THE DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 15, 1862

Separate Confederacies.

The following article is taken from the "Federalist," and was writen, with several others upon the same subject, by JOHN JAY a patriot of the Revolution. The illustrious writer was arguing in faver of the adoption of the present Constitution. There were at that time as at the present, men who favored the formation of seperate Confederacies, rather than to have the States united under one government. HAMILTON, MADISON, and JAY argued in favor of the Union then with as much learning and statesmanship as has ever been displayed in any age, by the world's greatest men. The article which we here copy is No. 4, of Jay's papers on this subject. It is interesteng in these times when it is proposed by some to divide the Union, and form seperate Confederacies, to turn back to the works of our forefather's and ponder upon their words of wisdom. They had, when the "Federalist," was written, just emerged from the tempest of the revolution, and felt the necessity of a more perfect Union. The subject of separate Confederacies, or a Union of the people under one Government, is exhausted by the learned writers referred to?

JOHN JAY says:

Queen Ann, in her letter of the 1st of July, 1706, to the Scotch Parliament, makes some observations on the importance of the Union then forming between England and Scotland, which merit our attention. I shall present the public with one or two extracts from it: "An entire and perfect Union will be the solid foundation of lasting peace; it will secure your religion liberty, and property, remove the animosities amongst yourselves, and the jealousies and differences betwixt our two kingdoms. It must increase your strength, riches, and trade; and by this Union, the whole island, being joined by affection, and free from all apprehensions of different interests, will be *enabled to resist all its enemies.*"

We most earnestly recommend to you, calmness and unanimity in this great and weighty affair, that the Union may be brought to a happy conclusion; being the only *effectual* way to secure our present and future happiness, and disappoint the designs of our and your enemies, who will doubtless on this occasion, *use their utmost endeavors to prevent or delay this Union.*" The history of Great Britain is the one with which we are in general the best acquainted, and it gives us many useful lessons. We may profit by their experience, without paying the price it cost them. Although it seems obvious to common sense, that the people of such an island should be but one nation, yet we find that they were for ages divided into three, and that those three almost constantly embroiled in quarrels and wars with one another. Not withstanding their true interest, with respect to the continental nations, was really the same, yet by the arts and Policy and practices of these notions, their mutual jealousies were perpetually kept inflamed, and for a long series of years they were far more inconvenient and troublesome, than they were useful and assisting to each other.

Should the people of America divide themselves into three or four nations, would not the same thing happen? Would not similar jealousies arise, and be in like manner cherished? Instead of their being "joined in affection and free from all apprehensions of different interests," envy and jealousy would soon extinguish confidence and affection, and the particular interests of each confederacy, instead of the general interests of all america, would be the only objects of their policy and pursuits. Hence like most other *bordering* nations, they would always be either involved in disputes and war, or live in the constant apprehension of them.

The most sanguine advocates for three or four Confederacies, cannot reasonably suppose that they would long remain exactly on an equal footing in point of strength, even if it was possible to form them so at first; but admitting that to be practicable, yet what human contrivance can secure the continuance of such equality? Independent of those local circumstances which tend to beget and increase power in one part, and to impede its progress in another, we must advert to the effects of that superior policy and good management which would probably distinguish the Government of one above the rest, and by which their relative equality in strength and consideration, would be destroyed. For it cannot be presumed that the same degree of sound policy, prudence and foresight would uniformly be observed by each of these Confederacies, for a long succession of years.

Whenever, and from whatever causes, it might happen, and happen it would, that any one of these nations or confederacies should rise in the scale of political importance much above the degree of her neighbors, that moment would those neighbors behold her with envy and with fear. Both these passions would promise to countenance, if not promote, whatever might promise to diminish her importance; and would also restrain them from measures calculated to advance, or even to secure her prosperity. Much time would not be necessary to enable her to discern unfriendly dispositions. She would soon begin not only to lose confidence in her neighbors, but also to feel a disposition equally unfavorable to them. Distrust naturally creates distrust, and by nothing is good will and kind conduct more speedily changed than by invidious jealousies and uncandid imputations, whether express or implied.

