DAILY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 2

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.

When will the War Cease!

The Louisville *Democrat* thus answers the inquiry: "The people of the free States are, of course, eager to know when the rebellion will subside. Let them observe the thermometer at home. As Abolitionism subsides so will rebellion."

The Coming Conflicts.

Appearances indicate that ere long two great conflicts must occur between the Federal and rebel armies. McClellan's army of over two hundred thousand men, probably the best appointed that ever was placed in the field, like an avalanche is slowly progressing towards Richmond. When the approaching hosts of the Potomac meet it will be the most terrible and sanguinary strife in the annals of war. In the Southwest a similar scene will probably soon occur. The opposing forces near Corinth and Decatur number not less than 400,000 men, about 200,000 upon a side, well prepared for the contest, animated with a common determination to make the struggle decisive. The best material and the most accomplished officers of both the Northern and the Southern armies will be arrayed upon these expected battle fields—conflicts which will have a historic interest for all time. The silence as to the movements of these great armies is like the calm that precedes the tempest. The whole country awaits with intense interest for the results of the struggles which will determine the life of the rebellion, and upon which hang the destiny of the nation.

"No-Partyism."

The Springfield (Illinois) *Journal*, the Republican organ of Illinois, in a late issue says:

"We call upon the Republican press of Illinois, and of the whole country, to unfurl the old(!) Republican banner, and stir up our friends for organization and action."

In New Hampshire, at the late election, the "old Republican banner" was unfurled, and no heed was paid to the Republican professions of "no party during the war." In New York the "People's" organization has been abandoned and arrangements made for the reorganization of the Republican party upon its "old" issues. This policy will be adopted in every State where the Republican leaders think they have the strength to successfully "unfurl the old Republican banner." The Springfield *Register*, the State organ of the Democracy of Illinois, thus responds to the appeal of the *Journal* to the Republican press of that State and "the whole country" to "stir up their friends for organization and action:"

Flat treason, if there is any truth in the *Journal;* for has it not, for months, been denouncing all as traitors, who, during the war, would dare oppose the hollow "no party" professions of Abolitionism? This has been the *Journal's* theme by day and dream by night. To be a "party" man, or support a party ticket, was clear treason, and none but traitors could lisp of party organization! It was not sufficient that four Democrats to one Republican took service in the army. It was not sufficient that Democrats gave zealous support to the Government, in its prosecution of the war, while they were excluded from civil, and, to great extent, from military honors; but they must ignore name and principle, and dovetail with Abolitionism, under a hypocritical party cognomen, for the advancement of Abolition principles and to further the aspirations of Abolition men. Democrats could not be duped into such an alliance, and hence were traitors—traitors in standing by principle, the Union and Constitution, as established by the fathers. The *Illinois Journal*, in despair, gives up the fruitless task, and in turn avows its "treason" by a rallying cry for the organization of the "old Republican party!" In doing so it repeats, in the style of its fanatical ravings of a year ago, its charge of treason against the Democratic party. All Illinois Democrats are traitors, including the fifty thousand of them down in Dixie, fighting the *Journal's* allies of 1860. We are all traitors again, but this time we have the *Journal* in company, by its own record. It is preaching "party," its last year's synonym for treason.

Well, neighbor, rally up your "old republican party." It dates back to 1856, we believe, and in six short years it has become old, ricketty, decrepid, infamously corrupt; so much so that it attempted to rejuvenate near a year ago with an alias. Rattle and patch up its crumbling bones, that the Democracy, dating its organization with the foundation of the Government, yet ever youthful and ever true to country and to principle, may sweep it away among the rubbish of the hundred other factions that, from time to time, have had brief existence founded in the corruptions, disappointments and evil passions of ambitious demagogues. Trot out your prematurely "old" party, neighbor. The slogan of the old Democratic guard is sounding. Another round with them will end your misery, and bid hope for the old Constitution and the old Union.

Text for the Times.

The New York *World* (Republican) quotes the following from President Jefferson's first Inaugural as a suitable text for the times:

The diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public opinion; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of *habeas corpus;* and trial by juries impartially selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civil instruction; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

Sudden Emancipation.

