DAILY SENTINEL

SATURDAY ..... MAY 17

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,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Of Allen County.

"What Was it Done for!"

The *Journal* of yesterday has the following comments upon the intent of the recent collision at Sullivan, which resulted in the death of Professor FLETCHER:

The intent of that collision was to kill Governor Morton. It was treason going hand in hand with murder.

We yesterday published the facts developed by the Coroner's jury convened to investigate the circumstances connected with that unfortunate affair. And what do they show? A Republican, a soldier in the Union army, placed the obstruction upon the track which caused the unfortunate accident. And Governor MORTON, with evident forethought, immediately charged the citizens of Sullivan with an intent to take his life. The *Journal* has published its view of the affair, and from the facts in the case we have a right to infer an entirely different theory as to the "intent." The obstruction was placed upon the track by a Republican. If it was not an act of mere thoughtlessness—wantonness—we are justified in the inference that it was placed there at the instigation of "our noble Governor," to get up just such a sensatorial item as has been published to the country, that "the intent of the collision was to kill Governor MORTON." It will be remembered by those who have read the testimony in the case that the obstruction was only placed just far enough on the track to be knocked out of the way by the locomotive without causing a serious accident, and the rapid rate at which the engineer ran his train by the depot confirms this suspicion. It was a bright moonlight night and objects could be distinguished at a considerable distance. If the train had been stopped, as is usual, or even its speed checked at the depot, the collision would not have occurred. But this precaution was not observed for some unexplained reason. And the knowledge that an extra train was to go over the road was confined to those who were in the confidence of His Excellency—his personal and political friends. These facts relieve the citizens in the neighborhood from the infamous charges of the Governor—that it was an attempt upon the part of his political opponents there to kill him, and, to say the least, creates a very strong impression that the whole affair was pre arranged by him just for the purpose and in the way it has been used. No wonder, if this view of the case be true, that the Governor turned terror-stricken from the sad results of the accident, as we are informed that he did. We would not charge that the "intent" of that collision was to kill anybody, but if our theory of the affair is correct it was no less a murder.

There is one thing certain, the facts in the case, as developed by the testimony, relieve the citizens of Sullivan from the infamous slanders of Governor MORTON and his satellite of the *Journal*. It is a mean and dastardly attempt to malign political opponents, which must receive the condemnation of every citizen who has a spark of manliness. Men who will thus slander their neighbors to gratify their political prejudices can be nothing but villains at heart, and should be so regarded. And it may be well to inquire

"Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,
That he has grown so great?"

Governor MORTON, it appears, is of the opinion that his life is of very great value, and that his translation to another sphere just now might stop the wheels of Government. However ably and energetically he may have discharged the duties imposed upon him during his term of office, there are tens of thousands in the State who, under similar circumstances, would have displayed them with equal, if not greater, ability and zeal, and, without doubt, with far more advantage to the public interests. Really great men have lived and died, and yet the world moves on. The destinies of the country do not depend upon the life of any one man. WASHINGTON, and CLAY, and WEBSTER, and JACKSON performed truly great services in their day, but with their demise the functions of Government did not cease. As before those events, the sun rises and sets, and neither seed-time or harvest have failed. In all earnestness we express the opinion that there is not a man in Indiana, certainly not a Democrat, who would do a personal harm to the Governor, and we can only account for his fears upon the ground that "conscience doth make cowards of us all."

The Cincinnati Commercial.

In noticing an attack upon the *Sentinel* by the *Commercial* the *Enquirer* says:

The imputation of the *Commercial* against the political character of the *Sentinel* are grossly false and libelous. We have read the *Sentinel* for many years, and a more Union-loving, patriotic paper is not to be found in the land. It has always labored and is now striving for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution.

The *Commercial* has confounded the *Sentinel* with the *Journal*, the Republican organ in Indianapolis, which paper, after Mr. Lincoln was elected, argued strenuously in favor of the General Government letting any State withdraw from the Union that desired to do so. The *Commercial* should be more careful, and not charge the sins of the *Journal* upon the *Sentinel*.

