DAILY SENTINEL

TUESDAY.....APRIL 1

The Union it must be preserved.
—*Jackson.*

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
Of Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
Of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
Of Decatur County.

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

The Battle for Constitutional Liberty.

A cotemporary remarks: As victory upon victory is crowning our arms, Colonel RICHARDSON, of Illinois, in his truly patrio ic letter declining a military commission, has well and timely said—"The greatest battle for constitutional liberty has yet to be fought in Congress and before the people;" for the combination of reckless fanatics and unprincipled demagogues who aim to substitute a law higher than the Constitution, must be put down. Such law is mob law. It is astonishing how apathetically men can see Congressmen deliberately vote for such lynch law propositions as SUMNER made in the Senate and ASHLEY made in the House, for which there is not a line of constitutional law, and it is insulting the intellect to pretend that there is. To demonstrate that a measure is unconstitutional in a State Legislature or in Congress ought to be enough to dispose of the measure at once. To stand firmly by the Constitution is now the way to undermine hostility to the Union, and pave the way to the springing up anew of the old fraternal sentiment. Gen. HALLECK, who writes as well as he fights, has just written these golden words to a school in St. Louis, which will serve for the whole country:—"The corrupt politicians of the present day will probably, from self interest, continue to fan the flames of civil discord. But our children should be taught that we are all members of the same family, and that our country can never be permanently divided. We must instil into their minds those sentiments of fraternal affection and pure patriotism which alone can restore peace to our country, and eradicate all traces of the animosities which have been engendered by this unholy rebellion."

Organization of the Republican Party of New York.

The Executive committee of the Republican State committee of New York had a meeting in Albany on Saturday last, the 22d instant, and unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, the last of which calls for "the organization of the Republican party for the protection of its principles, the efficiency of its labors and its future success."

It thus appears that the New York committee have no notion of abandoning the Republican organization for the sake of fusion, but intend to keep up the old party lines, and read out the fusionists whom they so cordially invited to cooperate with them last year. GREELEY does not half like this. Speaking of the committee's resolutions, the *Tribune* says:

We regret to say that those resolves are not so lucid and unequivocal as we could wish to see them on the only point which is of any practical importance. We allude, of course, to that of the hospitality to be proffered, the treatment to be accorded, to those citizens heretofore acting with other parties who saw fit—in accordance with the cordial and liberal invitation extended by this committee last summer—to act with us in the last State election. For our own part, we say frankly that we see no reason for such invitation, and the action thereon last year, which is not equally urgent and operative now.

Perhaps after the Republicans in New York get fully organized, they will generously extend a cordial invitation to men of other parties to help them elect their candidates.

The New York *Argus*, in noticing this move ment of the Republican leaders, and the repudiation by them of "no partyism," or "Unionism," remarks:

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee of New York met on Friday, and carried out the purpose of the Seward leaders in the State, by formally repudiating the People's movement, and discharging the Union men from further service in the Republican ranks. This was done in a series of resolutions, signed by Simeon Draper, chairman.

Mr. Draper discharges his six months' volunteers with great suavity of manner and a condescending expression of thanks. He imitates the word of Bombastes,

Begone, brave army, don't kick up a row,

and bids them return to their respective organizations, as he has no further use for them. He requests early action for the organization of the Republican party; and speaks of that party as about to undergo a new birth.

There is something amusing in this regeneration of a party under the auspices of Mr. Draper. A party which has disgraced a score of names and has exhausted its invention to discover a new one, proposes now to hold a revival and purge itself clear, not only of its old sins, but of its recent shameless corruptions and extortions, its shoddy contracts, war jobs and frauds! The power of Divine grace would itself be exhausted in such a task.

Emancipation--The Cost.

Abolitionists, in Congress and out of it, talk very flippantly of emancipating all the Southern slaves, and paying the slaveholders for them. Let us look at the figures of such a proposition. There are four million slaves. The bill now in Congress, which proposes to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, fixes the price to be paid by the General Government at three hundred dollars per head. At that rate the emancipation of all the Southern slaves would cost twelve hundred million dollars, without including the cost of carrying out the plan, or of disposing of the free negroes after emancipation. This sum, according to the Constitution, would have to be apportioned among the States according to population As the white population of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was about twenty seven millions, and the population of Michigan three fourths of a million, the share for the citizens of Michigan to pay on this speculation would be about $33,333,333. The indebtedness of the General Government, on closing the war account, will not be less than twelve hundred millions more, which would make the share of Michigan $33,333,333 more. Add to this our present State debt of three and a half millions, and we have the snug sum of *seventy million dollars* for the people of Michigan to pay, the annual interest of which at six per cent. would be *four million two hundred thousand dollars*, beside paying all other State, county, town and school taxes.

