DAILY SENTINEL

SATURDAY.....APRIL 26

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.

Disregard of the Constitution.

The Chicago *Post*, in referring to the fact that BINGHAM's confiscation bill had been defeated in the House, says that "Mr. BROWNING, the Senator from Illinois, in one of his speeches in the early part of the session stated, in plain and forcible terms, the objections to any general act of confiscation. He said that the Government had to carry on the war either as against a foreign foe, or as citizens in rebellion. If we treated the rebels as a foreign foe, the laws of nations forbid the confiscation of private property; if we regard the rebels as our own citizens, then the Constitution forbids the confiscation proposed.

"Those who propose this and other very strong measures lose sight of an important fact. The rebels as individuals, repudiate, defy and violate the Constitution, the Government, even in pursuing and punishing these rebellious men, is not at liberty to disregard the Constitution, but is bound by it. To say that when a man violates Constitution he can be punished otherwise than the Constitution allows is an absurdity, yet those who propose and urge extra constitutional measures, would have the Government itself violate and destroy the very authority from which it derives its own power to govern."

The Landmarks of Liberty.

In these degenerate days, when a party false to true liberty bestrides the Government of the United States, it will prove profitable to look back to the golden era when we had patriots and statesmen at the head of our national affairs. From the first inaugural message of President JEFFERSON we make the following extract:

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 our 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.

These words send music to the ear of the nation and encouragement to the hearts of the people. They are the words of freedom, spoken in the presence of the free and in the councils of the great and good men who achieved our first and sacred independence. "The arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public opinion," Mr. JEFFERSON declared was one of the duties (no one then denied the *right*) of a good citizen, and it is to-day as sacred a duty as it was in 1800, or at any later period. There are those who deny that right in the Year of Grace, 1862, and would, if they dare, enact new sedition laws to punish the out spoken citizen. As for the freedom of religion, who does not remember the mobbing of convents in Boston, the burning of churches in Philadelphia, the howling imprecations of Know Nothingism against foreigners and Catholics, and the general saturnalia which the descendants of the old Federal faction entived, long after JEFFERSON and the Democracy had laid that stupid and intolerant faction in its political grave. That old defunct party has its imitators to-day, and they are as bigoted, as reckless and as proscriptive as were the Essex Junto in the palmy days of HARRISON GRAY OTIS and CALEB STRONG. Like the Bourbons of France, they never recanted an error and never learned wisdom from the hard experience of the past. They are the men who virtually control this Administration now—the BEN. WADES, the CHAS. SUMNERS, the HENRY WILSONS, the CHANDLERS of Michigan, the FESSENDENS, the GIDDINGSES, the JULIENS, the THAD. STEVENSES, and a host of other such violent slavery haters, scattered from Maine to Missouri They belong, some of them, to the War Committee—men of Bull Run notoriety—who constantly urged our Generals on to defeat, when the Generals are big fools enough to pay attention to them. These same men have assailed the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech, and the sacredness of the *habeas corpus*, and have done every deed and counselled every outrage on the great principles which JEFFERSON labored to establish as a security for the rights of the people.

Let us frequently advert to the great landmarks which the early fathers of the Republic left for our guidance. Let no Democrat—no man who loves his country, of any party—forget that the observance of the *written* law is a duty which neither the President, Congress, nor the people, can disregard without eminent peril to our rights and liberties; and, to use Mr. JEFFERSON's strong and eloquent language, "should we wander from them in moments of error and alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

Seven Thousand Federals and Rebels Killed and Sixteen Thousand Wounded.

The Pittsburg correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes as follows, under date of the 20th, in regard to the killed and wounded at the battle of Shiloh:

The work of burial is complete, and the returns show over six thousand killed, of whom four thousand and four hundred were rebels. It is difficult to account for this, but the rebel dead are undoubtedly double our own number. In estimating the mortality, the fatally wounded must be added to this number, swelling it to over seven thousand killed in the battle. In addition, there are eight thousand of our men in the hospitals, who were wounded in the battle. We have no means of knowing how many of the enemy are wounded, but undoubtedly the number is as great as ours. Seven thousand killed and sixteen thousand wounded gives a total of twenty three thousand men disabled in the great battle of Shiloh.

More Negro.

