DAILY SENTINEL

MONDAY.....MAY 26

The Union it must be preserved.
—*Jackson.*

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
Of Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
Of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B HORD,
Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Of Allen County.

☞ Letters from Port Royal announce the appearance of a dangerous disease among the horses there, which threatens to become contagious. Twenty had been shot and a large number removed from camp to prevent the spread of the disease.

☞ Lieut. JOHN F. C. TANNER, of Jackson county, has been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the war office at Washington. Lieutenant TANNER is a brother of Major TANNER. He held a commission in the 22d Indiana regiment, which physical disabilities, received in the service, compelled him to resign.

☞ WM. K. ROCHESTER, Esq., an enterprising and well known citizen of Lafayette, died on Friday last, in the 41st year of his age. Mr. ROCHESTER was a gentleman of great energy of character, and foremost in all public enterpises calculated to advance the interests of that city. His death, in the prime and vigor of manhood, is a loss which will be long felt in that community.

☞ A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* gives AMOS KENDALL "the credit of having made the proposition which Gen. HUNTER has thus practically carried out." Mr. KENDALL addressed a letter to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, in which he says:

> I should consider myself a traitor to my country if I were to approve the late order of General Hunter, purporting to set free all the slaves within his military district.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> In the order of General Hunter I see the essence of military despotism, utterly subversive of the Constitution we are fighting to maintain.

The Sullivan Disaster.

Why does not the *Journal* do simple justice to the parties it has falsely accused in that affair? It charged upon the Democracy of Sullivan county an intent to kill Governor MORTON by placing obstructions upon the track upon the night the disaster occurred. This charge is pronounced as infamously untrue by the Republicans of Sullivan in a cord over the names of responsible and respectable citizens who are conversant with all the facts in the case. Such, too, is the verdict of the coroner's jury, called to investigate the affair. Why has not the *Journal* the honesty, the fairness, the manliness to retract its foul aspersions made for political effect. It knows they are totally untrue, yet it permits its readers to continue the impression that its charges are correct. We call upon it to do simple justice in the matter by retracting them.

The Future.

Gloomy enough is the present aspect of our public affairs. Radicalism appears to exercise a controlling influence in the councils of the nation Our latest advices from Washington indicate that the order of General HUNTER will be the policy of the Republican party, with the sanction of Mr. LINCOLN, within a brief period. There is also a prevading impression at the National Capital that before ninety days have transpired we shall be embroiled in a war with England and France. Such are the views entertained by intelligent gentlemen who have recently visited Washington. We most sincerely hope that these gloomy forebodings may not be realized, but it is wise to look danger in the face and prepare for for it. The great want of the times is a statesman who can comprehend the situation of the country, and who has the sagacity, patriotism and boldness to safely guide us out of our difficulties.

Fraudulent Issue of Twelve Hundred Thousand Dollars of State Bonds Discovered.

The telegraphic report of the New York stock market to the Chicago *Times*, dated the 23d says:

"Stocks lower, under rumors of a heavy over-issue in some description of Indiana securities."

Upon inquiry we ascertain that some twelve hundred thousand dollars of Indiana five per cent. bonds had been fraudulently over issued by D. C. STOVER, while Agent of State. Some $700,000 of these bonds have been returned and cancelled, leaving outstanding of the over issue, it is supposed, some $500,000. Mr. STOVER admits these facts, but refuses to give any information as to the whereabouts of the fraudulent bonds outstanding.

The Hon. JAMES A. CRAVENS, the present member of Congress from the Second District, was elected Agent of State, as the successor of J. M. LORD, Esq., by the Legislature of 1859. Mr. STOVER was a candidate for the office at the same time. Upon the election of Mr. CRAVENS he appointed STOVER his deputy, and the latter transacted and had entire charge of the business of the office, the former giving it but little if any personal attention during his term. The bond of Mr. CRAVENS was approved February 17, 1859. On the 27th of December, 1859, Mr. CRAVENS resigned the office and Governor WILLARD appointed Mr. STOVER to the vacancy and his bond was approved on that date. Mr. STOVER had had considerable experience in the duties of the office, holding the position of clerk during the term of the late ALLEN MAY. He was regarded by political friends and opponents as well qualified for the position and as a gentleman of the strictest integrity. He was a resident of Ladoga, Montgomery county, and had the entire confidence of the people of that section of the State. He was a strict church member and was most exemplary in all his business and social relations. He is the last man whom we would have suspected as capable of committing such a crime.