The North is generally the region of strength, and many *local circumstances render it probable, that the most Northern of the the proposed Confederacies would, at a period not very far distant, be unquestionably more formidable than any of the others.* No sooner would this become evident, than the *Northern Hive* would excite the same ideas, and sensations in the more Southern parts of Europe: Nor does it appear to be a rash conjecture, that its young swarms might often be tempted to gather honey in the more blooming fields and milder air of their luxurious and more delicate neighbors

They who will consider the history of similar divisions and Confederacies, will find abundant reasons to apprehend, that those in contemplation would in no other sense be neighbors, than as they would be borderers; that they would neither love nor trust one another, but on the contrary would be a prey to discord, jealousy and mutual injuries, in short, that they would place us exactly in the situation in which some nations doubtless wish to see us, in which we should be *formidable only to each other*

From these consideration it appears that these persons are greatly mistaken, who suppose that alliances offensive and defensive might be formed between these Confederacies, which would produce that combination and Union of wills, of arms, and resources, which would be necessary to put and keep them in a formidable state of defence against foreign enemies.

When did the independent States into which Britain and Spain were formerly divided, combine in such alliances, or unite their forces against a foreign enemy? The proposed Confederacies will be *distinct nations.* Each of them would have to regulate its commerce with foreigners by distinct treaties; and as their productions and commodities are different, and proper for different markets, so would those treaties be essentially different. Different commercial concerns must create different interests, and of course different degrees of political attachment to, and connection with different foreign nations. Hence it might, and probably would happen that the foreign nation with whom the *Southern* Confederacy might be at war, would be the one with whom the *Northern* Confederacy would be the most desirous of preserving peace and friendship. An alliance so contrary to their immediate interest would not therefore be easy to form, nor if formed, would it be observed and fulfilled with perfect good faith.

Nay, it is far more probable that, in America, as in Europe, neighboring nations, acting under the impulse of opposite interests and unfriendly passions, would frequently be found taking different sides. Considering our distance from Europe, it would be more natural for these confederacies to apprehend danger from one another than from distant nations, and, therefore, each of them should be more desirous to guard against the others, by the aid of *foreign* alliances, than to guard against foreign dangers by alliances between themselves. And here let us not forget how much more easy it is to receive foreign fleets into our ports, and foreign armies into our country, than it is to persuade or compel them to depart. How many conquests did the Romans and others make in the character of allies, and what innovations did they, under the same character, introduce into the Governments of those whom they pretended to protect.

Let candid men, then, judge whether the division of America into any given number of independent sovereignties, wound tend to save us against hostilities and improper influence of foreign nations.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 85TH REGIMENT,
LEXINGTON, KY., NOV. 8, 1862.

Dear Express: Your readers may begin to ask what glorious deeds have the 85th done to fulfill the expectations of friends at home who sit by their bright blazing fires and read the papers and settle the war question in their own minds, may ask themselves how the one thousand men Vigo and surrouding counties sent forth to wear Uncle Sam's clothes, and eat his rations, are going to reward their sacrificing friends for giving them as pious offerings to their bleeding country, and reward the Government for the great outlay of expense. The people at home are no doubt very impatient because we do not meet or overtake the enemy, fight them, conquer an honorable peace and then come home and help pay the taxes to liquidate the Government debt. The soldier, as he walks his lonely midnight beat, shivering with cold, as the chilly winds of Autumn moan around him, asks himself the same questions as above, and cannot answer them. He knows he has surrendered his body, and almost his soul, to the high officials of his county for three years. He knows that while his fingers are numb with cold as he maneuvers with his trusty gun, the hands of his old comrade at home is warmly clasped, with those of the sweetheart he left behind him, he sees that in proportion as he suffers, men with fat offices grow rich and important; he feels thankful to know that there is a disposition to divide the spoils equally, for he sees that as soon as one General has made his pile he is removed and a chance given to another; he sees that while he cooks his scanty meal over a little pile of smoking fagots, officers of rank loll about first class hotels, faring sumptuously on roast turky and brandy, he knows that it is his duty to be shot in some bloody battle, that there may be something in the newspapers worth reading; he sees all this, besides knowing that if he gets a few rails from a rebel's fence to make a fireplace, an order from an indignant official orders such rails to be replaced in the identical spot they were taken from, and yet he knows it is none of his business, for he knows that the Government pays men to carry brains and think for him, and these paid proxies are smart enough to know that the sooner the war is over the sooner their liberal salaries and *perquisites* will be stopped, and if the soldier has rightly learned discipline, he is perfectly satisfied.