The legislation of this Republican Congress is devoted to the negro. It is negro first, negro last, and negro all the time. Dispatches from Washington, dated the 24th, gives us the following additional negro item:

The Senate to-day passed a bill recognizing the governments of Hayti and Liberia; Senators McDougall, Latham, and Henderson, Democrats, voting for it.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, prophesied a negro representative from these governments would appear on the floor of the Senate in less than twelve months.

Abolition or Not!

Congress has passed the following acts and President LINCOLN has approved of them:

1. A resolution to induce the States to free their negroes.
2. An act freeing the negroes in the District of Columbia.
3. An act empowering the negroes to carry the mails.
4. A new article of war, prohibiting officers in the army and navy from returning the negroes who run into camps.

Our Army Correspondence—From Cairo.

CAIRO, April 22, 1862.

J. J. BINGHAM, Esq.: Yesterday afternoon the sun made a desperate effort to force a few rays through the murky atmosphere that surrounded this region, but gave it up after a struggle of an hour, and the night closed in with the usual persistent rain. An elemental truce, however, was fixed up, while the good people and the bad were dreaming of floods and shipwreck, and this morning we were greeted by a glorious sunshine looking more beautiful from its rarity and infusing most delicious feelings from the same cause. The river also ceased to rise sometime between nightfall and dawn, and the good people have been jubilant all day. They have escaped so far the great misfortune of a break in the levee, and although their habitations are chiefly surrounded by water, and they have to move about in boats and on bridges their rejoicing on their escape from a far greater calamity is hearty and sincere. What a blessing a stream of sunshine often brings in its train. Would that we could hope that the flood of our National calamities were now full and that the sunshine of peace would force its way through the storms and clouds that envelop the land in their gloomy folds. Those who set at home and read of war, and only visit battle-fields after a great slaughter, horrible as the sights are, have no idea of the tithe of the suffering entailed by a great war. To know it and to appreciate it they must follow the march of an army in all weather—be with the men in the damps and storms and the thousand varieties of exposure where disease is originated, and follow the sick and dying—the numberless discharged with broken constitutions—to their homes. They must see the fields desolated on a march and the suffering unavoidably entailed on innocent and helpless parties at every step. Take our Indiana regiments as a sample. But a few months ago they left home full—a thousand strong at least—full of life and hope and eager for the fray. How few comparatively have fallen in battle, and yet they are already reduced one-half. Few of our regiments—none indeed that I have met with, can turn out over five hundred hale, hearty men. What food for reflection is here. We look to Corinth and Yorktown—anywhere that a great battle may be expected, as a blessing and a relief. A terrible slaughter will be a great saving of life, and we should rejoice that the Napoleonic policy has at length been adopted by the enemy as well as by our own commanders.

There is nothing new from above or below today that I can hear.

A number of heavy Dahlgren guns have arrived at the Naval Depot. They are savage-looking monsters. This Naval Depot is an institution peculiar to Cairo. It is a floating navy-yard, and a very neat and rather extensive concern at that.

* * *

The Massacre at Lee's Mills.

A letter from near Yorktown thus describes the terrible affair at Lee's Mills last Wednesday, of which partial accounts have already been published;

From the Sergeant I learned some particulars of the fight at Lee's Mills. He says the action commenced with a brisk cannonade on both sides, lasting for some time, when the rebel guns were silenced by the Union artillery. Orders were then given for three companies of the 3d Vermont to advance. The order was easier given than executed, however, for the rebel entrenchments, as usual were concealed in the woods, while, with an ingenuity worthy of a better cause, the rebels had, by means of dams, contrived to flood the space between their entrenchments and where the loyal troops were drawn up, with water, varying from two to four feet in depth, rendering the approach to the rebel works difficult and slow, from the necessity of wading, and seriously obstructing the process of loading; in fact, rendering it impracticable where the water was deepest. Some persons estimate the space to be waded at forty rods, but my informant regards this as an exaggeration. He estimates it at fifteen rods in extent. Even taking the lowest figure, the difficulty of thus advancing on a concealed foe, protected by breastworks, will be at once perceived. Nothing daunted, however, the Green Mountain Boys at once dashed into the water, and began to wade towards the rebel works. They were permitted to advance considerably more than half way, when the rebels opened a terrific fire of musketry upon them, cutting them down on every side. The Vermonters fired in return, but on attempting to reload, the depth of water rendered it impossible, and after standing their ground for some time, they were compelled to retreat, amid a perfect hail of bullets. The cunning of the rebels in allowing them to cross so nearly over was now seen; for the water as seriously impeded their retreat as it had their advance: and by the time the three companies had got out of range it was found that about one hundred were killed and wounded.

