MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 9.—NO. 8.] PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 424.

The Republican.

OFFICE,
Over Pershings' Drug Store.

I. MATTINGLY,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
If paid in advance, or within three months, $2,00
If not paid within three months..... $2,50
If not paid till the end of the year..... $3.00
☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of 22 lines or less, three weeks, or less, $1,00, each additional insertion 25 cents.—Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than half a square to be charged as half a square, over half a square to be charged as a whole square.
Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed twenty five per cent commission, but no advertisement, of any kind, will be inserted at less than regular rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARDS HOUSE, Michigan St., PLYMOUTH, IND.
C. & W. H. McCONNEL,--Proprietors.
Omnibuses to and from all trains and also to any part of the town when orders are left at the house. [ap.9-tf

INSURANCE AGENCY.—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.—Capital, $5,000,000. The daddy of all the Insurance Companies in the States.
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Capital $500,000. One of the safest and best Companies in the world.
C. WHITMORE, Agent.
nov22-1-2tf

J. FORCE,
Merchant Tailor.
(SECOND STORY, WOODWARD'S BLOCK.)
Keeps on hand a supply of the most fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
which he will manufacture to order on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the north-west.
Nov. 3, 1864-tf.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
☞ OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.
[nov 3-1y] PLYMOUTH, IND.

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, NO. 174, I. O. G. T.—Meets every Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Argos, Ind. Traveling members are invited to attend. J. A. BUCHER, W. C. T.
L. H. FIELDING, W. R. S. [n28]

C. POWELL,
Shaving, Shampooing and
HAIRDRESSING,
Done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Shop over Westervelt's store, front room.
oct27,1864-3dtf

W. H. DAVENPORT,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesdays and Wednesdays in each month. ☞ Rooms at the Edwards House.
march 31, 1864—y1

PETER DALLAKER,
BUTCHER,
North side LaPorte Street, West of Becker's Store.
march 31, 1864—y1

DR. J. M. CONFER,
Late Surgeon of the 29th Ind. Infantry, offers his professional services to the people of Marshall County.
Office and residence west side of Michigan Street, in the third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind
march 24, 1864.—2ly1p'd

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.
D. RATTY,
Merchant Tailor,
Up Stairs, Coffin's Block,
OVER S. & M. BECKER'S STORE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
☞ CUTTING DONE TO ORDER ☜
feb'y18,1864—n36tf

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN
WATCHES,
Clocks and
Jewelry.

Keeps always on hand a large and fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Breast Pins, Ear and Finger Rings, Watch Chains, Spectacles, and everything generally found in a first-class Jewelry Store.
All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
☞ Shop east side Michigan street, almost opposite Woodward's Brick Building, Plymouth, Ind. [n15-y1

DR. T. A. BORTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Has changed his residence to the new building on Adams street, one square east of the Seminary building.
Office over Hill's Bakery, in Dr. A. O. Borton's Dental Rooms, south side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.
jan'y2,1864—n1of

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.
Branch at Plymouth.
☞ Open from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m. ☜
THEO. CRESSNER, Cashier.
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.
dec3,1864-n5y1

D. T. PHILLIPS, Attorney and Counselor at Law and
WAR CLAIM AGENT.
Office in Hewitt & Woodward's Brick Building, up stairs, Plymouth, Indiana.
Practices in Marshall and adjoining counties. 1y23tf

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularities of children's teeth corrected.
Fangs and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesdays. Office over Hill's Bakery, west side Michigan street. 3y-ly

J. F. LANGENBAUGH,
Who understands the German and English languages thoroughly, has been appointed
Notary Public,
and will translate legal documents from one language to the other on reasonable terms.
He will also take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., &c. He may be found at the "Regulator." April 30, 1863.—y1.

JOHN NOLL,
BUTCHER;
East Side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
nov5,1864-1tf

BALSAMIC LINIMENT.—The great remedy for all pains, inflammations, sores, neuralgia, poisonous bites, toothache, burns, scalds, cholic, diarrhea and dysentery. For a horse liniment it has no equal.
Sold by PERSHING & CO.,
je16-3m Plymouth, Ind.

LIGHT'S OPODELDOC, CURES Burns, Cuts, Scalds, old Sores, Bruises, Chafes or Galls and Scratches on Horses. Be sure and call for
Light's Opodeldoc.
PERSHING & CO.
je16-3m

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

Report of the Comptroller of Currency.