But the main question now is, with the soldier, when will this war end? When will we become men, citizens, and freemen again? Can any one tell why the North, with the largest and finest army ever marshaled since Xerses invaded Greece, cannot conquer the ragged, half-starved rabble of the South? Is it because the Union soldiets are not as brave and enduring as rebel soldiers are? A simple sentence explains all. We have not the right Generals, and the soldiers know it, and are really discouraged There is no use disguising the fact that the volunteer soldier feels that he has been *sold.* They are willing and anxious to fight. It is the only privilege they have, and give them the chance, under proper leaders, and the whole South will be a subdued people.

I have noticed an article in the *Journal* of your city, written by a Democratic Captain of this Regiment, a short time ago, in which he stated that when the news of the Democratic victories in Indiana reached this camp, there was feasting and rejoicing Now, the only thing of the kind I saw would have been considered a feeble demonstration in times of peace. I thing the banquet lacked proper splendor; it took place in an obscure tent. Two Captains met, and the following colloquy took place:

1st Corp—I've got a d—d good news to tell you. Dan. is elected.

2d. Corp—The d—l he is, let's take a drink.

1st. Capt.—The regulations wont allow it

2d. do—Then lets have a great supper—agreed.

So the two happy souls met to celebrate the great event.

A hot supper, consisting of pepper sauce and hard bread was spread on a hand trunk and all went merry as a marriage bell, yet I think the entertainment done great injustice to the Democratic party as there was no whisky and no fights, as usual on such occasion.

Outside of the grand vanguard I have mentioned, there was no rejoicing. The soldiers have ceased to rejoice in the success of either party which raises any man to a place of power where he can agitate and ruin the country. No sir, politicians of any creed must look for sympathy elsewhere than in the camp. If the voters who make the great majorities would shoulder their guns and deposit leaden ballots on the war question they might aid in settling it. Through polititions these men have been drafted from their homes, to suffer, and die perhaps, to settle political quarrels. Political issues have ceased to be queftions that interest a man in the army, he believes that Hell should be a Heaven in comparison to the abode, in life, or after death, of the politicians who have brought about this most bloody but needless war.

"Much rather the grave or the prison,
Ilumined by the patriot's name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen,
On Liberty's ruin to fame."

Nature has doffed her robes of green, and now sits clad in the glomy garb of early winter; our tents are to be taken from us or carried on the soldiers back; the hospitals are rapidly filling with sick, and yet there is no murmuror complaint, except that they wont let us fight, but perhaps before the term of enlistment expires we will have enough of that to do—so much that when the 85th returns to its State, the ranks will be thinned by death, and many I see around me now left in the unmarked soldier's graves.

Near by is Ashland, once the homestead of the patriot statesman, Henry Clay, whose eloquent tongue has so often warned the scheeming politicians of our land what evil consequences they might bring upon our country if blind ambition was allowed its sway. Over the sleeping dust of that great and good man the flag he so proudly defended has been trailed in the dust, and almost his very grave stained with fraternal blood. During the last raid of Kirby Smith into this city, a severe skirmish took place on the Ashland farm, and the trees and fences still bear mark of the bloody struggle. What a horrid mockery! The final earthly resting place of the God-like Clay a battle-field! That Mecca, to which all true Americans should make pilgrimages to pay the pious tributes of a patrietic heart, a scene of carnage and strife!

Mr. Editor, we seldom see the EXPRESS in our camp. I suppose the mails are so crowded that newspapers are thrown away. We would like to see a copy as often as possible.

Your's &c., A. V. B.

"Nigger on the Brain."

Conservative doctors report an abatement of thie epidemic, but assert that it is still so prevalet as to justify general alarm and systematic counteraction. To this end they suggest lectures, addresses, and the concerted circulation of sedative documents and tracts throughout the winter just before us. A careful diagnosis of the disease would seem to be one of the first steps to be taken in the premises. Among the recorded symptoms of the disease, the following are the most important and striking. The person attacked betrays the ravages of the malady by calmly and steadily asserting and maintaining, as if in perfect mental, and bodily sanity, the following incredible proposition:

I. That no man should be the owner in fee simple of another man's wife and children.

II. That when one man receives and profits by the labor of another he ought to pay for it, even though one of them should be white and the other black.

III. That no woman should be sold at the auction block into compulsory prostitution, even though the seller should claim to be at once her owner and her father.

IV. That the ability of one man to earn $10 per day, while another can earn but $1, gives the former no natural or moral right to take to himself three fourths of the latter's earnings, compelling him to live on twenty-five cents or less per day.