A more mercenary sheet is not published than the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Whenever its pecuniary interests are not to be advanced by adhering to them it turns traitor to its own teachings. To confirm this statement we reproduce the following deliberately expressed sentiments of that print:

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

The logical lesson of this fact in this country is, that if there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural union, they should, for the benefit of one or both, be separated.

Now, because it will pay better, it repudiates its own teachings. A paper which entertained and advocated the sentiments we have quoted has the impudence—the brazen effrontery—to charge the *Sentinel*, which has under all circumstances and at all times stood by the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, as sympathizing with secessionism. The only cause of complaint with the radicals against the *Sentinel* is, that it denounces disunionism, whether of Southern or Northern origin. If it had sweet words for the disunion traitors of the North, then the *Commercial* and kindred sheets would regard it as a sound, loyal paper. That's what sticks in the crops of the Abolitionists.

☞ The individual who temporarily edits the Madison *Courier* says that the editor of that print "is now at, or near, Cumberland Gap, laboring with thousands of other patriotic men to put down this internal rebellion." The editor aforesaid is a Quartermaster—a Brigade Quartermaster—not a private, who shoulders his musket and receives scarcely any compensation for his services in fighting for the preservation of the Union, but he occupies a position out of which a great deal of money is made. He went into the war for that object, and no other consideration would have induced him to do so. We know whereof we speak. He makes money by the continuance of the war—out of the thousand miseries and evils it produces. Such are the men who denounce Democrats for earnest desires and efforts to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and they care not how long the war lasts if they can by its continuance put money in their pockets. They are the men who urge the vigorous and eternal prosecution of the war. Their patriotism is measured by the number of dimes they can make out of what the Indianapolis *Journal* calls "the unholy war."

The Next Presidency.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the disease of politics already manifested in the disposition to discuss the subject of the next Presidency, especially in connection with the Generals in the army. We quote:

Men who are now calculating upon the next Presidency are counting on impossibilities, and wasting their time on blind and foolish stratagems. The reason for calling them blind and foolish is simple. The next President of the United States will, in all human probability, not be taken from the men now in the political or military field. And this is not for national, but for party reasons. While the nation will always honor the names of those Generals who are successful in the service of their country at this trying moment, it will not desire to place any of them in the office of Chief Magistrate at the next election. What is required for the peace and harmony, the prosperity and permanent Union of the nation, is a President who shall, in no regard, be subjected to the slightest charge of sectionalism, and who shall not be looked on with personal disfavor or dislike in any part of the country. If the radical men should be successful in their notion of suspending temporarily the sovereignty of the States, and thus preventing the South from having any voice in the next Presidential election, it is of course very likely that they would run such a man as Fremont, or some other General who sympathizes with their views, while the other side would run a conservative General. This, however, will not occur. If the United States exists two years hence, and it looks very much now as if it might exist two hundred or two thousand years, the States which compose it will be, as they have always been, equal component parts. The most probable future appears to be that a Union man of the South, one whose loyalty has been tried in the furnace of temptation and obloquy, will be the candidate of the overwhelming majority of all the people. The members of all the present Cabinet must all stand aside for the present. That is too plain to need argument. The Generals of our army are not the proper men for the nation to place in office at the close of a civil war.

The Virtue that Covereth All Sins.

When the House of Representatives was called upon to vote on one of the most outrageous of all the frauds perpetrated on the Government, the question was submitted in the form of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the five thousand Hall carbines, purchased *through* Simon Stevens, Esq., *by* Gen. John C. Fremont, on the 6th day of August, 1861, and afterwards delivered at the United States Arsenal at the city of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of such arms to the Government at $12 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government on account of the purchase of said arms."