From the U. S. Comptroller's recent report, we learn that there are 584 National Banking Institutions organized, with an aggregate capital of $108,964,597.28, having a circulation of $865,864,650. There are 34 of these Banks located in Indiana, with an aggregate capital of $4,201,671.-26, and having a circulation of $3,148,-460. We give below a few extracts from this able report, which all would do well to read, as they impart valuable information and give some useful hints to all classes who are disposed to speculate and indulge in extravagance:

"A large proportion of the circulating notes which have been furnished by the Comptroller, was intended to take the place, and is taking the place of the circulation of such State banks as have been converted into National ones, or of those whose notes have been voluntarily retired, or have been returned from those parts of the country in which the notes of the United States and of the National banks are alone current; so that the currency delivered to the National banks is not, and will not be altogether an addition to the paper money of the country, but rather, to a considerable extent, the substitution of it for that of the State banks.

"It is, perhaps to be regretted that so many new banks have been organized in the States where, before the passage of the act, there was no deficiency of banking capital. There would have been less cause for apprehension that banking capital in any of the States was being too rapidly increased, if by suitable legislation of the States, State Banks had been sooner authorized to avail themselves of the benefits of the National Currency Act, and the managers of banks, where the necessary legislation had been obtained, had more promptly discerned the inevitable tendency of the public sentiment, and co-operated with the Government in its efforts to nationalize the bank-note circulation of the country. It was not the intention of the originators and friends of the system, nor has it been the policy of the Comptroller, to swell through the instrumentality of the National Banks, the volume of paper money. On the contrary, the system was designed to check over-issues by requiring ample security for every dollar which should be put in circulation, and it has been the aim of the Comptroller so to administer the laws as to prevent, instead of encouraging, an unhealthy and dangerous expansion of credits.

[The Comptroller intimates that the apprehension of a too rapid increase of National Banks have been lessened by the recent action of State Banks, especially in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, which have been allowed by the Legislatures to reorganize under the National system, and thinks that the time is not far distant when a uniform National currency will supersede the present, and this without disturbing the business of the country.]

"It is also an interesting fact, that the stock of the State banks which have been changed into national associations, has not been depreciated by the change; on the contrary the shares of most of them have been appreciated, and I know of no instance in which their real or market value has been injuriously affected by it. This fact sufficiently refutes the charge, sometimes urged against the system, that it was being forced upon the country to the prejudice of the stockholders of State institutions.

"It may be proper for me to state another fact in this connection, of interest to the public, which is, that the National banks are, without any known exceptions, in safe, though some of them are in inexperienced hands, and that the fears that the National banking system would be the means of filling the country with banks of fictitious capitals, and be a reproduction on a large scale, of the Stock banking system of States in which they had proved to be a failure, if not a fraud, are, from present indications, without a real foundation.

"The fact that such apprehensions were entertained, or were professed to be entertained by the bankers of a State, in which a system similar in some of its main features was in practical operation, intimidated, for awhile, the capitalists of other States, and retarded the reorganization of State Banks, but worked no permanent injury to the National system. On the contrary, the expression of those fears has led to a thorough examination of the act, and a careful observation of its administration, and the result has been favorable to both. It has been discovered that in many important particulars the National system differs from, and is an improvement upon, the State system, which it the most closely resembles; that it restricts circulation to ninety per cent of the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer, and prohibits the banks from issuing notes to an amount exceeding their *bona fide* paid up capitals, sworn to by their officers; that every interior National Bank, in addition to redeeming its notes at its own counter, is compelled to redeem at par at some commercial center, thereby tending to prevent high rates of exchange between different sections of the country, and that, in the case of the failure of a bank to redeem its notes according to the provisions of the act, these notes, instead of being depreciated, would be at once redeemable in lawful money, at the treasury of the United States. It has been also ascertained that the Comptroller is requiring the most satisfactory references or credentials in regard to the standing and responsibility of persons proposing to organize national banks, and is instituting a system of examinations which will do much to expose and check improper practises on the part of the bankers, and violations of the wholesome provisions of the law.

