commerce paralyzed, they must unite in this demand for the security of persons and property. If this is not done, the world will withdraw from their keeping its treasures and its commerce. History has taught all that official violation of law in times of civil war and disorder goes before acts of spoliation and other measures which destroy the safeguards of commerce.

I call upon you to look into the facts connected with the seizure of the Journal of Commerce and of the New York World. If these acts were illegal, the offenders must be punished. In making your inquiries and in prosecuting the parties implicated, you will call upon the Sheriff of the county and the heads of the police department for any needed force or assistance. The failure to give this by any official under my control will be deemed a sufficient cause for his removal.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WEEKLY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, - - - - - - - - - MAY 30.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS FOR 1864.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE; in answer to Gov. O. P. MORTON's erroneous statements to the Republican State Convention, February 23, 1863. Prepared and published by order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

This is a masterly and complete refutation of the misstatements and false reasoning contained in Gov. Morton's speech, and should be placed in the hands of every voter in the State, so that the people may judge themselves, correctly and intelligently, as to the issues raised by His Excellency. The Facts contain TWENTY large and closely printed pages. Price, $3 per hundred.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY. Speech of Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, March 5, 1864. "The multitude in all countries are patient to a certain point."—JUNIUS.

This is pronounced to be one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches ever delivered in Congress. It is a most elaborate review of the present condition of the Union, and its future is foreshadowed from the experience and history of other nations. This speech occupies SIXTEEN large and closely printed pages. Price, $2 per hundred.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.—A Succinct and Consecutive Summary of the entire Document—Original Scheme of the War—The General's Letters to the President, Secretary of War, and Military Commanders—The Virginia, Peninsular, and Maryland Campaigns—How the Army of the Potomac Fought, and how its Sacrifices were rewarded in Washington—Gen. McClellan's Tribute to his Soldiers. SIXTEEN pages. Price, $2 per hundred.

THE WAR POWER OF THE PRESIDENT. Important Decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana—Military Arrests declared Illegal—The Rights of the Citizen defined.

This opinion is regarded by the ablest jurists of the country an unanswerable exposition of the subject it discusses. EIGHT pages. Price, $1 50 per hundred.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. A Lecture delivered before the Law Class of the North Western Christian University, in March, 1860, by Judge PERKINS.

This Lecture is intended to show the obligations of the citizen in regard to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and the rights guaranteed to the Slave States under the Constitution. FOUR pages. Price, $1 per hundred.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S REPORT. The General Remarks contained in the Report of Hon. Joseph Ristine, for the year 1864, with the correspondence between O. P. Morton, Esq., and J. Ristine. Eight pages. Price, $1 50 per hundred.

Orders addressed to the undersigned, accompanied with the money, will receive prompt attention. In ordering direct the manner in which packages shall be sent—if sent by mail the postage must be prepaid.

Address,
ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee for Marion County, held in Military Hall on Saturday, the 23d inst., it was resolved to hold a Delegate Convention on Saturday, the 4th of June next, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representatives to the Legislature and one Senator, and candidates for Sheriff, Treasurer, Commissioner and Coroner, and to appoint Delegates to the State Convention to be held on the twelfth day of June next. And it was agreed that the apportionment of delegates to said Convention from the several townships in Marion county should be as follows: Center 20, Pike 10, Decatur 5, Perry 10, Washington 10, Wayne 10, Franklin 10, Warren 10, Lawrence 10. And it was further recommended to the townships to hold meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates to said County Convention at as early a day as practicable.

N. HAYDEN, Chairman.

Who Responsible?

The Journal and kindred patriots are exceedingly restive under the charge that the present difficulties of the country are clearly traceable to the doctrines proclaimed and the influences exerted by them. The evidence upon this point cannot be successfully controverted. The strongest and most urgent advocates of the present policy of the Administration, are the men who before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN were in favor of disunion and the right of secession. From whom came the petitions to Congress praying for a dissolution of the Union for years before the presidential election of 1860? Did they not come from the very men who are now the most intense supporters of Mr. LINCOLN? They hold at the present time just the opposite views they entertained before the Administration of the Government was placed under the control of abolition influences. We propose to cite a few examples in proof of this declaration. In 1847 Mr. LINCOLN was a representative in Congress. He made a speech upon the troubles then existing with Mexico. In the course of it he made the following strong argument in favor of the right of secession. We quote his words:

Any people anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have a right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right, a right which I hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people, that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than than this; a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down the minority intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose them.

