# DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY ..... JUNE 27

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.

### A Fiction.

General Pope is in Washington. It is stated that he regards the campaign in the West as virtually at an end, and that the story of his having taken ten thousand prisoners is a pure fiction, and was never telegraphed by him or General Halleck. Such a dispatch was, however, published as coming from the latter.

### The Tax Bill.

We will publish the new tax law complete, as soon as we receive an official copy, with the corrections made in accordance with the amendments fixed upon by the Conference Committee of the two Houses. Until then no correct copy of the law can be published and an incomplete publication would only mislead the reader.

### Shelby County.

A Democratic Union County Convention will be held at Shelbyville on Saturday, July 25th, to nominate candidates for county officers. All are invited to participate who are in favor of preserving the Constitution as it is and restoring the Union as it was—in favor of a short and vigorous prosecution of the war to this end, and believe it should be prosecuted for this purpose alone.

### Against Confiscation.

Senator Browning, of Illinois, has made a speech against any confiscation whatever, representing the conservative elements. It is reported that he represents the views of the President, who will veto the confiscation bill if it passes. All the proposed confiscation bills offered in Congress are but another name for bills for the abolition of slavery. We will see how honest a Republican Congress and President are in their declarations that they do not intend to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists.

### "Signing a Libel."

Under the above caption, the *Journal* of yesterday crowds in a column more downright lies than we thought even the habitual falsifier of that print could be guilty of. "Col. D. G. Rose and John F. Kibby" did meet us in the street the morning of its publication and asked us to give the name of the author of the letter from New York signed "G. H.," but beyond that the statement of the *Journal* is untrue. We refused to give the name of the author until we had consulted with a friend of his here upon the propriety of our so doing without his consent. Upon consultation we concluded not to do it. We did not do it. We assumed the responsibility of the letter to Mr. Kibby, and he stated that he did not desire us to do so in a "Southern sense." They (Messrs. Rose and Kibby) did not call two hours after their first visit—they did not call at five o'clock—they did not return at the end of an hour from that time—they did not demand an "*unconditional retraction*" of the statements of our correspondent, and no such retraction was given. At the request of Judge Ray, who did not desire his name to appear—he did not write us a *letter* upon the subject—we made a correction, so far as his father was concerned, to which we will hereafter allude. We called upon Messrs. Kibby and Rose, about five o'clock and declined to give the name of the author. At that interview we told them that from certain explanations made to us by Judge Ray we were satisfied our correspondent erred in stating Gov. Morton received certain attentions, such as wining, yachting, &c., from the New York brokers identified with the fraud *after* that rascality had come to his knowledge. There is no retraction of the material facts charged upon Governor Morton by our correspondent, in our correction, but on the other hand, a reiteration of the same. This anybody with a thimble full of brains can see. Now, then, for the proof. Here is what our correspondent said, writing from New York:

So, too, it is here stated, as common information, that when Gov. Morton came on, some months ago, when the Loan Commissioners discovered and notified him of the fraud, he was furious for public proceedings; but that, directly after, he was seen with those brokers engaged in the swindle, quaffing wine at the Fifth Avenue hotel, riding upon the water in yachts, and about the streets of the city in equipage as splendid as that in which, by the gratuity of grateful appointees and contractors, he rolls in state through the streets of Indianapolis, and that before he left the city he was for keeping the affair a State secret, and actually urged our Loan Commissioners to put the bonds they had for sale into the hands of those very brokers, which they refused to do. I had this last fact from a gentleman who told me he had it from the mouth of Hon. James M. Ray, and I refer you to him for its truth. It can be proved, I guess, in this city, in any court of justice

Now here is what the *Journal* pronounces to be an "*unconditional retraction* of the statements of our correspondent:"

GOV. MORTON—CORRECTION.

In the letter of our correspondent, "G. H.," from New York city, published in yesterday's *Sentinel*, he states that James M. Ray, Esq., informed a gentleman that Gov. Morton, *after* the discovery by him of the Stover swindle, "actually urged our Loan Commissioners to put the bonds they had for sale into the hands of these very brokers."