Night was now advancing, but still it was determined to make another effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, about six companies were ordered to advance to the attack. Undaunted by the fate of their predecessors, the brave fellows rushed forward only to encounter the same difficulties and to meet the same fate as the men who had preceded them. It was impossible, with their numbers, to cope with an enemy so admirably entrenched, and they were compelled to retreat with a great number of dead and wounded.

The East Enriched and the West Impoverished by the War.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., the well known Republican leader in Missouri, and ranking among the first in Congress, gives a faithful picture going to show that the people of the Abolition States are made quite happy by this war—since it gives them money, the most desirable of things according to their "calculation." It leads also to a solution of their desperate efforts to envenom and provoke the South to eternal resistance, by threatening them with confiscation and utter destruction of their political rights. Mr. Blair shows that they can become rich by prolonging the war—and that the West has to foot the bills of the war and build the Yankee factories. We make a few extracts from his speech in reply to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who opposes Western improvements for National defense:

Except for the burden of the Morrill tariff, we would have got along very well. Why, sir, *the Eastern and seaboard portions of the Union have made money out of this rebellion. The great severities of this war have fallen upon the people of the West* The natural avenues of their commerce to the ocean have been closed by this war, and while they have been closed, *the East and the seaboard have enjoyed profits which they never enjoyed during times of peace.*

It seems to me whenever any measure is proposed in this House for the benefit of the West, that we find these gentlemen demurring to it on account of the times. The freight of railroads has been going up constantly since this war commenced. Before the war began, the railroads would take a barrel of flour from the West for half a dollar, whereas they now charge $2 50. Yes, sir; it now costs $2 50 to get a barrel of flour to the East from the Mississippi river. *The East has taken the entire profit of the labor of the West.* Yet the West has come forward to supply her products in place of the cotton which heretofore saved the balance of trade from being against us. We have relieved the Government in that and every other way. But the West has gained nothing by it. The entire profit has gone in the freight charges to the East.

The gentleman is opposed to every measure by which the West might find relief. He is opposed to the ship canal with Lake Michigan—the Michigan and Illinois canal.

We are, as has been remarked by other gentlemen, engaged in a war out of which will grow other wars, and we will have to be prepared for them. We can not postpone this if we intend to have a connection between the East and the West, between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, which will be able to preserve our possessions in the latter. Looking to what it has done, one what it has suffered, the West has a right to appeal to the national legislature. I have spoken of its losses, I have spoken of its sufferings, I have spoken of its trade destroyed. *Yet while the West has suffered the East has enjoyed almost exemption. Your victories have been in the West.* The soldiers of the West have given their due proportion of the victories in this war They have poured out their blood on almost every battlefield. Yet that people have been discriminated against since this war commenced.

I do not see the reason why a people who have suffered so much upon the battle field and in the destruction of their trade should have this new burden imposed upon them. One of the departments of the Government has interposed to prevent the men of that section who have done much for the Government from receiving their pay. Even the laboring man is kept out of the money he has fairly earned. All these men, after having their claims postponed for months, have at last to accept certificates of indebtedness—pay, in fact, only in part—while the men from the East who have worked for the Government have been paid in full. The Eastern railroads were paid up to December last for the work that they did for the Government, and at full prices. The only railroads discriminated against were those of the West. They were allowed only half price, and six months after the service was rendered they are paid in certificates which are below par. There has been a discrimination against everything that was Western, and we are now asked by the gentleman from Vermont to have this measure postponed, upon the specious pretext that all the millions of the country must be lavished upon this war.

Mr. Edwards—I would ask the gentleman if Eastern creditors have not taken these same certificates during the same time that they were paid to Western railroads?

Mr. Blair, of Missouri—No, sir; the gentleman is totally mistaken.

Mr. Edwards—I understand that to be the fact.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri—Eastern creditors were paid as long as there was anything in the treasury to pay them with, but Western creditors were postponed by the interposition of this commission to examine into Western claims. The commission was interposed because there were charges of great frauds against certain parties; and men against whom no such allegations were made by anybody—the day laborers who erected the forts, teamsters, and people of that class, who had done work for the government—were also required to go before that commission, and their claims were thus postponed for six months. Meanwhile, the Eastern creditors were all getting their money, although there was just as much allegation of fraud against them as against Western men. Why was not a commission started for them?

