DAILY SENTINEL

SATURDAY.....MAY 24

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.

☞ The Republican papers that approved the order of General HUNTER, have nearly all taken the back track. They got the wrong cue that time.

☞ The Boston *Post* says if the synopsis of Ben. Woon's speech in Congress, which it has seen, is correct, he ought to be appointed a Colonel under Jeff. Davis.

☞ Governor RECTOR, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation strongly denunciatory of the JEFF. DAVIS Government. The rebel papers of that State call it treasonable. A decided Union sentiment is being developed in North Carolina. Members of the Union Convention elected by the people on the 28th of February, 1861, by an aggregate majority of over 60,000, held a meeting recently at Raleigh. Verily some light gleams through the dark clouds of secessia. These evidences of loyalty and division of sentiment will be gall and wormwood to the radicals who have no desire to see any of the Southern States restored to the Union with their rights unimpaired.

Denouncing the President.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, an Abolitionist divine, took occasion last Sunday evening in a sermon he delivered in New York, to denounce the President in most severe terms in anticipation of his modification of the general emancipation order of General HUNTER. He said if the President interposed in the matter it would be "madness and wickedness concentrated." In addition he remarked:

If he now hastens to disavow and forbid this grand, righteous and benevolent action against slavery, *it will be an insult to the country, a disgrace to himself and to the Government, a crime against humanity and God.*"

If a Democrat had applied such terms to the President, he would have been charged by the Republicans with disloyalty to the Government. But an Abolitionist can use the entire vocabulary of abuse and denunciation against the powers that be without even a rebuke from his Republican allies. It is evident that the object of both wings of the Republican party are the same; they only travel different roads to accomplish them.

One Issue.

The progress of the war will make a system of colonization and emancipation a necessity, and the people should be prepared to meet and provide for it. We are confident that the people of Indiana will, if the question is presented to them, endorse the doctrine of the message by an overwhelming majority. It is right, and, therefore, all true and loyal men will give it their hearty approval.

The Delaware *Free Press*, in an article advocating the call for the Union Convention, thus presents one of the issues, which it says must be met. The people of Indiana will entertain no such schemes. It will be their policy to let negro property, like all other property, take care of itself. They will be unwilling to assume the burden of buying the negro, colonizing him and then provide for his support until he can become self-sustaining. The free States desire no increase of negro population. Many of them already have stringent laws prohibiting their immigration and those which have not will ere long enact them. This kind of sentiment will be the best check upon under ground railroads. No matter what may be the termination of the war, even if we should completely subjugate the entire South, negro labor will be made available by some compulsory agency. A successful termination of the rebellion by force of arms will not depreciate the value of any kind of property in the South. The infusion of a new and vigorous population will rather have the effect to enhance it, negro property included. Such are the teachings of history, and there is nothing in the present contest to make it an exception to the general rule. The Northern army almost universally are decidedly opposed to negro equality and amalgamation. The great body of the people of the North will never consent to a social or political equality with the negro. And under some system of servitude the negro will continue to be subjective to the white race. This is a necessity. It is the only condition in which these races can live together where the negroes from a large portion of the population. Those who advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war for no other purpose than to terminate slavery will be disappointed. And the class who entertain the idea that the progress of the war will make emancipation and colonization a necessity will find themselves equally mistaken. If the Republican "Union" party hitches on to either of these Utopian ideas, their overwhelming defeat will no longer be a debatable question. We hope they will try them on and see if the "true and loyal" men of Indiana will give them a "hearty approval."

Organization the Democratic Party.

The Democracy of Hamilton county, Ohio, have adopted a plan for the better and more perfect organization of the Democracy of that State. The purpose is not to supplant the time honored Democratic organization which was founded by and had the sanction of the Democratic fathers, through whose instrumentality our independence was achieved and our Government established, but to give the principles they cherished as necessary to the continuance of constitutional liberty greater efficiency in the present alarming condition of our public affairs. It behooves every citizen who desires to preserve the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to give his time, his best services and his means to prevent the destruction of both, which is threatened by those who have a controlling influence in the present administration of the Government. The principles which were advocated by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and JACKSON are necessary to the perpetuation of the form of Government which has given more individual liberty to the citizen than has been enjoyed by any other nation, and the faithful application of which, in the conduct of our public affairs, have made us, in a wonderful degree, a great and prosperous people. We therefore commend to our readers, to all who revere the Constitution and Union as framed by the wise and patriotic men who founded them, the principles and plan for the better organization of the Democratic party, set forth by the Democracy of Hamilton county. They will apply equally as well to Indiana as to Ohio, and we suggest that they be made the basis for the thorough organization of the Democracy of Indiana, in every township in the State, by all "who wish to rescue our country from the evils of *Abolitionism*, and its inevitable offspring *Secessionism*, in this effort to save the Constitution as it is and to restore the Union as it was."

