FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

The President on the Negro Question. The President has recommended Congress to initiate a policy for the gradual abolishment of slavery, by giving pecuniary aid to any State that may desire to adopt a measure of that character. He also dictates the manner that Congress shall express its views upon the recommendation, proposing, if the National Legislature coincides with his views of public policy, that it shall promptly adopt a joint resolution to that effect, even suggesting the language that shall be employed, The President is evidently impressed with the idea that a necessity exists for the policy he suggests to end the rebellion. He regards it a measure of self-preservation for the Government, conceding by his argument in its favor that there is a dangerous vitality in the rebellion, especially so far as the more Southern States are con-

Emancipation, then, is the policy of the Administration, "gradual and not sudden," the General Government pledging pecuniary aid "to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, for such change of system. It will be recollected that the President recommended in his last annual message that slaves should be received from the States which recognized that species of property in lieu of money for their assessed quota of the direct tax, and that the slaves thus received by Government be colonized upon some islands adjacent to the United States. These are some of the "indispensable means" which the President, "not hastily but deliberately," in December last, thought necessary to be employed to preserve the Union.

Mr. Lincoln earnestly begs the attention of Congress and the people to his recommendation and we trust that it will receive such consideration. Slavery is a State institution. It is entirely under the control of the State Governments where that system of servitude exists. The Government has so recognized it from the beginning. The President also concedes the same principle. He savs, referring to his recommendation: "Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim or right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery in State limits, referring as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested." He urges the policy of gradual emancipation upon the grounds that slavery is a "public" as well as a "private inconvenience" and of economy, as the current expenses of the war would soon purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any

There is no warrant in the Constitution for the proposition of the President. If adopted it im poses a vast burden upon the people of the nonslaveholding States, which we believe they will be unwilling to assume. The measure can not stop with the emancipation of the slave. In his new condition he will have to be provided for at the public expense until he can adapt himself to his changed circumstances. There are many other considerations involved in the policy recommended by the President. What shall be the status of the freed slave? Shall it be social and political equality? Shall he become a citizen, with all the rights and immunities conferred thereby? Or with the policy of either sudden or gradual emancipation shall we procure a colony for the negro, and undertake to colonize and support him until he becomes self. sustaining? The people of Indiana do not want to increase their worthless free negro population. It is already too large. The Constitution of Western Virginia provides for their exclusion from that new State. And the people of the North generally coincide in this policy. And where is the money to come from to carry out the proposed emuncipation schemes?

Under a forced system of labor the negro can be made a producer, and thus add, as he has added, to the wealth of the country. As a freeman he will become a tax upon the industry of the nation. The President's proposition it seems to us will work mischief, whatever was intended, and if suggested by the purest philanthropy. It is against the Constitution. It is against the solemnly proclaimed policy and the pledges of Congress as to the avowed objects for the prose cution of the war. In July last Congress almost unanimously declared the following policy:

That this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest and subjugation, nor for the purpose of everthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the sucremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

These sentiments received the indorsement of the Democratic State Convention in January last. Congress has also declared that, under the Constitution, the General Government has no right to interfere with slavery in the States.

The work of restoring the Union is in a fair way of accomplishment, if the policy is pursued that has thus far marked the progress of our armies. As they advance, let them leave States behind them with all their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired. Already has the war accumulated a vast public debt, and increased the prospective governmental expenses to an extent that will make the taxes to pay the interest upon the debt and to support the Government, nearly fourfold more than the present assessment. In addition to this enormous burden, the people of Indiana do not want to be taxed to buy negroes. They will be satisfied if the rebeliion is overcome and the Union is restored. If Congress is wise, it will keep hands off from all emancipation schemes, and adhere to the policy of non-intervention with slavery in States and territories, which in the past has proven a safety valve in the controversies upon the slavery issue, as it will in the future, if relied upon, in working out the problem of slavery.

A Nashville correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing of the occupation of Nashville by the Union army, says:

Gen. McClernand called on the widow of Ex-President Polk, and she asked that he would protect the tomb and remains of our late President. Gen. McClernand replied that the request was gratuitous-that it was the mission of the Fede ral arms to afford protection to all peaceable citizens and to their property. As for the tomb of President Polk it was a national monument. cherished by the North as the resting place of a great statesman and benefactor of his country. Treatment of the Rebel States.