Earl Russell, in a late speech in the House of Lords, presented his opinion as to the effect of immediate emancipation, in a common-sense and statesmanlike manner, deprecating the emancipation of slaves by violent means. He must hence necessarily look upon the clamor of our Abolition fanatics as the ravings of madmen and fools, who know really nothing of the true nature of the great question which they would solve by a dash of the pen—by a brief proclamation granting "freedom" on paper to four millions of slaves and declaring them the "equals" of the rest of mankind. The remarks of the British Foreign Secretary are specially deserving of a careful and candid perusal. He said:

I have lately received an interesting account given by a person sent by the Federal Government to superintend the negroes of some plantations on certain points in the South. He describes the condition of these negroes, their readiness to work, their usefulness, their peaceable and generally good disposition. He says, though he did everything he could to remove the effect of false and calumnious assertions against the Federal Government and President Lincoln, yet he cautiously abstained from any incitement to the slaves to rise against their masters. But if, by any misfortune, it had become necessary to vindicate our honor, if we had been obliged to take part in this war, any hope of seeing an end to the system of slavery by peaceable means would have vanished. In that case the North would have proclaimed a general emancipation of the slaves; and though it is our earnest wish that the sin and stain of slavery should cease, yet there is nothing that we should regard with greater horror than the devastation, the burnings, the murder, and pillage among a population of 4,000,000 of slaves, that in the name of liberty to the negro, might have been perpetrated. [Hear, hear.] We trust that when the contest ends it will end in such a way as to leave the emancipation of the negro possible to be effected by gradual and peaceable means, and that the slaves of America may, in time, take their place as free labores without loss of life or destruction of the property of their masters. It is not owing to those masters that slavery now exists in the Southern States of America. It is an inheritance they derived from this country. [Hear, hear.] Having taken this neutral couse, I trust within three months, or perhaps sooner, we may see the end of this civil war; and I hope it may end in a manner consistent with the welfare and happiness of both parties, and a renewal of the old feeling between North and South. If so, they may consent to a peaceable separation into two States that might both be powerful—inhabited by men of very different educations, perhaps with very different natures, but who may have before them a very different career of prosperity for centuries to come. If this should be the case, I should rejoice above all that during the contest we have done nothing to aggravate it, and that while we have constantly pursued a firm course, it has, at the same time, been a course of conciliation. [Hear, hear.]

Slavery in the District.

Senator Wright's bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is copied from that proposed by Mr. Lincoln, when a member of Congress. In substance it is as follows:

Section 1 provides that no person not now within the District, nor now owned by residents, nor hereafter born within it, shall be held in slavery within it.

Section 2 provides that no person now within the District, or owned by residents, or hereafter born within it, shall ever be held in slavery outside its limits: *Provided, however,* that officers of the Government coming into the District on public business, and remaining only so long as may be necessary for that object may be attended into and out of the District and while there, by the necessary servants of themselves and their families, without their right to hold such servants in service being impaired.

Section 3 provides that all children born of slave mothers within the District, after a day to be named in the present year shall be free; but shall be reasonably supported and educated by their mothers or owners, and shall serve as apprentices to such owners a reasonable service, until twenty-one years of age, when they shall be entirely free. The municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown are charged with enforcing obedience to this section.

Section 4 provides that all persons now held as slaves within the District, or owned by residents here, shall remain as such. But the owners may receive from the treasury at any time their full value, to be determined by a board consisting of the President and the Secretaries of State and the Treasury, and shall thereupon free them.

Section 5. The municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown are required to provide active and efficient means for arresting and delivering up fugitive slaves that may escape into the District.

Section 6 provides for a submission of the people of the District of this act, which shall not take effect until the President shall issue a proclamation announcing that a majority of the voters approve it at the polls.

Free and Equal.

The Louisville *Democrat* thus combats the Abolition idea of the equality of men as stated in the Declaration of Independence:

"All men are created free and equal" What did the authors of the Declaration of Independence mean by this declaration? We may take it for granted that they didn't mean that individual men were equal physically or mentally, or that all races of men were equal in physical or intellectual endowments. We may take it for granted, too, that they did not mean to stultify themselves before all mankind, by asserting that their negro slaves were free and equal to themselves, or were entitled to the same freedom and equality. If they meant that, believed and asserted it, then they stand the most self-condemned body of men in all history.

What they did mean, their condition and circumstances show plainly enough. They met to assert their right to govern themselves and to deny the right of Great Britain to govern them. The English Government that claimed their allegiance, was founded on hereditary rights. The sovereign was born with the right to rule. The House of Lords was hereditary in its claims of power in the legislative department of the Government. The whole of the Governments of the world at that day were built upon a slender foundation.

This declaration struck at the whole natural right to rule derived from birth; it defied the whole system of such Government. King George & Co. have no more right to rule than we have. One class of men are not born with boots and spurs to ride the rest. This was about the meaning of Jefferson and compeers; and they meant no more.

This meaning suited them, their condition and circumstances, and the great purpose in hand. To carry the meaning further does not accord with the opinions or practices of the men who made the Declaration of Independence.