"The examination of the act, and the observation of the manner in which it is being administered, have resulted in the entering up of a popular judgment in favor of the national banking system; a judgment, not that the system is a perfect one, nor free from danger of abuse, but that it is a safer system, better adapted to the nature of our political institutions and to our commercial necessities, giving more strength to the Government, with less risk of its being used by the Government against the just rights of the States, or the rights of the people, than any system which has yet been devised, and that by such amendments of the act as experience may show to be needful, it may be made as little objectionable, and as beneficial to the Government and the people, as any paper money banking system that wisdom and experience are likely to invent. It promises to give to the people that long existing "desideratum," a national currency without a national bank—a bank note circulation of uniform value, without the creation of a moneyed power in a few hands over the politics and business of the country.

"Of course this system depends for its success upon the maintenance of the faith and credit of the nation, which, in their turn, depend upon the preservation of the national integrity. If these fail, the national banking system will fail; but it will go down with all other important interests, and will be but a part of the general wreck. That such a calamity is not in store for us, is the confident hope and belief of all true men of the loyal States.—The anxieties and apprehensions which have existed heretofore on this point are rapidly disappearing, as the loyal mind of the United States has hardened to the inexorable resolution that the Union shall be preserved, and the public credit shall be maintained, no matter what sacrifices and burdens the execution of this resolution may involve.

* * * * * *

"But while the National Currency Act is restrictive in its general provisions, and is expected, when generally adopted, to prevent expansions, there is still danger that too much capital will be invested under it during the suspension of specie payments, and in the existing unsettled condition of our political and financial affairs. When money is plenty, and fortunes are being rapidly acquired, the country is always in a feverish and unhealthy state. This is especially true at the present time. The enormous expenditures of the Government and the great advances in prices since the commencement of the war, have made many persons suddenly rich, and upon fortunes suddenly acquired, have followed reckless expenditures, extravagance, waste. Speculation is taking the place of sober and persevering industry, and thousands are deluded with the notion that the wealth of the nation is being increased by the increase of its indebtedness. The inauguration of a new system of banking, under such circumstances, is peculiarly hazardous, and I have been, from the time of my appointment, more apprehensive that too many banks would be organized, than that the system would not be sufficiently attractive to induce capitalists to become connected with it. The Government is the great borrower. Its obligations comprise a large portion of the discount line of the banks, which are making large profits on Government securities at little apparent risk, and the danger is that the national banking system, with all its restrictions, may, during the suspension of specie payments, and the continuance of the war, and to the plethora of paper money; and that, when the war is over, the banks, deprived of the existing means of the investment in Government obligations, and finding no legitimate use for their capitals, may be tempted to use them in encouraging operations that will eventually prove to be unprofitable to themselves, as they will be injurious to the country. For the double purpose therefore, of keeping down the national circulation as for as it has seemed possible to do it, consistently with the establishment of the system throughout the country, and preventing an increase of banking capital, that might, hereafter, be instrumental in keeping up the inflation, and retarding the resumption of specie payments, or prove unprofitable to its owners, I have felt it my duty to discourage, in many instance, the organization of new banks, and in more instances to refuse my sanction to the increase of the capital of those already organized. In doing so, I may seem to have exercised a power not warranted by the act; but, if not sustained by its letter, I have been by its spirit, and I am willing to let the future decide as to the correctness or incorrectness of my course.

"But while I entertain the opinion that the currency of the country is already too much expanded, and that it would be a calamity if the national banking system should be the means of materially increasing it, I must not be understood as sanctioning the notion, so generally prevalent, that the high price of coin is to be altogether or chiefly attributed to it, or that gold and silver are, at the present time, the standard of value in the United States. When gold sold in Wall street, on the 1st of July last, at 185 premium, many of the best stocks, as well as productive real estate, were no higher than they have been upon a coin basis.

"By referring to the gold market in New York during the three past years, it will be perceived that the value has been regulated by other causes than the inflation of the currency.

Hostility to the Government has been as decidedly manifested in the effort that has been made in the commercial metropolis of the nation to depreciate the currency as it has been by the enemy in the field; and, unfortunately, the effort of sympathizers with the rebellion, and of the agents of the rebellious States, to prostrate the national credit has been strengthened and sustained by thousands in the loyal States, whose political fidelity it might be ungenerous to question. Immense interests have been at work all over the country, and concentrated in New York, to raise the price of coin, and splendid fortunes have been apparently made by their success. The loyal importer and manufacturer of the East and the produce and provision merchant of the West have locked hands with the enemies of the Republic in a common effort, although for a different object, and sometimes have produced results which have created apprehensions that the Union might be lost for want of means to prosecute the war, or rather on account of the excessive and unnecessary costliness of the war. The Government in its struggles with a gigantic rebellion has not been contending with armed rebels in the field alone, but with unarmed rebels in the loyal States, backed by an immense interest in the hand of loyal citizens.