Mr. Edwards—I wish to say to the gentleman that these very certificates of indebtedness were recommended to this House and first issued for the purpose of being applied to the payment of Eastern debts.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri. After the Eastern creditors had taken all the money that was to be got, they were willing to take the certificates, but they did not share with us as long as the money lasted.

I say that the claims commission was interposed, and that all claims were compelled to go before it, whether there was any allegation of fraud or not, while there were claims paid at the East against which there was just as much allegation of fraud as against ours There were allegations of fraud by committees of this House against the East just as much as against the West, and there was just as much fraud committed at the East as at the West, and just as much proved. There was no difference in that respect; and yet we alone were subjected to the interposition of a commission, and of an examination.

Nobody would have complained if only those men who were accused of fraud had been sent before the commission. No objection would have been heard from the West if only those men had been sent before it; but when the commission was organized and met, all claims against the Government originating before a certain date were sent before it, and were all delayed for six months, and then the parties had to take the amounts due them in certificates below par, when you have money in your treasury, and are paying it out every day. Why, sir, there are absolutely gentlemen from the West who advanced to the Government gold, or what was equal to gold, and who are obliged now, after a lapse of six months, to to come here and take certificates of indebtedness.

I say we of the West have been treated like step-children by the Government, and we shall always be treated in that way, and postponed. And now the gentleman from Vermont, [Mr. Morrill] holding the high position that he does in this house, admitting that this is a measure of great importance, that ought to be favorably considered, says that it must be postponed under the circumstances; alleging that the Government is in its death-throes, when it is really victorious—and victorious, we might claim, if we were disposed to do so, as much by the efforts of western men as of any other people. I will not say more. I will not discriminate against the men of the East, even though the West has been discriminated against. I will not say more; but I do say that the West has done its duty in this matter, and has given this Government the amplest support on the field, and everywhere else, and it becomes the representatives of the people not to treat us as step children any longer.

Halleck and McClellan.

We have good authority for saying that a letter has been written by General Halleck to a member of his family in this city, in which, with a soldiers' anxiety for the giving of honor to whom honor is due, he ascribes the credit of the entire plan of movements at the West, and the successful combinations which have resulted in the repossession, by the Union, of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, to Major General McClellan. This handsome acknowledgment is creditable to both the Generals concerned. General Halleck takes nothing from his own title to the gratitude of the people by such a statement In all the qualities constituting a great military leader he has no superior. It is a subject of profound gratitude that the nation has two such soldiers as McClellan and Halleck, men who are above all political intrigues, in an age when political connections seem to determine the fate of personal reputations, and who do their work with steadfast devotion to duty, heedless of the attacks of faction or the criticism of popular leaders. A short time ago General Halleck was, by a radical paper, denominated "this upstart Halleck." His upstarting was a blessing to the Union, and if Gen. McClellan planned the Western campaign, to Halleck is due the equal praise of executing it. No soldier wishes honor which does not belong to him, nor is any true soldier envious of the reputation of a brother in arms. There is much of the secret history of the war to be written when it shall be ended, and in calmer times of reflection the country will remember with praise those Generals who throughout the whole shall have kept themselves free from all political connections with any party, and who shall have pursued the plain path of duty for soldiers of the Union.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Jeff. Davis's Conscription Message.

The following is President DAVIS's message, recommending the passage of a conscription law;

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The operations of the various laws now in force for raising armies has exhibited the necessity for reform. The frequent changes and amendments which have been made have rendered the system so complicated as to make it often quite difficult to determine what the law really is, and to what extent prior amendments are modified by more recent legislation.

There is also embarrassment from conflict between State and Confederate legislation. I am happy to assure you of the entire harmony of purpose and cordiality of feeling which has continued to exist between myself and the Executives of the several States, and it is to this cause that our success in keeping adequate forces in the field is to be attributed.

These reasons would suffice for inviting your earnest attention to the necessity of some simple and general system for exercising the power of raising armies, which is vested in Congress by the Constitution. But there is another and more important consideration. The vast preparations made by the enemy for a combined assault at numerous points on our frontier and seaboard have produced results that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a spirit of resistance so general, so resolute and so self-sacrificing that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulated. The right of the State to demand, and the duty of each citizen to render military service, need only to be stated to be admitted. It is not, however, wise or judicious policy to place in active service that portion of the force of a people which experience has shown to be necessary as a reserve. Youths under the age of eighteen years require further instruction; men of matured experience are needed for maintaining order and good government at home, and in supervising preparations for rendering efficient the armies in the field.