On Saturday last the National Intelligencer, of Washington City, regarded as the semi official restore the Union. On Wednesday last, the Journal, the Republican organ of Indiana, contained an article coinciding with the views expressed by labor. Intelligencer, it was thought, reflected the sentieither singular or original in the views it expressed. We copy a condensed statement of the marked similarity to those used by the Journal:

According to the Intelligencer, the Govern-

ment is engaged in a war, not against the "States," for such a war would be unconstitutional, but against individuals or communities, who are resisting the laws of the United States. It is not a "war" at all in the ordinary sense of the term, but is a use of the powers of the Government to quell insurrection. To say that the Southern states, by their secession have cut themselves oose from the Union, are, therefore dead as States and may be governed as territories, is to accept the proceedings of the Southern insurgents as the seditions acts of States, and not as the acts of individuals, perpetrated under the guise and in the name of the State authority which they have usurned. The Government adopts the theory that these acts are the acts of usurped authority, and that so soon as this usurped authority is removed the people will of their own motion, proceed to recognize the State Government on the State Constitution which existed prior to the outbreak of the secession revolt. The organic forms of the State Government have not perished, but have been only temporarily overlaid by the waves a civil death which has overtaken all who now assume to exercise its functions in the name of an authority alien to the Constitution, and which lanche: against "States" or a "confederation of States," not hold the main work or battery.

their altegiance to the United States."

owing blow at Mr. Sumner's theory: displaced by the temporary reign of fraud and vi- retreat. pestilent heresy of secession."

Amos Kendall's Letters.

LETTER III.

The Object of the War-The Pride of Wealth Classes of Slaveholders-One for the Unionmercial World.

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United

the pending rebellion, and to show the advocates sacrifice three quarters of a command to save be satisfied with the progress that operation is cause such a sacrifice. General Floyd and Ma-

and Lust for Power. These are not peculiar to get steamboats and set the command over the the South, but have their influence in the North river, and probably save a large portion of it. as well. North and South they pervade, with To this General Buckner replied that the ene honorable exceptions, those classes of society my would certainly attack him at daylight, which find means to live and to enrich themselves and that he could not hold his position half an without manual labor. North as well as South hour North the attempt would be hopeless, and the command nor would be surrender himself a they are. In the cotton region of the South the Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could cratic classes govern in all that relates to local if placed in command. General Floyd said he get rid of such a Government, though it has been I passed it immediately to Gen. Buckner, saythe chief source of all their prosperity, is the ob- ing I would neither surrender the command nor and laborers, in which the gentlemen shall be a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice masters and the laborers their slaves. To this of six hours to negotiate for terms of capituavowedly in favor of reopening the African were delivered I retired from the garrison. slave trade, and have since submitted with a bad stitution, dictated by an apprehension that it would not be safe at present so far to outrage the

feelings of the civilized world. is composed of men of moderate means, owning but few slaves. They are the self-made men, at work in the same field with their own negroes. They do not sympathize with the cotton, rice and sugar planters, who reckon their slaves by hun- part as follows:

event be an enhancement of the price. be brought in competition with it in the markets 4 trust, before I ask it." of the world. This is not the effect of slavery. Mr. Senator Browning of Illinois, also paid his but in its causes, though not in its effects, it is respects to the immaculate Charles. He said: entirely independent of that institution. But, by "It will be time enough for him [Sumner] to this intervention of the demand for cotton, the come to my relief from any responsibility which slaveholders in South Carolina and a few other I have incurred by that vote, or which I shall in States were enabled to employ their negroes in a cur by any other vote, when I ask his services. I species of culture peculiar to their climate, the am as willing as that Senator to meet the responprofits of which could not be lessened by general sibility of that vote and every other vote that I

fully kept pace with it, and up to the breaking out of the rebellien, in no part of the earth for the last thirty years, and in no period of history. have the profits of agricultural labor been so organ of the Administration, published a long great as in the cotton-growing regions of the and able article on the means to be employed to United States. But these profits would have

the Intelligencer, using the same arguments, if With the immense profits of the monopoly the not the language, to maintain its position. The cotton planters became intoxicated, and thought that, by means of their cotton, they could rule the world. "Cotton is King," they exclaimed: ments of the Administration upon the "work of and through his power they aspired to break up restoration," and the Journal was not therefore the Union and compel Great Britain and France either singular or original in the views it ex. to aid them in the fratricidal operation. It has seemed strange to me that the rulers of those nations have not seen in this rebellion, or rather in arguments of the Intelligencer to show their the means by which the leaders proposed to compass success, an insult to their sovereignty and a conspiracy against the commercial world. Openly they say to those proud nations: "We have the power and intend to use it, by withholding our otton, to compel you to become our allies, under penalty of riot and a rebellion among the operatives in your own dominions." If they have any such power it is the interest of the world it should be broken, and one would think that the sagacious Napoleon and the proud Palmerston, ustead of meditating recognition, would say to them: "Lay down your arms, and not only give us your cotton, but restore to us the market of an united and peaceful country, without which your raw material will be comparatively of little

But I am wandering from my line of argument, and must defer to my next one branch intended AMOS KENDALL. for this letter. February 19, 1862.