V. That the religion which justifies and upholds such exaction must be a bogus or damaged article, as unlike that of Jesus Christ as can well be conceived.

VI That government assailed and imperiled by deadly treason, should not regard any of its lawful subjects as rightfully the chattels of implacable traitors, but should exhort all such to quit serving the traitors and aid in counteracting their efforts and aid in counteracting their efforts and thus secure their own freedom.

VII. That fighting on the defensive, delaying, intrenching, waiting to be attacked, and of course fighting only when the rebels are strongest, will never put down a gigantic rebellion.

A deposit of gypsum, one hundred and fifty acres in extent, and equal to the best Nova Scotia article, has been discovered within sixty rods of Tawn's bay, Saganaw county, Michigan. It is pure white plaster, and the has been bored into fifteen or twenty feet without going through. It can be mined for fifty cents per ton. This discovery is of great importance, as the deposit is in close proximity to the route which all westward-bound vessels take.

RAILROADS.

Terre-Haute & Richmond Railroad.

Winter Arrangements.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, November 17th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Leave Terre Haute.	Arrive at Terre Haute.
1.50, A. M.....Express No 1	1.30, P. M.
7.55, A. M.....Accommodation	5.18, P. M.
3.55, P. M.....Express No. 2	1.25, A. M.

Terre Haute, Nov14d2w

EDSALL, ROOT & CO.

By Express this Day!

Furs! Furs! Furs!

MESSRS. E. R. & CO., open this day a large and choice line of Ladies and Children's

FURS!

—IN—

AMERICAN SABLE,
FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRRELS,
FRENCH CONEY,
BOHEMIAN MINK, &C., &C.

Ladie's Fur Trimed Hoods!!

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

Entirely new and novel styles, in White Stitched, Fur Trimed, Elegant Pass Mentre Trimed Beaver and Broadcloth Cloaks!

MANTLE SHAPE $2,50 to $12.

SACQUES $2 50, 8, 10, 12, 15 to $40 each.

Cloaks at Wholesale!

EDSALL, ROOT & CO.,

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Mrs. M. A. Walter,

WILL OPEN HER NEW AND Splendid Stock of GOODS, on

Saturday, Oct. 11th.

She has the finest Stock ever exhibited in Terre-Haute.

☞ Call and see for yourselves, at 104 Main Street. [Oct. 6, 3tf

OFFICAL.

No. 8.

Published in the Paper having the Larger Circulation!