"Gold has been a favorite article to gamble in. It has been forced up and down by those tricks and devices that are so well understood at the stock board. The reverses of our arms have been used by the operators for an "advance" to send it up, and our military successes have been turned to the advantage of those who were interested in a "decline." When the banks and the Government suspended specie payments, and a new standard of value was created in the legal tenders, gold and silver, whose legal value had been fixed by the same authority, became an article of traffic, subject to the influences that have control of the market, and yet, unfortunately, everything necessary for use or consumption was made to follow their upward tendency, as if they were still the proper and only regulator of prices.

"The effect of all this has been, not to break down the credit of the Government, but to increase enormously the cost of the war and the expense of living; for, however small may have been the connection between the price of coin and our domestic products, every rise of gold, no matter by what means effected, has been used as a pretext by holders and speculators for an advance of prices, to the great injury of the Government and the sorrow of a large portion of the people. It is unquestionably true that the abundance of money has facilitated the operations against the credit of the Government, and that a more stringent market would have tended to check and restrain them; but it is a mistaken notion that the high price of coin is an evidence of an over-issue of currency or of its depreciation. If it were generally believed that the war would be ended by the 1st of January, gold would fall before that time to 25 per cent. premium, if no lower, although the paper money in circulation might in the meantime be largely increased.

"The expenditures of the Government have created a great expansion of currency and of prices. There would undoubtedly have been an expansion, in a less degree it is true, but still an expansion, if the war had been carried on upon a specie basis.—Prices of all the necessaries of life, as well as luxuries, and of everything which the Government must purchase in the prosecution of the war, are enormously high, and the penalty is yet to be paid for the inflation, in increased taxation, and the ruin must overwhelm the thousands who believe and act upon the belief, that the apparent prosperity of the country is real, and is not to be interrupted. Fortunate will the country be if the war can be closed and prices reduced to former standards without a collapse, which will as greatly excel in the extent of its disaster that which occurred at the close of the last war with England as the present war excels that in costliness and magnitude.

"As long as there was any uncertainty in regard to the success of the national banking system, or the popular verdict upon its merits and security, I did not feel at liberty to recommend discriminating legislation against the State banks. It is for Congress to determine if there is any longer a reasonable uncertainty on these points, and if the time has not arrived when all these institutions should be compelled to retire their circulation. It is indispensible for the financial success of the Treasury that the currency of the country should be under the control of the Government. This cannot be the case as long as State institutions have the right to flood the country with their issues. As a system has been devised under which State banks, or at least as many of them as are needed, can be re-organized, so that the Government can resume a rightful control over bank note circulation, it could be hardly considered oppressive if Congress should prohibit the further issue of bank notes not authorized by itself, and compel by taxation (which should be sufficient to effect the object without being oppressive,) the withdrawal of those which have been already issued. My own opinion is that this should be done, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for the banks themselves and for the public. As long as the two systems are contending for the field, (although the result of the contest can be no longer doubtful,) the Government cannot restrain the issue of paper money; and as the preference which is everywhere given to the national currency over the notes of State banks indicates what is the popular judgement in regard to the merits of the the two systems, there seems to be no good reason why Congress should hesitate to relieve the treasury of a serious embarrassment, and the people of an unsatisfactory circulation.

"Some important amendments are required to the act, in order that it should be accommodated to the wants and business of the country.

"The provisions in regard to the lawful money reserve and the distribution of the assets of insolvent banks, require modification.

"I am still of the opinion that the rates of interest to be charged by the National banks should be fixed by Congress and not by States.

"There are too many points at which the banks may redeem their notes. All, with the exception of those in Philadelphia and Boston, should redeem in New York. The banks ought to be compelled by law to retain a part, if not all the coin received by them, for interest on their gold bearing bonds, in order that they may be prepared to lend their influence in favor of a return to specie payments, and some provisions should be introduced by which, when specie payments are resumed, excessive importations of goods may be checked and dangerous exportation of coin may be prevented.