We are satisfied, upon inquiry, that our correspondent is mistaken in giving James M. Ray, Esq., as* authority for this statement, and we therefore at once make the proper correction. Mr. Ray's statement, as made to others, is in direct conflict with this reported statement of his remarks, and, upon inquiry, *we are advised* that Gov. Morton, *since* the fraud came to his knowledge, has had no communication or intercourse whatever with any party implicated* and that he has never directly or indirectly counselled or suggested a postponement of the prosecution of the guilty parties; but, on the contrary, he has, from the moment the same came to his knowledge, urged an immediate prosecution.

That "correction" was written down to the * by Judge Ray, the balance by Mr. Kibby, after a consultation with Governor Morton. Now, there is no retraction of the statements of our correspondent in regard to the attentions of the brokers to Governor Morton, nor to the fact that he "actually urged our Loan Commissioners to put the bonds they had for sale in the hands of those very brokers" connected with the swindle, but simply a correction as to the *time*. We say "*since* the fraud came to his knowledge Governor Morton has no communication or intercourse" with them, mark ye, as "*we are advised*." And the correction that Gov. Morton "has never directly nor indirectly counseled or suggested a postponement of the prosecution of the guilty parties." was made with the same qualification. *We were advised* by Messrs. Rose and Kibby that such was the case, and upon their authority and assurance, as the representatives of Governor Morton, we allowed him the benefit of his own statement through our columns. So much about "signing a libel." We gave Governor Morton, through his representatives, the opportunity to say that he *never* had the intercourse with the brokers as stated by our correspondent, offering to publish it, but he did not think it best to take advantage of our kindness.

We have made it a rule of our editorial life to correct any personal misrepresentations we may make. Nothing is ever gained by persisting in erroneous statements. The *Journal* has neither the generosity or manliness to do common justice to an opponent.

### Who Render Aid and Comfort to the South!—Who are the Allies of the Secessionists!

We find the following in the Albany *Evening Journal*, edited by Thurlow Weed, one of the ablest and most influential journals in the North. He says:

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The chief architects of rebellion, before it broke out, avowed that they were aided in their internal designs by the ultra Abolitionists of the North. This was too true, for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union. But for the incendiary recommendations which rendered the otherwise useful Helper book a firebrand, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union. And even now, the ultra Abolition press and speech makers are aggravating the horrors they helped to create, and, thus, by playing into the hands of the leaders of rebellion, are keeping down the Union men of the South, and rendering reunion difficult, if not impossible.

Every word of that applies with great force to such sheets as the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Cincinnati *Commercial* and Indianapolis *Journal*, who, by their violent Abolitionism, are playing into the hands of the rebels, and are worth more to Jeff Davis than an army with banners. If they were subsidized by the Confederate Government they could not render it more assistance. Upon this confession of the *Journal* the Albany *Atlas and Argus* comments as follows:

It is gratifying to find an organ of the position and influence of the *Evening Journal* giving utterance to truths against which too many of its party close their eyes, and boldly denouncing that evil spirit at the North which would play into the hands of treason and shiver the Union into fragments, rather than fail in its design to Abolitionize the country. The return of the veteran editor of the *Journal* will be hailed with satisfaction, i it is to establish in its columns the consistent advocacy of such sentiments.

### History of Mr. Lincoln with Emendations.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday has a resume of some of the acts of the President, from which we extract the following prominent items, over which its editor gloats with great satisfaction:

"He did not veto the District emancipation bill. He did recommend freedom to the border slave States. He did overrule the barbarous order of Gov. Stanley. He has not stood up against the ideas of the age. He signed the bill prohibiting slavery forever in all the Territories. Rebels will be compelled to pay for the luxury of rebelling. Union soldiers cannot now be used to run down fugitives *not* "owing service" to wretches who hate their country. White traitors will not much longer be permitted to hold black loyalists as slaves. And because President Lincoln does not oppose this restoration of the republic to health and reason, he is threatened with the desertion of a small-paced crew, [the conservative Republicans] who never stood up manfully for any cause, and never will. * * * * And because the President has not kept pace with the associates of this good-for nothing laggard, he is threatened with the defection of the "conservative element;" as if the hindmost camp followers of a great and victorious army, too lazy to keep up with the conquering columns, should threaten to turn back unless the commander ordered a halt! The attachment of such men is a misfortune while it lasts."

