MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 9.—NO. 9.] PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 425.

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.
Omnibusses to and from all trains, and also to any part of the town when orders are left at the house. [n3-tf

INSURANCE AGENCY.—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.—Capital, $3,000,000. 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.
nov25d-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. 171, I. O. O. 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. [n23]

C. POWELL,
Shaving, Shampooing and
HAIRDRESSING.
Done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Shop over Westervelt's store, front room.
oct27,1864-52tf

W. H. DAVENPORT,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesdays and Wednesdays of 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—22y1

DR. J. M. CONFER,
Late Surgeon of the 120th 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 23, 1864.—21y1p4

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.
D. RATTY,
Merchant Tailor,
Up Stairs, Corbin'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 else usually found in a first-class Jewelry Store.
All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, on Michigan street, almost opposite Westervelt's Brick Building, Plymouth, Ind. [n16-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, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.
jan'y7,1864—n40tf

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 Hewett & Woodward's Brick Building, upstairs, Plymouth, Indiana.
Practices in Marshall and adjoining counties. js23tf

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. 3:y1

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, Chaps or Galls and Scratches on Horses. Be sure and call for
Light's Opodeldoc.
je16-3m PERSHING & CO.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the wheat crop this year is 18,708,213 bushels less than last year, rye 969,857 bushels less, barley 750,827 bushels less, corn 77,613,454 bushels greater, potatoes 3,903,782 bushels less, tobacco 69,799,691 pounds less, hay 1,629,096 tons less, hogs 2,000,000 less. There is a large decrease in oats and cattle, and an increase in sorghum and cotton.

Skedaddlers to be made Aliens.

General Schenck's resolution declaring runaways from the draft in Canada and other foreign countries, aliens, not being admitted to the privilege of citizenship in the United States, without a legal declaration of their intentions, the filing of papers, and five years' probation and naturalization, strikes a popular chord in the House, and is likely to go through with a whirl.

Cut out the following and paste it in your scrap-book. It is worth a year's subscription to any reader of this paper.

The leaves of the elder if strewn among corn or any other grain, when it is put in the bin, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bed bugs and magots. "Insects never touch elder bushes. The leaves of elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing on the branches and among them bunches of elder leaves."

The appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice completes the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court is now composed of the following Judges:

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice; salary $6 500.

Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

Samuel Nelson, of New York, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

James M. Wayne, of Georgia, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

David Davis, of Illinois, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

John Catron, of Tennessee, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

Stephen J. Field, of California, Associate Justice; salary $6,000.

The Court meets on the first Monday in December of each year at Washington.—It is now in session.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: Adjt. Gen. Terrill is making arrangements to issue a call for new regiments authorized to be raised in this State. Our quota under the recent call will be about 15,000.—Counties and townships are already bestirring themselves in the matter of filling their quotas, and high bounties will be offered for recruits.

The *World's* Washington special says: Immediately on the announcement of Mr. Dayton's death, the chances of his successor were canvassed. Fremont's name was mentioned by some radicals. His chances are not considered good. Montgomery Blair and H. J. Raymond were also mentioned. Among Western names mentioned was Anson S. Miller, of Ill.

Judge McCullough, Comptroller of Currency, decides that no bank can be supplied with circulation to an amount exceeding 90 per cent. of its capital stock actually paid in, unless such bank may show a surplus which it may convert into bonds for a larger issue of notes.

The Union ladies of Winchester, Va., have presented a beautiful flag to Maj. Gen. Sheridan. He was taken quite by surprise by the presentation. The flag was originally designed for Gen. Averill but the heroic exploits of Sheridan induced its offer to him as the savior of the Shenandoah.

The Committee of Ways and Means are almost unanimously in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper. Mr. Morrill, of Vt., is understood to be the only member of the Committee opposed to the policy.

The President on the 21st inst. signed the bill establishing the grade of Vice-Admiral, who is to be the ranking officer in the navy and relatively of the same rank as Lieutenant General in the army. Immediately afterwards the President nominated, to the Senate, Rear Admiral Farragut to that position and the Senate confirmed the appointment without the usual formality of referring it to the Standing Committee. Vice-Admiral Farragut was notified by telegraph of this mark of honor conferred upon him. He is expected to visit Washington at an early day.

PEACE WANTED.—A Raleigh paper has an article on the peace question, and says that Georgia and North Carolina demand immediate efforts for peace by negotiation. It asserts that the rebel authorities are anxious to prevent negotiations, and fears a complete usurpation of power. It closes thus: Unless the wisdom of Congress and of the State Legislature shall devise some plan by which the war may be stopped and peace restored, it does not require a spirit of prophecy to see that we are a ruined people.

