DAILY SENTINEL

TUESDAY ..... MAY 20

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.

Organizing.

The Democracy of Minnesota will meet in State Convention at St. Paul on the 24 of July, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the party in that State.

A Democratic Convention will assemble in Iowa, on the 17th of July, to nominate candidates for State officers to be elected next fall.

The American Right of Revolution.

The following extract is from a number of the New York *Tribune* printed on the 14th instant. It embodies the whole of the so-called Northern doctrine of "secession." It is as such, more pointed and more hostile to the popular feeling of the North than any words ever published in any Democratic newspaper this side of the slave States. For saying less than this, Democratic editors have been imprisoned and their property destroyed. Many of the very men upon whom the *Tribune* at this moment relies for its support, were lately foremost in impudently questioning the patriotism and loyalty of Democrats. We quote:

We have steadfastly affirmed and upheld Mr Jefferson's doctrine, embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, of the right of revolution. We have insisted that, where this right is asserted, and its exercise is properly attempted, it ought not to be necessary to subject all concerned to the woes and horrors of civil war. In other words, what one party has a right to do, another can have no right to resist. And we have urged that, had the great mass of the Southern people really desired a dissolution of the Union and been willing to exercise a reasonable patience, their end might have been obtained without devastation and carnage; for we, with thousands more in the North, would have done all in our power to incline our fellow citizens to defer to their request and let them go in peace.

Hence we have contended that the violent, terrorist, outrageous proceedings of the Southern Jacobins—their seizure of the national forts, armories, arsenals, sub-treasuries, &c., culminated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter—were not only inexcusable in themselves, but signally calculated to defeat the end they professed to have in view. These high-handed outrages are only explicable on our presumption that *the great body of the Southern people were really averse to disunion*; wherefore the conspirators found it necessary to plunge into outrage and crime in order to "fire the Southern heart," and convince their fellow citizens that disunion was an accomplished fact—that for each of them no choice remained but to stand by the South and her institutions, or to go over to the North and her Abolition. This of the past; while of the future the *Tribune* says:

"Now, should the time arrive in our day when the great body of the people of our Pacific States shall say deliberately, kindly, firmly, to those of this side of the Rocky Mountains: 'You are stronger than we—older, more wealthy, more powerful—but we ask you to let us go; for we believe we can do better by ourselves than with you'—we will respond, and urge others to respond, 'go in peace, and Heaven's blessing attend you!' We believe that this is the right, the wise, the Christian answer to such a request, and that the world will yet perceive and recognize the truth."

Our Army Correspondence—From Pittsburg.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR CORINTH,
May 12, 1862.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—The great Western army now in Tennessee, notwithstanding all the hindrances by high waters and impassable roads, is steadily advancing to the decisive struggle. The advance pickets of the two armies between Pittsburg and Corinth are daily in conflict. Some prisoners have been taken, and a few killed. Beauregard is being constantly reinforced, and I may say the same of our army.

It has been reported and believed by some that the enemy would not make a stand at Corinth, and are actually evacuating that stronghold. This report, however, needs confirmation, and the general impression at this time is, that we are on the eve of a most fearful and bloody conflict. We have to day in front of Corinth an army composed of the best fighting material ever marshaled on this continent; and if Beauregard can meet it, and place it *hors de combat*, he may well claim to be the Napoleon of the war. Such a result, however, is not dreamed of by any portion of our army.