Rebel Account of the Battle of fort Donelson-General Pillow's Official Report.

We find the following extract from the official of faction. It is not the State that is dead, but report of General Pillow of the battle of Fort Donelson. It is taken from the Memphis Aca

cannot possibly exist under that Constitution. The operations of the day had forced the en-The article also discusses the question, what will tire command of the enemy around to our right be done in cases where the people refuse to act, wing, and in front of General Buckner's position to reconstruct their State Government under the in the intrenchments, and when his command regis of the Constitution, and where different parts reached his position, he found the enemy rapidly of the same State may be loyal or d sloyal advancing to take possession of this portion of -whether for such districts a provisional his work. He had a stubborn conflict, lasting Administration, with the forms of a territorial one and a half hours, to regain it, and the enemy corporation, should be adopted by Con actually got possession of the extreme right of gress as better than a military government, or his position, and he held it so firmly that he could whether the loyal people of these districts, as fast not dislodge him. The position thus taken by as they may be reclaimed, should them-elves pro- the enemy was a most commanding one, being ceed to the erection of provisional governments, immediately on the rear of our river battery and until such time as the conditions of a State reor | field work for its protection. From it he could ganization may exist in seceded States? Though readily turn the intrenched work occupied by the article comes to no settled conclusion which General Buckner, and attack him in reverse, or plan is best, yet its whole scope and design is to advance under cover of an intervening ridge dikeep prominent the fact that the Government is rectly upon our battery and field work. While only warring against a usurpation, and not he held this position, it was manifest we could

and that, "so soon as a State or a portion of a Such was the condition of the armies at State shall be reclaimed by the advance of our nightfall, after nine hours of severe conflict, on armies, and the United States authority shall be the 15th inst., in which our loss was severe, and in a position to afford protection to all who may leaving not less than 5,000 of the enemy dead seek it, the President should have authority to and wounded on the field. We left on the field declare, by proclamation, to the people of that nearly all his wounded, because we could not re-State or district, an amnesty for all past offenses, move them. We left his dead unburied, because of those who shall, within a stated time, return to we could not bury them.

Such conflict and courage has, perhaps, never The Intelligencer ends its article with the fol- before occurred upon this continent. We took about three bundred prisoners and large numbers "We deny that any State can 'go out' of the of arms. We had fought this battle to open the Union, and therefore there can be no necessity way for our army, and relieve us from investin any event of providing for her 'readmission.' ment, which would necessarily reduce us and the We hold that the interpolations made in the position by famine. We had occupied the whole State constitutions by the insurgents who have day to accomplish our object, and before we could usurped the control of certain States drop out of prepare to leave, after taking in the wounded those constitutions as so many nullities the in- and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us stant that the usurping power is overthrown. The again in the night an immense force of fresh work of reconstructing and restoration is simply troops, and re occupied his original position in a return of the people to the lawful constitutions | the line of investment, thus again cutting off our

olence. Let us not, in the act of recovering our We had only about twelve thousand troops, all Union, adopt a theory which shall recognize the told. Of these, a large proportion we lost in the three battles. The command had been in trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, steet, mud and ice water, without shelter and without adequate covering, and without

In this condi ion the General officers held a consultation to determine what we should do. and Lust for Power, Fostered by the Cotton | Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that Monopoly, the Cause of the Rebellion-Two he could not hold his position one half hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at day-King Cotton on Insult to Great Britain and light. The proposition was then made by the France, and a Conspiracy against the Com- undersigned to again fight our way through the enemy's line, and cut our way out. General Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demolished that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the Respected Sir: In my last I proposed to con- command three quarters of its pre-ent number sider in this letter the causes which have led to to cut its way through, and it was wrong to of emancipation that they have every reason to a quarter; and that no officer had a right to jor Gilmer I understood to concur in this oninion The cause or causes of the rebeliion may be I then expressed the opinion that we could summed up in the single phrase, Prideof Wealth | hold out another day, and in that time we could