Admiral Farragut is granted three months leave of absence, out of compliment to his long and gallant active service.

Correct the Enrollment Lists.

It is important that the people of the several townships of the State should take prompt measures to correct the enrollment lists before the quotas of the several States are assigned. This will be done soon, when it will be too late to effect the quotas of the State by a correction of mistakes. All persons who have died, removed, enlisted in the army, the physically disabled, aliens not subject to draft, and those over and under the proper age, should be stricken from the lists, and the names of young men who have arrived at the age of twenty years since the enrollment, and those subject to the draft who have since become citizens of the township, should be added. It is important also to men who have been enrolled in one county and changed their residence to another, to take the necessary steps to have their enrollment transferred to their present place of residence; otherwise they are liable to be drafted in both.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Great Rebel Rout—Hood Still Running—His Army Thoroughly Demoralized—All His Artillery Captured—Wholesale Capture of Prisoners—Fair Prospect of Capturing the Rebel Army.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Journal.
NASHVILLE, Dec. 18, 1864.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The situation in this Department at the present writing is of the most encouraging character, and although the most extraordinary and brilliant achievements crown the events of the campaign thus far, it is highly probable that even greater and more decisive results are yet to transpire. Provided that Hood's means of crossing the Tennessee is cut off by the capture of his pontoon bridge near Florence, and which is not at all improbable, the doom of the rebel army in Tennessee is sealed.

To-day the rout and pursuit of the rebel army has been so rapid and hurried, that anything like small details of the special operations of individuals, regiments, brigades, or divisions, during the pursuit, cannot now be given. The general movements and results, however, in the absence of the minute materials for filling up, are known, and are grandly important and encouraging. To-night Hood's army is a defeated, routed, demoralized, and panic-stricken mass, and its exploits at present lie in its strenuous exertions to put the Tennessee river between itself and Thomas' pursuing jubilant columns. Whether or not Hood succeeds in crossing the river, one thing is pretty certain, that a considerable portion of his army will be captured. Our army is now so close on him in front and flank, that to see the swarms of prisoners coming in under guard on the Franklin pike, one would suppose that Hood can't now have more than a ragged remnant of his army of invaders.

OPERATIONS AFTER FRIDAY.

Friday evening at 5 o'clock, I was standing in a position at the front, commanding the whole open space, through which our charging columns drove the fugitive rebels pell-mell, in the wildest confusion. This was fully six miles from Nashville, and I necessarily had to make hasty tracks for town, to prepare my dispatches and letters for transmission at the earliest opportunity. The operations during the night and next day, I did not see, but have learned them from official sources.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

During the afternoon of Friday, Hood, apparently in anticipation of what was coming, was hastily moving his teams far to the rear, and on towards Franklin.—At Brentwood, a little town about nine miles from Nashville, he made a temporary stand, and his army, fatigued and worn out after the day's operations, was allowed a little rest. Long before day-break Hood again moved, and his pursuers were immediately on his track, while our cavalry who had really acted splendidly throughout, continually harrassed his flanks, capturing several hundred prisoners. The enemy reached Franklin shortly after daylight, and immediately evacuated that place, our troops entering the town at 10 o'clock. But, O! what a scene was to be witnessed here! Almost every house in town was a hospital. Here lay the rebel wounded, some 2,000 in number, who had remained there since the battle of Franklin. In addition, there were several hundred of those wounded near Nashville—all falling into our hands.

The pursuit was rapidly kept up to Thomson's Station, distant nine miles from Franklin, where the enemy made a short stand, but soon retreated to a stronger position at Spring Hill. Here they made a stubborn resistance for several hours when our cavalry charged their left flank, capturing 1,000 prisoners and three pieces of artillery. This was about six o'clock in the evening, and the enemy broke and fled in confusion. To-day the pursuit has been kept up, the captures during yesterday and up to present writing, being 3 500.

The train will soon leave, which leaves me under the necessity of closing my letter. ZENO.

A Dangerous Lady at Large.

From the Rochester Union.

A lady entered one of the State Street cars yesterday and found every seat taken. A gentlemen rose and invited the lady to accept the seat he had vacated. She did so, politely thanking him for his kindness. The lady wore a dark delaine dress, plain shawl, and an ordinary tan-colored straw bonnet. She had a fair complexion, smiling countenance, keen black eyes, and an expression that indicated a good degree of intelligence. Her appearance was neat and tidy, her face was free from paint and dirt, her hair was neatly combed, without curls, frizzles or beau-catchers. There was nothing in the appearance or deportment of this individual that would attract special attention, or lead any one to suspect that she was not in sound mind, save the fact that she bowed politely and thanked the gentlemen who gave her his seat. This eccentricity is sufficient to show that the lady is not of sound mind and she ought not to be at large.