The States all, except one, perhaps, recognized African slavery when the Declaration of Independence was signed, although a majority who signed it were anti-slavery men. If they had understood the Declaration to be directed against the institution of African slavery, it would not have been signed by a majority of the Convention, if at all. No one will suppose that the men of sexenty-six intended to raise the slavery question; it is, therefore, absurd to quote their Declaration, and apply it as they evidently did not intend to apply it.

The men of seventy-six understood this matter of government and the constitution of society as well as any men that ever lived. They knew that the white man, the negro, and the Indian would never live upon a condition of equality in the same community, upon the same soil. They all saw the necessity of African slavery at the time. None proposed to abolish it immediately, although they were desirous of some plan to get rid of what they held to be an evil—that is, they wanted to get rid of the negro race in communities of white men. It was not, however, because African slavery was inconsistent with the declaration we have quoted. They had made good that declaration, as far as they meant it. Subsequently they made a Federal Constitution for a more perfect Union, and recognized slavery in the States where it existed; and the most anti-slavery amongst them never thought of quoting the Declaration of Independence to show that they must, to carry it out, abolish slavery.

Such men as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and others would have been amused at the suggestion of freeing all the slaves without the consent of the States They would have comprehended its preposterousness in all its length and breadth at a glance. Even with the consent of the States, they would have stood appalled at the task of colonizing four millions of negroes. No statesmen of the world ever undertook to accomplish such an undertaking. They would say at once, let Divine Providence do that, if it is to be done; it is out of man's reach.

A Call from a Republican Paper.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* well says:

Wendell Phillips has been mobbed at Cincinnati for declaring himself a disunionist. There was no demand for a mob in Cincinnati; there never is anywhere; but for the life of us we can't see why the Government that fills the prisons with political offenders should allow this man to be at large, advocating treason over the land. He makes no secret of his views, he declares them in Boston and New York, and in Washington under the very nose of the President. If it can't take care of such a man, it should open the doors of Fort Warren to Buckner and Barron, and all the rebels great or small.

To the same effect is the demand of the Boston *Courier*, as follows:

Why should Wendall Phillips, or any kindred spirit be permitted to roam the country, "a chartered libertine" of treason? Is it not as much treason for an Abolitionist to proclaim his purpose to break up the Union and to destroy the Constitution, as for a man who is not an Abolitionist? Does it make any difference with what motive he tries to pull down the pillars of the Government?

Our Army Correspondence.—From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 28th, 1862.

J. J. BINGHAM ESQ., DEAR SIR:—The capital of Tennessee, one of the prettiest locations by the way in the Union, presents at the present moment a lively and animated picture. The stir and bustle of military preparation meets one at every turn. Onward is the word with our military leaders and the prospect seems now that Nashville will be the base line of extended operations in the Cotton States instead of being the seat of Government of the Southern Confederacy as at one time the insurgents of the South assured their deluded followers it would be. But I did not sit down to write about army operations, or speculate upon the probable plans of the campaign. This part of a correspondent's duty has been, and I think wisely, forbidden. If the powers that be could discipline the reportorial corps of the leading commercial cities as well as they can the lesser rights of the provincial press, it would be well. But that has not been done. The *Tribune* or the *Herald* of New York, or the *Gazette* or *Commercial* of Cincinnati, may say a hundred things that would be construed into treason if published in the *Sentinel*. We obey orders—they don't; and obedience to orders at the present time, is, probably, after all, the best test of a man's patriotism.

There is much to interest a stranger in this city and its surroundings. It has evidently been the great granery and storehouse for the Southern army, and although at no period of the rebellion a depot for troops, yet the defenses on the lines leading to it show that its value was appreciated and that its abandonment was the result of stern necessity. It is a city tied in feeling to the South. Of that there can be no doubt, and care will be taken that this subdued sentiment is not suffered to break out again into open treason. Gen. Dumont, of our city, is in command of the forces in and around it. When our army first arrived, the male citizens scowled darkly upon our soldiers, while the women let no opportunity pass to express their contempt of the "Northern Barbarians." Now things are better. The hardy soldiers who had suffered every privation cheerfully to reach here, behaved so well and paid so little attention to the coquettish airs of the Dixie damsels that the dear creatures have changed their tactics and are now taking lessons in good breeding from the "Hessians." The conduct of the army here—the sobriety, order and the respect paid to private rights is not only commendable, but it is glorious, and the credit thus gained will be enduring. The bitterest enemies to the Government freely admit that they were disappointed in the conduct of our troops.