General Fremont is an emancipationist. The fraud was glaring, and all admitted it. The necessity for overruling Fremont's contract was imperious—and all admitted it. But, when the resolution came before the House, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania moved to amend it by striking out the work "through," &c., and insert "from," in order to negative the palpable fact that Fremont was a party to the contract. He subsequently withdrew the motion, and moved to substitute for it the following:

"*Resolved*, That nothing has occurred to lessen our confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of Major General John C. Fremont."

This the Speaker ruled out of order. Mr. Lovejoy moved to add a proviso to the resolution, that it should not be construed as reflecting on the integrity of Gen Fremont. This, however, was ruled out. Mr. Stevens then moved to lay the resolution on the table, preferring to let the Government be swindled out of an immense sum of money to having a vote of censure on the emancipation General, and this motion was rejected, yeas 17, nays 107. Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois voting in the affirmative.

After a protracted effort to defeat a vote the resolution was adopted, yeas 103, nays 28. In order that it may be on record how many and who voted to approve the swindle because the parties were emancipationists, we give the names of the twenty eight who voted in the negative:

Nays—Messrs. Beaman, Bingham, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, *Colfax*, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Fessenden, Franchott, Frank, Hackett, Hooper, *Julian*, Kelley, Lansing, Lovejoy, Moorhead, Anson P. Morrill, Riddle, Sedgwick, *Shanks*, Stevens, Stratton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Wall, E P. Walton and *Albert S. White*—28—*Chicago Post.*

Four from Indiana.

Bound to Succeed.

The Louisville *Democrat* in an article concerning the ultra movements of the day says:

A conservative party in this country is always bound to succeed. Honor, patriotism, interest, all combine to give it strength and endurance. It is no fictitious seedling of politicians and partisans, but the healthy, vigorous shoot of public sentiment. It is that same feeling whose immense wave swept over the country when Sumter was fired on. Ultraism is again firing at the very citadel of the Constitution, and its defenders must and will rally when the fact is known. These conservative movements are but the grand rallying of the people, and we predict its success.

In Kentucky there is no division upon this question. The whole State, as one solemn voice, will decide against this radical movement, and we firmly believe that her appeal will draw around her the great mass of the people.

If anything were necessary to show the confessed weakness of the radical party, it is the hurried and reckless manner in which they endeavor to press their treasonable measures through Congress. They hope to force and conquer public sentiment. They wish to hurry their wicked purposes to accomplishment without hearing the people. They dare not wait. Delay to them is death. They know what a whirlwind of condemnation awaits them.

What is to be the result of this movement of theirs? It is good—unmixed good. It was necessary for them to show their treasonable purposes before they could receive condemnation, and they are showing it. They have shown that they stand between the restoration of peace and the Union; and they will be destroyed, as all must be who aim to defeat that high and noble object.

The Union as it Was.

The radical men and newspapers are boldly setting their faces against the Union. They have some concealed, perhaps because indefinite, idea of what sort of Government they propose to establish, but they do not explain. The Chicago *Tribune* pronounces against "the Union as it was," and in favor of "the Union as it is to be." The *Evening Post* objects to the Union as it was, if it implies that Southerners may send disunion men to Congress, and the Southern rebels oppose the Union as it was because Northern disunionists may be sent to Congress. The enemies of the Union, North and South, are uniting for a vigorous and final struggle against it. The true Union savers, the constitutional men of the nation, are rallying to the support of the old Union against enemies on both sides. The Shibboleth by which to know a patriot is, "are you for the Union of Washington, the old Union, the American Union, one and indivisible?" If any man hesitates, prevaricates or explains before he says yes to that question, set him down as a disunionist.—*N Y Jour. of Com.*

Important Action—The Dissolution of the Republican Party.

Mr. Lovejoy introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives yesterday declaring, in effect, that slavery wherever it now exists in the Territories of the United States shall cease, and be forever prohibited. This resolution was adopted by the decisive vote of 81 to 49. Every Democrat in the House (including our Representative, Mr. Odell,) voted against it, as did all the Representatives from the border States, whose names are on the record. In the Senate, where the Republicans are in large majority, we presume there will be no effectual opposition to the bill, and the President is pledged to carry out the policy it makes provision for.