I would here remark that in this great army the Indiana troops stand number one. Their gallant bearing upon every battle-field, and especially upon the bloody field of Shiloh, is acknowledged by all. Gen Wallace's command is now the first division of the army of the reserved corps, which is equivalent to the "Old Napoleon Guard"—a position that any soldier may well be proud of. In my last communication I referred to the gallant conduct of the 24th Indiana in the late battle. Gen. Hovey, late Colonel of this regiment is at this time in temporary command of an Ohio brigade. His cool, intrepid and soldierlike bearing in the late terrible battle, has endeared him to every Indianian. It is the earnest wish of the Colonels commanding Indiana regiments, in this division, that Gen. Hovey should be placed in command of an Indiana brigade. I trust their wishes may be consummated, as the public interest and the name of Indiana will thus be secured. The 24th Indiana is now commanded by Lieut. Colonel Spicely, Major Butler acting Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Doll acting Major. These officers are deservedly popular with the regiment, having proved to be as brave and gallant in battle, as they are efficient in discipline. Indeed I regard this regiment as a model one, in all the attributes that constitute the true soldier. You find no contrabands smuggled into this regiment; private property and personal rights are respected in every particular. This is as it should be. And if the example of the 24th should be followed by the entire army more will have been done to win the people of the South back to the Constitution and Union of our fathers than an hundred victories. The North undoubtedly has the power to overrun the Southern States and disperse their armies. When this is accomplished then comes the mighty crisis, which will require more patriotism, more wisdom and statesmanship than all other questions combined. It does seem to me that the Abolitionists in and out of Congress, are determined to prolong this unnatural struggle, and in the end crush out the last vestige of constitutional freedom. The Constitution is the safety valve in which is garnered up every principle dear to the American patriot, and that it is in great danger there can be no question. And while our soldiers are periling all in its defense, I would call upon the conservative men everywhere to take a stand against the tide of fanaticism that threatens to sweep over the land, obliterating constitutions and laws, ending with the iron heel of despotism upon the necks of a free people. FRANK.

RICHMOND AND CORINTH—OUR ADVANTAGES.—Deprived almost entirely of the provisions of the border slave States, the two great rebel armies of Richmond and Corinth, hastily mustered and badly provided for a long campaign, are reduced to the alternative of an early battle, or a retreat without a battle, for the means of subsistence. On the other hand, every day passed without a battle strengthens McClellan and Halleck, and more and more consolidates their forces. We are not impatient, therefore, for a decisive battle, either near Richmond or at Corinth, when every day's delay operates to strengthen us and to weaken and demoralize the enemy.—*New York Herald.*

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

The All-the-Morality Party, as Exemplified by Gideon Welles—Thaddeus Stevens, His Love of Faro and Wenches—"Stevens and Forney, Purveyors to Public Morals."

WASHINGTON, May 15.

THE MORALITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

as illuminated by the venerable Gideon Welles, formerly of Connecticut, now a curious specimen of human longevity preserved in the Navy Department, is truly lovely to contemplate. This "ancient mariner" is supposed by many to be the original Captain Noah who commanded the ark but, as an admirer of that respectable sailor, I deny that Gideon reminds one of him save slightly in his morals.

Noah, you remember, got on a terrible "rampage," drank considerable, and committed divers and sundry little indiscretions, just after landing from a forty days' cruise; but it is a common failing for "old salts" to do similar things, even down to this day, and I think, therefore, that Captain Noah should be forgiven, and not be abused by odious comparisons between himself and Gideon.

Noah had no brother-in law by the name of Morgan. He neither married a Morgan, nor did any Morgan marry a Noah, as far as heard from. But, if such relationship had existed between the Noah and Morgan families, I very much doubt whether Noah's sense of propriety would have permitted him to have paid his brother-in law $14,000 a month for purchasing the ark, or whether his shrewdness would have allowed him, for a moment, to think that the most economical manner of employing a man is to pay him two per cent. upon all the money he can possibly spend; nor do I believe that the ideas of honesty then entertained by Captain Noah would have sanctioned such an arrangement.

But Gideon Welles, of Connecticut—moral, Puritanical, Chadbandish, nigger beloving Gideon—being of the Yankee persuasion, and an exemplary member of the great moral reform and retrenchment Republican party, deems it safe, expedient, and entirely Christianlike, to buy a few vessels for the navy of the United States through his brother-in-law, Geo. D. Morgan, another pious Republican. And Secretary Welles kindly and canonically tells George D. Morgan that he cannot afford to pay him any regular salary, but that he will give the mere trifle—enough for a Republican patriot—of two per cent. upon all the money that he, George, can spend for ships, steamers, &c., &c., in five months.