I have visited the camps in the vicinity and find everything working smoothly. General Woods's division is a model of order. He has several Indiana regiments, and I need not say that they are among the best. Colonel Hascall, of the 17th, and Colonel Wagner, of the 15th, command brigades in it. I was delighted to see the veterans from Western Virginia looking so well. The regiments from that region are inured to toil—hard marching and harder scouting—and, having gone through their seasoning, there is no fear that they will break down now. The camping grounds are delightful—the weather equally so, and the brief stay here is being advantageously used to perfect the brigade and division organizations. There is no such word as inaction or idleness on the army register now.

I have visited every place of interest in and about the city and have a pocket full of notes that I have not time at present to fill out, and leave this evening for Cairo and all along shore. If anything of especial interest occurs, you will hear from me, particularly if I should chance to be present when our fleet passes Island No. 10.

B.

Our Army Correspondence—The 47th Indiana on the Mississippi.

CAMP NEAR RIDDLE'S POINT, on the Mississippi
47th Indiana Volunteers, Col. Slack,
March 27th, 1862.

EDITOR SENTINEL: Sir—Should the 47th manifest a little pride in coming before the public, and having a few words to say about itself, we don't think there should be any to find fault, for we would not in the least infringe upon the rights, or in any manner whatever do an act of injustice to anybody else. Our career has not been paraded in the newspapers with such brilliancy as some of the other regiments with whtch we have been co-mingling since our leave-taking of Hoosierdom, or, I might say, the soil of Kentucky, but still we have certainly won for ourselves a reputation no less enviable, of knowing no higher duty than that of at all times obeying orders.

During the three months' stay in Kentucky, it was deemed necessary that we should endure many long marches through mud and rain, and that without any inclination to murmur, being anxious, if possible, to meet the rebels. After finding the rebels growing beautifully less daily within the boundaries of Kentucky, we were ordered to Missouri, where we safely landed at Commerce with our brigade, including the 46th, 43d and 34th Indiana regiments, and were immediately ordered forward to New Madrid, where, it was understood, the rebels were lying in wait for us.

The time was short until we were being paraded back and forth from battery to battery, in presence of the gunboats of the rebels, at the above mentioned place, where, by times, the shot flew thick and fast, we not at this time, having guns of sufficient caliber to compete with them. However, we answered as targets, and escaped without losing many Hoosier lives, miraculously. Soon came to hand the desired 24 pounders so anxiously wished for—and then came the tug of war.

The same evening of the day the guns arrived, they were planted in a masterly manner, and on the morning of the 13th opened up, much to the great surprise of the enemy, with telling effect, upon their boats, also upon their fort, which was returned by them in thunder-tones, as much as to say, we are with you.

During the day the firing was continued thick and close, the 10th and 16th Illinois regiments occupying the intrenchments, and losing a number of men—not knowing the fatality produced upon the enemy, but disabling several of their gunboats, also having a desirable effect upon their fort.

On the same evening, the 47th and 34th Indiana regiments received orders from headquarters to prepare twenty-four hours' rations, and be ready to march by 10 o'clock A. M. for the battery, which order was cheerfully complied with. Accordingly we set out through mud and rain and the darkness of the night for the intrenchments, a distance of perhaps two and a half miles from camp, where, upon arriving, we, without reluctance, took our several places in the intrenchments, awaiting the break of day to renew the conflict of the day previous, *with the slight addition* of being possessed with the knowledge of there being an order issued from headquarters that before the dawn of another day we were to lead the way of the forces which were this day to melt before the fire of the rebels, or have the glory of planting upon the ramparts of Fort Madrid the glorious old flag, but to our great surprise, as the day opened, what did we behold but that which sent forth a shout making the welkin ring, informing us of the evacuation of the fort, which was, in twenty-five minutes afterwards, occupied by the 47th and 34th Indiana regiments.

On the 16th we received orders to take up the march at 9 o'clock P. M., which we did, during the whole night, making our way to this point, bringing by hand our beloved old 24-pounder, which the boys have chosen to call "Betsy," and by the side of which they have since closely remained, defending it against the united force of five gunboats, consisting of perhaps forty or fifty guns, some of which are pieces throwing balls of immense size—we coming off more than victorious. The rebels, after making one grand move for our single gun in full force, attempted a landing of forces, but were completely routed after losing a number of men, being picked off by our riflemen as fast as they made their appearance.

More anon. A HOOSIER.

