DAILY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 22

Military Items.

—The Fort Wayne battery—artillery company—is now organized, and stationed at Camp Murphy. An election of officers was held with the following result: Captain, A. Suttermeister Senior 1st Lieutenant, H. Tous; Junior 1st Lieutenant, Wm. Greene; Senior 2d Lieutenant, Warren Closen.

—It is said by the police that there are enough deserters in the city of New York to make one full regiment, and this statement is probably not below the truth. An agency is proposed by the Government to hunt up and return these men.

—At a sale of condemned horses in Washington recently, some of them sold as low as one dollar per head.

—The Defense of New Orleans.—A gentleman who is familiar with the situation and defenses of New Orleans, expresses doubts whether the city can be invaded from the sea so easily as has been supposed. The Mississippi river is believed to be amply protected by Forts Jackson and Philip. The approaches by way of Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain are well guarded. Forts Pike and Wood, which command the two channels leading from the former into the latter lake, are formidable structures; each mounting fifty heavy guns, with double ditches and bomb proof casemates. Vessels approaching Fort Pike through a narrow channel, which is commanded for six miles by the raking fire of the forts. The point where the British landed, which is a bayou leading out of Lake Borgne, is commanded by a strong battery, open, however, at the rear. There is also a strongly fortified tower on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, commanding the entrance to a creek extending into the main land twenty seven miles below New Orleans. Our informant thinks that Fort Pike might be silenced by landing a force at the mouth of Pearl river and bombarding it from the opposite shore.—*Boston Journal.*

— A company of cavalry, formed in Porter county, Indiana, will we learn, be attached to the regiment of Mechanic Fusileers at Chicago, which has orders to march to Kansas and join General Lane's brigade for operations in Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

— Herman Sturm, Superintendent of the Arsenal in this city, has been commissioned as an ordnance officer in the United States service, with the rank of Captain.

— The abbreviations "I. V. M." stand for Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Volunteer Militia. Thousands of letters are directed to various regiments and sent to wrong destinations on account of the triple meaning of these letters. Let every one who writes to a soldier give the number of the regiment, the letter of the company, the name of the captain, and the name of the State spelled out *in full*. A little precaution in this matter will save much anxiety both to soldiers and their friends.

— The Cairo expedition under General Grant has returned to Cairo. It seems to have been a reconnoisance in force, to gain a topographical knowledge of the country, and to school the men in the line of heavy marching. In these respects it was probably a success; but there was no reason—at least if there was we can not see it—for sending out such exaggerated reports as to the object of the movement as were telegraphed over the country last week. The public were led to expect great things, while the results realized are scarcely visible.—*Cin. Gaz.*, 21st.

—Capt. McElroy, and not Capt. "McAllister," as we yesterday had it, is assisting Major Prosser in recruiting in the military department of the State of Indiana, comprising the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Congressional Districts. Major Prosser, in this department, superintends the recruiting for the 61st Indiana, (the 2nd Irish.)

—The Government is indebted to three or four clothing firms in Cincinnati in the moderate amount of more than two and a half millions of dollars.

—The 10th Indiana regiment which is reported to have lost seventy-five killed, and wounded in the battle near Somerset, was commanded by Col. Mahlon D. Manson.

—The Terre Haute *Express* publishes news from the 31st regiment, Col. Cruft, which goes to show that the report of the sickness in that regiment is much exaggerated. There are now about six or seven hundred men fit for duty.

—Col. Mullen, of the 61st Indiana, (the 2d Irish regiment,) will address the citizens of Indianapolis upon the crisis of the country and upon the duty of all citizens, native and adopted, at Masonic Hall to-morrow evening.

—The consolidation of the 52d and 56th has been finally consummated. Its officers will be as follows: Colonel, James M. Smith, of the 56th; Lieutenant Colonel, William C. McReynolds, of the 52d; Major, Edward H. Woolfe, of the 52d; Adjutant, Samuel W. Elliott, of the 56th; Quartermaster, William H. Smith, of the 52d; Surgeon, Marshall H. Sexton; Assistant Surgeon, James W. Martin—both of the 52d.