As this is a *small* matter, why not go in for so reasonable proposition.—*Detroit Free Press?*

According to this calculation the cost to the tax-payers of Indiana for emancipating and "ransoming" the Southern slaves would be about sixty million dollars. To this add sixty million more for her portion of the public debt on account of the war expenditures, and it would make a total indebtedness of over one hundred and twenty million dollars. The annual interest upon this sum would be *seven million two hundred thousand dollars*, besides the State, county, township, city and school taxes.

WOULDN'T THAT BE FINE?—Now when the Government are doing their best to raise funds for the prosecution of the war, wouldn't it be a bright idea to remit the tax on niggers, and tax for niggers the already overburdened working classes of the North?—*Chicago Post.*

More Republican Abolitionism.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, is one of the very ablest of the Republican Senators in the United State Senate. In a late debate in that body, Mr. FESSENDEN said:

"As the gentleman from Kentucky has referred to me, I merely wish to say, so far as that question is concerned, that so long as I hold to the view to which he has adverted, *and which I advanced as the sentiment of the President, I much more desire the extirmination of slavery, if it can be constitutionally effected—as I believe it can—than I do to see the Union restored.* I wish to see slavery at an end when this war shall be at an end, if it can be constitutionally accomplished."

So they go. Full two-thirds of the Republican Senators and members of Congress have become completely abolitionized. Will the people follow them—that is the question.

Remedy for Sectionalism.

The Milwaukee *News*, in discussing this topic, remarks:

But sectionalism now exists not as a necessary result of any conditions upon which the Union was formed, but as the fruit of a vicious popular sentiment, and we are asked, what is the remedy? The remedy in this case is the same as in all other cases under our Government, when the people have been alienated from the right by false teachers. The people voluntarily, though perhaps unconsciously, brought upon themselves the evil of sectionalism. Voluntarily and consciously they may banish that evil. Let them turn sectionalists out of Congress and out of the Legislature, and sectionalism is gone. Let them defeat the Republican party at the North and the fire-eaters at the South, and sectionalism dies. Let them refuse to support sectional newspapers, and sectionalism will have no advocates. Let them restore to power the men who stand, as Washington did, upon the platforms of the Constitution, and sectionalism is banished. Many of the very men live who have administered the Government without sectionalism—follow their example, and we shall have peace now as we had peace then. This would be remedy sufficient, and it is the only remedy. If the people will not do this, there is no remedy anywhere, and the Government is dissolved.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

A Card from Col. R. J. Ryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31, 1862.

ED. SENTINEL: When I glanced, this morning, over the tremendous document addressed by certain officers of the ill fated 35th regiment to Gov. Morton, protesting against the appointment of Major John Balfe, of said regiment, to the position of Lieutenant Colonel, lately held by myself, my first impulse was to break over a previously formed resolution, and point out at some length, as well as a disabled hand would permit, the many gross misrepresentations, to use no harsher term, which that document contains. Nothing would be easier than to show that while I was conducting the regiment a trying four days' march without the loss of a man or a dollar's worth of property (excepting my own cot)—at times even lending a helping hand to pry a wagon out of the mud—some of these officers were engaged either in cursing the teamsters or grumbling with the Almighty, while others again were in Bardstown or in the watch house at Louisville, waiting until such time as their mended condition would enable them to join their commands by the easy, feather bed process of a railroad car. Quartermaster Igo had no fifty or sixty dollars to pay for burnt fences or mutilated turkies, as in the march from Louisville to Bardstown, though like a good and sensible officer he occasionally supplied the place of a broken swingle tree by the purchase of a good one. These and many other things, the subject of the most unprincipled and dishonorable calumny, could be most satisfactorily explained and set at rest for ever. But I have learned from careful observation that the great public cares far less than vain mortals suppose about the bickerings and contentions of individuals. And I have especially become convinced that the Indiana public have become thoroughly disgusted with those of the 35th regiment. I have therefore determined, so far as I am concerned, to treat the document referred to, and all others of the kind, with this passing word of contempt. And I trust Gov. Morton will maintain his manhood and self respect by fearlessly treating in like manner the impudent protest against the just and merited promotion of Major Balfe, who is a thorough regimental officer, and who, except in a few instances, has conducted all the battalion exercises through which the 35th has gone since its organization, even to the declared satisfaction of those fastidious Jominis and Napoleons, who now, from some mysterious cause, protest against him. A homely proverb says that "beggars should not be choosers." Those who cringed and fawned to procure their own places at the sacred shrine of Executive favor, should not trouble themselves too much about the places of others. And, although I may say with truth that I am a disinterested spectator of the present flare-up, I yet cannot but express the hope that Gov. Morton will not allow himself to be bullied or dictated to by the creatures of his bounty.