Upon this, George D. Morgan, with great and ardent patriotism, pitches right into the marine dicker, and, in five months, buys boats enough to make the snug sum of seventy thousand dollars profit for himself, for which you and I and other poor people "out west" must be taxed.

John P. Hale, Republican, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Senate, investigates the whole matter, and he reports it a swindle upon the government and the people—one that ought to meet with the severest punishment—a grand marine larceny perpetrated upon the be taxed citizens of the United States through the corruption and the connivance of Gideon Welles, Yankee moralist and general philanthropist from conscientious Connecticut.

The Van Wyck committee prove it all, and demonstrate the fact that Welles, the Cabinet officer of "honest" "Old Abe," is a regular thief, a robber, a pirate upon the navy of these United States. A House committee prove it; a Senate committee endorse it; John P. Hale reiterates it in a Senatorial speech; and the House get forty-five votes to censure this high born knave, and condemn him before the people upon the same day that they passed a resolution damning with ineffaceable disgrace the late Secretary of War.

But Gideon Welles had patronage in his grasp. Republican members could not afford to give a vote against patronage, and so Gideon escaped.

Some years since, in a Western State a man was arrested for stealing a hog. He employed an attorney, informed him that he was guilty, and that proof would be so and so—very conclusive of his guilt.

"Why," said the lawyer, "I can't save you before any sensible jury—you are bound to be found guilty—I can't help you—you'll go where you ought to go—to jail and disgrace."

"Now, you just needn't give up that way," said the hog thief, "but go right into court, git up before that jury, pitch in, rear, tear, go it, regular Fourth of July style, spread-eagle and star spangled banner fashion, and I'll pay you well, and bet we win the case and I goes clear."

The hog thief was so importunate that the attorney agreed to make the desired high-pressure effort in his behalf, and accordingly "went in" on the jury for an hour or more. The jury retired, but in ten minutes, much to the astonishment of the court, and particularly of the attorney, came in with a verdict of "not guilty."

The attorney at once called his hog thief client out, and, for the gratification of his own curiosity, desired to be informed how that verdict was obtained against such overwhelming evidence of his guilt. The hog thief looked veryerafty, and, with a wink of ineffable shrewdness, said:

"Sir, there wasn't a man on that jury but what either has had or is going to have some of that same pork to fry in his own house."

Hereafter, when the honest farmers inquire how the Republican members of the House failed to censure Welles, in the face and eyes of his proven guilt, you may tell the story of the hog-thief, and of the jury that tried and acquitted him, and how each juryman got a bite of the same pork.

"Honest" "Old Abe" still keeps Welles as one of his constitutional advisers, and meets with him in Cabinet council from week to week. I am afraid the honesty of Lincoln will begin to be doubted by and by. Cameron, Welles, and Fremont are a heavy load for one honest man to carry and endorse.

THADDEUS STEVENS,

whom the small sardines of abolition look up to as a great whale in the "Black Sea," is a very fine illustration of the excessive morality of abolitionism. He is now probably seventy years of age; he is nominally an old bachelor; virtually he is a married man, I suppose; and certainly he is, if rumor can be at all relied upon. This I know: Thaddeus loves the nigger; Thaddeus is honest in his admiration for the African; Thaddeus lives with a female person of the African faith, and has lived with her for many years. She is his housekeeper, so called, and much the complexion of a new russet-colored trunk. Thaddeus and the aforesaid female are inseparable, like Union and Liberty. Whether you visit him in Pennsylvania or in Washington, you will always find the "housekeeper" and Thaddeus living together in harmony and peace—black and white, white and black, beautifully blending in the soft and somber hues of universal equality.