—Samuel E. Munford has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 17th Indiana.

—Col. J. C Veatch at Home.—Colonel Veatch, of the 25th regiment Indiana volunteers, is spending a few days at home. Quite a large number of the citizens of the county, together with Colonel Jones's 62d regiment, assembled in front of the Court-house door on last Saturday to hear Col. Veatch speak. The Colonel gave quite a brief but interesting account of what had transpired since the commencement of the war under his immediate notice. We venture to say that no Colonel in the United States Army has excelled Colonel Veatch since he took command of the 25th regiment. He has labored day and night to protect his men from unnecessary exposure, and we are proud to know that there is not a man in his regiment that does not love him. Colonel Veatch is considerably reduced in flesh, and was at one time quite ill, but we are glad to say that he is fast gaining his usual health and activity. He leaves in a few days for Missouri.—*Rockport Democrat*, 18th.

—From a source as we regard as reliable, we have advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindering cause. Everything else is ready and in fine order. The defeat of Zollicoffer will discourage the rebel army, and a render a Federal victory at Bowling Green as easy one; if, indeed, Buckner does not ran before our army gets within reach of him.—*Cin. Gazette* 21st.

—We learn from Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, the accomplished commandant of the post, that Colonel Eddy's regiment, rendezvousing at Goshen, is rapidly filling up. Before long the brave men who have volunteered in it, under their brave and patriotic officers, the Doctor informs us, will be ready for the field. No State in the whole Union is doing more than Indiana in this war for the maintenance of the Constitution.

— We subjoin the following letter, giving an account of a soldier's funeral:

Pigeonhoosr, Ind., Jan. 11, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—The first service that the Scott County Rangers (a military company organized at this place under the late military law of the State), has rendered to anybody was on the 10th inst.

Capt. Collings received a message on the evening of the 9th from Mt. Sidney, Jackson County, informing him that a soldier of the 22d Indiana Regiment, who had just returned home, had died, and had expressed a desire before he died to be buried with the honors of war, and requesting him to bring his company to Sidney. So accordingly we set out on the morning of the 9th for the little village of Mt. Sidney, which we reached about four o'clock P. M. It was then too late to bury on that day. The people of Mount Sidney were very hospitable, and invited us to their respective houses to stay all night, which invitation we very gladly accepted. In the morning we repaired to the residence of the deceased patriot, which is some three fourths of a mile from the village. We found the people flocking in by hundreds. About eight o'clock we started for the burying ground, which was about two hours' travel. We interred the corpse, and returned to Sidney, where a sumptuous dinner was waiting for us and our horses.

After eating and feeding our horses, we started for home. We had no adventures until we came to the town of Little York. We were marching in four ranks when we came in front of Lester's confectionery. We were commanded to halt until the Captain could get some cigars that he had agreed to treat us with. There were about a score of men standing upon the platform, and immediately upon our halting, one of them commenced swearing at a terrible rate, and said we were a set of regulators, and he could get enough of men right on that platform to whip any such a set of men. There was a good deal of gas let off, and a good many threats made, but it was all stopped by an old gray-headed man (God bless his old patriotic soul) coming out and exclaiming, "Gentlemen, I don't know a d——d one of you but the Captain, but I know you are gentlemen and patriots. I fought in the war of 1812, and I love my country now as well as I did then, but I can not render it as much service."

He then commenced with the Captain, and gave each man as much of the best of old Bourbon as he would drink; after which cheer after cheer went up for the old soldier.

Capt. Collings then raised himself in his stirrups, and commanded at the top of his voice, forward march. We came from LittleYork as merry a set of fellows as anybody ever saw; in fact, one man who lived by the way-side, told that the Scott County Rangers were about half drunk when they passed his house. J. C*****.

☞ Cotton was in bloom in New Orleans on the 1st of January.

☞ Governor Morton we understand, has purchased the Meredith farm, adjoining Cambridge city, in Wayne county, stock and all, for $37,000.