The Republican party was organized in 1854—its mission was declared to be to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territories. In passing this measure it has accomplished it. If its leaders were honest in their avowals, and there is no intention on their part to interfere with slavery in the States, the most patriotic act they can now do is to disband forthwith.

The objection we have to Mr. Lovejoy's measure is the same as that we have urged heretofore in opposition to legislation of similar character. The Territories are the common property of the several States which constitute the nation. We hold that a measure affecting all the States should not be disposed of while so many of them are unrepresented. We think that the present Congress could have served the country better by confining its attention exclusively to providing the ways and means for putting down the rebellion, leaving questions for the settlement of which there is no immediate necessity to be discussed hereafter. If representative governments be worth anything this must be the true principle. Mr. Lovejoy's bill adds another difficulty to the many which will be presented when the question of settlement comes up. The Chicago platform has now been carried out, whether it has cost too much or not has yet to be determined.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Hopes and Fears and Plots of the Radicals.

The breakdown of the Arnold-Lovejoy bill is the cause of exultation with all the border State Unionists; but other schemes to Africanize the South are in the Abolition budget. Fears begin to be expressed that General Halleck may have to wage an unequal contest at Corinth, and that Gen. McClellan must fight a desperate battle at Richmond; yet the radicals insist that the war is substantially at an end. At one moment they are depressed by fears, and at another wild with schemes to confiscate property in States which have not yet been recovered.

It was not from principle, but policy, that many radical Republicans signified to Mr. Lovejoy that he must abandon his sweeping measures of abolitionism. They had ascertained they wou'd be beaten by a small vote; but so far from giving up their cherished schemes, they will prosecute them under other forms.

The abolition of slavery here has made Washington the asylum of runaway slaves from adjacent parts of Maryland and Virginia, and given business a heavy shock.

A wholesale confiscation act is not urged by the abolitionists to relieve either the Treasury or to punish rebels, so much as to unsettle titles to real estate in the South. If all titles and properties at the South are to be overthrown, the North will reap much pecuniary advantage from prosecuting the war.

There will be no end of projects designed to Africanize the South, hence the opposition to an early adjournment of Congress, and the secret maturing of plans like that of arming the slaves. Confiscation means emancipation, say the abolition leaders; a tax on cotton and tobacco would bring money into the Treasury, while confiscation will not, but rather block up the channels of trade by letting loose upon the community a vast horde of idle negro vagrants.—*Wash. Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

The Censure upon Cameron.

The Albany *Argus* gives an analysis of the vote on the censure of CAMERON, as follows. It will be remembered that the vote stood, yeas seventy five, nays forty-five. The *Argus* says:

Of the yeas twenty-eight are Republicans, and the balance Democrats and Union men. The nays are all Republicans, with the exception of Mr. Haight, Mr. Lehman and Mr. Sheffield. A large majority of the Republican members voted against the adoption of the resolution. All the Republican members from Pennsylvania, who voted at all, voted against the resolution, but the majority of them dodged. Those who ventured to place their names on the record are Messrs. Babbitt, Blair, Campbell, McPherson, Moorhead and Stevens—five out of nineteen.

"The vote of the New York delegation was cast, ten for the resolution, and eleven in favor of indorsing the Cameron and Welles frauds, by voting against the censure. The list stands as follows:

"'Yeas—Messrs. SMITH, ODELL, WOOD, KERRIGAN, F. A. Conkling, STEELE, Baker, CONKLING, VIBBARD, and Clark—7 Democrats and 3 Republicans—10.

"'Nays—Messrs. Wall, HAIGHT, Franchot, Roscoe Conkling, Duell, Lansing, Sedgwick, Chamberlain, Van Valkenburg, Ely and Frank—10 Republicans and 1 Democrat—11.