Up to 1859 there was no adequate check in the transfer of the certificates of the stock of the State at the agency in New York; we may better say there was no check whatever upon that officer. This office was created under the BUTLER bill, and its object was to facilitate the transfer of stocks. The Agent had no right to issue new bonds, but his duty was to pay the interest upon the bonds which were registered in his office; to take up and cancel transferred certificates and reissue new certificates of stock to the assignee or purchaser. For the convenience of the tranfer large quantities of blanks were signed by the officers of State and kept at the agency. This loose mode of doing business was changed by the law of 1859, which took effect on the 11th of March that year. The certificates of stock by that law had to be sent here for transfer and new certificates were issued here signed by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, and registers of these transfers were kept by the Auditor of State here, as well as at the New York Agency. Section 4 of that law provides:

> That any and all certificates or certificates of stock issued or transferred in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed fraudulent and void as against the State of Indiana.

It appears that these fraudulent bonds were issued after the passage of this act, but to obviate its provisions the bonds, or certificates of stock, were antedated—we believe they are all dated in February, 1859. The old blank bonds in the New York office were used for the purpose, signed we belive mostly by W. R. NOFFSINGER, Esq., as Treasurer, and JOHN W. DODD, Esq., as Auditor of State, countersigned JAMES A. CRAVENS, by STOVER as Deputy. STOVER relieves Mr. CRAVENS from any knowledge of the fraud whatever, and acknowledges to his thus having used the name of that gentleman and abused his confidence. We hear that the bonds were even dated previous to the 17th of February, the day that Mr. CRAVENS's bond was approved and the time his acts as Agent of State became legal.

STOVER had some Wall street brokers or bankers for accomplices, and he alleges that he never received any of the avails of the frand. On the other hand these bankers say that they had no knowledge of the true character of the bonds and believed them to be genuine. They state further that they regarded STOVER a man of great wealth and had all confidence that he came by the bonds legitimately. With the proceeds those parties started or purchased the Bank of Beverly, in New Jersey. They had there a fine banking house, costing several thousands of dollars, and financiered in the most modern style of banking. Now these individuals, one and all, deny any ownership in that bank, and, like Japhet, it is in search of a father. This fraud was suspected some time ago, and the matter has been in the course of investigation for some months. Mr. OAKEY, the attorney employed in the case, thinks the testimony of STOVER sufficient to convict his accomplices, whose names we withhold for the present by request. The severest penalties of the law should be visited upon all the parties engaged in this crime. STOVER is guilty of a double crime, a gross violation of a public trust and an infamous abuse of the confidence of friends who became his security in a large amount, $150,000, for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office. His bond was signed by a number of his friends in this city and in Montgomery county unhesitatingly, such was their confidence in his personal integrity and business qualifications.

Fortunately the war bonds of the State were all disposed of at a high rate, ninety-two, before the fraud was made public. At the first stock board in New York on Friday last, Indiana 5's sold at 81½; at the second board, after the fraudulent issues became known, they dropped to 75. STOVER refused to disclose any information as to the disposition of the over issue. It is not known into whose hands these fraudulent bonds have fallen. They can be identified, however, and innocent holders must suffer by the rascality. The effect will be to weaken confidence in the stock banks based upon Indiana securities, until it is known whether the bonds they hold are spurious or genuine. In this emergency it becomes the duty of the State officers to promptly make the necessary investigation and publish the facts in the case for the benefit of the public. And innocent parties who may have invested their resources in Indiana bonds, may be ruined by this act of villany. And again we repeat that the scoundrels who have thus violated public and private confidence, who have been guilty of a stupendous fraud which may embarrass and ruin innocent parties, should be visited with the utmost rigors of the law. It is the duty of the State officers to see that this is effectually and promptly done. Every citizen of Indiana has an interest in vindicating, in every way possible, the good name and credit of the State, which those robbers by their rascalities have tarnished. Much is attributable to the loose manner in which our public finances have been conducted. To ascertain the exact condition of our public debt, the State officers should at once take measures to call in all outstanding certificates of stock, and issue new certificates for all genuine issues. In this way public confidence in the bonds of the State can be restored.