Certainly no rebel has placed the right of secession upon higher ground than that.

Hon. B. F. WADE, one of the Republican Senators from Ohio, expressed himself equally strong while a representative in the 34th Congress. He said:

You cannot forcibly hold men in this Union; for the attempt to do so, it seems to me, would subvert the first priciples of the government under which we live.

Did even JEFF. DAVIS make a stronger case than that?

After the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in 1860, nearly all the leading Republican papers were in favor of a separation—permitting the dissatified States to go in peace. The Chicago Tribune, the especial organ of Mr. LINCOLN, made the following declaration on the 1st of September, 1860:

If peaceable secession is possible, the retiring States will be ASSISTED to go (by the incoming Administration).

Was not this an invitation to the rebel States, from the incoming Administration, to leave the Union? Similar views were expressed by the New York Tribune, the Buffalo Express, and other radical Republican organs. About the same period, the Cincinnati Commercial, now rampant for coercion, remarked, in view of the secession of a number of States:

"War for the subjugation of the seceders, would be unwise and deplorable. There is no province in the world conquered and held by military force that is not a weakness to its master."

Is its present position consistent with that?

As the Journal charged the other day that we had misrepresented its position and that of the leading representations of the Republican party we make a single extract from that print, and we ask for it a careful perusal. Refering to what it termed the "Secession fuss," the Journal, on the 13th of November, 1860, made the following remarkable declarations:

The parade of military organizations, and forcible resistance, which they are making, is the acme of absurdity, and they must laugh at it themselves at times. They know very well that if they are determined to leave the Union, *no Republican will care to have them stay*. A Union preserved only by intimidation and force, is a mockery, and *it is better broken than whole*. If South Carolina and her associates in folly really want to leave the Union they can go without a word of objection from any man north of Mason and Dixon's line. We would not turn our hand to have them stay, if they must stay with the feeling of hostility and distrust which they proclaim is the only feeling they can ever hold toward the North. * * * *

Let all go who want to, we say, and let them go quietly, build up a new government if they can, and 'run it' as long as they can, and when they find that it won't pay let them come back on the old terms, clearly and distinctly defined, so that there shall never again be a quarrel about what are the constitutional rights' of an institution the Constitution has nothing to do with but to let alone in the States that have it."

What honest man can read the foregoing without coming to the conclusion that the seceders were not only invited to leave the Union, but they were assured that the Republican party would protect them in so doing?

Such is history. We have only given a few extracts from hundreds of a similar character, but enough to show the utter inconsistency of the men who are now running the Government. In view of the facts we have presented, we ask, are not the Republican leaders responsible for the thousands of millions of dollars and the hundreds of thousands lives which have been sacrified in the unnatural civil war which has brought these terrible calamities upon the country? From every honest judgment the response must come that they are.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Mississippi, from N. O., arrived. Gen. Fessenden came passenger.

The Times' special, dated headquarters, May 25, noon, says:

This morning finds our advance pushed three miles south of North Anna river, and across the Virginia Central Railroad, which has been effectually destroyed.

No engagement has occurred.

The main body of the rebels appear to have drawn back to the South Anna, which is a line they have been long preparing, and mean to defend to the last.

Their advanced lines rest along a large creek, and unite north of the South Anna.

The Time's special correspondent, who left the front at noon on Wednesday, at the time Secretary Stanton's last dispatch from Grant was dated, says our army was about to move on the enemy's works, and about two hours afterwards he heard heavy cannonading and musketry firing on our left.

A special from Washington to the Commercial says:

A large delegation from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society called this morning at the White House and were introduced to the President.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the receipts from the 10-40 loan is sufficient to meet the requisition of the treasury.

The Committee of Conference on the Bank bill met this morning, and after agreeing on all disputed points, except the taxation clause, adjourned till Monday.

The schooner Flash, from St. Martins, reports being fired into, overhauled and her papers examined by a Spanish man-of-war.

Admiral Porter's report of the release of the Mississippi squadron caught by low water above the falls at Alexandria, gives a glowing account of how it was performed.

The idea of constructing a dam to set back the water origicated with Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, and was of such a novel character that it was ridiculed by all the best engineers. However, at the request of Admiral Porter, Gen. Banks furnished 3,000 men to perform the work. For eight days these men worked up to their necks in water under a burning sun, and at the expiration of that time a portion of their works gave way.