PRINCIPLES AND PLAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION FOR HAMILTON COUNTY.

Believing that the Union can not be restored or prosperously maintained except on the basis of the Constitution adopted at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787, we pledge ourselves to each other, while upholding the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, that we will, at the same time, and henceforth at all times, perfectly observe, as well as clearly and steadily recognize, the rights of the people in every State, north and south, east and west, according to the terms of original compact.

PLATFORM.

We adopt and affirm as our own the following principles as expressed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, upon the momentous issues now before the people, and in adopting them we are for an open, constitutional opposition to all fanatical party movements, but especially to all secret political societies or organizations:

[Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.]

"The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

CREED OF JEFFERSON.

[Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801.]

"It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear—stating the general principle, but not all its limitations.

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti republican tendencies.

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided.

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.

"A well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them.

"The supremacy of the civil over military authority.

"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

"Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid.

"The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason.

"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person, under the protection of the *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 blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

ADMONITION OF WASHINGTON.

[Farewell Address, September 17, 1796.]

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

ADMONITION OF JACKSON.

[Farewell Address, March 3, 1837.]

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear one to another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence, the citizens of each State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union.

In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves, for a moment, that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

BY JAMES MADISON.

[Federalist, No. 14.]

"Hearken not to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many cords of affection, can no longer live together as members of the same family; can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of our great, respectable and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which petulantly tells you that the Government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world; that it has never yet had a place in the theories of the wildest projectors; that it rashly attempts what it is impossible to accomplish. No, my countrymen, shut your ears against this unhallowed language; shut your hearts against the poison which it conveys. The kindred blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled blood which they have shed in defense of their sacred rights, consecrate their Union, and excite horror at the idea of their becoming aliens, rivals, enemies. And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me, the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, is that of rending us in pieces in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness."

CONSTITUTION OF EACH CLUB.

ARTICLE 1. Any citizen of the United States, a resident of this (township or ward) may, on subscribing this constitution and creed, become a member.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected quarterly, at the meetings in June, September, December and March, and who shall, besides their usual functions, be an Executive Committee for the transaction of all business put in their charge by the Club.

ART. 3. The President shall, at the first meeting of the Club, appoint a committee of three to draft and report by-laws for the regulation of business.

ART. 4. The President shall, on motion to that effect, appoint a committee for each square or school district, as the case may be, for the purpose of getting a correct list of all Democratic voters in the ward, township or precinct, which list shall be had at all primary meetings, to be used in aid of the purity of their proceedings.

ART. 5. The Secretary shall report the organization of the Club to the Democratic County Executive Committee.

ART. 6. Each member on joining the Club and quarterly thereafter, shall pay a small sum as shall be determined in the by-laws thereof, which shall be used only to defray the expenses of the Club and the publication of public documents, which shall be determined by the Club.

On motion, the name of the proposed Clubs was changed to "Democratic" Clubs.

The report of the committee was adopted as reported, with the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws; but we do not sustain an Administration that interferes with the reserved rights of the States.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Let us Stand Fast to our Colors.

MR. EDITOR: It is already apparent that not a few of those who have heretofore acted with the party whose success culminated in the election of Lincoln and the consequent inauguration of the rugged Abolition issue, are weary of the storm their votes have called into existence and anxious to escape by by-paths from the responsibilities of further contact with the destructives. One means of avoidance has been suggested and to that I beg to call the attention of the Democracy of Indiana who struggle for the Constitution and the Union as our fathers made them. In counties and districts in which the Democracy have heretofore been in the minority, it is insisted that the Democracy should unite with the conservative and rational men of Republican tendencies, and so united work the defeat of Abolitionism. To this proposition, so plausable upon its face, our response is and should be that the time-honored faith of the Democratic party—its principles are altogether comprehensive enough and its platform broad enough for every sincere lover of our free institutions to stand upon. Coalition without union of principle is an absurdity, and has been nowhere attempted without lasting detriment and injury to the true cause of human liberty. More than one county in Indiana has before now afforded record evidence of the pernicious and withering influences of such a policy. The experience of the past bids us beware of any effort in this direction.