Respectfully, R. J. RYAN.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

The Initial Movement of a Revolution in American Politics—The Country Looking to the Democratic Party—That Party alone can Save the Union and the Constitution—Gen. Blenker still in Command—Honors to Lieut. Worden—Movements of Gen. Burnside.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The recent meetings of the Democratic members of Congress are initial movements of what will eventually be a complete revolution in the aspect of national politics. Every one here is now convinced that the mask which the Abolitionists have worn until recently has been thrown off at last. In spite of all the pledges made by the radical Republicans when they were begging for votes in 1860, it is now seen that they intended, even then, to abolish the fugitive slave law, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and to abolish slavery in the Southern States as soon as they had the power to do so. They think they have the power to do so now, and they are trying to do it. They are determined, furthermore, that the Union shall never be restored as long as slavery exists in the Southern States. In other words, they set themselves directly in array against the Constitution, and would gladly sweep that away this moment if they had the power.

It was time, therefore, that the Democratic party should come to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union, both of which are in imminent peril. No other party in the country has rallied so unanimously to the defense of the country. It has furnished three-fourths of the soldiers now in arms under the stars and stripes, and all the best Generals and other officers are Democrats, with McClellan at their head. But the Democratic party will never stand idly by and see one provision after another in the Constitution stricken down, and the war for the Union converted into a mad crusade against slavery and slaveholders. The Democratic masses at home, whose sons and brothers are fighting for the Union, and who are depriving themselves of all their wonted luxuries in order to pay the necessary taxation for the support of the Government, will never consent that a fanatical majority in Congress shall tex them still more in order to buy up hundreds of thousands of slaves, to be thrown among them as paupers, or to compete with white labor. It was time, then, that this movement of the Democratic members in Congress was made. Their plans of action are not yet developed, and of course not yet made public. But they will be such as will be hailed with joy by the Democratic party all over the country, and indeed by conservative men of all parties. When they are developed and made public, they will constitute a platform on which the conservative men of all parties will stand, and on which they will roll back the tide of fanaticism that is now seeking to bury the country in the black waves of sectional intolerance. It will gladden the hearts of the readers of the *Times* to know that even in this Congress, so given up to radical abolitionism, there are no less than forty eight members who are actively engaged in this new movement, and who give to it their undivided energies. Such men as Richardson, of Illinois; Voorhees, of Indiana; Wickliffe, of Kentucky; Pendleton and Cox of Ohio; and Corning, of New York, are the head of the movement, and their names are a guarantee of all that I have said of it.

I am glad to be able to correct the statement made in a former letter, to the effect that the gallant General Blenker had been dismissed from his command. The fact is, he has not been, and probably will not be, removed. His eminent fitness for command, the great service which he rendered at the memorable battle of Manassas, have had more weight with his self-constituted judges than the machinations of his enemies, and he is still in the command of his division. May he remain there until he receives that promotion which he has justly earned.

The heroes of the hour just now are Lieutenant Worden of the Monitor, and General Burnside. The former, by his management of the Monitor in the fearful contest with the Merrimac, at once gallant and judicious, has won a high place in public esteem. It is felt and acknowledged that no honors in the line of his profession would be a reward too great for his eminent services. But as yet the Navy Department gives no sign of a proper appreciation of his merits. He should be made a Captain at once, but the probability is he will remain a Lieutenant, (as many other Lieutenants in command of vessels have remained) until he is gray. Promotion and rank in the navy are very queerly managed.

General Burnside is an example of what a General possessing a military genius can accomplish. Never was commander so beset with difficulties. Yet he has gone on from one victory to another with Napoleonic rapidity. Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Winton and Newbern, all important points, have successively fallen before his arms.

Rebel Iron-Clad Steamers.