☞ Mr. Pitts, one of the most enterprising of our ice dealers, informed us yesterday that he had already put up 200 tons more ice than he had last season. All our packers, we understand, are in like manner well supplied.

Look Out!—The Chicago *Times* cautions the public against taking notes of the Clifton Bank, (Upper Canada,) which is denounced as a swindle. Great efforts have been made to put them in circulation in Chicago, and it is probable some of them may find their way here.

The Invisible Prince.—This magnificent burlesque which has been in preparation some time at the Metropolitan, will be produced on Monday. All new scenery has been painted for it of the most gorgeous character. Splendid music, and we anticipate a rich entertainment.

☞ There will be a special communication of Marion Lodge, No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons, this (Wednesday) evening, for the purpose of work.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

Francis King, Secretary.

Extract of the Record of St. John's Church for the Year 1861.—Marriages, 47; Deaths, 52; Baptisms, 260. Twenty-one adults and two hundred and thirty-nine infants. Among the adults are a Brigadier General and a Lieutenant Colonel. Aug. Bessonies,

Pastor St. John's Church.

The Empire Saloon.—This establishment, one of the most famous in the whole State, and frequented more than any other by strangers visiting the city, is offered for sale by the proprietor, Roderick Beebe, Esq. The Empire is fitted throughout, from garret to cellar, with everything requisite for a first class saloon, and all Mr. Beebe having numerous other engagements, desires is to find the right kind of a purchaser. tf

Metropolitan Hall.—The School for Scandal was most admirably acted last night. Mr Bass was Sir Peter Teazle, not Mr. Bass; and the other characters were fully up to the demands made upon them. Miss Macarthy was admirable as Lady Teazle. To-night Mr. Bass appears in two of his favorite characters—the Country Squire and Geoffrey Dale. This should secure a full attendance. Mr. Bass remains only a few nights, therefore visit the Metropolitan and see this truly excellent actor. He will be supported in the first piece by Miss Macarthy, Mrs. Pope, Messrs. Albaugh, Ashmer, Hamilton, Hight, White, &c., and in the last will appear Felix A. Vincent.

Free Lunch.—At No. 186, East Washington street, Mr. Niggermann, one of the most accomplished caterers for the public in the city, sets a free lunch daily. Mr. Niggermann, in consideration of the hard times, has reduced his prices for beer—affording one glass for three cents and two glasses for five cents. Patronize Mr. Niggermann, he is a hospitable and generous gentleman. 14 2w

From Rev. Mr. McMullen, Pastor of Roberts Chapel

Indianapolis, October 6, 1857.

Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir: I have used your Blood Purifier for a nervous affection from which I have suffered much at times. While it is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has a happy effect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards, and believe me

Yours, J. W. T. McMullen.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Nothing has been heard of Mr. Geo. P. Buell since Friday morning, notwithstanding the most diligent search has been made. All the circumstances attending his sudden disappearance combine to show that he must have met a watery grave, as mentioned in our paper of Saturday.

Newspaper Postage.—Mr. Colfax, member of Congress from Indiana, introduced a bill prohibiting express companies, railroad companies, steamboats or other common carriers from carrying newspapers or pamphlets, except in the mails, for sale or distribution, unless licensed by the Postmaster General, who is authorized to provide suitable stamps or labels. The New Albany *Ledger* says:

When the law now in force was passed—for formerly all newspapers were required to be sent in the mails—the country was prosperous, had a full treasury and could well afford to dispense with a portion of the revenue derived from newspaper postage. Now, however, all this is changed. A certain amount of revenue must be obtained, and the ingenuity of our statesmen and legislators is exercised to devise means to raise this revenue with the least inconvenience to the people. Tea and coffee and sugar have already been taxed with heavy duties; an excise duty will probably be laid on spirituous liquors, a direct tax on real and personal property has been levied; but all these, with the general tariff, will not realize a sufficient revenue to meet the demands of a state of war.

Ever since the reduction of postage and the passage of the law allowing newspapers to be carried outside the mail, the Postoffice Department has been a burden upon the general Treasury. It has never come within several million dollars of paying expenses.