If the sober second thought of the reflecting, sensible portion of the Republican party warns them of the impending ruin and destruction of our common liberties in the deadly progress of abolitionism, it can be only a question of brief time how soon they will rush to the ranks of the Democracy, organized and intent upon their devotion to the old landmarks as our fathers made them.

Temporary alliances, even if successful, seldom, if ever, end in permanent good. Such has been our observation. Either the Democracy are right in principle and in purpose in this hour of peril or they are wrong. They who, in view of the plain road to ruin in which Abolitionism tracks its mad, fanatical way, have made up their minds to aid in arresting the destruction of the country will abandon Abolitionism no matter what *aliases* it may assume, and so abandoning it is worse than folly for any portion of the Democracy to recede from the right in order to furnish reasonable men with pretexts for doing what every instinct of patriotism and self protection demands of them. The issues in the coming canvass cannot be disguised, sugar-coat it as may the June Convention. The Democracy of Indiana will, this fall at the ballot box, testify their opposition to Abolitionism, free negro equality and amalgamation. H.

Our Army Correspondence—From Halleck's Division.

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE, May 14, 1862.

J. J. BINGHAM, Esq: Our army here is getting a taste of summer campaigning in Dixie. The transition from the cold rains of last month to the swetting heat and burning sun of May has been sudden, and the troops stand the change much better than could be expected. Their situation in the shades near Corinth is far better than it would be here or at any point that I have seen on the river. The hospital camps about Hamburg are bake-ovens compared with the advance camps, and the sanitary boats are the same. Those, citizens and others who are compelled to live on the river would materially better their condition and have two chances for life, by exchanging with the soldier in the front ranks of the advance. There is no temptation to get sick and to be sent to the rear. There is still less temptation to be left on the line of march between the rear and the advance to inhale the air poisoned by the garbage and refuse of the old camps and clouded by the dust of the enormous supply trains continually on the move. But on the changing line that is slowly and surely encircling the enemy—where the air has not as yet been polluted by the impurities that follow large armies—on, or in front of those delightfully wooded little hills, where the camps are pitched and changed from grove to grove almost daily, it is pleasant to be, and the men are healthy, cheerful and vigorous. There is but one drawback to the pleasure of camp life with the advance—the water—and that is not yet intolerable, but it soon will be unless measures are devised to draw a supply from beneath the surface.

Of the prospect of a fight, or the speedy fall of Corinth, it is idle to speculate. There are skirmishes daily. Every inch of ground is disputed, and is gained finally by strategy or the bullet. Perhaps the whole affair may end in a series of skirmishing advances, such as we have had every day for the last ten days.

People here know absolutely nothing of the affairs in front, and the different divisions know less of the situation of each other, always excepting of course their several commanders. The reports by telegraph from Cairo, as received by passengers from here, are generally the idlest camp gossip.

What can one write about, then, to be of interest to your readers? Nothing! and that is the reason I have troubled you so little. If I happen to get hold of a piece of intelligence that is of the least importance it is safer for me to keep it until after the fight, and you would prefer that I would do so. Some brilliant little affairs have happened on the left, but I was not so fortunate as to be present at any of them.

Yesterday a number of large rifled guns arrived and were landed at Hamburg to be sent to the advance. The siege trains are progressing slowly in their snail-like pace over the marshes that skirt the base of the numberless hills, and indeed other things look like it would be yet some time before General Halleck had his net entirely completed. General Beauregard assures his soldiers that he is the spider that means to catch the fly. We think here that Halleck is weaving a very pretty and secure web in which Monsieur Toutant, if he comes again, will get entangled. Time will show.

I am going out to Wood's division to-day and if nothing better occurs to write about will give you a gossiping letter when I return.

Threats of the Radicals in Congress Against the Government.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Grimes, Abolitionist, of Iowa, in speaking to a postponement of the Confiscation bill, said: "If the sole purpose of the haste on this bill was to get at the Tax bill, he was in no hurry; for he thought other things more important than to hurry to tax our people. Before we proceed to tax our people heavily he wanted some policy of Government settled, so that the people may know it. He, as the representative of a sovereign State, wanted to know what the policy of the Government was going to be."