News from the South—Rebel Reports of Battles.

THE VICTORY NEAR CORINTH.

RICHMOND, May 10.—The War Office has received the following official dispatch:

CORINTH, May 9, via MOBILE, May 10.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General:

We attacked the enemy to-day, and drove him from his position.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, May 8.—Bragg and Van Dorn advanced on the enemy at 11 o'clock this morning. After a slight skirmish, which lasted three hours, we drove the enemy two miles beyond Farmington, and beyond the bridge. Five thousand troops were engaged on each side. The Federal cavalry charged Robinson's Battery, but were repulsed in great confusion, their riderless horses running to our line. Our loss was small. Maj. Ingraham and Capt. Leitwitch, of General Van Dorn's Staff, were dangerously wounded. We captured a large amount of clothing and knapsacks. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy.

May 9.—I have just returned from the front. The enemy was driven across Seven Mile Creek, running like sheep. It appears that Gen. Pope's Division of the Federal army alone occupied Farmington. Gen. Halleck, with the main part of the army, is still on the river. The Confederate loss is slight. The Federal retreat was so rapid that we were unable to capture many prisoners. Generals Price and Van Dorn led the attack. We captured the telegraph office at Farmington. The Confederates are returning to Corinth. It is reported that the Confederate forces operating down the Tennessee River have captured large numbers of prisoners and a large amount of property at Paris and Paducah.

JACKSON'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 10.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Office this morning:

VALLEY DISTRICT, May 9, via STAUNTON, May 10.

To Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant General:

God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell's, yesterday. (Signed) T. J. JACKSON, Maj Gen.

A dispatch to Gov. Letcher, this morning, says that Gen. Jackson telegraphs that we have gained a brilliant victory in the valley, and that the enemy is in full flight, hotly pursued. Our loss is 40 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy, and all his dead and wounded were left upon the field. Of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, Capts. Furlow, McMillan, and Patterson, Lieuts. Turpin, Gouldware, and Woodward, were killed. Capt Dawson was badly wounded.

May 11.—A later dispatch to Gov. Letcher, dated Staunton, Saturday evening, says that the enemy's loss at McDowell was 500 killed and wounded. In their flight, the Yankee troops burned all their luggage and wagons. Our forces are pursuing them closely. Some of our wounded have arrived here.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH.

CORINTH, May 10.—All is quiet here to-day. It is believed that the enemy are slowly advancing on our lines by three different routes.

The Confederate loss yesterday was but slight; Federal loss considerable, but the particulars of neither have yet come to hand. The Yankees were too swift footed to admit of our capturing many prisoners.

Robinson's Battery behaved with great gallantry in the recent action. [Robinson is a Texan, and his battery consists of six pieces, small brass columbiads, called Napoleons, and his corps is composed chiefly of Georgians and Alabamians, recruited from the six months' men at Pensacola.]

The Federal prisoners say that 40,000 of their troops were massed together behind Seven Mile Creek as our forces approached that stream in pursuit, yet Halleck declined Beauregard's offer of a battle.

The Confederate army here are all in fine spirits and anxious for a decisive contest to come off. They seem confident of a favorable result.

Jeff. Thompson has taken command of the Confederate gunboats, and commenced operations on the Mississippi. He attacked the Federal fleet to-day above Fort Pillow, destroying one mortar vessel and damaging two others. The Confederate loss in the action was four killed and eight wounded.