Thaddeus continues to poke up "the tiger," and on one night of this last week, at the faro bank of Bird & Company, just above the National, on Pennsylvania avenue, Thaddeus won one hundred and seven dollars in a very few minutes, got his "checks," "passed in," and departed for "the girl he left behind him," of the saddle colored blandishments aforementioned, with that much newly gotten "legal tender."

Thaddeus denounces with the vilest vituperation all Democrats as immoral and devilish, but he is pious and angelic. Thaddeus is a representative hypocrite who stands upon the floor of the House as an exponent of the Sunday school Maine law, and general moral reform interests of Pennsylvania. Stevens is the spokesman for these interests, and poor besotted John Forney spews through the filthy channels of the *Press* as their journalist.

STEVENS & FORNEY,
Purveyors to the Public Morals,
and
Gospel-Givers to the Republican Party.
References:

Simon Cameron,	James Buchanan,
Edwin Forrest,	Gideon Welles,
Abe Lincoln,	Abe Olition

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☞ We are indebted to Hon. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents, for a package of cotton seed. If that distinguished gentleman will send us in addition a few contrabands, we might be induced to go into the business of raising cotton.

☞ A letter from Washington, says the Cincinnati *Press*, states that the city is actually swarming with negroes—a ragged and homeless multitude. The poorhouse supported by the city is full to overflowing; and scores of them are daily turned away.

☞ Milton Belser, a private of the 31st Indiana volunteers, has been arrested on the charge of placing the obstructions on the railroad track in Indiana which caused the accident that resulted in the death of Prof. Fletcher.—*Lou. Jour.*

Hunter's Proclamation.

The New York *Herald* thus comments upon the order of General Hunter, proclaiming freedom to the slaves in his military district, embracing the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

This proclamation of freedom to the slaves resembles the bulletins against the press, not only in its style, but in its impracticability. Give it the best possible interpretation, and say that the writer means that slavery is subordinate to—"not in compatible" with—martial law, and still it effects nothing practically. Martial law can only supersede slavery during the time we hold military possession of the States named, and not "forever;" and it can only be put in force over such parts of the States as are occupied by our armies. General Hunter, therefore, can but free the slaves within his own lines; and they are, in point of fact, free already, for their masters are either killed or absent. What, then, is the use of issuing a general order to accomplish what is already done? Or suppose that Georgia, Florida or South Carolina should suddenly take the alarm, and come back into the Union for fear of losing her slaves, what would then become of Hunter's proclamation and the freedom it bestows? Of course they would march off with our troops and their martial law, and the State laws would resume their former force. It is a well established constitutional doctrine, to which President Lincoln has repeatedly given his assent, that no power except that of a State itself can abolish the institutions of a State. The military authorities, therefore, can only interfere with slavery while martial law supersedes the civil law; and when a State returns to its allegiance the institution of slavery returns with the other civil enactments as soon as the military is withdrawn. This has been the doctrine and the practice of the Government everywhere throughout the war, and Gen. Hunter or Secretary Stanton cannot alter it by any general order whatever. Consequently, the President could not do less than our Washington dispatch announces that he is determined to do—namely, to order the recall of Gen. Hunter, or the instant withdrawal of this proclamation by the official who authorized it. Any popular excitement about it, therefore, is unnecessary.

The Effect of the Democratic Address in Richmond.

Extract from a private letter to the editor of the Chicago *Times*, dated

WASHINGTON, May 16.

An intelligent deserter from the rebel army reports that the Democratic address, which was lately issued by Hon. Wm. A. Richardson and other Democratic members of Congress, had been received in Richmond, through a copy of the New York *Tribune*, which had been smuggled into the South for the purpose of copying its leading articles, in order to further inflame the Southern people against the Federal Government.

But the unfortunate Wythesville *Gazette* knew no better than to copy the address of Richardson and friends, the result of which publication was the expression, by many prominent citizens, of favorable opinions in reference to "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." And the *Gazette* was at once suppressed, and the further publication of the address in the seceded States declared treasonable to the interests of the Confederate Government, as it tends to the restoration of the old Union, and thereby demoralizes the army of the South, distracts public sentiment, and dissipates that unanimity of confidence in the Davis Government which it is desirable to maintain.