the feelings of these classes revolt against a The alternative of these propositions was a Government controlled by the toiling millions, surrender of their position and command. Gen. and would overthrow it if they could. In the Floyd said that he would neither surrender the aristocratic classes quietly acquisesce in things as prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. laborers have no political rights, and the aristo be done, and that therefore he would surrender affairs. But they are not content with that, would turn over the command to him if he Their pride revolts at association in any Govern- could be allowed to withdraw his command, ment, however mild and beneficent, in which la- To this Gen. Buckner consented. Thereupon boring men participate directly or indirectly. To Gen. Floyd turned the command over to me. ject of the present rebellion. The avowed de- myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to sign of the South Carolina leaders is the organicant his way out. Under these circumstances zation of a community composed of gentlemen | Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent end they were, before the rebellion broke out, lation. Before this flag and communication

grace to a restriction in their Confederate Con How the Hon Charles Summer Meets with a Mebuil.

In the Senate, on the 28th of February, Mr. But there is a considerable class of shavehold. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, indulged in a harers, especially in the border slaveholding States. angue in which he spoke, with his accustomed who do not entertain this antipathy to labor. It accepity, of the action of the Senate in admitting Mr. STARKE, of Gregon, to a seat Mr. FES whose industry and economy have enabled them suxpex, unquestionably the leader of the domito purchase one or more slaves, and may be seen nant party in that body, not liking the matter or manner of SUMNER's speech, responded to it in

drees, and who never put their own hands to the "What does he [Somner] mean by saving that plow, the hoe, or the axe. These small slave he does not wonder that men who have done this holders, numerically probably more numerous deed wish to relieve themselves of the responsithan the richer class, have no repugnance to be-bility? Sir, is not my responsibility as great as ing assignment in a Government controlled in part his? I am one of them. What right has be to by the laboring men of the North, and they are assume to lecture me and my friend from Ver generally faithful to the Constitution and the mont; [Mr. Collamer.] and the majority of the Union. Slavery does not make them rebels. Senate, for the decision they have made? Is his Cotton is a more prolific element than slavery standing so lafty that he has a right to lecture in generating the "pride of wealth and just for Senators for what they do under the responsipower" which have produced the rebellion, bilities of their oath and their position before the though both have co operated. Had cotton, like country? Sir, I am as ready to defend my acwheat and corn, been a product of the North as tion, it it needs defence, as he is to defend his, and well as the South, its cultivation would not have I can do it, I trust, to as much effect. No one, I been a source of inordinate wealth to Southern believe, in this country doubts that I act upon plante s; for the free labor of the North would conscientious principles any more than himself or then have been brought into direct competition any less than himself. I do not like this style with the slave labor of the South, and the price sir. I am responsible for what I do; and when I of the article would have been reduced to a mod- exhibit any fear of the consequence of my own erate profit. But the climate has given to the actions here, or any disposition to shake off South a monopyly of this culture, and it is a the views which I have expressed or the votes monopoly not at all dependent on the existence which I have given, it will be time enough for of slavery. It would still exist as effectually as that eminent Senator to stand up and say that he it does now if slavery were swept out of existence, does not wonder that Senators older than himself, and the commercial effect would probably in that not older here, perhaps, but older in years and having had some experience, desire to relieve The invention of the cotton gin and improve- themselves of the responsibility. Sir. I feel no ments in manufacturing machinery so cheapened responsibility in this matter, except what I feel the preparation and manufacture of cotton as to in all cases. I acted upon my own individual bring it into competition, under most tavorable opinions. Are they not entitled to as much reconditions, with every other article used in cloth- spect as his? What right then has he to say being the human family, and the demand for it so fore the country that he does not wonder that rapidly increased that production could not keep. Senators seek so relieve themselves of responsiup with it. The consequence was an increase in bility? It will be time enough for him to say the price of the raw material, until it has reached that when they ask his aid to escape from the a point far above that of any article which can responsibilities of their action; but it will be long,

competition. Though there has been a prodi- give, as willing as he can be, and I reflect now gious increase of production, the consumption has with as much satisfaction upon the vote I gave

vesterday as upon any vote I have ever given in this chamber, and I have no fear that the hour will ever come when I shall have one single re METROPOLITAN HALL. gret for my course in this case. I do not think it been as great, if not greater, had the Southern who occupy as independent a position upon this production, as in the Northern manufacture, been floor, I apprehend, as he does; who are as much been the proceeds of hired free instead of slave at liberty to form their opinions for themselves. and control their actions for themselves, as he is: and who are responsible to those who sent them here, and not to him. I do not think it very be coming that he should undertake to lecture us for the sentiments we have attered or the vote we have given, and deplore our miserable conditi

Corn Bread.

before the nation."