Admiral Porter instantly mounted his horse and rode to the upper vessels and ordered the Eagle to pass the falls if possible, and go through the dam. She succeeded in getting over the falls, and with a full head of steam steered for the opening in the dam. All eyes were strained to watch her. When the water was rushing through furiously, she plunged in and went through and rounded to, safely, amid the cheers of three thousand soldiers.

The others were after much labor and repairing the dam safely brought over in like manner.

Stanton's Dispatch to Dix.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 9.50 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated Mongohick Church, 10 miles from Hanoverton, yesterday afternoon, 5 P. M., has just been received.

It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on Thursday night, and moved towards Hanoverton, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey.

At 9 A. M., yesterday, Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d division of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanover, finding there only a rebel vidette.

At 10 A. M., the 1st of the 6th corps arrived and now hold the place with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him, the remainder of the corps pressing on with rapidity.

A later dispatch, dated 7 A. M., 28th headquarters, Mongobick Church, has also been received, and reports that everything goes on finely.

The weather is clear and cool and the troops come up rapidly and in fine spirits, and the army will be beyond the Pamunkey river by noon.

Breckinridge is at Hanover C. H. with a force variously estimated at from thirty to one hundred thousand.

Wickham's and Lewis' brigades of cavalry are also there.

The dispatch further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry, yesterday, Gen. Torbett captured 75 cavalry, including six officers.

The rebel army was exceedingly demoralized, and flees before our army on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated May 28, 6 A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy discovering his move to turn their column, marched to meet our forces at Dallas.

Our column met the enemy about one mile east of Pumpkin Run, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Manilla.

Here Gen. Johnston has chosen a strong line and erected parapets of timber and earth.

Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas—the center three miles north.

The country is densely wooded and broken and no roads of any consequence.

We have had many sharp encounters but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations received to day.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From Philadelphia,

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—A special to the Evening Telegraph from Washington says:

Advices from the Army of the Potomac up to Thursday night report the rebels busily engaged in entrenching on the north side of the South Anna river, and apparently expect us to attack them in their works. No battle had taken place up to the time our informant left.

Our left had crossed the Pamunkey river east of Saxton's Junction.

Our whole army was in glorious spirits, and were it not for giving information of a movement before it was completed we could send you some cheering news.

It is believed Lee is being largely reinforced from Beauregard's and other armies.

The gold medal presented to Gen. Washington by Congress, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only gold medal ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieut. Gen. Grant.

The sum paid for the medal is over $5,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Times' letter from Bermuda Hundred, dated May 27th, reports a reconnoissance of the rebel position on the day previous by Gen. Martindale with Davis' brigade of his division.

The enemy were found in rifle pits and entrenchments.

After their skirmishers had been driven back our forces were withdrawn.

We had three killed and a dozen wounded.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, May 25.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The supply of currency is light, and consequently the money market has been rather stringent during the week, though the demand has not been large. The street rates have ruled firm at 8@10 per cent, and even at these rates the demand exceeded the supply. In the Eastern cities the money market ruled easy at 5 and 7 per cent.

The rates for coin, exchange and government paper, at the close last evening, were as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	1-10 dis@par.	par@1-10 prem.
Gold	82@83 prem.	85@86 prem.
Silver	70@71 prem.	71@74 prem.
Orders on Washington		95½
Quartermasters' Vouchers, city		97@97½

Intimations have been made that Mr. Chase is about issuing a new kind of 6 per cent legal tender, interest payable semi-annually, and to be compounded. It is contended that this will not increase the circulating medium to any extent, but we think it will indirectly, just as the first issue of interest bearing legal tenders did.

That the amount of paper money now in circulation is more than is necessary to meet the wants of the commerce, or than can be used in a legitimate manner, no one will deny, who knows anything about political economy; but that this is the chief cause for the late advance in gold, or the present high prices paid for it, as is claimed by a large portion of the press, we think is not the case. There can be no over-burdening supply of currency whilst the whole amount of legal tenders and National Bank paper in circulation can be funded in United States 5 per cent stocks, in a month, at par. This being the case, we regard it very foolish to complain of the expansion, as the great cause of all our woes. Give victory in the field, by which the public will be satisfied that the public credit is safe beyond contingency, and then the ghost of expansion will melt into thin air.

Mr. Chase says the expansion of the State Banks is the trouble. Whilst it is true that the Eastern banks have increased their circulation largely since the war, yet this increase, or indeed their aggregate circulation, is but small compared with the amount of government paper now afloat.