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA,

NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

n calling for any of these, please say "Advertised" and give the Number of the List.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson C Mrs
Albin Mary
Askins Rachel
Astis Margaret
Adair Amanda
Bass Lucinda
Bradberry M E C 2
Black Tuiza F
Bass F Miss
Barton Priscilla
Baird Mollie
Barnett D Mrs
Branon B F Mrs
Bogard Edna 2
Brown Elizabeth
Bowers J
Brook Louisa A
Boyle Lizzie
Borgan Elizabeth J
Burk Jane
Burton Ann
Burnett Mary
Bundy Henrietta 2
Burnett Elizabeth
Clark Margaret J
Casey Mary E
Clark L E
Crawford Sarah
Clare Drusilla
Carter Sarah E
Carnal Mary
Carter Mary
Cadden Maggie
Clark Rebecca
Cruch Mary J
Clenir Louisa
Cruch Leticia A
Christy Barbra
Crun Mary C
Coltrin S E Mrs
Crother Mary
Cole Catharine
Cruley Mahala 2
Coltrin Elizabeth D
Cooper Martha
Cooley Frances A
Coon Sarah
Carey Nannie L
Cusie Amanda
Cummings Lydia
Davis Rebecca 2
Davis S E Mrs
Davis Bell
Davis Louisa H
Davis Laura A
Davis Emily
Dildine H L Mrs
Dildine L Mrs
Dickerson Mary E
Dean Elizabeth
Dickerson Rachael A
Debruler Julia
Dickerson L W
Dorsey E Mrs
Dorr Jennie
Everhart Martha
Ensminger Sarah
Fairchild Pheba A 2
Finding Ellen
Fuller Louisa J
Forworthy Lizzie
Forster Cordelia
Flowers Eliza
Garret Sarah
Gosher Margaret
Gertan Maggie
Green Virginia
Green C C
Gentry S A
Goodrich Mary
Goodman Susanah
Gasnell Caroline
Grubbs Anna
Harper Catharine
Hall Alvira E
Halpin Margaret
Hayes Nancy
Hayes Ann
Hagerman Nancy
Hall Sarah 2
Harris Elizabeth
Hyrman Mary
Hayden Rachel E
Harris E A
Hamilton Mary
Humessy E Miss
Herrington B
Hilton Mary E
Hilton Martha
Holden Sarah
Howard Nancy
Hoaglen Eliza M
Hollier Caroline
Hollier Mary
Hunt Amanda 2
Hunter Mary E
Jincks Jenny
Jackson Sallie E
Jacobs Kitty
Jacob Catharine
Jewell Maranda
Jackson Mary 2
Jones Cynthia
Jordan Callie
Jones Elizabeth
Joslur Fannie
Kelshenner Charlotte
Kelly Maggie
Kelly Kate
Kirtley Kate
Koll Sophia C
Lackey Miriam 4
Lackey E F Mrs
Lake Louisa
Lewis Nancy
Lee J M 4
Learby Catharine
Lewis Nancy
Lawson Lizzie J
Locklear Louisa
Lynch Sarah
Mansfield J C
Malony C
Matherly Angeline 2
Manwarren Marisa
Malcolm Eliza
Mansfield M C
Merriketh Jennie
Mewhinney Mary E
Miller Alice
Mills Sophia
Myer Augusta
Myers Catharine
Mullikin Elizabeth
Murphy Carrie
Munson Anna
McFarlin Malissa
McKinzie M A
McGallister Catharine
Northcp Catharine
Neuman Catharine
Nichols Sarah
Norton Nancy 3
Nelson Lucinda J
O'Conner Mary
O'Nea Mary
Pratly Margaret
Price Nancy
Peachey L C
Patterson Mattie 2
Parker Sallie
Parce Elizabeth 2
Patterson A
Park Nancy
Peterson Kate
Patterson Matilda
Peples Sallie
Piser Emma
Price Elizabeth
Phillips Barbaria
Phillips Achsia A
Pool Mary
Purcell Nancy
Powers Sarah M
Ray Sarah
Reed S
Ripp toe Mary
Richardson Amelia
Ruse S
Reece Nancy J
Ryman Louisa
Roggles Susan
Rigers Maria 2
Rockwood L
Rogers Alvira 2
Ross Adeline
Rottche Tustina
Sparhawk A C
Stamper Josephine
Sage Rebecca
Suavely Nancy
Sankey Jemima
Sassenn Mrs
Shepard H R
Stewart Mary
Stephens Mary
Stewart Mary A
Shedeker Julia
Surance Mary A
Stewart Isadora
Stephenson Martha
Selby Eliza Jane 2
Sherman Lucy
Stepp Sarah
Soloman Matilda 2
Soloman Catharine
Shewmaker Rebecca
Snowden T
Scofield Agnes
Smith Nancy J
Smith Mary J
Tremnell Louisa
Trueblood Cyntha
Tolcho Kate
Tryon Anna
Venard Mary
Vanvaetor Elizabeth
Watson Eclecta
Wakfield Margaret
Welch Ellen
West M
Wheeler Francis
Welch Mary E
Wease Nancy J
Wilson R E
Wyant Martha
Winand Sarah
Williams Mary 2
Williams Ellen
Wilson Amanda C
Wright L A