The Government would save much money by furnishing the rebel prisoners with corn meal, with which to make bread, instead of wheaten loaves. They much prefer it, having always been accustomed to it. The change would be an economical and beneficial one, and yet, we incline to think, so manifold are the wrappings of red tape all around the army regulations, that it would to day be easier to take New Orleans, capture Richmond and disturb the quiet on the Poto mac, than to effect this simple little arrangement -the substitution of corn, for wheat, bread to FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. prisoners who prefer it. It would be as easy, no doubt, to substitute the catapult and battering ram for the gunboat and mortar-bed. No, it can not be. The war must go on. The quiet on the Potomac, that Lethean stream, must remain undist\_rbed, and these corn pone craving prisoners must eat wheat bread, whether they like it or

But after all, we may be too fast. There may be a military necessity for this thing. Who knows-but General McClellan? West Point regulations say nothing about corn bread. The idea is excessively vulgar, doubtless. Cadets and corn dodgers. The ideas are irreconcilable; absolutely so. As well talk of science and sourkrut. Bring on another loaf.

Perhaps in the profound depths of the mind of that sublimely mysterious personage, whose glance is destiny, and who needs but to nod to shake the earth (why don't be nod?) there may be some inscrutable reason for compelling these maize loving rebels to eat Northern wheat bread instead of their favorite and accustomed pone. It must be so. How wondrous the workings of that mighty mental mechanism that, all alone and unaided, elaborated this idea! With every mouthful of wheat bread, the hur gry rebel swallows and incorporates into his treasonable system so much lovalty and patriotsm. The entire human system changes and is renewed every seven years. Eureka! we have t. By that time the army on the Potomac will be ready to move, and, think of it, here we have with it. What sublime strategy! Psychology and pyrotechnics! who would "a thunk it?" Atlah il Allah! Great is Winfield Scott, and set, and the anaconda east his skin vet seven times, and then we have 'em. Shades of Napoleon, Wellington and Marlborough, hide your M. Herrmann himself. diminished heads. It is reserved for the nineteenth century and the glorious Republic to produce a General who combines and impresses into the service of his country the most intricate in Messrs, Willard and Stowell, No. 4 Bates House. ductions of philosophy and the grandest theories | Doors oven at 7. Commence at 8. of military science. So much for corn bread .-Lafayette Journal.

Within Ft. Donelson a small Secession flag was planted, and twice the pole supporting it was shot away. A rebel soldier picked it up and said, "This is a bad omen; if it is brought down again, fore a shell burst above his head, and a fragment shivered the staff, and crashed through the speak-

One of the rebels mounted the breastworks in fall view of our forces and defied the d-d Yankees; but hardly had his defiance passed his lips before he fell pierced by a score of bullets. Another remained outside the rifle pits after all his companions had retreated behind them, and fought with his sword against half a dozen of the Unionists, who had surrounded him and were anxious to take him prisoner. They asked him several bayonet; but not until he had slain one and wounded three of his adversaries. This desperate Secessionist had inherited a large fortune; married a wife in Tennessee; squandered his means in riotous living and dissipation; separated | erally, from his spouse; became reckless; joined the army, and declared has intention to live no long r than the first battle. He redeemed his fata! promise, and closed his wild career a needless martyr to an unboly cause. A third Secessionist, a private in a Mississippi company, left his companions in arms, and, with a horrid imprecation, TYPORTANT TO LADIES. rushed into the midst of one of our regiments. his hand grasping his musket barrel, and aimed a blow at an Indiana captain, but was shot dead with a revolver by his opponent.

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS.-All advertisements taken for t specified time, and ordered out before the expiration f the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

1 10 LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of mily is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article svery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half to a realthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly but bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant rice of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to fur-ish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every rig store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any the result, physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, usands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-DR. J. C. DEVERAUX, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

CANDIDATES.

13" JAMES TURNER IS A CANDIDATE

for re-election to the office of Township Trustee.

TW REV. E. WHITTEN WILL BE A Candidate for Trustee of Center Township, at the appreaching April election, subject to the votes of the

CROCERS.

A. CE BE. SCHENCE W. R. E. Wholesale Grocers. Corner Washington and Delaware

Streets, Indianapolis, MAYING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES in this city, with such facilities as to enable us to s low as any house in the West, we invite dealers o examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just received on consignment. 480 Half bris, new White Fish.