The deserter whose name is James T. Marks, states that nothing in the Northern papers has ever so alarmed the leaders of the rebellion as the address in question, and that the few copies of it which have gotten out among the farmers in Grayson county, Virginia, have done more to paralyze the upraised arm of parricide than a thousand proclamations could accomplish. It is considered by prominent traitors and members of the rebel Government in Richmond as the most insidious and dangerous attack that has been made upon the permanency of their new Confederation.

And in order to counteract its effect, and also to stimulate the Southern mind to make new sacrifices and waste more life in their fruitless rebellion, all the leading journals in the interest of the rebel obligarchy are republishing all the speeches of Lovejoy, Sumner, Wilson, Chandler, Wasburne, and other omni-confiscating and omni-emancipating abolitionists. Mr. Marks says that nothing helps to revive the drooping spirits of the rebel soldiery like the reading of the extreme speeches of those nigger-lovers, and nothing is used so often and with such complete success.

I have written in great haste, and trust you will pardon the errors in composition which may have thus arisen.

False Charges of the Republicans.

It is encouraging to secesh in the South to read the charge now industriously made that the Democratic party North is secesh or sympathises with the rebellion. If the charge were true, it would be consoling and indeed edifying to Davis & Co. It is well known that the Democracy of the North is a powerful body; that the majority against them in any State is but a small per cent of the whole population. More resolute or determined men are not to be found. The rebels South know this, and if this powerful organization will aid them, what have they to fear ultimately? True, the rebel armies may be overthrown, but then comes the fire in the rear; and a divided North will leave the rebellion successful after its armies are beaten, dispersed and dissipated.

Republican papers are busy making this charge. It is very good party clap trap at home. Wherever it is believed of course votes are lost to the Democratic party and won to their enemies, and thus enterprising politicians get office and spoils. That is all very well, if success without any particular regard for principle is the object. If it were true, the rebellion is pretty safe. It is run out as far as effectual resistence is concerned; but its work will be done at the ballot box in the North, and by paralyzing, at last, all military efforts in that region. At present it has the effect to revive the embers of hope in the Confederacy, and tempts them to hold on for a divided North. They counted on it at the start, and now they have the assurance of the Democratic party that there is still hope, and that the Democracy are really for the rebellion.

A man earnestly for the Union would be slow to credit such a charge; for it would be just what he would dislike to believe. If it were true, it would be the most fatal symptom to his cause. If compelled to believe it, he would not proclaim it, to inspire the enemies of the Union with fresh courage.

Earnestness and honesty are, however, rather obsolete; or, at most, they are rather abstract things, which ought not to be introduced into practical business matters.

It's the interest of party to make this charge, and it will be made. The mass of the people are for the Union, and will not tolerate disunion. Profess, at least, to be for one, and charge your opponents with the other. Just now the Republican party is hard run; it has power, and along with its success have come terrible calamities; and under their rule it is not likely ever to be better. Hence they want a better hobby to ride. They change their name, after the fashion of a rogue who seeks an alias after he has disgraced the name he wore. Their old opponents are gaining ground upon them. The best dodge they can make to recover is to be for the Union, and charge disunion upon their opponents. It is, perhaps, the best than can be done for party; and as to the country, it can take care of itself.—*Louisville Democrat.*

General Hunter's Order.

If what the telegraph said yesterday of Gen. Hunter is true, which we are not disposed to believe on the present authority, he should be promptly recalled by the President.

The conduct imputed to Gen. Hunter is an outrage, not only on humanity and the Constitution, but upon the dictates of sense, both common and military. It is a reckless and guilty violation of policy as well as of principle. Such conduct, if unchecked, would neutralize, and more than neutralize, the brightest victories we have achieved on the Gulf. An officer capable of conduct at once so criminal and so stupid merits the disgrace he would bring upon the cause he betrays.