MOBILE, May 15.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register* from Corinth, the 12th, says the enemy is drawing nearer to our right, center, and left, as if for a general advance upon our position.

The weather is dry and hot.

On the 9th inst. Col. Woodward, with the 1st Kentucky cavalry, and a detachment of Texas Rangers, attacked the Federals at Elk river, and killed several, captured two captains, two lieutenants, and 43 privates prisoners; also eight negroes. The Confederate loss is five killed, including Capt. Harris, of the Rangers, and seven wounded. This is official.

COL. MORGAN AND THE ENEMY AT LEBANON, TENN. PARTICULARS OF THE SKIRMISH.

The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 13th, gives the following account of Morgan's skirmish with the Federals at Lebanon, Tennessee, already alluded to in the Northern telegrams. The account mentions his adventures after leaving Pulaski:

He went to Lewisburg and Farmington, in Marshal county, and from Unionville on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, which is perhaps some ten miles above Wartrance. There he cut the telegraph wire; and having an operator and battery along, he telegraphed to the Federal commander at Nashville that Morgan and his rebel cavalry were advancing on Shelbyville, and to send all the cavalry they had at that point.

The object of this was to draw the cavalry down this way, while he made tracks in the other direction to some point where he has an important work to perform. This would, no doubt, have been successful, but by some means—most likely from some of those whom he paroled at Pulaski—the enemy at Nashville had some clue to his further design, and were not led astray by this device, which proved very unfortunate afterwards.

After sending this message he pushed on by Versailles and Egglesville, in Williamson county, leaving Murfreesboro some eight or ten miles to the right, and crossed the railroad at Smyrna, some eight miles above Murfreesboro, and from thence pushed on to Lebanon, in Wilson county, some twenty-five miles to the east of Nashville, arriving just at night.

At Lebanon next morning he was attacked by a very large cavalry force, three times that of his own. He ordered his men to dismount in the streets of the village and post themselves behind a fence and wait, with good aim drawn on the foe, till he should give the word. He let them approach within fifteen steps, when he ordered his men to fire. It was told us by a gentleman who was in the action that he never saw as many men "tumbled" at one fire in his life. Every gun brought down a Hessian. They turned and fled precipitately.

Just then the keen eye of Morgan detected in the distance, on the top of a ridge, what he guessed was large reinforcements of the enemy, but he could not certainly make out what it was; so he sent forward one of his men to reconnoiter, who quickly returned with the information that overwhelming numbers of cavalry and infantry were approaching—the cavalry at full charge; and as the word was spoken they were almost upon them.

Morgan told his men to save themselves as best they could. Those whose horses had not been killed, mounted and fled. How many of those on foot escaped is not known, though some did, as they have since joined their chief. There are some sixty or seventy missing, a few of whom are known to be killed and wounded. The greater part of them went off in a body, and escaped to Sparta, in White county, Tennessee.

As Morgan and his men were retreating they were met by a party of Federals, who mistook them for their own men, and inquired where Morgan was and why he retreated? They were at once called upon to surrender, which they did when they found themselves in Morgan's presence. Most of them, however, escaped, as they could not well be kept while retreating. Among them was Gen. Dumont. This Morgan did not know (he had represented himself as a Colonel) till after he had escaped.

Morgan lost that fine, dashing black mare of his, which is by no means a small loss. She fell with him in charging down a steep place, and was disabled.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The following is from the Charleston *Mercury* of a late date:

The evacuation of Norfolk, of which we have intelligence this morning, has been determined upon, we presume, by Generals Randolph, Lee and Johnston, after a full and careful consultation. It is doubtless considered a military necessity, the grounds whereof, as we do not know, we shall not undertake to criticise. If a necessity, it is a very sad and humiliating one—the loss of the only great navy yard in the Confederate States. We trust, however, we shall soon see the good results gained by this important step. If it indicates the sagacity of seizing the most important of two incompatible objects, and sacrificing the other, it may be a great resolve. Our readers will remember that Bonaparte, after besieging Mantua with 10,000 men for months, with a great train of artillery, and when about to reap the fruit of long toil in an almost certain prey, on the 31st of July ordered Serrurier to burn his gun carriages, spike his cannon, bury his projectiles and throw his powder into the river, for the purpose of joining the besieging force to the active army. Concentrating on the Upper Mincio, Bonaparte fought, in six days, with 30,000 men, three brilliant battles, which put 60,000 men *hors du combat*. Wurmser lost 20,000 men—7,000 or 8,000 killed, and 12,000 to 13,000 prisoners. He was driven out of the field into the mountains. If similar results follow the evacuation of Norfolk, the people of the Confederate States will be reconciled even to the temporary sacrifice of Norfolk.

Jackson's victory in the Valley of Virginia is an encouraging and important event. The region is important. The killed and wounded are not as numerous as might have been expected. But, as the enemy is pursued, we hope it will enable that valliant and capable commander to take the field North of Mason and Dixon's line. Such a diversion would be timely and beneficial to Johnston and Beauregard, whose only fear is the inequality of arms and men they have to meet.

The strategy of the commanders of both grand armies of the Confederate States appears to be the same. General Johnston strives to get the Northern forces away from their fortifications and their gunboats up the Chickahominy swamp or near Richmond. Gen. Beauregard awaits the grand attack of Halleck at Corinth, away from the Tennessee river, beating back their corps of observation, and ready for the combat. McClellan and Halleck are cautious, *though their forces largely outnumber the troops of the South.* They are feeling their way with large reconnoitering bodies, or approaching with trenches.

Johnston's rear guard, in falling back before the earth approaches and cannon, has been attacked, and it would seem has at Williamsburg and at Barnamville, repulsed the enemy with sanguinary success. Whether Johnston will succeed in making them follow, and in bringing on the general action at the desired point, we have not yet learned. It he does not, and McClellan draws off, dirt will again be dug and his guns mounted; or McClellan will attack at some other locality, perhaps by James river and attacking from the South, or by way of Fredericksburg on the north. The pressure upon him is great. Johnston can fall back no further, and will not. He can only change front now.

The strategy of Halleck will be the determination of the precise points of attack, the manner of attack, and the maneuvering on the field of battle—the disposition and movements of his troops. With an eye to these arrangements of his antagonist, as far as he is able to ascertain. His advance corps of 5,000 men had, it seems, penetrated as far as Farmington, five miles from Corinth, when attacked by a Confederate force of equal numbers, under Gen. Bragg and Van Dorn, and driven back with slaughter to the protection of their main body, to whom a general action is offered. We trust that, after the preliminary engagements we have had, decisive battles will soon be fought in the East and in the West. The suspense is of the most intense and painful kind. On the battles depend the early and triumphant termination of the war, or its protraction, with untold troubles to the South. On them, probably, depends the attack on Charleston. We hope to see the South relieved, and such blows struck as will palsy the arms of our ruthless assailants.

NO MORE EVACUATION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* (official organ of the Administration) uses the following language, evidently by authority:

"But we are gratified to say that the time has come, when, for the future at least, we all shall be agreed. All voluntary falling back has ended, and fighting has commenced. What the enemy gains henceforth he gains by the bayonet. What we can win from him we will have. We will break his columns, and pursue him into his own country, if God shall prosper our arms. Strike! strike often, strike hard strike at every opportunity—is henceforth the rule. Vigilance, activity, enterprise, daring, are, we trust, to be its interpreter."

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 17th, contains the following from Corinth, under date of the 17th:

"Two Federal prisoners, captured by our pickets to-day, on the Purdy road, state that Halleck is waiting for us to make the attack. The prospects of a general engagement seem to grow distant.

"This has been observed as a day of fasting and prayer by our army, so far as was consistent with military duties. Rev. Dr. Palmer delivered most stirring and eloquent sermons to our troops; in the morning to Gen. Hindmen's division, and in that of Gen. Hardee in the evening.