Something must be done to make the Postoffice Department self-sustaining, and the abolition of the franking privilege and the compelling of newspaper publishers to send their publications in the mail instead of by outside conveyances, seems to us to be entirely legitimate.

The express and railroad companies should not complain, because they now render this service free of charge, and its vast increase has become burdensome to them. The publishers of country newspapers would not be injured, because their papers have to be sent by mail at any rate, and the subscribers are required to pay postage on every number.

If it is more convenient for subscribers to receive, or publishers to send, their papers by express or railroad, so be it. Mr. Colfax's bill does not prohibit this mode of conveyance, but simply requires that before engaging in it they shall take out a license, so that the Government shall not be defrauded of the postages to which it would be legitimately entitled if the papers were carried in the mail. This is already the law in regard to letters, and there is no sound reason why it should not be applied to printed matter, at any rate so long as the treasury is in its present straitened condition.

☞ Bebo & Hawes, wholesale and retail grocers, No. 9 West Washington street, offer for sale splendid sourcrout, quails, prairie chickens, rabbits, poultry of all sorts, oysters, tongues, fresh codfish, and every other substantial and delicacy which any family, hotel or restaurant in the city or State may need.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TOMLINSON & COX, Druggists, No. 1s East Washington Street,

Have been appointed agents for the sale of

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,

THE WONDERFUL GRANULUS, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Wheezing, irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, and Diseases of the Lungs. Sold in large boxes, 25 cts., 51 cts., and $1 each. n18d&w1y

OAK HALL,

NO. 2 WASHINGTON AND NO. 2 ILLINOIS STS.,

Bates House.

Our fall and winter stock of Beavers, Castors, Cloths, Melton's Cassimeres and Vestings of every grade and style as well as of ready-made clothing for men and boy's wear, is now complete.

GLASER & BROTHERS, Prop's.

R. B. MELVILLE, Cutter. oct25

MEDICAL.

TO THE PEOPLE
Of the United States.

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public **Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters,** and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for Purifying and Enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they Strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give *a fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for Diseases and Weakness peculiar to **Females,** where a Tonic is required to **strengthen and brace the system.** No lady who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

THESE BITTERS
Will not only Cure, but Prevent Disease,

and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic,

DR. DODS' CELEBRATED WINE BITTERS
Are Unsurpassed!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, the are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are as valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found to be most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them, will not fail to keep a supply.

Dr. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, that they are now deemed indispensable as a

Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

Purchase one Bottle!

It Costs but Little! Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and Prolong Life.

Price $1 00 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for $5 00.

Prepared and sold by

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

78 William Street, New York.

☞ For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. jy24-3mwly

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York Market.

New York, January 21.

Flour still in favor of buyers with only a limited demand for home consumption and export; sales at $5 45@5 55 for superfine State; $5 75@5 80 for extra State; $5 45@5 55 for superfine Western; $5 75@5 90 for common to extra Western; $5 95@6 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6 05@6 75 for trade brands, market closing heavy and declining.

Whisky scarcely so firm; sales at 25@25½c, chiefly at the latter price, at which price nearly all the sales were made.

There is a little more doing in wheat but the market still continues heavy; sales of Racine spring at $1 32, Milwaukee club $1 32@1 33, the latter called amber Iowa; winter red Western $1 40.

The corn market is dull and drooping; shippers generally refuse to pay over 62@63c; sales at 64@64½c for mixed Western in store and afloat; Southern yellow 66c.

Rye firm; 20,000 bushels at 83½@84c.

Barley very scarce and nominal at 64@65c.

Oats dull; sales at 43c for Jersey.

Pork quiet, but market without decided change; small sales at $11 75@12 50 for mess $12 50 for Western mess, $13 25@13 50 for city mess, $8@9 50 for prime.

Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 1,500 brls at $4@4 50; prime $5@5 50; mess $10@12.

Cut meats dull at 4@4½c for shoulders, 5@6c for hams.