NASHVILLE, March 27, 1862.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning I observe an article calling attention to the report of thirteen rebel gunboats being nearly or perhaps quite finished at New Orleans, designed to act against the Federal forces on the Mississippi river and the blockading squadron at the mouth of that stream. I have reason to believe the report to be true, and that we may look for startling news from there ere long. My reason is this: In January last in conversation with a gentleman lately from New Orleans, but who resided here, he told me that he saw there fifteen gunboats nearly completed. He described them as being iron-clad, and especially calculated to resist mortar shells, the roof being sloped to a point like the roof of a house, and the sides sloped to receive shot in a glancing direction. If this was true (and I have no reason to doubt it,) the rebels may soon re enact the tragedy of Old Point, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The President vs. Sumner.

The following extracts from Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural message give a plump denial to SUMNER'S *felo de se* theory, namely: That the rebellion has dissolved the Union. Mr. LINCOLN said:

I hold that, in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national Governments. It is safe to assert that no Government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

* * * * * * * *

It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the law, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

The Merrimac.

The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent* thus describes this iron clad rebel steamer before her recent exploits which have revolutionized naval warfare:

In the first place her engines are five hundred and ten horse power, and in spite of her great weight it is thought she will make from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. She does not draw by a foot and a half as much water as was expected. When afloat she presents to the enemy only a roof above the water.

All her machinery is below the water line. Her sides and roof are composed of oak twenty-eight inches thick, covered with six inches of plate and railroad iron. She has an apparatus for throwing hot water on boarders. Her armament consists of ten guns only, all rifled.

The guns in her sides—four in number—are eighty pounders. Those at the bow and stern throw a one hundred pound solid shot, or a one hundred and twenty pound shell, and these guns have three ports, which enables her to give a broadside of six guns. She has furnaces for heating shot. Her crew consists of ten lieutenants and three hundred and fifty picked men, and among them are the best gunners in the old navy. She has under water a wedge-shaped prow of oak and iron thirty-three feet long. Commodore Buchanan commands her, and the second in command is Catesby Jones—both men of the highest order of courage. Buchanan has confidence in her, and says he is going to glory or a grave in her; Jones is less confident, but says she is as good a place to die in as a man could have. The objection to her, and it is a serious one, is the fact that she is entirely dependent on her machinery; if that gets out of order she becomes a mere log in the water. But if that holds out, it is fair to expect that she will do some damage to the two Yankee frigates now lying off Newport News before this week ends. Let us not be too sanguine, but hope for the best. She may help to help us out of our great difficulty.

☞ We copy the following items from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—It is a wretched bore to dance attendance on the sluggish army of the Potomac. The whole country knows that it is moving. Yet the newspapers have scarcely dared breathe a whisper of its destination. This is well enough; yet it moves at such a killing pace. But it is a mighty machine—too monstrous, very many think, for one brain to direct. The world never produced but one mind which proved capable to manage such prodigious masses. One hundred thousand, two hundred thousand; yea more, vastly more. Do not question—I say more, more than two hundred thousand. And such men of such stamina, with such intelligence, such soul, such drill and discipline, such accouterments and equipments. The world never saw their equals. There is no Americanism in this, as trans-Atlantic folk may sneer. We have the testimony of the most enlightened foreigners, that modern Europe is unable to make such a display. History teaches that the world never has. There has been greater numbers organized, but no other army of such material and equipments. It is the hope of the nation. What wonder, then, that there should be deep solicitude about the mind which directs it. Yet when we contemplate it there does not seem a possibility that it can fail. However, it is moving, more slowly, it is true, than we think it ought. When it is moved explanations may be made.

BRIGADIERS.—The immensity of the army of the United States may be computed upon a basis of the Brigadiers appointed. Last summer we thought a hundred was enough. Many more have been appointed, yet there are not enough yet. Indeed, this is a fact. Yesterday some new ones were appointed, and among them the gallant George L. Hartsuff, of Gen. Rosecran's staff. I do not exaggerate in pronouncing him a splendid soldier. He has brains and character for any military responsibility that may devolve on him. None will doubt the propriety of the promotion of the brilliant Col. Geary. His distinguished services entitled him to promotion. I understand the President will appoint six more Brigadiers from Indiana. It is to be regretted that Morris and Reynolds will not re-enter the service. We can hardly spare them. The selection of the six is left to the Indiana Congressional delegation. There are twenty applicants, some of whom are worthy. Among those prominently mentioned are Col. Meredith, Col. Kimball, Col. Wagner, Col. Sullivan and Col. Benton, all of whom have acquitted themselves handsomely in action—Meredith at Lewinsville, Kimball, Wagner and Sullivan in Western Virginia, and Benton both in Western Virginia and Missouri.