"The heated term and drouth have set in. The Tennessee is falling fast."

AN INVASION THREATENED.

The Charleston *Mercury* has the following from Knoxville, Tenn.:

"A correspondent writing to us from Knoxville on the 5th inst., says: I have it from good authority that our forces have already commenced entering Kentucky from the Cumberland Gap. Day before yesterday 1,800 reached Cumberland Ford, in Kentucky.

"Gen. Kirby Smith is at the head of our column. This shows a new programme.

WHAT IS IT?

The following mysterious advertisement, dated May 12, appears in the Charleston *Mercury*:

"Wanted for a public work 3,000 yellow pine logs, of from fifty to seventy feet in length. For further particulars apply to F. J. Potcher, corner of East Bay and Adger's wharf."

A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN ARRESTED.

A Mr. Kellogg, a brother-in-law of the President of the United States, was arrested in Richmond a day or two since, and placed in the Confederate State prison. He has been residing with his wife (formerly a Miss Lincoln) in the South, and affirms that he is a strong sympathizer with th Southern cause.

From Beauregard's Army.

A gentleman who left Memphis eight or ten days ago, informs us that there is no question of Beauregard making a determined stand at Corinth. Our informant does not know what his force is, but the Southern men in Memphis seemed to be confident that his force was sufficient to engage the enemy successfully whenever an attack was made. He saw Price and Van Dorn's command when it arrived in that city; and it amounted to 36,000 men, according to his information. These men were ragged and worn down with this arduous campaign in Arkansas, but he says they were furnished with new outfits and better arms. Price was idolized by his soldiers, and has a place in the heart of the Southern people second to none.

This gentleman tells us that the reports of the demoralization and sickness in the Confederate army are not reliable. He thinks that the army at Corinth is quite healthy and that it will make a bold and vigorous defense of that place. He was not at Corinth, however, and it is not likely that Beauregard would permit unfavorable news of his condition to be known outside of his lines. —*Louisville Express.*

An Exciting Reconnoissance.

We find the following in the Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* of Friday last:

It is a matter not generally known that our forces in Page county, on the other side of the Massanutten Mountain, had a narrow escape from the enemy in front of them. Our 1st Virginia was ordered out by Colonel Thobourn, to make a reconnoissance, and after proceeding some distance along the Shenandoah river came unexpectedly into a pass on either side of which the enemy was posted in force. Our men were fairly between them, and if the Confederates had closed their lines on us we would have been bagged entirely. But they thought we were in greater force than we were, and that our 1st regiment was but the advance of a large movement. After a skirmish we retired with one killed.

After the return of our regiment and their report, Gen. Sullivan ordered the 13th Indiana to go over the same ground and see what they could see. So they started on the same journey. Before they got within a mile of the place, however, in which our regiment had fallen into ambuscade the foe, in all their force, made their appearance suddenly on either side of the Indianians, and fell on them with great fury, throwing them into confusion that ended in a rout. The result was that some thirty were killed and missing, and many lost their arms and came back to camp without them—say about one-third of the regiment.

We should have stated that two companies of cavalry accompanied the Indiana regiment and that they escaped only by swimming the river. And we should have also stated that our regiment started at 12 o'clock at night, while the Indianians started out in daylight, which accounts for our getting along so much further into the loop than they did.

Indiana Bonds in New York.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. have negotiated, at prices ranging from 86 to 99, the whole of the war loan of the State of Indiana, amounting to $1,450,000—the Legislature having obtained from the General Government a sum of $550,000 in repayment of advances made by the State. The funded debt of the State of Indiana is now as follows:

Five per cents	$5,322,500
Two and a half per cents	2,054,773
War Loan of 1861	1,450,000
Total debt	$8,827,373

The assessment of real and personal property in the State for 1861 was $450,000,000, upon which the Legislature has levied taxes sufficient to pay the interest of the debt and to extinguish the capital in a given time.—*N. Y Herald*, 23d.

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by addressing.