We cannot as yet believe that Gen. Hunter is such an officer. If he is, let him be instantly recalled; for, in the very hour of triumph, he throws open the doors of our stronghold to the enemy, turning victory to ashes in our grasp. In this case, whatever Gen. Hunter may be in motive, he is, like his exemplars in Congress, a traitor in effect. But we sincerely hope that this case may turn out to be not the true one. If it should, we are confident that the President, as in the less heinous case of Fremont, will discharge his imperative duty with promptitude and decision.—*Louisville Journal.*

From the New York Observer.

The Constitution Repealed.

In the Senate of the United States, when the arrest and imprisonment of Gen. Stone were under discussion, Senator Wade's reply to the argument that Gen. Stone's rights, under the Constitution, the common law and the military law of the country, had been violated, was that the Government, in this great exigency, is bound to protect itself, and that the Constitution is virtually repealed until the Government has become able to restore its authority in the rebellious States.

We find this in the report of the debates in Congress. It has been before the public for a week or more without contradiction; we copy it to fasten the eyes of the nation upon it, as the highest avowal yet made of a doctrine that is working a radical change in the theory of our Government, and rapidly transforming it into a despotism of the worst possible type and form. If this doctrine, so distinctly set forth by Senator Wade, and which has been with equal boldness avowed by Senator Sumner and other distinguished abolition leaders, becomes the policy and creed of the country, our Government, like "the baseless fabric of a dream," is gone, and only a miserable wreck is left behind.

Before this theory of Senator Wade is submitted to, we would do well to try the question before the Supreme Court, and if that judicatory affirms it as the law of the land, it will be our privilege to choose between submission to it and voluntary exile to Siberia or Japan. We frankly confess that we would prefer the despotism of a Pagan prince to that of a mob. If Mr. Wade's doctrine is sound, we have no Government but the will of the man who wields the army and navy, regardless of the Constitution which he is set and sworn to uphold by those powers.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, has ably and nobly risen up, in the spirit and with much of the power of Webster, to throttle this heresy. He has maintained the supremacy of the Constitution and the subordination of the Government; and with equal eloquence and truth he significantly points to the authors of this new revolutionary doctrine and declares: "In seeking to change the Constitution by force of arms, we become the rebels we are striving to subdue."

The Constitution was not made for fair weather only. It is good for time of peace and better still for time of war. There is little need of law when men are willing to obey; but when war breaks the peace and security of society, when the passions of men are lashed into rage, and the nation is suddenly plunged into the vortex of civil strife, then the rights of communities and individuals are in danger, and the only protection which the loyal citizen enjoys is the Constitution of his country. It is a grand mistake, which even good men sometimes make, that the apparent necessity of the hour justifies a ruler in the usurpation of illegal power. This fallacy is the universal apology which tyrants plead. By this abuse of power the liberties of nations have been blotted out, and the lives of thousands sacrificed.

What we want now in Congress is a spirit of devotion to the laws and principles of the Government—a spirit of patriotism rising far above the behests of party or prejudice, and ignoring utterly all schemes of President making or unmaking, while the energies of mind and the material resources of the country are summoned to the single purpose of restoring the Union to the basis of the Constitution.

If Senator Wade's theory becomes the theory of the war, there will be no more constitutional liberty in the Republic of the West.

The Miseries of England.

In the last number of "*Once a Week*," there is a curious article entitled "where the flag—there the family," which begins by portraying the miseries in England resulting from the war in this country, and concludes by an appeal for the poor women of England. Here are a few of the writer's facts. He says that many of the Lancashire mills are closed for the want of cotton, and while there is an abundance of silk at Coventry there is no demand for ribbons. The workhouses are filled to overflowing with young women and girls. Out of three millions of English women of fitting years for work, two millions are at work for their living; and the number of marriageable women, who have no prospects of obtaining husbands at home, is six hundred thousand. Those who enjoy the privilege of sewing for a living, usually receive only about fifty dollars per annum; and the writer states that out of 184 ladies whom he knew to be thus supported, 124 were unmarried daughters of professional men. As the remedy for all these evils, the writer suggests that the poor women of glorious and proud England shall be herded together and sent off to New Zealand, British Columbia, and other inhospitable regions. From all this it would seem that England is oppressed with something quite as bad, and very much like, slavery. It would be well, I fancy, for this mistress of nations to stop her whining about unfortunate America and do something to emancipate her own slaves.