"'Absent and not voting—Messrs. WARD, DELAPLAINE, Van Wyck, Olin, McKean, Wheeler, Sherman, Pomeroy, Diven, Van Horn, Spaulding and Fenton—10 Republicans and 2 Democrats.'

"Let the people preserve the record."

Curious Development in Religion and Politics.

It is the custom of all the Protestant churches, except the Episcopal, to give certificates to members who, because removing to other localities, or from different causes, may desire to join other churches. It appears that, in the case of persons desirous to join the churches of Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Cheever, several of the clergy in New York and Brooklyn refuse to issue such certificates, on the ground that such men are not true Christians, that they are fanatical semi-infidels of the Satanic school, repudiating the authority of the Bible, and that by their seditious course they have brought terrible calamity on the country.

This is a very healthy sentiment—it is the commencement of a great revolution at the North. The present resentment is as nothing compared to what will be developed hereafter. We are now engaged in putting down the rebels at the South. When that is accomplished—and nothing delays it but the Satanic attitude of the Abolitionists—then we will put down the Abolition rebels of the North, so that the cause of all future rebellion shall be extinguished. We will put them down in the church, on the streets, at the polls, in the counting house, and wherever we meet them. They will be shunned as moral, social, and political lepers, who have brought ruin on the country, and must atone for their crimes by seclusion from society. Such men as Beecher, Cheever, Greeley, Phillips, Garrison, and all who aid their diabolical designs, will be sent to Coventry, like the murderer Cain, upon whom, it is said, God put a mark, that men should avoid him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Democratic Address.

The *National Intelligencer* first published the "Address to the Democracy of the United States, signed by Democratic members of the present Congress." In giving publicity to the document it remarks:

As the Democratic party has no organ in this city, we cheerfully comply with the request that we should give publicity to this important political paper, though in doing so it is hardly necessary for us to say, in view of the political antagonism we have so long sustained toward the "Democracy," that we do not understand the political history of the country, and especially the origin of current events, in precisely the same as that in which they strike the respectable signers of this address, though in the act of giving to it the hospitality of our columns it would hardly perhaps seem decorous for us to undertake any particular animadversions on the views it announces, the positions it maintains, or the claims which it makes upon the popular confidence. These are points to which we may have future occasion to refer, when we shall hope to bring to their consideration all the candor due to opinions cherished by *so large and patriotic a portion of our countrymen.*

☞ It is estimated that there will be twenty six full regiments of tax collectors under the new law. The whole standing army, under Democratic rule, did not amount to so many by seven or eight thousand men.—*Exchange.*

This is the way the Republicans intend to make a *strong* Government. The more you tax the people the weaker they become. In a few years nigger slavery will not be the subject of discussion it is, but white slavery will receive a little attention.—*Freeport Bulletin.*

Steamers Ready to Run the Blockade.

By the British brig Alma, Capt. Boodie, which arrived yesterday from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the steamship Ovieto, from Southampton, had just arrived with a cargo of arms for the rebels. The Ovieto was purchased in Southampton ostensibly for the Neapolitan navy. Her true character is now disclosed. The British steamer Stella, from Southampton, with arms and saltpeter, was waiting an opportunity to run the blockade; also, the British steamship Minnie, from Southampton, with a cargo of salt, bound for the same destination, was in port.

Sympathy with the South.

We are told repeatedly by the Republican press that all the sympathy the South gets in this rebellion is expressed by Democrats. Very likely. It is because Abolitionists hate the South that the war was innaugurated. It is for the same reason, that they desire, not a union with the South, but separation. The whole trouble was brought upon the country simply because it was considered at the North virtuous and manly to hate and maltreat a portion of our common country, and very wicked to stem the tide of vindictive sectionalism. The North always sympathized with the South, and the South with the North, until the Republican party came into power. Mutual sympathy was the basis of the Union. It originated and cemented it. It alone will perpetuate it.