Dressed hogs steady at 4@4½c for Western and 4¾c for city.

Lard opened heavy and closed a trifle lower; sales at 7¼@8¼c.

Butter selling at 11@15c for Ohio and 15@22c for State.

Cheese dull at 5½@7c.

Sugar—Cuba 8@9¾c; refined sugars are very firm.

Molasses quiet; Porto Rico 40c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, January 21.

Flour closed quiet and there is not so much demand; superfine sold at $4@4 10; extra sold at $4 10@4 20.

There is an active demand for wheat at 88c for red and 90@92c for white.

Rye has advanced to 58@60c and in good demand; receipts very light.

Whisky steady at the close with sales at 16¾@17c.

Hogs unchanged and firm at full prices; sales at $3 30@3 45; receipts of only 1,800 head. The *Price Current* gives the total receipts so far this season at 437,000 head.

Mess pork firm at $9 50@9 62½c.

Lard firm at 6¾c; head and gut 6c.

No change in groceries.

Exchange firmer at ⅛@¼ prem.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily and Weekly
INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.
1862.

"Here let the press the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbought by gain."

The Daily and Weekly State Sentinel are the recognized organs of the Democracy of Indiana. As it has in the past, the Sentinel will continue to advocate those principles and measures which are best calculated to advance the happiness, the prosperity and the freedom of the people from all unjust and unnecessary restraints. While cheerfully sustaining the Government as loyal citizens should, the Sentinel will vigilantly watch all encroachments upon popular rights and the true principles of constitutional liberty. The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are necessary to preserve and secure free institutions. When these are struck down, no matter what may be the apology therefor, from that day dates the decline of American liberty. In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, the Sentinel will fearlessly scrutinize and approve or condemn, as it believes the public good requires, all measures of the State and National Administrations. It will ever keep in view the distinction between supporting the Government and the venal acts of those who represent the Government. And we appeal for the support of all who desire to maintain a pure Constitutional Government, and continue for ourselves and our posterity the glorious heritage of free institutions, won by the valor and framed by the wisdom and integrity of the men who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors for liberty and independence.

For the purpose of extending the circulation of the Daily and Weekly Indiana State Sentinel, its proprietors solicit every Democrat, every friend of sound and conservative National principles to aid them in that object. It is needless to urge the importance of the press as an agency in sustaining a party organization and securing the success of its Principles, and Representative Men. The Sentinel will take for its political guide the National and State Democratic Platforms and earnestly advocate the principles and policy they maintain.

The Sentinel will, also, be a general newspaper. It will contain the latest Telegraph News from all parts of the world; a full and correct report of the Eastern Cattle Markets and the General Markets of all the principal cities of the Union; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Congressional Proceedings; full Reports of the Legislative Proceedings of our own State; Interesting Tales, Literary and Religious Miscellany; Inventions and Discoveries; Decisions in the Supreme Court of the State and the Federal, Circuit and District Courts, with notices of their arguments and proceedings; the local news of the various counties of the State, which will be of general interest; the Commercial and Financial Intelligence; articles upon Agriculture and Science; editorial reviews and comments upon the current topics of the day, and full reports of the progress of the Civil War from our own correspondents and other sources.

With a view of obtaining accurate information from every section of the State, we solicit our friends to give us such important facts from their neighborhood as they may deem worthy of transmission.

The Daily and Weekly State Sentinel are the best mediums for advertisers in the State, their circulation extending to every part of it.

The Sentinel Steam Printing Establishment is the most complete in the State, being amply supplied with every variety of plain and ornamental type from the best founders in the country, and with presses expressly designed and purchased for executing all the different classes of fine Book and Job Printing. We respectfully solicit orders from our friends throughout the State, and will guarantee that all work entrusted to us shall be done with promptness and accuracy, on the first quality of paper, with the best of ink, and in such a style as must give entire satisfaction.

The low terms upon which we offer to furnish the Daily and Weekly Sentinel, will not permit us to employ agents, and we therefore solicit our friends in every neighborhood to exert themselves to send us subscribers. Specimen copies will be sent whenever required.