THE ROANOKE TO BE CONVERTED INTO AN IRON-CLAD BATTERY.—The *N. Y. Herald* says that in compliance with the joint resolution of Congress the hundred men commenced operations on the United States sloop-of-war Roanoke Monday. She is to be razeed and converted into an iron-clad battery, similar to and more formidable than the Merrimac. It will not be long before she will be ready for service. The Roanoke was one of the vessels in Hampton Roads at the time the Merrimac came out. She is an exact mate of the original Merrimac and built in the same year, but exceeds her measurement by 200 tons.

The New Constitution for the State of Illinois.

That the reader may see how groundless are the objections raised to the result of the labors of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention which closed its session at Springfield this present week, we propose to set forth as briefly as possible a few of the prominent improvements made upon the present Constitution of that State. Having been an officer of that Convention the writer hereof knows that the following provisions are embodied in the new instrument which will be submitted to the people of Illinois for their adoption or rejection on the 17th of June next.

Members of the General Assembly have been in the habit of voting themselves perquisites in the shape of postage stamps, knives, pencils, newspapers, &c., to three times the amount of their salary; but this great abuse is entirely cut off by the new Constitution.

Special legislation by the General Assembly in future is positively prohibited; and this one clause alone, it is estimated, will save more money to the State than all the necessary current expenses of the State Government from year to year.

The judiciary system has been remodeled in such a way that, while it will be more efficient than the present one, there will be an actual saving of about one-half the expenses to the people of the State.

The property of corporations is made to come under the same rules of law as private property; thus preventing these soulless bodies from defrauding the poor laborer out of his honest dues.

Municipal corporations are prohibited from subscribing stock or loaning their credit to chartered companies.

The new Constitution does away with the two mill tax, which that people have had to pay for the past fourteen years.

Provisions are made for securing to each family a homestead free from sale on process of law except for taxes or debts due for improvements thereon, and to secure more fully the rights of married women.

Commissioners are already appointed to canvass the votes of the 60,000 Illinois soldiers in the field for or against the adoption of the new Constitution.

It submits to a separate vote the provisions that the negro shall not come into or settle, vote or hold office in the State; that bank bills shall not be circulated in the State after the year 1866, and the districting of the State into fourteen Congressional districts, giving to each party seven members of Congress.—*South Bend Forum.*

☞ Some of contemporaries are republishing an abolition or semi-abolition letter purporting to be written by Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island. It is hardly necessary to say that the letter is falsely imputed to Gov. Sprague. Neither the letter nor the doctrine it expresses is his.

Gov. Sprague's views and sentiments concerning the war remain unchanged. "For myself," he said in his recent letter to the New England Dinner Committee, "I do most heartily disavow any other wish than that of bringing together these now belligerent States, without the loss to any one of them of a single right or privilege which it has heretofore enjoyed." And by this statesmanlike and patriotic declaration he abides. The gallant young Governor of Rhode Island, like Rhode Island herself, is sound to the core.—*Louisville Journal.*

IRON-CLAD SHIPS.—Secretary Wells asks Congress for $50,000,000 for building iron-clad ships and heavy ordnance. This don't look like a short and quick war.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the "high delinquent" at Washington, of whose exposure some promise has been given in the dispatches, is a Cabinet officer, and not of the War or Navy Departments. Who is it?

MORE NEW TREASON.—In his proclamation to Tennessee, Andrew Johnson proclaimed what the Chicago *Tribune* calls "new treason," viz: The war is not waged for the subjugation of Southern States. What do the Republicans propose to do with such "old traitors" as Andy Johnson?