We do not of course intend that it shall be inferred from this, that it is right to sympathize with violations of the Constitution and laws anywhere—North or South. The Democracy would maintain the Constitution as it is—the Union as it was. Nothing less—nothing more. We would restore obedience to law, and we would restore the spirit which vitalizes law. Republicans and Abolitionists would do neither.—*Milwaukee News.*

A Silly and Dishonest Dodge.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, (a strong advocate for letting the seceding States go in peace up to the moment of the firing on Fort Sumter) is publishing meager lists of names from different counties in support of the fusion abolition "union" no party State Convention. In many counties it is found difficult to procure even a few dozen names to endorse the glaring humbug, and a most disreputable and dishonest subterfuge is resorted to, as instance the following in relation to Allen county, where but two names are given, and the following explanatory note attached by the editor of the *Journal:*

[It was not deemed necessary by the friends of the Union movement in Allen county to collect a large list of names, so the Douglas Democratic and Republican candidates for Elector in the District signed it as representatives of the parties they belong to. A somewhat similar course has been taken in many other counties, where only a few prominent men on both sides have signed as representatives of an almost universal sentiment.]

Was a more glaring and damnable fraud ever committed than this attempt to commit the Douglas Democracy to a contemptible abolition scheme—for this proposed "union Convention" is nothing more nor less. What can the honest masses of the people think of a cause that requires fraud and deception to sustain it?—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*

No Party.

The sun never shone upon a more hypocritical party than the so-called Republican. From the commencement of the rebellion, they have been crying out "*no party*," and yet have continued, without interruption, to carry out the most proscriptive partisan policy, carrying the thing further, even, than the Democracy ever thought of carrying the doctrine into practice. The latest development is the removal, a few days since, of Mr. Kelsey, the Steward of the Marine hospital in this city. The appointments in this institution were not considered political and were not changed when the rotation principle was adopted under Mr. Buchanan's administration. Let us, however, not be misunderstood. We take no exception and never have, to removals and changes in all officers of a political character upon the advent of a new administration, but we do insist that a party which carries this proscriptive partisan spirit to the extremest limits shall stop its hypocritical cry of "no party." At least we shall expose its maw-worm hypocrisy if it does not. It is but justice to say that the Marine Hospital, under the management of Dr Pitcher and Mr. Kelsey, was "the model institution of that kind in the United States" Such we know to have been the compliment voluntarily rendered by the agent of the Treasury Department at Washington whenever he visited this institution.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* observes that all the confiscation bills now before Congress, might be condensed into one title, "an act to abolish slavery without saying so," and brands Senator Trumbull's bill to try absent or absconding criminals as utterly repugnant to American sentiments and institutions, and as carrying us back to the jurisprudence of the darkest ages in the world's history.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of James M. Patterson will take place from Roberts Chapel at half-past 3 o'clock to-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon. His friends and the public are invited to attend.

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Also, Garden Lots, varying in size from one to forty acres.
Also, Western Lands to exchange for city property, and will pay difference of value in money.
Those wishing to sell or exchange property are requested to call and register their property on my books. Persons desiring to buy or exchange property are requested to call. I also negotiate loans of money, examine titles, and pay taxes. Horse and buggy always ready to convey persons round the city to look at property.
KILBY FERGUSON, Real Estate Agent.
Office—Opposite Glenn's Block. my13-d10t

WINE.

☞ TRAUB'S CATAWBA WINE.—In order to save persons wanting my Pure Catawba Wine, the expense of coming out to my place, on the National Road, over the river, and to enable persons wanting it for sickness to get it without delay, I have placed it for sale at the Grocery Store of Hogshire & Hunter, No. 25 West Washington street, where it can be had at the same terms as of me. JACOB TRAUB.
may12-d1w-w2t

TAILORING BUSINESS.

I HAVE COMMENCED THE ABOVE BUSINESS IN McOuat's Block, No. 8, second floor, where I would be pleased to see all my friends. I promise to give entire satisfaction in fitting and making all garments intrusted to my care. [my6-d3w] JAMES McCREADY.