TERMS:

Daily Sentinel, one year	$6 00
" " six months	3 00
" " one month	50
Weekly Sentinel, one copy one year	$1 00
Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club	10 00
Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club	20 00
Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the Weekly one and of the Daily, to the maker of the club	30 00
Fifty copies to one address, and two copies of the Weekly and two of the Daily	50 00

Additions can be made to clubs at any time at the above rates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber separately, the extra copies will not be sent.

No paper sent without pre-payment, or continued longer than paid for. Address:

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

☞ Papers copying the above, and calling attention to it, will be entitled to a Daily Exchange.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or to Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY,

553 Acres, the Gallaudet Farm,

Situated eight miles from Indianapolis,

On the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, with the station Gallaudet in its center; every acre fenced, nearly all the rails new or recently reset; 200 acres in cultivation, 100 acres underdrained, four good orchards, eight wells of water, two good barns and a new one 115 feet long nearly completed, a family residence worth $4,000, five tenant houses, a saw-mill worth $2,000, a store and store-house. This highly fertile farm, unequaled in situation by any in the State, only 20 minutes by railroad from Indianapolis, four passenger trains stopping at the farm station each day, with a State road running through its center, is now offered for sale at a great bargain. It can be divided into six or eight farms if desired. For terms apply to the owner. J. S. BROWN.

Gallaudet, January 4, 1861.

PATENTS.

PATENTS

Obtained for new inventions of every description. Fees contingent on success. No patent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, &c. Address AMOS BROADNAX,

nov18-d1y Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.]

Noon Reports.

Kentucky News.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—Specials from Louisville to the *Commercial* say:

Dispatches just received at headquarters announce that the battle did not take place on Saturday but on Sunday morning, and that General Thomas continued to pursue the rebels until night set in.

Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion like a flock of frightened sheep close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they lay all night, expecting to storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges the enemy got across the river before daylight.

They left behind, however, all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagon loads of Quartermaster, Commissary and medical stores, all of which fell into our hands.

Our troops had possession of their entrenchments early this morning.

After reaching the opposite side the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field, among them Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton.

Zollicoffer was found mortally wounded in a wagon.

Our loss is not definitely ascertained but must have been considerable.

The Surgeon of the 10th Indiana telegraphs that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.

General Thomas's division embraced some of the best regiments in the department.

As far as I can learn the 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, 2d Minnesota and 18th regulars and 4th and 10th Kentucky were among those engaged. It was Colonel Manson's brigade, including the 10th Indiana and 18th regulars, and some Kentucky regiments, and not two of Schoepf's regiments as first stated, that reinforced Thomas during Saturday night.

They made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive just three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part, in spite of fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory yet achieved by the Federal land forces in this war.

No prominent officers are known to be killed on our side.

Gen. Schoepf was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country, and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

From Missouri.

Kansas City, Jan. 20.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 7th inst. has arrived.

The express, which arrived at Santa Fe on the evening of 4th inst., says 1,500 Texans with seven pieces of artillery are marching on Fort Craig and that they were within thirty miles of that post.

Scouts were driven in and a severe battle was expected, as the Texans were fighting principally for food.

Gov. Connelly had called out the entire military force.

A later express, which arrived on the 5th says that the enemy had retreated without giving an attack.

It is not known whether Col. Canby intends to follow him or not.

Scouts from Pecots had not arrived when the mail left.

Col. Canby has 1,000 regulars and 1,500 volunteers and militia in his command.

All is excitement at Santa Fe. Martial law has been declared in the district.

The through passengers are Col. Street, J. H. Watts and John Gwynn.

The River.

Maysville, Jan. 21.—The river has risen seven feet since noon yesterday, and still rising at the rate of three inches per hour.

Wheeling, Jan. 21.—River forty feet and stationary.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—The river continues to rise about one foot per hour. It is now fifty-two feet in the channel, and the water within six feet of high water mark of 1847.