Look out for the Fenians—The Irish in Canada and the United States in League and Arming.

From the Toronto Globe, December 17.

We have continual reports from all parts of the country that Catholics assemble at night for the purpose of drilling and learning the use of weapons. We do not place a great deal of reliance upon these statements. The public mind has been excited by recent events in Toronto and we find that those who report the midnight meetings speak of them as having occurred at a distance from their own houses, and not within their personal knowledge. We want better evidence before publishing the reports. We are quite convinced, however, that certain Catholics in Canada are joined together in concert with the Fenian organization in the States, and that a movement of some kind against the province has been contemplated, to come off during the present winter. We cannot say that we fear this movement. The history of Young Ireland has proved that there is nothing in the way of an absurd and impracticaple plot that a juvenile Patrick cannot conceive. He breaks down entirely when he comes to put his plans in execution, but rarely arrives at that point. All that he needs is a little watching, and that we hope he will get in Canada. This drilling, if it is really going on, will speedily be revealed. No Young Ireland Association ever kept a secret long. But it would be well if the authorities would look into the matter. We have heard half a dozen statements to the effect that the Fenians drill near the old block house on Bloor street. If that is the fact, it can be verified. Watchfulness is a duty, but not the circulation of vague or unfounded reports.

The Treasury Report.

The following is a brief synopsis of the Report of Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury. He deals more in facts and figures than in plans for future action, or rather reports what has been done:

So much misrepresentation has been made, especially during the late canvass, in regard to the public debt, that the public are relieved to learn that it amounts not to three or four thousand millions, but to only $1,740,690,489 49; that the interest on this for the current year is $91,810,215 18; that the daily expenditure is estimated at $2,250,000 a day; that the revenue from taxation and other sources is estimated at $419,512,389, of which $70,271,091 comes from customs, $249,562,850 from internal revenue, and $24,020,171 from "miscellaneous sources."—The Secretary estimates that it will be necessary to borrow during the year $620,727,508. Fifty millions of this, he thinks, may be raised by additional taxation. Deducting this, and the $88,353,320 of the public debt to be retired during the year, and the increase of the national debt will amount in July next to only $482 374,188. He recommends increased taxation, and especially urges a tax on leaf tobacco, and on sales, and that the income tax be collected without exemption, as the law as it now stands opens the door to fraud. He does not favor increased custom duties. High tariff has already had the effect of decreasing the revenue, but it has stimulated domestic manufactures, which he thinks more than counterbalances the decrease from the duties on foreign goods. In this opinion we believe there will be a very general concurrence, and that we had better look for revenue from the increased taxation, and prosperity in the development of our own industry, than to receipts from customs on foreign productions. He believes that a system of taxation can be inaugurated that will give us an annual revenue of three hundred millions.

On the question of the premium on gold, about which the public is most anxious, and most desirous of information and of a remedy, the report we are sorry to say, is less instructive. The Secretary thinks that the exhorbitant price of the precious metal is due very much to speculation, and combinations for that purpose he proposes to punish by law.

Postmaster General's Report.

The financial condition of the Post-Office Department is, at present, much more favorable than it ever was before the War. From 1849 to 1861, the average annual receipts of the Department were $8,745,282 62, and the average annual expenditures were $14,482,008 44, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,736,725 82. From 1862 to 1864, the average annual receipts were $10,871,530 97, and the expenditures $11,694,785 72, thus reducing the annual deficiency to $823,254 75. For the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, the deficiency amounted to only $206,532 42, the revenue being $12,438,253 78, and the expenditures $12,644,786 20. Thus the Department has almost become self-supporting. The receipts of the year 1864 show a large excess over the time prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion.

In submitting the estimates for 1866, the Postmaster thinks that no appropriation for deficiencies will be required.

During the last fiscal year, 334,054,610 postage stamps, 23,644,300 stamped envelopes, and 1,574,500 newspaper wrappers were issued, of an aggregate value of $10,974,329 50, showing an increase, as compared with the issues of the preceding year, of $635,569 50.

It is gratifying to learn that our soldiers receive their mail matter with as much regularity and promptness as is possible for armies in the field, and with perhaps as much celerity and security as the most favored portions of the country.

Efforts have been made to improve our postal relations with foreign powers in accordance with the liberal principles laid down by the Paris International Postal Conference.