THE NUMBER OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.—The number of chaplains in the army, as officially reported from the War Department, is four hundred and twenty-two. New York has ninety-seven; Pennsylvania, sixty-four; Massachusetts, nineteen; Maine, eleven; New Hampshire, six; Vermont, seven; Rhode Island, four; Connecticut, seven; New Jersey, eleven; Delaware two; Maryland, three; Virginia, four; Kentucky, sixteen; Ohio, forty-four; Indiana, thirty; Illinois, forty-six; Missouri, nine; Kansas, four; Iowa, twelve, Wisconsin eleven; Michigan; thirteen; Minnesota, two.

INCREASING INSOLENCE OF THE NEGRO.—A Washington correspondent says: So impudent and insolent have the negro population grown here since the radical Abolitionists held out to them the prospect of fraternity, equality and amalgamation, that they jostle white men off the sidewalks and insult women. If they do this now, what will they do hereafter? As for black servants, no housekeeper can any longer get good of them.

Ex-Senator Bright.

A gentleman who met Senator Bright, recently in the southern part of Indiana, reports the Ex-Senator in good health and spirits, and by no means shocked at the action of the secession Abolitionists who voted for his expulsion from the Senate. No man in Indiana seemed to care less about that new outrage than Mr. Bright himself.

We further learn, from our informant, that Mr. Bright is firmly impressed with the conviction that the Democratic National party, and the co-operation of all other national men without regard to past party distinctions, is essential to the Union, the preservation of the Constitution, and the liberty and safety of the people in all the States. He thinks the country ought to be convinced, by this time, that the Republican organization, under whatever disguises it may assume, is powerless to save the Union in the spirit in which in which our fathers made it, and the sooner the people take from that party the power to do further mischief, the sooner the old and time-honored institutions of our beloved country will assume the spirit and power of their original vigor for good. He thinks the leaders of the Republican party will be content with nothing less than the abolition of slavery in all the States, and the consequent flooding of the free States of the Northwest with hordes of emancipated negroes, who will be a hindrance to the continued progress of these hitherto prosperous communities.

Mr. Bright expressed his conviction that the National men of Indiana yet have it in their power to rescue from the grasp of the Abolition faction the institutions of our beloved State, and to make themselves heard, in the councils of the nation, in favor of a conservative, judicious and wise policy for the restoration of the Union as the Constitution designs it to be. For these purposes, and with these high aims, he declared himself prepared to co operate with his political friends in Indiana, and with all others, in the contest of 1862; but with the distinct understanding that he wanted no office in the State or Federal Government, and that, whatever aid he might be able to render, would be as a private citizen, seeking and desiring nothing but the triumph of the Constitution and laws over the miserable factions which have brought the nation to its present imperiled condition. This great work of regeneration accomplished, he was content, and desired to remain in private life, and would accept no office at the hands of his party or friends.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

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.

NOTICE.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY—COURT OF Common Pleas.—Notice is hereby given that Silas T. Bowen and Charles G. Stewart, Administrators of William Stewart, deceased, have filed their petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest: WILLIAM WALLACE,
ap2-d3t Clerk C. C. P. of Marion county.

HORSES WANTED.

200 Cavalry and Artillery Horses

WANTED immediately at the old North Stables, on Maryland street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, for which the highest price will be paid in cash. [ap2-d6t] J. CROUCH.

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

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

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.

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 1st Irish (35th) regiment Indiana volunteers, 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.
LEVIA WALTRY, 2d Lt. Co. H, " " "
M. W. GLENN, 1st Lt. Co. K.
D. CUMMINS, 2d Lt. "
JAMES R. MULLIKIN, Capt. Co. K.
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 DILLON, Lt. Comd'g Co. A.
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, 2d Lt. Co A.
C. G. GALZIO, 2d Lt. Comd'g Co. C.
JOHN P. DUFFICY, Capt. Co. B.
THOMAS PRYCE, Capt. Co. i.
WM. BRIDWELL, Capt. Co. C. mch31-d3t

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PATENTS

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

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Friday and Saturday Evenings, April 4th and 5th.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

PEAK FAMILY,

Vocalists, Harpists and as

LANCASHIRE OR SWISS BELL-RINGERS

Admission..... 25 cents
Children under 12 years..... 15 cents

☞ Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock ☜

L. S. BARROW, Jr., Business Manager.

☞ On Saturday afternoon there will be a Concert given for the accommodation of SCHOOL CHILDREN, when the price of admission will be reduced to

10 Cents for All!

☞ Doors open at 1½ o'clock; commence at 2½ ☜
ap2-d4t

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

No. 21, 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.

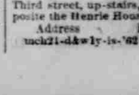
☞ These pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, 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&w1y-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.

The New York Store, Glenn's Block has no connection with any store Established in Indianapolis

W. & H. GLENN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

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