law, and that even Gov. MORRIS cannot induce the Auditor, Treasurer, and Agent to violate their oaths, order, and the Legislature to illegally appropriate the means by which this was to be done. Of course it is not a matter of much importance to the bond holders how they get their dues, so they get them, and the people of Indiana at least, who are taxed to pay this interest, are interested in knowing that it is paid according to law, and that even Gov. MORRIS cannot induce the Auditor, Treasurer, and Agent to violate their oaths, order, and the Legislature to illegally appropriate the means by which this was to be done. Of course it is not a matter of much importance to the bond holders how they get their dues, so they get them, and the people of Indiana at least, who are taxed to pay this interest, are interested in knowing that it is paid according to law, and that even Gov. MORRIS cannot induce the Auditor, Treasurer, and Agent to violate their oaths, order, and the Legislature to illegally appropriate the means by which this was to be done.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REBEL PRESS.
[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.]
A CONTRAST.
The spirit manifested by our armies, as exemplified by the re-enlistments of our veteran soldiers, is every way encouraging. A generous rivalry in this movement has sprung up, not only among companies, regiments and brigades, but extending to divisions, corps, and entire armies. The veterans under Lee with those under Johnston, and the cry of "in for the war" is echoed back to the Carolina coast from Long Street's meta. After three years of vicissitudes, the circle of their families and all the endearments of home—families and homes, in many cases, desolated by the merciless enemy—years of privation and suffering, without offer of reward or bounty, anticipating even a formal appeal from government, these self-sacrificing and heroic patriots have spontaneously and enthusiastically tendered anew, without limitation or condition, their services and their lives to the country.

And what is the spirit of the enemy? Encouraged by partial success, and the most flattering promises of speedy, complete success, with provisions and equipments boundlessly supplied, their homes secure and undisturbed, and the stimulus of plunder—"booty and beauty"—and of home-made as bounties, they induce the most desperate and reckless of the volunteers to follow them. They have filled almost universally in their armies to occasion re-enlistments. If their rigorous conscription laws are enforced without an utter upturning and revolution among themselves, and even the millions of men hurled against us that they are so clamorous for raising, such a world! Let them come—when wedged with their forces, and their foreign mercenaries, and we predict that the overflows of Manassas, of Chancellorsville, and of Chickamauga will be eclipsed, and Marathon and Plata rivaled. "We may err; but, if the internal management of our government does not embrace the movements of

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

STAGE MANAGER..... Mr. W. H. RILEY.
Wednesday Evening, March 2, 1864.

ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN!

ALL THE STAR COMPANY.

Private Boxes, for six people..... \$4 00
Orchestra Seats..... 75 Cents
Dress Circle and Parquet..... 50 Cents
Gallery or Family Circle..... 25 Cents

No extra charge for reserved seats.
*Box office opens from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M.
*Boxes open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7.35 precisely.
*Reserved seats retained only till the end of the first act.

HATS, CAPS, & C.

[Cincinnati Advertisement.]
Please Read.

We invite the attention of Merchants buying goods in Cincinnati, to our Spring Stock of

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods;
Palm Leaf Hats and Shaker Hoods;
Ladies' and Misses' Hats;
A Large Stock of Wool Hats;

And our own manufacture of
Fashionable Silk Hats.

Our Assortment of goods is now full and very complete.

Army Suters will find a well assorted stock for their trade.

WM. DODD & CO.,
Wholesale Hat Dealers,
144 Main Street,
Cincinnati.

mar2-2week&2w

MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

(No. 757.)
United States Marshal's Notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS.
Whereas, a bill 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 26th day of February, 1864, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney at Law of the United States, for the District of Indiana, against the following described five per cent. State Stocks of the State of Indiana, and Samuel Miller and twelve thousand dollars unpaid interest thereon, to-wit:

Certificate No.	Certificate No.	Amount
513	12000	\$2,000
514	10000	1,000
515	10000	1,000
516	10000	1,000
517	10000	1,000
518	10000	1,000
519	10000	1,000
520	10000	1,000
521	10000	1,000
522	10000	1,000
523	10000	1,000
524	10000	1,000
525	10000	1,000
526	10000	1,000
527	10000	1,000
528	10000	1,000
529	10000	1,000
530	10000	1,000

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Motion under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said goods, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they may 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 10th day of March, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and then to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Attest:
WATY J. SMITH, Clerk. March 2-414.

(No. 748.)
United States Marshal's Notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF INDIANA, SS.
Whereas, a bill of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 11th day of February, 1864, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney at Law of the United States, for the District of Indiana, against the following described property and effects of John Zuercher and Philip Leutenstern: Seven fermenting tubs, forty barrels of whisky, one wooden still, one copper still, one boiler and fittings, one boiler, one engine and boiler, five stands of beer, about two barrels of copper distilled water, and some of the saw-timber has been cut out of the land of said district for a violation of an "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, and paying process against said goods, and that the same may be condemned as forfeited to the United States.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Motion under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said goods, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they may 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 10th day of March, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and then to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Attest:
WATY J. SMITH, Clerk. March 2-414.

PROFESSIONAL.

ANNUAL TOUR.
Has Arrived and Will Remain One Week Only.

Professor De MUNN,
(Of Albany, N. Y.)
The Celebrated Hair Restorer.

CAN BE CONSULTED BY BOTH LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. CONSULT WITH
Baldness, Thin Hair, Falling out of the Same, Itching Scabs and Premature Blanching of the Hair.

At his Parlor in the BATES HOUSE.
Consultation Free.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION: For Gentlemen, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Ladies, from 11 P. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.
BY SPANN & SMITH.

AT AUCTION.
On Monday, March 7, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In Front of Spann & Smith's Real Estate Office, Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

FOUR TWENTY ACRES LAND, BEING PARTS OF Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354