Now, whilst this expansion is dangerous to those who hold this currency when the crash comes, yet we say the total increase has been, compared with the amount of currency in circulation, relatively small. But whilst the Eastern banks have been thus expanding, the Western banks have been contracting largely. We do not mean to intimate by these remarks that we are in favor of State and local banks, for such is not the fact, because we have always favored a uniform national currency, regarding it the only safe and rational system for this or any other people.

The campaign in Virginia has not progressed much during the week, and it has become more clear from day to day that Grant has a terrible conflict before him yet before the rebel force under Lee is subdued. Of this there can be no doubt, and this suspense is what put gold up, and caused the Government loan to lag. On Monday and yesterday, we have been assured that Grant has made an important and successful flanking movement against Lee, but the details are being kept private, and the country is in great suspense consequently.

The weather has been quite warm—the temperature during the last three days being up to summer heat. On Sunday and Monday, about noon, it reached 86 to 88. Monday night and yesterday morning there were heavy rains, which with the warm temperature, brought vegetation on rapidly, and we may say that the agricultural prospects are now excellent.

The general markets have been very quiet during the week, and with the exception of mess pork, but a limited business has been done. Flour has been held rather higher, but speculators would not operate at the advance. Wheat has been held higher, and an advance of 10c has been established, but the rates we give, as those current at the close, were paid reluctantly. Corn and oats both dull, without essential change. The market has been bare of rye, and prices advanced to $1 70@1 75, but it was offered to arrive at $1 60. Whisky has advanced to $1 25, because, as we intimated in our last, the Senate Committee has rejected the project of taxing the stock on hand. Now that the tax on whisky six months hence will not be less than $1 50 per gallon, we have no doubt, which will make the cost price of it, under any circumstances, $1 75 per gallon, and it may be $2, because it is not probable that corn will be low enough to make it at the former rate, so that there can be no loss in holding the article at the present rates.

Butter has been in light supply, and prices ruled firmer and rather higher. Cheese declined ½c. Hay unchanged. There has been an active demand for mess pork, and prices advanced fully $2 per barrel during the week. The sales reach 12,000 barrels, of which 5,000 barrels was taken by Canadian parties. Of other articles in the hog produce there has been no animation, and bulk meats have been offered rather pressingly and at low rates, especially sides, which have been offered at a decline of fully ½c. Lard has been held firmly, but only a small business done in it. In our general market review we give quotations, and further particulars.

The grocery market has been dull and prices of sugar and molasses are lower; but notwithstanding the dullness in the large way, a very good jobbing business has been done at our quotations, and the amount of sugar and coffee taken by the country in small parcels, has in the aggregate been quite large, as will be seen by our table of exports.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.

Cotton 1c better; mid. upland $1 04.

Flour—State and West. 5@10c higher; $7 40@7 50 extra, $7 80@7 95 trade brands. Market closing quiet.

Whisky no decided change; $1 28@1 29.

Wheat 1c better for prime descriptions; common heavy and declining $1 59@1 67; for Chicago Spring, $1 60@1 67 for Mil. Club, $1 67@1 68.

Corn more active and firmer; $1 50@153 for old mixed Western, in store and afloat.

Oats firm, rather quiet; 87½@88½c for Western.

Rye dull at $1 11½.

Coffee dull, and nominally unchanged.

Sugars steady; 20c for clarified N. O., 16⅝@17½ for Muscovado, and 280 boxes Havana 17@18½c.

Molasses dull; no sales of importance.

Wool firm and quiet.

Pork less active, $28 75@29 mess, $28 50 old do, $30 50@30 87½ new do; $24 50@25 05 old and new prime

Beef quiet but firm.

Lard steady and more active; sales at 14¼@14¾c, and 500 barrels to arrive at 14¾@15.

Gold opening at 85¾, advancing to 89⅜, declining to 88, closing firm at 88¾.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 28.

Flour unchanged and steady; superfine $6 65@6 75, and common to good extra $6 90@7.

Wheat unchanged and demand light; Red $1 58@1 60, White 1 70@1 75.

Corn dull; shelled $1 15@1 16, ear $1 10@1 12.

Whisky closed with a good demand, and prices tending upward; sales of 1,200 barrels at $1 25.

Provisions quiet and unchanged; nothing done worthy of note, but all articles held firmly.

Groceries firm; fair demand.

Gold 84@85.

Silver 70@73.