These two classes constitute the proper reserve for home defense, ready to be called out in case of any emergency, and to be kept in the field only while the emergency exists. But in order to maintain this reserve intact, it is necessary that in a great war like that in which we are now engaged, all persons of intermediate ages, not legally exempt for good cause, should pay their debt of military service to their country, that the burdens should not fall exclusively on the most ardent and patriotic.

I therefore recommend the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty five years, and rightfully subject to military duty, shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their prompt enrollment and organization, repealing all of the legislation hereinbefore enacted which would conflict with the system proposed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Caustic Letter on Simon Cameron from Hon. James W. Wall, of New Jersey.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been called to the following paragraph appearing under your telegraphic head, in your issue of yesterday, and dated at Philadelphia:

"Mr. Wall is present here from Burlington, with a number of his friends, intending to chastise Mr. Cameron for the injury done him last fall in locking him up in Fort Lafayette."

The above statement is a sheer fabrication. I visited Philadelphia on Tuesday to fulfill an engagement made on the Saturday previous. I did not even know of the distinguished presence of the ex-Secretary of War in Philadelphia, and was only made aware of it upon entering the Continental Hotel, by the number of police who appeared to be watching my every movement. Upon inquiring the cause, I learned to my surprise that Simon Cameron was at the hotel; and, apprehensive of a personal attack from me, had thus protected "his exits and his entrance" by an armed posse. The announcement, while it surprised me, at the same time was gratifying, as a manifestation that the ex Secretary was just beginning to have a realizing sense of the enormity of the wrong and outrage inflicted upon me. An awakened conscience first makes a coward of a man; but sometimes the very fear it provokes is the harbinger of a genuine repentance, that induces the awakened, frightened sinner to "go and sin no more." Let us all try and pray that it may be in this particular instance.

The ex Secretary may, however, dismiss his fears of a personal chastisement, and his starred body guard. The wrong he has inflicted upon me is of a character that an assault upon a gray-haired man like him will not remedy. The grave issue between himself and the man he has so foully wronged can not be dragged down for settlement to the low arena of the bar-room of an hotel, or decided by a struggle to which blackguards *only* resort for a settlement of their difficulties. His own conduct, according to all the rules, has placed him outside the pale within whose limits gentlemen *alone* have their remedies for grievances of this high grade.

The final settlement, therefore, of this question must be left to the legal tribunals of the country at the proper time. Therein, if the great principle of constitutional liberty are not a mockery, and our boasted freedom a sham, may yet be left a place of refuge for liberty against despotism, the oppressed against the oppressor.

Yours respectfully, JAMES W. WALL.
Burlington, April 17, 1862.

"All the Intelligence."

Our Republican friends are wont to claim all the intelligence of the country, which claim has induced the editor of the Warsaw (Indiana) *Union* to publish the following letter from the Republican Congressman of the Tenth (or Fort Wayne) Indiana Congressional District. It is decidedly rich and racy, and deserves a cafeful perusal. Read it:

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.

MR. WESLEY CARPENTER—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of 14 instant came to hand. I will say is for I know in regard to the Party at the Presidents last winter, it was merely a Party without the Ball and Guests were provided with refreshments and a Band of musick and the Guests as is usual at all parties Prominadel * * * *

Yours, WM. MITCHELL.

A FINE DISTINCTION.—Judge Logan the other night defined the difference between a secessionist and an abolitionist to be that the former would fight against his Government but the latter would not fight for it. The distinction is a good one, but will hardly answer for no party purposes.—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*

DIED.

BRIGHT—On Friday, April 25, at 10 minutes past 10 A. M., Major Bright, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 Pennsylvania street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Funeral services by Rev. Mr. Colclazier.

WILMOT—In this city, on Friday morning, April 25th, Theodore H., son of Mr. Sam. C. Wilmot, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, North Pennsylvania street, opposite the Blind Asylum, to-morrow (Sunday), at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

McCARTY—On Sunday, the 13th instant, Edmond Thomas, infant son of Simon and Margaret McCarty.