DR. J. C. DEVERAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.
aly22-d&w'61

PIANOS.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 Broadway,

are prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7-Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Rich moulding cases,

$175 TO $200,

all warranted made of the best material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
my26-d3m 478 Broadway N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle, or Parquette, for a Gentleman	50 cents.
For a Lady and Gentleman	75 cents.
Each additional Lady	25 cents.
Private Boxes, to hold six persons	$4 00
Single Seats in Private Box	75 cents.
Gallery	25 cents.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

Miss ALICE KINGSBURY.

MR. FELIX A. VINCENT

MISS MARION MACARTHY

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26,

HONEY MOON.

PATRIOTIC SONG.

Good For Nothing.

☞ Doors open at 7½ o'clock, commence at 8.

RAILROADS.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI
Short-Line
RAILROAD!

Shortest Route by Thirty Miles!

NO CHANGE OF CARS TO CINCINNATI!

Three trains leave Indianapolis Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

FIRST TRAIN.—5:20 A.M.—CINCINNATI LIGHTNING Express arrives at Cincinnati at 10 A M., and Lexington, Ky., 7:30 P. M.

Second Train—10:40 A. M.—Cincinnati Mail, arrives at Cincinnati 3:40 P. M., making close connection with Little Miami Railroad for Loveland, Morrow, Columbus, Newark, Zanesville, and Wheeling.

Third Train—6:35 P. M, Cincinnati Express, arrives at Cincinnati 11:10 P. M.

Fare same as by any other route.

Call for your tickets *via* the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Be sure you get in the right train at Indianapolis. The only Cincinnati train, stands on the fifth track, being the farthest track south in the Union Depot, at Indianapolis.

W. H. L. NORLE, General Ticket Agent.
WM. POWELL, Traveling Agent my24 '62

INSURANCE.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Accumulation, $1,200,000

SEVEN-EIGHTHS of the profits divided to the assured.

Dividends paid in the life-time of the assured.

The advantage of part credit given in payment of the premiums.

"A policy of life insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain investment for one's family."—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Sec'y.....HENRY STOKES, Pres't.

☞ Pamphlets, Statements, and Applications will be furnished, and all information desired will be given by the undersigned. C. B. DAVIS, Agent.

☞ Office—2d floor, Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana. my24-d2m

CHARTER OAK
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital, - - - $300,000

INSURES Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, and other property against loss or damage by Fire. Particular attention given to the insurance of Dwellings for 1, 3, and 5 years.

J. M. SEXTON, Sec'y.....J. H. SPRAGUE, Pres't.

☞ Losses adjusted and promptly paid in cash by C B. DAVIS, Agent.

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may22 d1mw2m

PIC-NIC.

EXCELSIOR
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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Also, a general assortment of hardy Bedding Plants, as Spireas, Phloxes, Chrysanthemmums, &c.

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And also the most complete assortment of hardy native Grapes in the West. As most prominent among them I name the Delaware, Diana, Concord, Cuyahoga, Allen's Hybrid, Rebecca, Warren, Union Village, Pauline, Anna, Ontario.

All better than the Catawba,

And thirty other hardy sorts.

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P.S.—All persons doubting the superior excellence of the Delaware, I refer to Mr. Powell Howland of this county, who has fruited it for two years, and to whom I sold this spring fifty dollars' worth of Delaware vines at one dollar each. apr3-d2m

NOTICE OF SALE.

By Wm. Y. Wiley,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
SEVEN ACRES OF LAND,
one mile south of the city, on the Madison road,
AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY THE 26TH.

I WILL sell, as above, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in front of my office, on Washington street, two desirable lots on the east side of the Madison Gravel road, one mile south of the city, near Pleasant Run, being

LOT No. 9, CONTAINING 4 ACRES,
LOT No. 10, CONTAINING 3 ACRES,

Of the subdivision of the Duval Farm.

Terms of Sale---Cash.

The Plat of the premises can be seen at my office.

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NEW ARRANGEMENT.

New Route to Chicago via Kokomo.

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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.

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