It is evident that this barbed and poisoned arrow is directed against the President for his recent statesmanlike and patriotic proclamation. Another Abolitionist, Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, who, before the civil war broke out, said in his place in the Senate that he was most anxious for a little bloodletting, now says he is opposed to the tax bill. It thus appears that the delay and obstruction of the Tax bill are threatened by the radicals in Congress in order to embarrass the Government and the operations of the war, in consequence of the conservative course adopted by the President in disowning the Abolition proclamation of Hunter. There is something more than even this in the language of Senator Grimes. It contains a menace of secession, or nullification, or something of that sort, on the part of Iowa, if the President will not succomb to the desperate faction. The Government is reminded that Iowa is a "sovereign State"—the identical language used by Southern traitors in Congress before they left it and set up a new Government. But if Senator Grimes and the radicals proceed to carry out their threats, either of obstructing the tax bill or nullifying it after it becomes a law, they will be met by a loyal people at the ballot box and punished as they deserve. The people will not stand their disloyalty to the Union and the Constitution much longer. Let them beware.—*New York Herald.*

The Constitution as It Is.

Amid the wastes of the ocean some vast Gibraltar rears its rocky front, against which the waves may beat, around which the lightning and the tempest may play, still leaving its adamantine strength unshaken, its collossal form calmly and grandly looming above the wilderness of waters, a gladdening sight to the storm-tossed mariner—so now THE CONSTITUTION, the Gibraltar of our liberties, against which the waves of sectional strife may moan in vain, and around which the fierce storms of civil war may harmlessly rage, begins to rear itself over and above the sea of tumult and bloody strife, gladdening the bruised hearts and dying spirits of American citizens with its magnificent perfection and the grand promise of its authoritative protection.

Let us never defile this sacred depository of human rights. The men who made it were furnished at their time and for that purpose by the hand of God Himself—great souls, planted on earth to bloom for a time and be garnered again in heaven—century plants in the garden of humanity.

This Constitution once destroyed, once lost, and the age of to-day can find no factors who shall form and establish one to supply its place.

During the same century God will not furnish the same nation with two generations of Washingtons, Franklins, Jeffersons and their compeers.

Let us fight bravely, then, both in the South and the North, against the cohorts of secession and the hordes of abolition—for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. Fortune, life, happiness and honor can not be periled in a better cause. Let the banners of the Democracy wave first in this fight. Let the "long roll" be sounded in that gallant old party, and victory for our cause is secured.

ANCIENT AND MODERN STATESMEN.

George Washington thought the Union could exist "part free and part slave." Abraham Lincoln said it could not. Which do you suppose God intended for the greatest and best man—George Washington, of the United States, or Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield?

Thomas Jefferson cherished the idea that the Government could be perpetrated "part free and part slave," but William H. Seward said Jefferson was mistaken; the Government never could exist for any length of time. Whom do you consider the more philosophic statesman—Mr. Jefferson or Irrepressible Conflict Seward?

Whose judgment of a beneficent and permanent Government would you mostrely upon—Sumner's Lovejoy's, Arnold's, Chandler's, Garrison's, Wendell Phillips's, or Franklin's, Charles Coatesworth Pickney's, Madison's, Washington's, Jefferson's?

I am of the opinion that the statesmen who flourished in the fresh May-time of the Republic were rather superior to the political pollywogs who disgrace our nationality in the midsummer of its existence.

They were leviathans in intellect; these Abolitionists are small sardines.—*Washington cor. of the Chicago Times.*

A Great Want.

The Chicago *Post* earnestly advocates the necessity and duty of promptly providing ample hospital accommodations for our sick and wounded soldiers. The gentlemen who occupy cushioned seats in the Nation's Capital, with $3,000 a year salary and perquisites, have but little thought or care for our brave and suffering volunteers. We most cordially re-echo the following appeal of the *Post:*

Now that our representatives in Congress have got through with legislating for negroes who do not exist in the Territories, we hope they will unite in an earnest appeal to the Government to place the hospitals and the thirty thousand Western troops who are now scattered over the West at every steamboat landing, dying for want of attention, and entrusted exclusively to the voluntary charity of civilians, or to the ignorance and worst of heartless subordinates, under the charge of some military authority that will provide for and secure to the brave troops of the Northwest the care and succor they so much need.

Abolition Policy.