Dear lamb, why hast thou left us!
Thine was a prospect bright;
A Father's care, a Mother's love
To strew thy path with light!

Yet life hath snares and sorrows,
From which no friend can save,
And evils might have thronged thy path
Which thou wert weak to have.

There is a heavenly Shepherd,
And ere thy infant charms
Had caught the tinge of care or woe,
He called thee to his arms.

And though the shadowy valley
With Death's dark form was dim,
Lights cheered the stormy passage,
And thou art safe with Him.

Edmond Thomas, darling, then farewell!
Thou'rt free from sorrow ever,
And while with angels gone to dwell,
May thy spirit round us hover.

MRS. SIDNEY WARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18, 1862.

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.

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.
aly22-d&w'61

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis and Madison RAILROAD.

1862. 1862.

THE PASSENGER TRAIN WILL LEAVE THE Union Depot, Indianapolis, at 12:30 P. M. daily, for

Madison, Cincinnati and Louisville.

This is the shortest railway line to Cincinnati and Louisville—connecting at Madison with the United States Mail Line steamers, arriving at Cincinnati in time to connect with the Express Train on the Little Miami railroad leaving at 7 o'clock A. M., for the East, and by the Kentucky Central Railroad for the South, and at Louisville about 11 P. M.

Returning, leave Cincinnati daily at 12 M., by the above steamers, and also by the Madison packets, Forest Queen and Prioress, arriving at Madison in time to connect with the Passenger Train leaving at 6 A. M., and arriving at Indianapolis at 10:50 A. M., making connections with all trains leaving for the East, West, and North.

For the accommodation of way passengers a Car will run in connection with the Freight Train daily, leaving Indianapolis at 7 A. M., which train remains some time at each station, affording passengers an opportunity for the transaction of business, arriving at North Madison at 4:25 P. M.

Fare to Cincinnati, or Cincinnati to Indianapolis, $3 00; To Louisville, $3 50.

No charge for meals or state-rooms on the steamers, or for baggage or omnibus at Madison.

Tariff of Freights as low as by any other route.

Shippers and merchants West will find it to their interest to travel over and ship by this line.

apr26-dtf. D. C. BRANHAM, Superintendent.

STEEL PENS.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Gillott's "303," "404," & "170."

Bowen, Stewart & Co.'s Bank Pen and "303."

Washington Medallion.

Phyneas's Ink-holding and Medallion.

Quill and Spear Steel Pen.

At Cincinnati prices, at

BOWEN, STEWART & CO.'S.
ap26-d2w

NOTICE.

THE firm of SPENCER & SOCWELL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by Mr. Spencer, who will keep constantly on hand a full supply of the very best articles of Family Groceries, cheap for cash. He will at all times be pleased to see his old customers and make new ones.

All persons owing the late firm will please call at the old stand and make settlement by note or cash. Short settlements make long friends.

SPENCER & SOCWELL.

P. S.—All the outstanding debts are coming to Mr. Socwell, but payments may be made to Mr Spencer, taking a receipt therefor. [ap26] H. M. SOCWELL.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED FROM THE STABLE OF ALLEN & HINESLEY, Indianapolis, on the night of April 19, a redish sorrel HORSE; hind feet white to the pastern joints; star in the forehead; about 8 years old; branded "U. S." on the left shoulder; a wart scar on each ear.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to his recovery.

ap25-d4t ALLEN & HINESLEY.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONLY GENUINE EDITION.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S GREAT BOOK!

AGENTS WANTED To Engage in its Sale.

ADDRESS

CLARKE & CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CANDIDATES.

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE the name of JAMES K. PLUMMER, as a candidate to represent Marion county in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

DRY GOODS.

AT CALLINAN'S,
No. 22, East Washington Street.
NOW OPENING
SECOND INVOICES OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS IN
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TESTIMONIAL.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him to conduct their business with integrity, capacity and zeal.

Signed by
HON. JOHN D. MCPHERSON,
Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims.
HON. CHAS. B. CALVERT,
House of Representatives.
REV. SMITH LYNE, D. D.
COL. W. B. RANDOLPH,
Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office. } Washington, D. C.

I fully indorse the above testimonial, and cheerfully and confidently recommend Mr. Worthington to my brother officers and soldiers in Kentucky and elsewhere, and to all others having claims against the Government. Probably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War Claims than Mr. W., and for zeal and integrity he has not a superior. T. S. EVERETT,
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