30 Bags new Peanuts. ere and for sale at very low figures A & W. SCHNULL. neI7-d&w

Mackerel

MEDICAL.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. Boy" Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

CURES ASTHMA AND WHEEZING. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

CURES CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES IRRITATION OF THE TONSILS. Bear" Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES CONSUMPTION IN THE FIRST STAGES.

Is good for Public Speakers and Singers, TO CLEAR THE VOICE.

CURES ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO is Pleasant to the Taste-Children cry for it. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES HOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1862 Last night of Miss Charlotte Thompson, When will be repeated the successful Drama of the Working Girl's Dream.

MISS MARION MACARTHY

IN THE PIECE.

Mr. Felix A. Vincent, IN THE PIECE.

To conclude with RASCAL JACK Boy Doors open at 7, commence at 1/2 befere 8. Masonic Hall

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

First appearance in this city of the Great Prestididgitatue HERRMANN.

NICHT COMMANDER OF THE CROSS OF SPAIN. Honorary member of the British Academy of Science, member of the Royal Society of Coimbra of Portagal. Also, receptant of the Gold Medal and Cross of Order of Beneficienza, awarded him for his Charities Don Pedro, King of Portugal, Dr. of Chemistry, &c. The Managers, Messrs, Uliman & Palmer, of the Academy of Music, New York, would respectfully call the attentio

of the public to the appearance in Indianapolis of MONSIEUR HERRMANN, Who is universally recognized as the Greatest Living Prestidigitatuer, and whose performances at the Academies of Music in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where he has played to houses crowded to overflowing for the last four months, have been pronounced the most wenderful in their peculiar line. The performances of Herrmann are entirely original and novel. Their distinguishing feature is the entir

Absence of Apparatus, All effects being solely produced by extraordinary Manual Skill. During the interval of M. Herrmann's Programme will be given a

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. In which the following celebrated artists will appear: MADAME ROSALIE HERRMANN, The celebrated Prima Donna SIGNOR AMATI DUBREUIL,

The renowned Baritone. Also, the celebrated Trio, from the Academy of Music New York. Messrs. SCHRIENER, Planist, DOEHLER. another army of remade patriots, ready to move Violinist, WEDEMEYER, Violincellist. During the entertainment he will also introduce his brother ALEX-ANDER, in his wonderful exposition of

LA DOUBLE VIE (Second Sight;) OR, PSYCHOLOGICAL CLAIRVOYANCE, Which produced such an immense sensation for over sixty nights at the Academy of Music, New York. The order of the performance will be announced from the stage by

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, March 7, at the Music Store of Messrs Willard & Stowell. The Piano used on this occasion is kindly furnished by

New Medical Discovery.

MEDICAL.

For the speedy and permanent cure of we shall be defeated." Hardly had be spoken be. GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITAL IRRITABILITY,

> Gravel, stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians. KN THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUC-E CESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsuls, or any

> compound hitherto known. BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

Are seedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are pared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on v-tem and never nauseate the stomach, or impregtimes to surrender, but he declared he would nate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauscou rather die, and die he did on the point of a Union taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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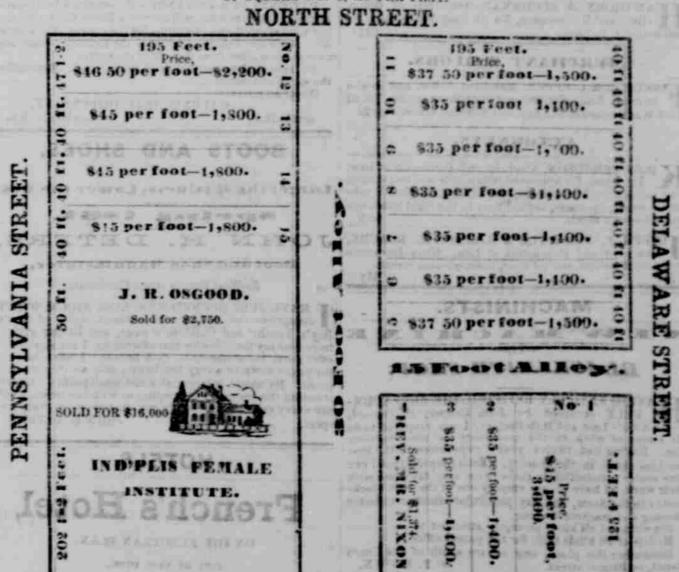
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