Gallipolis, Jan. 20, 7 P. M.—River raised five feet in the last twelve hours and still rising to-night at the rate of six inches per hour, spreading over the bottom opposite here.

Gallipolis, Jan. 21, 7 A. M.—The river has risen four feet in the last twelve hours and still rising three inches per hour. The water now lacks only two and one half feet of high water mark of 1847, and five feet of the great flood of 1852.

Pittsburg, Jan. 21.—River twenty-six feet nine inches by the pier mark and falling.

Harmar, O., Jan. 21.—River rising about three inches per hour. It has risen five feet in the last eighteen hours.

Marietta is inundated.

From Frederick.

Frederick, Md., Jan. 19.—Private but unusually reliable advices from Hancock, states that General Jackson's retirement from Hancock and his pretended retreat toward Winchester, was a ruse, and that without retiring to the latter place he returned with 12,000 men to Romney. It is also stated that Colonel Lander, in following out his instructions, fell back on General Jackson's approach.

There are rumors of a fight having occurred, but it is discredited.

It is estimated that 300 refugee women from Jefferson county are in and around this county. Many of them left their children at home, and are now desirous of returning, but a strict blockade is kept up by Cols. Geary, Leonard and Link's commands.

There is no news along the river line.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 20.—No news has been received of the Burnside expedition which sailed from here over a week since.

The Southern papers say nothing of the expedition, although, if a landing had been made, the news ought to have reached Richmond and Norfolk before this.

No anxiety however is felt on the subject, although it is highly probable that the first news from the expedition will be received at this point. Yet as General Burnside's dispatches will be sent to Washington direct, they might probably reach their destination earlier if sent *via* Annapolis, as they might have to wait here nearly a whole day for the Baltimore boat.

From Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Jan. 20.—In the case Crawford vs. Robinson, contesting the Governorship of Kansas, the Supreme Court refused to grant the mandamus applied for by contestant. Under this decision Robinson, the present incumbent, holds over one year.

Considerable excitement prevails at Atchison to-day owing to a collision between the citizens and a band of jayhawkers. Some arrests were made and more trouble anticipated.

From Halifax.

Halifax, January 21.—The Adriatic arrived here to day, from St. Johns N. B., where she landed troops.

Night Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, January 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government.

The resolution was passed by a vote of yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr. Browning offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer the rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war.

Mr. Trumbull offered a bill to regulate the compensation of District Attorneys.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to complete the defenses of Washington was taken up, and the amendment of the House agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered a new section repealing the act allowing the discharge of minors, and providing that no persons hereafter shall be mustered into the service under eighteen years of age, but the enlistment shall be conclusive as to age. Agreed to.

Mr. Nelson offered another amendment altering the articles of war, by providing the penalty of death to persons found lurking as spies. Agreed to. He also offered an amendment providing the death penalty for any person forcing safe-guards.

After further discussion, the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial from W. C. Jewett, of Colorado, protesting against immediate action on the slavery question, as having a tendency to prevent peace, claiming that the sentiments of the people either North or South were not represented in Congress and proposing joint action by the North and South for an amendment to the Constitution providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves in thirty years.

On motion of Mr. Wade the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint two assistant secretaries was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment as a substitute, that the President with the consent of the Senate, appoint two additional assistant secretaries of War at a salary of $3,000 each. The office to last one year.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution regulating the compensation of Collectors of customs and naval officers.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. Bright, was then taken up.

Mr. Sumner said that the expulsion of a Senator was one of the most solemn acts, but our duties must be performed, especially when the good name of the Senate and the welfare of the country is at stake. Mr. Bright has always been notoriously the friend and sympathiser of Davis and Slidell in their schemes in favor of slavery, and always voted with them. He (Sumner) commented on the address of the letter which was to his Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and claimed that it was as far as possible the recognition of a pretender as President of the rebel States.