Fortunes of the Soldier contrasted with those of the Contractor, &c.

"The life of the modern soldier is ill represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and tens of thousands that perished in our late contest with France and Spain, a very small part ever felt the stroke of an enemy; the rest languished in tents and ships, amid damps and putrefaction—pale, torpid, spiritless, and helpless; gasping and groaning unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery, and were at last whelmed into pits or heaved into the ocean without notice, without remembrance." * * * "But at the conclusion of a ten year's war how are we recompensed for the death of multitudes, and the expense of millions, but by contemplating the sudden glories of paymasters and agents, contractors and commissaries, whose equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations! These are the men who, without virtue, labor, or hazard, are growing rich as their country is impoverished; they rejoice when obstinacy or ambition adds another year to slaughter and devastation; and laugh from their desks at bravery and science, while they are adding figure to figure, and cipher to cipher, hoping for a new contract from a new armament, and computing the profits of a siege or a tempest."—*Lord Erskine.*

☞ We find the following in the Washington dispatches to the N. Y. *Journal o Commerce:*

Rumors have reached this city to the effect that the public affairs at Nashville are not as satisfactory as they might be. The rigid administration of Gov. Johnston is said to have undergone a change, and it is feared that he is thinking more of his own private welfare than is quite natural for one who has been so very bitter against the rebels.

☞ Blenker's Germans are said to be behaving badly—burning, plundering and ravishing. The Utassy-Garibaldi men are said to be the murderers of Robert E. Scott.

DIED.

BINGHAM—At Evansville, on Monday morning, the 19th inst., Mrs. Mary Bingham, wife of William H. Bingham, Esq., of that city.

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.
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1000 BUSHELS WHITE NESHANNOC POTATOES, at from 60c to 65c per bushel, just received and for sale at No. 11 South Meridian Street.
my20-d31 W. FISHER.

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GREAT WORLD
CIRCUS!
AND GYMNASIUM.

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This Company is selected from the best performers of the age. Prominent among the features of this establishment will be found

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The greatest American Rider. The unanimous voice of the press and public throughout the civilized world has proclaimed him the "Equestrian Wonder."

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The Beautiful and Fascinating Equestrienne, the best female rider in the world.

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The Dramatic Scenic Rider.

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MIGASI BALLET TROUPE,
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MOTLEY BROTHERS,
In their pleasing act of the Two Comiques.

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The Performing War Horse, introduced by A. Antonio.

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In which G. ANTONIO will appear on the Corde Volante, enveloped in a VOLCANO OF FIRE.

ADMISSION—Boxes, 50c.; Pit, 25c.

Performance Every Day at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

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POSITIVELY FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

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my16-d&d

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FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL ELEGANT residences in this city. Also, building lots and suburban residences, on easy terms.

Also, Garden Lots, varying in size from one to forty acres.

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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.

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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.

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july19-d&w'61

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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.

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Large Fire-Proof Building,
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☞ Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

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.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Parvin & Fletcher.
NO. 67 NORTH ALABAMA STREET.

Dr. Fletcher's residence, No. 157 North Tennessee street.
Dr. Parvin's, No. 69 North Alabama street. may1-d1m

DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER,
Office No. 5,
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j3-d6m

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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 11:10 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.
THOS. P. HAUGHEY, General Ticket Agent. apl 62-d1y

AGENCY.

W. W. LEATHERS.....GEO. CARTER.....D. S. M'KERNAN

Leathers, Carter & McKernan,
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Being connected with a Military Agency 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

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