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Anderson Jacob
Adams Wm E 2
Ackers Smith
Armstrong J M
Armstrong John
Aikman Silas
Alvis Zachariah
Armstrong Joseph
Baty & Pigurt
Balding Henry
Bradshaw Geo
Bateman Geo D
Baker Albert
Boyles John N
Black Wyley
Blake Charles
Bachsleb Charles
Branan Wm N 2
Ball H R
Berguny Mr
Buaren W
Beudow Richard
Brewer Peter
Buckett John A
Britten James
Briggs Robert
Bonner F J
Boyd John
Boyle Frances
Brown E J
Burgan S W
Bugg John
Buckenham Abner
Burnham A M 2
Burns Patrick
Burns Thomas
Clark R
Challes W S
Carley John
Crawford Robert
Carrell Wm 2
Carpenter T J
Chamberlin Horace
Carroll Martin
Cash J M
Carney Francis
Claniver E
Carr J V
Caldwell A P
Commercial Ex Bk
Cost E C
Corson Geo
Coppage F
Conwell David
Cook Francis M
Cochran J B 2
Cotton J W
Crump John
Corneggs Wm
Church Warren
Cursy H A
Drake A
Dailey J J 2
Davis J C
Davis Thomas 2
Day Henry
Dealeng O B
Doubee F
Dedley J J
Dickerson A W C
Downey J
Downey H
Dyer T
Denham J M
Evans Levi
Easley F
Evans I
Ehrehardt B 2
Emmett J
Willingsworth M
Elliott Thomas 2
Edmeston R M
Franklin S
Ferrell James 2
Fetherling John
Fairfield John
Fassler P
Firebough David
Fitch C
Fitzpatrick Wm
Fry Henry
Graham C L
Gamson S H 2
Geathwohl Geo
Galington Albert 2
Gray T J
Grancy Patrick
Geiger Wm M
Green A
Green W
Greiger D T
Greek David
Gehrs H G
Gilcruse J
Glick A
Giles H
Geary C
Gayhart J
Gorhorn A
Goodfelt Oscar
Gasnell A
Garoesham Mathias
Growdyke S
Gaffey Peter
Kuan B
Lawson A
Ladd L 2
Lane N
Layer S
Lawrence R
Lackey C
Lewis Jacob
Lockridge Geo A
Lutz Wm
Lome E M
Lane J C
Livingston Wm 2
Looby John
Lunday D
Lonface J P
Marsi J
Malone Wm
Markle N
Malone J W
Moon John
Manning Wm B 2
Manifold Robert
Mewhinny B
Mewhinny J
Moadley J A
Miller James S
Miller J S
Miller J A
Maloney Wm H
Moeller W F
Moesch C A
Myers Wm
Murphy S D
Mullins J S
Murle M
McCabe Felix
McCarty M
McPheters A
McLean H
McCarty Wm
McAllister P
McReady M
McMannis Isaac
McGruse A
McGruse T
McCaskey L
Nutt R
Newman J
Norman I 2
Newton D
Norris M M
O'Brien J
O'Connell W
O'Riley F R
O'Burn H
Osborn R
Patmore J S
Parsons H 3
Pury Wm 5
Parker H
Pury F
Pain Geo A
Park J P 2
Perkins A G
Puckett N 2
Potter H
Pugh I
Pugh A
Poyner J W
Pomeroy G
Rancho C
Rinkard R
Riley J W
Ruse J
Rigore J
Roberts E A
Ross A J
Rasts C
Rogers H A
Russell P A
Rossman F
Russell Geo
Rayee T
Rogers J H 2
Rook J
Robinson J
Robertson M
Rodgers R
Ryan J
Reakle J
Ras ell H J
Rynerson J A
Rockwell H
Shipley J B
Sandford J M 2
Stark J
Stark C F
Sage F
Shaw H
St Clair N
Shell Wm
Stevens T D
Spear R B
Shan S
Stephens E 2
Sitter D R 4
Schafer Jacob
Stiles Richard 2
Seriford S
Schuyler George
Stiles A K
Stiles Richard
Scott Merit
Goodman Wm
Gunnlug B I
Godfrey C
Gunning Jesse
Harris J H 2
Hardin Wm
Hall Wm
Harrison Z
Harpole A
Hall H B
Hall Milton
Haworth J
Harvey S
Halladay Wm
Handwork Geo
Hamilton A
Herrington R
Heworth T C
Heggen J H
Howell S W
Huegels E L
Hall J M
Hutton Moses
Hoffman John
Jarka Wm F
Jenkins Wm
Jewell B
Justice J H
Jones N M
Jones W R
Jones E
Johnson J W
Joyer Wm
Johnson P
Johnson W P
Jones Robert
Johnson M E
Johnson J H
Scott L V
Smack C C
Sullivan Daniel
Surrell Ben
Shultz Henry
Smith Calvin
Smith Adam D 2
Smith David
Tigart Patrick
Taffe Aaron J M
Taylor Enos
Tate S B
Taylor S A
Thornton J C
Thompson J R
Vanner Jno J
Vieet Jno
Wolden Marshall
Wasson Jno J
Walden Morgan
Ward Patrick
Walmsley W H
Weaver Michael
Wells G
West John
Wilson Stephen
Wright Wm
Williams J W
Wyle James
Williams Jno
Wichman Lewis
Wright E
Woodall Ruben
Wood H S
Wood Nathyn
Wood H S
Yeatley Chas
Yumingo Jesse

J. O. JONES, P. M.

TUELL & RIPLEY.