MEDICAL.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a *Cough* or *Slight Cold* in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.
Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh,* the Hacking Cough in *Consumption,* and numerous affections of the *Throat,* giving immediate relief.
Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.
SECOND LARGE INVOICE SUMMER DRY GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
No. 5 East Washington St.,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
FINE DRESS GOODS, LACE AND SILK MANTLES, LINENS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, PARASOLS, HOOP SKIRTS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, NEW STYLES SAQUES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SUN UMBRELLAS, SILK MITTS.
LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS.
Men's and Boys' Wear, Trimmings, Notions, &c.
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. CALL SOON AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.
M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

BELLEFONTAINE R. R. LINE.
Summer Arrangement.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, trains on this line will run as follows:
Eastward Trains.
5:20 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS—Arriving at Union 8:05 A. M., Crestline 12:50 P. M., connecting there with trains for Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and all Eastern cities. This is the fast express train; to Philadelphia 29 hours, New York 32 hours, Boston 36 hours.
2:00 P. M.—ACCOMMODATION—Arriving at Union 9:45 P. M.
8:40 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS—Arriving at Union 12:30 A. M., at Crestline 6:30 A. M., connecting there with trains for all Eastern points.
Trains east connect at Union with trains on Columbus, Piqua and Indiana road for Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern points. At Sidney with Dayton and Michigan Road for Toledo, and at Bellefontaine with S. D. and C. Road for Sandusky.
Sleeping Cars on this line, and all connections east of Crestline and Columbus on all night trains.
Westward Trains.
MAIL TRAIN will arrive at Indianapolis 6:20 P. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS arrives 5:40 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION arrives 11:30 A. M.
JOHN BROUGH,
may3-d2w&w2m General Superintendent.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.
1862. 1862.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
New Route to Chicago via Kokomo.
32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.
ON AND AFTER MAY 5, 1862, trains will be run as follows:
A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 11:30 A. M., stop at all stations and make close connection at Kokomo with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 3:15 P. M., in time to make connections with trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and West.
Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 6:00 A. M., after the arrival of the train on the T. & W. R. W. from the East, and arrive at Indianapolis at 9:50 A. M. in time to make connections for all points East, South and West.
An Express train will leave Indianapolis at 10:35 P. M., connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 5:00 A. M., in time to make connection with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Railway.
Returning the same train will leave Peru at 12:00 M., making close connection at Kokomo with the trains on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railway from Chicago Valparaiso and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.
Special attention given to the transportation of live stock, produce and merchandise generally.
DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent.
THEO. P. HARDEMY, General Ticket Agent. ap1'62-d1y

ACENCY.

W. W. LEATHERS.....GEO. CARTER.....D. S. M'KERNAN
Leathers, Carter & McKernan,
Attorneys at Law,
Being connected with a Military Acency at Washington City, are able to give prompt attention to the collection and securing of Pensions, Back Pay of deceased and discharged soldiers, and all the claims and demands against the Government. Persons residing in any part of the State may have their claims secured by addressing them and stating particulars fully.
Office 86 East Washington street, in the second building west of the Court House square, Indianapolis, Ind.
REFERENCES—Gov. Morton, Laz. Noble, Maj. Gen. Wallace, Brig. Gen. Dumont, Col. John Coburn, Judge Perkins, Supreme Court. ap9-d1y

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 Cubeb-, 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

HOTELS.

French's Hotel,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
CITY HALL SQUARE, COR. FRANKFORT ST.,
Opposite City Hall.
MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN THE spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath-rooms attached to the Hotel.
☞ Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we are full.
R. FRENCH,
nov30'61-d1y Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

GO TO CLEMS' BLOCK FOR DRY GOODS.
☞ The New York Store, Clems' Block, has no connection with any other Establishment of the same name in or out of Indianapolis ☜
W. & H. GLENN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.
Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sts.,
IN H. PARRIS