New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DAY, TUESDAY, May 21, 1864.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS, FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Total	4,214	173	997	6,662	11,113
Last week	4,869	129	1,219	6,387	12,877
Corresp'g week last year	4,666	105	1,179	3,474	9,270
Av'r'ge No. per w'k last year	5,064	130	698	10,018	21,132

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

New York	468	Iowa	100
Pennsylvania	40	Massachusetts	15
Ohio	17	Connecticut	63
Indiana	112	Missouri	58
Illinois	2,029	Michigan	28
Kentucky	63	Canada	267

REEVES.

The total receipts this week are 655 less than reported for the preceding week, and less than for the corresponding week in 1863, by 452 head. The quality of the cattle on sale was hardly equal to the offerings for several previous weeks, but better than average. More than one-half of the beeves were from distilleries of this State, Illinois and Canada, and distillery fed cattle are not considered prime beeves, however smooth and fat they may be. There were no prem ium cattle in the market, nor were there any considerable number of very thin and coarse oxen and stags. It might naturally be supposed that with the much lighter supply of beef cattle this week, and the scarcity of sheep, prices would have advanced, but it must be borne in mind that there were more in the market last week than could be sold, and that the reported numbers on sale this week do not represent the actual supply, there being in the yards about 200 left over from the week previous. Besides, last week government agents took 200 head, and probably more, while this week they did not purchase a single bullock. Hence, while the supply is 600 head less, there has been sold to butchers for consumption here about the same number, at the same prices paid by them one week ago.

With only about 250 head of fresh cattle received on Tuesday, and but few buyers in the yards, the market closed dull, with a downward tendency. It is said that for next week there will be only about 1,200 Western cattle, added to the 1,000 head held out of this week's market, and that the supply will be less than 3,000 head; but there is just as much reason to suppose that there will be over 4,000 on sale next week, as less. There is, however, good reason to believe that until grass-fed cattle begin to arrive, prices will continue high.

Premium qualities, per cwt	None.
Prime, do do	16,00@17,00
Medium to good qualities, per cwt	15,50@15,75
Poor do do	13,00@14,00
General selling prices do	15,00@17,00
Average do	15,50@ ——

COWS

The quality of the offerings this week was better than we have seen for several weeks, and there was also a better supply. The cows sent to this market bear evidence of the high price of feed, and do not reflect credit upon their owners. But at the present high prices of butter, cheese and milk, it is perhaps too much to expect that the fattest and best conditioned cows should be sent to market.—Good milch cows are in active request, and are sold readily at the following quotations, viz: Extra good cows $80@85; medium, $70@75; ordinary, $55@65; poor to common $35@50.

VEAL CALVES.

Good veals are very scarce, and command proportionately higher prices than beef cattle. The offerings are mostly very common calves, such as no good butcher will purchase for his customers, hence fancy prices are paid for a strictly prime veal. The quotations at the close were; Prime veals 10@11c per lb., alive; medium to good 9@9½c; common 8@8½c. Bobs sold at from $2 to $4 per head, and calf skins are quoted at 22c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

At the close of last week sheep were higher than ever before reported in this market. The receipts have been light, and the demand unprecedentedly heavy. Prime wooled sheep old as high as 14c per lb. alive, and sheared brought 12½c per lb. On Monday and Tuesday, however, of this week, under more liberal arrivals, the market declined about one cent per lb., closing to-day at 12½@13c per lb. for prime unshorn sheep, 11@12c for medium to good do, and 9@10½c for inferior. Sheared sheep were selling at 10@11c for prime, 9@9½c for medium, and 6½@8½c for poor to common.

HOGS.

The arrivals are light, and the market on Tuesday was quite active at a slight advance in prices. The following are the quotations, as given by George W. Derman, 40th street:

	Live hogs.	Dressed
Heavy prime corn fed	8⅛@8⅞	10¾@11¼
Light, do do	8½@8½	10⅞@11½
Still fed, per lb	8½@8¾	10¼@10⅞

Mr. Lincoln's Last.

The following extract forms one of the chapters in a recent letter from the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

The President and Ben Butler.—Some gentlemen, in conversation with the President a few days ago, expressed their doubts as to Butler's capacity as an officer in the field. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "if he does not succeed it will not be my fault. I have set three of my best Generals to watch him—Baldy Smith, Gilmore and Weitzell. Now, if they can't keep him from doing harm, I am sure I ought not to be held accountable for what he does."

This joke furnishes a very apt illustration of the fidelity and judgment with which Mr. Lincoln exercises the powers of his great office. The setting of three of our best Generals to watch one of our poorest in the supreme conflict of the war is of a piece with Mr. Lincoln's general conduct for the last two years and upwards. He has been sacrificing his country to his party at this rate ever since he first turned aside from the legitimate ends of the war to carry out his own ends.—[Louisville Journal.