"It is of the greatest importance that the national currency should be independent of politics and freed from political influences. To effect this, and to facilitate the business of the banks with the Comptroller, I am clearly of the opinion that the bureau should be made an independent department, and removed from Washington to Philadelphia or New York.

"I do not, however, recommend that any amendments be made by the present Congress. The act will do well enough as it is for another year. When the next Congress assembles, the defects in it will be better understood by the practical working of the system, than they can be at the present time. The act can then be taken up and with the light which the experience of another year has thrown upon it, judiciously amended.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller.
Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretay of the Treasury."

FROM NEW YORK.

Stringent Order from Gen. Dix—Reb-Marauders from Canada to be Summarily Dealt with.

H. Q's DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK, DEC. 14.

General Orders 97.—Information having been received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actively in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property. All military commanders on the frontier are therefore instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by maranders or persons acting under commissions from the rebel authority at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators, if possible, while in the commission of their crimes, or if it be necessary, with a view to their capture, cross the boundary between the United States and Canada. Said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major General commanding the department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent the authority he possesses under the rules of law recognized by civilized States in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory and fleeing to it for an asylum, after committing acts of depredations within our own. Such an exercise of authority having become indespensible to protect our cities and towns from incendiarism, and our people from robbery and murder. It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts will abstain from all acts of retaliation on account of outrages committed by the rebel maranders, and that the proper measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of Major Gen. Dix.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and A. A. G. M.

Soldiers' Families.

The evidence comes to me from every part of the State, that many of the wives, children and parents of our soldiers, are destitute of the necessaries of life, and must greatly suffer unless immediately provided for. Let me again earnestly entreat the patriotic, humane and christian people of Indiana, to devote themselves at once to making ample provision for all who are dependent upon our soldiers for their support and comfort. And let me entreat them not to wait until they are called upon for relief, but to go about in their several communities and seek out the needy and the suffering.

Some of these are unable to give notice of their condition, and know not where to apply for relief, while others are too proud or too sensitive to ask for that which should have been freely offered by a patriotic and Christian people. Let me especially entreat the clergy of the various denominations to address themselves systematically to this great work of religious and patriotic duty, and by thorough visitation and inquiry, make themselves acquainted with every case of need in the neighborhood in which they live, and then make earnest appeals to their congregations to supply the wants which they have discovered. In this way I am assured that they can accomplish more than any other class of men.

And again, let me appeal to the various county and city authorities throughout the State, to make ample appropriations for the relief of soldiers families in their respective jurisdictions. Some, it is true, have made liberal provisions, others have done nothing, and others again have taken action which comes far short of meeting actual necessities.

Every consideration of patriotic duty, humanity, Christian obligation, and the honor of our people, enjoins it alike upon our authorities and our citizens that no soldier's family shall be permitted to want for the necessaries and comforts of life in a State overflowing with prosperity and abundance. O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

Nevada the Banner State.

We think our new State is entitled to the banner for the largest majority in proportion to its total vote. The whole vote of the State, including the soldiers' vote, will be about 11,000, and the Union majority 3,500. This gives the Copperheads 3,750, and the Union party 7,250, or two to one, within a fraction. There may be a State in the Union that has done better, but we do not believe it. In another respect we think is entitled to the banner.—Every officer, State and Legislative, is a sound Union man. The Legislature is unanimous. This is no good place for snakes, and we hear of several that are about to crawl down to Mexico, to join old Duke de Lime Point Gwin. Joy go with them!—*Virginia City (Nevada) Union.*

At Chicago, it was resolved that, as the war had been prosecuted for four years and proved a failure, it was time to abandon it altogether. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. As the Democratic party has failed, after four years of continued effort to re establish itself, why should it not be dissolved and renounced without benefit of clergy? If success is the only test of merit, let the Democracy slide.—*Syracuse Journal.*

THE JOURNAL FOR 1865.

The Decisive Year of the War!

The Rebellion to be Suppressed!

44TH YEAR OF THE JOURNAL!

Subscribe for a State Paper!

Circulation Double that of any Paper Published in Indiana!

The Indiana State Journal
will commence its
FORTY-FOURTH YEAR
on the 1st of January, 1865. At no period during its existence has it reached so heavy a subscription list as now, and at no time in the history of our country has there been a period so exciting, or one of so much interest to us as a people, or so important to us as a nation.