The conclusion of a contract for establishing an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil is the beginning of a new era in the history of our ocean mail service which is being principally performed by steamers sailing under a foreign flag. This measure may be expected to result in developing a profitable commerce legitimately belonging to us, but which has been diverted into other channels by means of regular steamship communications with other countries not so favorably situated as ours for conducting an extensive trade with Brazil. There are other ocean routes beside the one to Brazil which can be safely and profitably occupied by American lines of mail steamers, among which the route between San Francisco, Japan and China is perhaps the most important in a commercial point of view, for it must not only develop our own commerce with the populous countries of Eastern Asia, but it will make the adoption of the route through the United States a practical necessity for commercial intercourse between these countries and Europe.

A very important improvement, the Postal Money Order System, was commenced on the 1st of November. A superintendent and assistant have been appointed, and one hundred and forty-one post offices have been designated as money order offices. It is expected that the establishment of this system in our country will lead to arrangements for the interchange of international money orders with the several foreign countries with which we have direct postal relations.

The Bankruptcy Bill—A Sketch of its Provisions,

Correspondence New York Journal of Commerce.
WASHINGTON, December 12.

The passage of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, by a decided majority in the House of Representatives, renders it certain that before the close of the present session a bankruptcy law, as authorized and required by the Constitution, will have a place on our statute book. This will not only be hailed with joy by thousands of business men heretofore unfortunate, but it will be a consolation to others who see—as was last year remarked by a leading supporter of the Administration—that "when the ebb-tide of this fictitious paper money prosperity comes, as come it must, the shores of the great seas of trade willl be strewn with more wrecks than ever yet were seen in any panic or revulsion." The House of Representatives has done well to acknowledge its constitutional obligation, and to exercise its power to remedy and anticipate these evils. Surely the Senate will concur.

The bill passed by the House is based upon the insolvency act of Massachusetts, and is designed to bring the failing debtor and his creditors upon a ground of negotiation and settlement equally beneficial to both. Our national bankrupt act of 1800 was a digest of the English statutes of bankruptcy to that date, and was for the benefit of creditors. As such it was repealed. The national bankrupt act of 1841 was substantially for the benefit of debtors, and was short lived. The points aimed at in the House bill, as stated by Hon. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, who drafted it, are:

1st. The discharge of the honest debtor upon the surrender of his property and

2d. The protection of the creditor against the fraudulent practices and reckless conduct of his debtor.

The District courts are to be made courts of bankruptcy, and the bankrupt business, where there is no opposing interest, is to be transacted by officers to be called registers, a Massachusetts idea, incorporated into the English bankrupt law of 1861.—When there are opposing interests, they are to make up the cases for the decision of the judge. They are to be the hands and eyes of the court, but are neither to be clothed with its power or its discretion.—Receiving fixed salaries, it will be their interest as well as their duty to discourage litigation.

Creditors are to have assignees, but the law ignores the cumbrous machinery of official assignees, accountants, registry of courts and accountants general. Insolvency is a matter between the bankrupt and and his creditors and can best be managed by them under the direction of the courts. Every question raised by litigants contesting the bankrupt's discharge must be heard and decided in open court, in which respect this bill differs from other laws. Commissioners appointed by the Supreme court are to establish a code of rules to secure uniform practice.

Honest debtors are to receive an allowance, so that they may not be turned upon the world without a currency note, if they have surrendered their effects for administration and distribution among their creditors.

Another provision gives a debtor an opportunity to meet his creditors, and, if they are satisfied of his integrity and ability, to wind up his affairs under a trust deed with the same effect as if the proceedings had been conducted in the court of bankruptcy.

The above provisions, with others, constitute the law, which will now come before the Senate, where it will probably be enacted. If hopeless insolvency be commercial death, then will this constitutional statute open to the honest bankrupt freedom from his incumbrances, and the road to a new commercial life.

A. REISECKER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
LAPORTE STREET,
One Door West of Dixon's Tin Shop.
PLYMOUTH, IND.,
Is prepared to receive orders for work in his line and warrants satisfaction in all cases.
He has now and intends keeping constantly on hand an assorment of the
BEST CLOTHS
For Gents Apparel,
Such as
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, VESTINGS, &c.,
of all colors and qualities.
Dec. 8, '64-n6tf

Fair Warning!
All persons having unsettled accounts with the unndersigned are hereby notified to call and settle on or before the 1st of January, 1865, and thereby save costs. DAVIDSON & CO.
Dec. 15, 1864-7t3

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY WANTED AT THE
Mammoth Hardware Store.

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 malignat 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
" " 3 months, "	2 50
" " 1 month, "	90

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