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN TROUBLE.—The egg-nominious reception of Wendell Phillipps at Cincinnati is objectionable on abstract principles, both in ordinary and extraordinary times. Freedom of speech is the most valued birthright of every citizen. But even Phillips, like Jeff. Davis, must concede that it is not safe to talk or fight against the Constitution at a distance from the meridian of Washington and out of sight of the halls of Congress.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ The Republican State Committee of New York have called upon the Republicans of that State to re organize distinctly on their own platform, thus ignoring and cutting off the "people's" organization of last year. The movement is said to be directed by Mr. Seward. Speaking of this, movement, the Albany *Argus* says: "Whether it results in the formation of a third party, or in the reconstruction of parties according to old sympathies and traditional principles, the effect will be the same;" and it prophesies that the Democracy will sweep the State at the next fall election. *Chicago Times.*

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Restaurant, eligibly located in this city. This is a rare opportunity for any gentleman to engage in a remunerative business. Apply at this office. [apr1-d2t] H. W.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family 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 is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by addressing,

DR. J. C. DEVERAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.
uly22-d&w'61

NURSERY.

CALL AT THE

INDIANAPOLIS NURSERY,

SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY,

AND EXAMINE OUR SHADE TREES, FRUIT TREES, and Evergreen Trees, Roses, Green-house Plants, &c., &c.

A few specimens can be seen at our lot, adjoining the Journal building, south side. Orders left there will be promptly attended to. G. GOLDSMITH & CO.
mch31-d&w3w

FLAG LOST.

$100 REWARD.

CAMP ANDY JOHNSON,
Near Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1862.

ON LEAVING MUNFORDSVILLE, KENTUCKY, THE officers and men of the 1-t Irish (35th) regiment Indiana volun eers, were mortified to find that our beautiful stand of Irish colors, presented the regiment by the patriotic Irish ladies of Indianapolis, had been stolen away.

The theft could only have been committed by some person wearing the uniform of an officer, and who by that means could have free ingress and egress through our lines and tents.

Our regiment will to-morrow take up the line of march toward the South in the face of an armed enemy, and we are unable to express to our friends at home the disappointment and sadness we feel in not being able to carry with us the Irish banner of which all of us were so justly proud. We do not however envy the sensation which the wretch must experience who found himself at any time so contemptible and degraded as to violate the courtesy extended him, and commit so infamous a theft.

The undersigned officers of the Irish regiment will pay one hundred dollars for the recovery and delivery to us of the flag herein referred to, and for the apprehension and retention of the thief until he can be tried for his crime.

J. C. WALKER, Colonel,
JOHN CROWE, Capt. Co. H, 35th reg. Ind. Vols.
LEVI A WALTRY, 2d Lt. Co. H, " " "
M. W. GLENN, 1st Lt. Co. K.
D CUMMINS, 2d Lt. " "
JAMES R. MULLIKIN, Capt. Co. E.
JOHN SCULLY, Lt. Comd'g Co. I.
W. H. PATTON, 2d Lt. Co. I.
JOHN P. DUNN, Capt. Co. D.
AUGUST G. TAPIN, 1st Lt. Co. D.
A. F. FARRAR, 1st Lt. Co. F.
J M. BRASHER, 2d Lt. Co. F.
JOHN GILLON, Lt. Comd'g Co. A.
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, 2d Lt. Co A.
C. G. GALEZIO, 2d Lt. Comd'g Co. C.
JOHN P. DUFFICY, Capt. Co. B.
THOMAS PRYCE, Capt. Co. I.
WM. HIPWELL, Capt. Co. C. mch31-d3t

CANDIDATES.

☞ SAMUEL P. MARTINDALE WILL be a candidate for Constable of Center township at the ensuing election.

☞ EDWARD DAVIS WILL BE A CANDIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election.

☞ OLIVER KEELEY WILL BE A CANDIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election.

☞ DAVID HUGHES WILL BE A CANDIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election.

☞ JOSEPH COLLEY WILL BE A CANDIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election.

☞ LEVI B. WILLIAMSON WILL BE A candidate for Township Trustee at the ensuing April election.

☞ JOHN H. FRAZIER WILL BE A CANDIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election.

☞ JAMES TURNER IS A CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Township Trustee.

☞ REV. E. WHITTEN WILL BE A Candidate for Trustee of Center Township, at the approaching April election, subject to the votes of the people. feb1-dte

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. L. S. Matthews,

GENERAL COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Large Fire-Proof Building,

NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,
Between Main Street and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. Jan13

DRY GOODS.

$30,000 WORTH OF SPRING GOODS!
NOW OPENING AT
No. 28, East Washington Street.
DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Dress Goods, Delaines and Calicoes, Hosiery and Gloves, Cloaks and Mantillas of the Latest Paris Styles, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers of the most approved designs and patterns.
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,
At Prices Strictly Economical.
D. J. CALLINAN, Proprietor.
m13

Dry Goods!