The yearly production of pianos in the United States has increased from 2,000 to 20,000 in the last fourteen years, the latter number being the estimated manufacture of the present year.

GROCERIES.

J. B. ALVORD. J. M. CALDWELL. H. B. ALVORD.

ALVORD, CALDWELL & ALVORD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LIQUOR DEALERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Are in DAILY receipt of fresh goods.

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, large and assorted stock of

Coffee, Sugar,
Molasses, Syrup,
Rice, Tea, Nails,
Glass, Woodenware,
Soaps, Candles, Starch,
Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco,
Mackerel, WhiteFish, Cordage
Twine, Cotton Yarns, Dye-Stuffs
Nutts, Figs, Dates, Jellies, Brandy,
Gin, Rum, Wines, Whisky,
Notions of all kinds, and
Plantation and Boker's Bitters.

Particular attention given to the sale of

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

68 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

apr25-d&w

LEGAL.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARTIN COUNTY, SS: In the Court of Common Pleas of Martin county, in the State of Indiana, July Term, A. D. 1864.—Armstid Wildman vs. Petition for apointment of Administrator, Fanning P. Moberley.

Be it known, that on this 16th day of May, in the year 1864, the above named plaintiff by his attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Martin County, his complaint against said defendant, in the above entitled cause, setting forth that said Fanning P. Moberley had absented himself from his usual place of residence in said county and gone to parts unknown, without having made any sufficient provision for the management of his estate; that said estate is suffering waste for want of proper care, and that said estate is needed for the payment of his debts.

Said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said petition against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in Dover Hill, on the second Monday in July next, said complaint, and the things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

R. C. STEPHENS, Clerk.

CLARKE & SHORT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

my30-w3w

NOTIONS, &C.

CHILDREN'S CABS, GIGS,

—AND—

WILLOW WAGONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES ON EXHIBITION AND for sale at my salesroom, up stairs. They are selected from the best manufacturers, and vary in prices from TWO to THIRTY DOLLARS apiece. Dealers will find it to their interest to inspect these goods

CHARLES MAYER,
feb20-d&w3m No. 29 West Washington Street.

U. S. BONDS.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per cent. Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31 day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $160,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers my27 d&w2w

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ISAAC DAVIS

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Gloves and STRAW GOODS.

Has just received his Spring Stock

OF GOODS, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER in the East, which he will sell as low as the lowest. All the LATEST STYLES kept at No. 15 Pennsylvania street, four doors south of the Post Office,

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REVOLUTION
In the Dressing Room!

By the almost unanimous action of the parties interested.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE!

has replaced the old worn-out inventions for coloring the hair, which the better experience of years has proved to be ineffective and deleterious. Unlike the compounds that

MAKE WAR

upon the health of the hair and dry up and consume the juices which sustain it, this mild, genial and perfect dye is found to be a vitalizing as well as a coloring agent.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,

a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone, a safeguard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO,
No. 6 Astor House, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

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COUGHS AND COLDS.

The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken when occasion requires.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in the United States and most foreign countries at 25 cents per box. my5-d&w1m

MEDICAL.

Diarrhœa

—AND—

FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S

Anti-Cholera Mixture!

IS A COMPOSITION OF ASTRINGENTS, ABSORBENTS, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one of the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with the Diarrhea or Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

Sold by Druggists and prepared only by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

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Price 50 cents per bottle. may17-d1yeod&w1y

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary

CHARTERED

BY THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

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A Medical Report,

Containing Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

ON A NEW METHOD OF TREATING Venerial Diseases, including Syphilis in all its stages, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocile, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., without mercury! containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habits of self-abuse. To which is added observations on Female Diseases, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of ten cents or four stamps.

We devote our entire time and attention to the treatment of the various private diseases treated of in our private report. Our Dispensary is the only Institution of the kind in America which has been established by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in all large cities.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such as Leucorrhea, or "White," Irregular, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of the Womb, Barrenness, &c.

Consultations and examinations free of charge.

Also for sale, DR. DEWEE'S REGULATOR PILLS—For Female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain situations should not use them, as they would cause miscarriage. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure the health, and will last for a lifetime. Sent to any address, under seal, on receipt of the price—TWO DOLLARS.

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A wine glassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

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Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

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C. W. ROBACK.....Sole Proprietor,

And compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, and Distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest domestic liquors, which are sold wholesale or in any desire quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, O.

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