Our New Store

Is now in complete order, and stocked with all that is desirable in the Dry Goods line.

Dress Goods Comprising

Plain ½ Wool DeLains,
Fig. " "
Plain all Wool DeLains,
Fig. " "
Plain Fr. Merinos,
Satin Lachines,

Empress Cloths,
Merino Reps,
Plaid "
Striped "
Oriental Lustres,
Cashmere Plaids,
All Wool "
Blk and Wht "

Mohair Brocades,
Chintz Prints,
Wht. Goods,
Trimings,
Blk. Velvet Ribbons,
Edged " "
Edged Ribbon Trimings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Taffeta "

STAPLES.

Bl'ch & Brown Muslins,
Canton Flanels,
Wool "
Checks and Stripes,
Linseys,
Flannels,
Shawls.

Every other kind and discription of Dry Goods, all bought for

CASH,

25 per cent. less than we can buy them for to-day!

15,000 Yards

Good Fast Colored Calicoes at

12 1-2 Cents per Yard!

THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.

TUELL & RIPLEY,

No. 134 Main Street, Corner of 5th.

LEGAL.

THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Louis Sohns, late of Vigo County, deceased. Said estate is probably solvent. L. W. FARMKYER

Oct15w3w

TO ALL WHOM CONCERNED. Notice is hereby given, that I will pay no debts contracted against me by my family or any other person, unless presenting a written order from me. FRANKLIN MAHEW.

Oct. 8, w3w

SALE OF LAND.

ON Saturday December the 6th, 1862, at the Center School House, in Pierson Township, Vigo county, Indiana, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four, P. M. I will sell to the highest bidder the North half of the South West quarter of section twenty-eight, in township ten North of range eight, West (80 acres.) A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given the purchaser giving notes with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws, and bearing interest from date.

JAMES M. SANFORD, Administrator of A. J. Liston, deceased. Nov5w4w.

MILITARY.

Soldiers Claims, Back Pay, Bounties, &c.

THE undersigned has made all necessary arrangements to procure with dispatch the Back Pay, Landwarrants and Bounties, which are due discharged Soldiers or the heirs of deceased Soldiers.

Office over Edsall, McDougal & Co.'s Store, corner of 4th and Main Streets.

HENRY MUSGROVE.
Attorney and Magistrate.

PORK PACKERS.

LINN & REED,

Pork Packers

OFFICE—IN SOUTHERN BANK BUILDING.

oct29tf

FRENCH MILINERY.

FRENCH IMPORTATION.—Bonnets, Head Dress, Plumes, Flowers and Novelties

For Ladies!

Orders taken for Wedding, Mourning and Parties.

☞ Repairs all kinds of Bonnetts and trims as new.

N. B. We will announce the date of opening of Fall Bonnets in a few days.

MRS. LESEURE & DAUGHTER,
No. 99 Main steet, (Up Stairs,)
Terre-Haute, Ind;

Oct.10, 3tf

MEDICAL.

Pure Vegetable! No Alcoholic Preparation.

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE!

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phila'da, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

No Alcohol or bad Whisky!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters; which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation sale, are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton, DD., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily andental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

LOOK! LOOK!

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well-authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."—

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1862.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, one of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflamation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer State of Maine, from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I *did* force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under such circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians, who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully to rescue me from the grasp of the dread archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbrown, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have already gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours,
ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

John Ouddleack, 1st New York Battery.
George A. Ackley, Co. C, 11th Maine.
Lewis Chevalier, 92d New York.
I. E. Spencer, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. Fauswell, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
Henry R. Lerome, do do.
Henry T. McDonald, Co. C, 6th Maine.
John F. Ward, Co. F, 5th Maine.
Herman Koch, Co. H. 72d New York.
Nathaniel S. Thomas, Co. F, 95th Penna.
Andrew J. Kimball, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
John Jenkins, Co. B, 106th Pennsylvania.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," on the wrapper of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 Arch Street. JONES & EVANS.

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, and by

J. R. CUNNINGHAM—Terre Haute.
J. B. ARMENTROUT—Sandford.
S. E. K. Fisk—Middletown.
sept 22-dew-wly

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION and is good for

MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

HUMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficult of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, PALLID COUNTENANCE,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE will CONFESS.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and Invigorate the System
Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

A TR