The letter in its general character was corresponding with a public enemy as a traitor and was a kind of moral aid to the rebels. It was a letter of friendship and sympathy all the way through and showed that there was one person who forgetting what was due to the country and due to the rebellion stretched forth his hand in friendly salutation. A person who is so mixed up in the rebellion must be a traitor. But again the writer of the letter on the 7th of December, 1861, puts forth another letter to a Mr. Fitch defending the first letter, and again in debate in the Senate he declares he has done nothing that he would not do over again under the same circumstances.

He would give him the benefit of a manly avowal, but when the letter was written, his colleague must have known that war must result from this unholy, unprovoked, mad and accursed rebellion War was actually levied upon the Government at that time. Before the 1st of March, the rebellion was inaugurated, and Jefferson Davis was elected at its head. At such a time, a letter was written by a member of the Senate to the arch high priest of the rebellion, addressing him by the very title which we to-day are resisting. The letter might have been written carelessly, but of all things else it was to introduce fire arms. If there was to be a war, why shoul. Davis want improved fire arms?

Mr. Lane of Indiana said that he should say nothing on this subject but for the interest he felt in his State. He referred to his contest for a seat here with Mr. Bright three years ago, but he said he had now no memory of the outrage perpetrated on him and against the honor of Indiana. He had no personal ill-feeling toward his colleague. He would do him the justice to say that on the first day of the session he came to him and told him that he (Bright) desired and demanded a full investigation of the charges made against him.

He (Lane) believed that the letter unexplained was sufficient evidence of treason, and sending improved fire-arms was aid and comfort to the enemy, but he (Lane) considered the second letter to Mr. Fitch much worse than the first.

He (Lane) had nothing to say against abolitionism, for if the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) let that pass he (Lane) had nothing at all to add. But in that letter to Mr. Fitch his colleague said he was entirely opposed to the coercion policy of the Government.

He (Lane) was in favor of all the coercive policy of the Government and would tax every dollar to carry on the war. He would carry on the war until every individual was bankrupt. He would give the coat off his back, even lie in a pauper's grave and be buried by the hands of charity rather than close the war. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice President ordered the galleries to be cleared at the right of the chair, which was done.

Mr. Lane was for the coercion of the rebels and he thought we have a perfect right to confiscate the property of rebels, even slaves.

Mr. Bright said if he had known he was to be arraigned for treason and bringing war on the country, he would have employed counsel.

If he had known there was to be a regular party organization against him and letters and speechees presented he would have been better prepered. If slander could have driven him away, he would be where the Senator from Massachusetts says he ought to be—in the South. He had been charged by a calumnious sheet, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with being a Brigadier General in the rebel army, and by a still more calumnious sheet, the Louisville *Democrat*, with recruiting for the rebel army in Kentucky and that he had written the letter read to-day.

He paid no attention to these until old friends wrote him. He then wrote the other letter which was more offensive here than the former. Mr. Bright then entered into an explanation of the cause of writing the letter to Jeff Davis, introducing Thos. B. Lincoln.

He (Bright) had no recollection of this letter, but he must have written it. He had also given Lincoln a letter to Captain Franklin and would read both to show they were similar in language. When he addressed the letter to Davis by his title he was only following the example of Senators in this body at that time.

After further explanations from Mr. Bright the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill regulating the carriage of printed matter outside of the mails, requiring the postage to be paid, &c.

Mr Colfax explained and advocated the bill for tax on printed mail matter.

Mr. Morrill said the subject should be considered as a postal measure and not as a means of raising revenue.

The Committee on Ways and Means will propose newspaper stamp duty and tax on telegrams.

The bill requiring newspapers to pay postage when not sent through by mail, came up and Mr. Colfax made a long argument in favor of it.

After long discussion, it was moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Disagreed to—61 to 66.

Morrill moved to recommit the bill to Committee on Post offices, which was voted down.

Colfax reported a substitute, which was disagreed to, with all the sections, proposing a tax on telegrams.

After which the original bill was laid on the table—75 against 60.

Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Secretaries of War for one year, was passed. Adjourned.

Kentucky News.

Louisville, Jan. 21.—No news from General Thomas to-day. No details of the Federal loss yet received.

Gen. Thomas has taken the steamer and nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across