The combined military and political successes of the friends of the Union, during the past year, have put beyond doubt
THE FINAL SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION,
and the restoration of the nation to its former power. Our arms have reduced the Confederacy to a divided and fragmentary power, fighting with malignant ferocity where it can fight, but unable to concentrate its strength, and decaying as much from the want of mutual support among its parts, as from its inherent baseness. Its ports are all captured or commanded. Its labor is absorbed in its armies, fleeing in joy to freedom, or retained in sullen waiting for better days. Its railroads are interrupted, its means of transportation greatly reduced and steadily decreasing. Its currency is worthless, its credit destroyed. It commands supplies only by compulsion. Even the States that compose it will not trust it. It has at last been driven to debate the necessity of freeing its slaves for whose perpetual retention in slavery it alone began the war. Foreign intervention is given up a hopeless. Its only dependence was upon a division of the North, and the anticipated victory of a hostile faction of a party. This is now lost.

THE RECENT GLORIOUS UNION VICTORY
has put the whole strength of the loyal States close to the back of our armies, and made sure that what has been earned by the courage of the soldier shall not be sacrificed to the pusillanimity or perfidy of politicians. By a majority never equalled since the days of Washington, the loyal people have declared that those who resist their lawful authority by the sword 'shall perish by the sword,' and that submission shall be the only reparation.—They have reiterated in the most impressive manner their determination to allow no delays, no blunders, no resistance, to stop them in the way to that destiny which they have so long labored to accomplish,
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VAST, UNITED, FREE PEOPLE.
They have made firm and sure the policy of ridding the land of liberty of the last vestige of slavery. The history of the world presents no spectacle so grand. After four years of warfare of unexampled destructiveness and extent, after disheartening delays, and many periods of deep gloom, they again assert that they will fight the fight of humanity to the end, come when that end may.

Still much remains to be done. The Confederacy is tottering, and the Union is gaining strength; slavery is gasping for life, freedom breathes more deeply every hour, but the work is not done. In the next four years the war will be over, and the effacing of its ravages, the alleviation of its enmities, the utter extirpation of its causes, must be commenced, if not completed. Much of this will have to be done within the next year. Before another twelve months have past we shall have to decide whether a united and resolved people, of vast strength, of unsurpassed intelligence, with a holy cause, can expel a disturbing element from its midst, or not. It must be an eventful year.—The progress of the war will grow in interest as it nears its object. The removal of its causes, and the measures of restoration, must command the attention of all. The newspaper, to which all must look for the first and most direct presentation of both subjects, must be more a necessity than ever.

To the people of Indiana and the North-West, the JOURNAL proposes to supply a newspaper in which nothing will be lacking that can be supplied, to guide their opinions and satisfy their demands.

INTELLIGENT AND TRUTHFUL CORRESPONDENTS
will be kept with our armies, who will, by the speediest means, advise its readers of all that occurs.

EXPERIENCED AND JUDICIOUS WRITERS
will discuss all political topics, and provide political information. It will be in charge of editors of ability and integrity. And it will maintain, as it has always done, most fully and firmly, the policy of pushing on the war to the destruction of slavery as the necessary means to the restoration of the Union. "FREEDOM AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE," will be its watchword.

GENERAL AND LOCAL NEWS.
A carefully prepared summary of General and Local News, together with Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, will be recorded from day to day.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS.
Special attention will be given to our own as well as the foreign and domestic Markets, as well as a telegraphic summary of the New York and Cincinnati Markets.

CONGRESS
will shortly convene, and questions of the deepest interest to the people, touching the policy of the Government and questions growing out of the War against the Rebellion, will be presented and discussed, and in view of the importance of the questions to be brought before the National Legislature, we have sent one of our most competent and intelligent Correspondents to Washington to furnish our readers with the most reliable and trustworthy news from the Capital.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE
will assemble on the 5th day of January, 1865, and without a doubt will be the most important meeting of that body since the formation of our State Constitution. Its proceedings will be carefully reported for our columns.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
from all parts of the country will form an important feature in the Daily and Weekly Journal.

TERMS FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.
Daily JOURNAL, 1 year, in advance.....$9 00
" " 6 months, in advance..... 4 50
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AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE NO RIGHT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THEY FIRST OBEY IT,
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