The policy of the abolition leaders is not to restore the Union as it was, not to restore the Southern States as States, but as mere Territories, which would have no voice in the halls of Congress, because, if the Southern States were restored, the scepter would fall from the hands of the radicals; their power in Congress and out of it would be at an end. Hence it is that they are alarmed at the prospect of Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri, Arkansas and other Southern States being speedily restored to the Union and sending members to Congress again. It would suit a portion of the Cabinet—suit Sumner, Grimes, Chandler, and the rest—to hold the Southern States as conquered Territories; for that would both enable them to abolish slavery and leave power and the offices in their hands; but if the Southern States should be restored as States, then the days of abolition rule would be numbered. Therefore it is that the revolutionary radicals desire the defeat of our armies in the field, and the permanent separation of North and South, unless their emancipation schemes be accomplished, and the Southern soil be restored as so much territory without State organizations.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The President's Proclamation.

Among the night dispatches will be found a very curious document, namely, the proclamation of President Lincoln disavowing and annulling the abolition pronunciamento of General Hunter. The proclamation was unquestionably written, every line and word, by Old Abe himself. The *style* of the President is as marked as his physiognomy, and it would be as utterly impossible for Seward or Chase to palm off one of *their* compositions as the President's as to attempt to pass themselves off as the veritable Old Abe.

It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln has not delegated to any of his Generals the right or power to issue proclamations of the sort ascribed to Hunter—of the genuineness of which, by the way, he is not advised. He reserves to himself the right of judging whether such proclamations are necessary or constitutional, and in any event he alone can utter them; it is a matter with which the commanders have no right to interfere.

The President recites the language of the resolution passed by Congress at his suggestion, inviting the States to initiate measures of emancipation, and promising legislative assistance, and implores them in the most pathetic manner to avail themselves of the invitation. This part of the document is decidedly Linconish, and is almost as funny as the anecdotes to which the President is in the habit of treating his friends. We regret to see, however, a hint on his part that a resort to stones may become necessary if tufts of grass do not bring the slaveholders down.—*N. A. Ledger.*

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 time up to the time they are ordered out.

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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 the 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.

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may22 d1mw2m

PIC-NIC.

EXCELSOR
DANCING CLUB PIC-NIC.

THE first monthly pic-nic of the Excelsior Dancing Club is to be given at Waldron, on THURSDAY, May 29th. The Excelsior Brass and String Band will accompany the excursion.

Tickets 75 cents, including a gentleman and lady.

Will leave the Union Depot at 7 o'clock A. M. In case of rain will adjourn to Johnston's Hall, at Shelbyville.

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☞ PROF. B. F. GRESH, Prompter. my21-d1w

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WOOD LAWN GREEN HOUSE!
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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.

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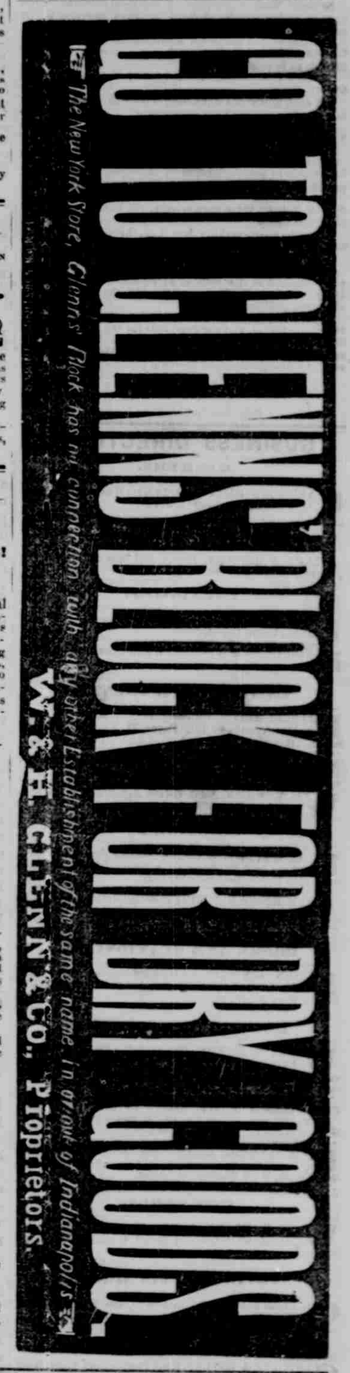

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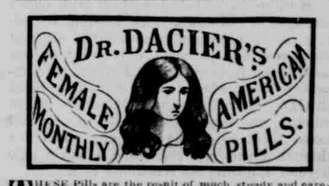

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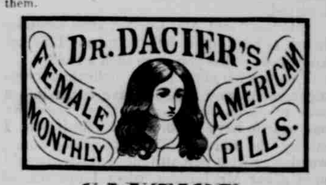

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