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED stock of Dry Goods, to which we invite the attention of CASH DEALERS.

JAMES LOW & CO.,
d30-d3m Louisville, Ky.

HOTELS.

WESTERN HOTEL,

NOS. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 COURTLAND ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

This old established and favorite resort of the business community has been recently refitted, and is complete in everything that can minister to the comforts of its patrons. Ladies and families are specially and carefully provided for.

It is centrally located in the business part of the city, and is contiguous to the principal lines of steamboats, cars, omnibuses, ferries, &c.

In consequence of the pressure caused by the rebellion prices have been reduced to

One Dollar and Fifty Cents PER DAY.

The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country.

Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400 guests.

☞ Do not believe runners, hackmen, and others, who may say "the Western Hotel is full."

D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. feb15-d2m

MEDICAL.

New Medical Discovery.

For the speedy and permanent cure of

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,

IN THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUCCESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsuls, or any other compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseous 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,

And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists generally.

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.

☞ TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis
july19-d&w '61

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of **Female Difficulties**, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

"Great American Remedy,"

DR. HARVEY'S

CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising from

OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE,

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious disease.

☞ These pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1, and when desired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by Druggists generally. J. BRYAN,
Rochester, New York, General Agent.

☞ TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis.
july19-d&w '61

CONFIDENTIAL.

YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE INJURED themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure or the duties of married life; also, middle-aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read

"THE SECRET FRIEND."

Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "THE SECRET FRIEND."

Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of Ten Cents.

DR. STUART & CO. can be consulted on all diseases of a private or confidential nature, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., (Sundays from 9 to 11 A. M.) at their office, No. 13 East Third street, up-stairs, between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Henrie House.

Address DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO.,
mch21-d&wly-is-'62 Cincinnati, Ohio.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING ARRIVAL.

First of the Season.

$50,000 WORTH OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS OPENING

—AT—

NO. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET,

EMBRACING ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, SKIRTS, &c., FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES AND NOTIONS,

VERY CHEAP.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT.

1862 1862

ALL PERSONS PURCHASING TICKETS FOR ST. JOSEPH and other points in Northern Missouri, the State of Kansas, or the Territories, should insist on having tickets that read by the

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD,

The only rail route from St. Louis to St. Joseph. It is the shortest and quickest line, by thirteen hours, to the remotest point reached by rail, and is always as cheap as any other. Buy your Tickets to Kansas and all points in Northern Missouri by the North Missouri Railroad.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
Pres't and Gen'l Supt. North Missouri R. R.
HENRY H. SIMMONS, General Traveling Agent.
sept17-d1y

PIANOS.

PIANO FORTES

WE HAVE ON HAND A NUMBER OF FIRST Class Pianos, which we will sell at cost for cash

WILLIARD & STOWELL,
oct1 No. 4 Bates House

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; 300 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 at Gallaudet, or at No. 88, Bates House, Indianapolis

N. B.—In response to inquiries too numerous otherwise to answer, I would say, no one need apply unless desirous of purchasing a large farm worth $35,000, or a small one at a proportionate price. J. S. BROWN.
Gallaudet, January 4, 1861.

DRUGGISTS.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

And Dealers in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

Also, Agents for the sale of Refined Petroleum, Illuminating Oil, superior to any Coal Oil, furnished in any quantities at the lowest market rates.

170 AND 172 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
jan29-d6m

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER,

Office No. 5,

SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

j3-d6m

DENTISTS.

P. G. C. HUNT,

DENTIST,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

NO. 32, EAST MARKET STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS IND.

PIANOS.

Superior Piano Fortes.

THE BEST, INCLUDING CHICKERING & SONS, BOSTON; STEINWAY & SONS, New York; William Knabe & Co., Baltimore, may be found at

The Indiana Music Store,

N. B.—Pianos to Rent. WILLARD & STOWELL.
feb14

TAKE NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY PURCHASED the Stock of Goods owned by E. A. Hall, in the Odd Fellows' Building, No. 2, and will now keep a complete assortment of the latest styles of Goods, and will keep experienced workmen to suit all the old customers as well as the new ones, whom he solicits to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He will also keep a good assortment of

Men's and Boys' Clothing

ON HAND.

Also a good Stock of Furnishing.

Don't forget the place,

Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 2,

WASHINGTON STREET.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Jan13-d3m

DRY GOODS.

GO TO GLENN'S BLOCK FOR DRY GOODS