Disposed to aid the *Tribune* in its historical efforts, we suggest that there are some acts of the subject of his sketch which he has omitted, for instance, about a fugitive slave law, Mr. Lincoln in a public speech in August, 1858, said:

"I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, that I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law. Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the existing fugitive slave law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, without lessening its efficiency. And inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to an alteration or modification of that law, I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of slavery."

In relation to the "barbarous order of Governor Stanly," which the *Tribune* praises the President for revoking, Mr. Lincoln, in October, 1854, said, in a public speech in Peoria, in commenting on slavery:

"I trust I understand and truly estimate the right of self government. My faith in the proposition that each man should do precisely as he pleases with all which is exclusively his own, lies at the foundation of the sense of justice there is in me. I extend the principle to communities of men, as well as to individuals. I so extend it because it is politically wise in saving us from broils about matters which do not concern us. Here, or at Washington, I would not trouble myself with the oyster laws of Virginia, or the cranberry laws of Indiana."

The regulation of schools are purely local and municipal, and in regard to these, Mr. Lincoln, in 1854, would not interfere in either slave or free States. Gov Stanly so understood him, hence his "barbarous order."

Here is another quotation from the same speech:

He (Judge Douglas) shows us that when it was in contemplation for the colonies to break off from Great Britain and set up a new Government for themselves, several of the States instructed their delegates to go for the measure, provided each State should be allowed to regulate its domestic concerns in its own way. I do not quote; but this is substance. This was right. I see nothing objectionable in it. I also think it probable that it had some reference to the existence of slavery among them. I will not deny that it had."

Now, whatever may have been thought about what should be done with fugitive slaves, there certainly could be no doubt about schools in the South being "domestic concerns."

In regard to the "small pace" of the conservative Republicans in opposition to the President's views on slavery, we quote the following from a speech delivered by him in 1859, at Columbus:

"The chief and real purpose of the Republican party is eminently conservative. It proposes nothing save and except to restore this Government to its original tone in regard to this element of slavery, and there to maintain it, looking for no other change in reference to it, than that which the original framers of the Government expected and looked forward to."

"I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so."

Again, in a speech in Cincinnati, in the fall of 1859, he said:

"I believe we have no power under the Constitution of the United States, or rather under the form of Government under which we live, to interfere with the institution of slavery, or any other of the institutions of our sister States, be they free or slave States. I declared then [referring to a previous speech] and I re declare, that I have as little inclination to interfere with the institution of slavery, where it now exists, through the instrumentality of the General Government, or any other instrumentality, as I believe we have no power to do so."

In addressing Kentuckians, who about the same time waited on him as a deputation, if we do not mistake, he said, among other things, in regard to slavery:

"We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution, and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you, so far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated) may according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Madison."

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law."

On a previous occasion he pledged himself to not "war upon this principle." He said:

"Applied to Government, this principle would be that the General Government shall do all those things which pertain to it, and all the local Governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters which exclusively concern them. I understand that this Government of the United States, under which we live, is based upon this principle; and I am misunderstood if it is supposed that I have any war to make upon that principle."

On the 27th of February, 1860 Mr. Lincoln delivered an address on national politics at the Cooper Institute, New York, when he said:

"Republican doctrines and declarations are accompanied with a continual protest against any interference whatever with your slaves, or with you about your slaves."

And further on:

"Mr. Jefferson did not mean to say, nor do I, that the power of emancipation is in the Federal Government. He spoke of Virginia; and as to the power of emancipation, I speak of the slaveholding States only."

And still again:

"But you will break up the Union rather than submit to a denial of your constitutional rights. That has somewhat a reckless sound; but it would be palliated, if not fully justified, were we proposing, by the mere force of numbers, to deprive you of some right plainly written down in the Constitution. But we are proposing no such thing."

Here is another remark:

"Wrong as we think slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation."

In his inaugural address he said:

"If by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution; it certainly would, if such right were a vital one."

And after the war commenced he said:

"It is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the inaugural address."

Again, in his message to Congress on its assembling in July, 1861, are to be found the following words:

"Lest there should be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what will be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the executive deems it proper to say it will be his duty then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he will probably have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold it."

Over and over again has he said that he was opposed to the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, unless it should be done gradually, and with the consent of the owners, and upon an honorable basis, recognizing all the rights of the citizen.

All these facts are true, as well as those stated by the *Tribune* at the opening of these remarks. He has emancipated summarily, and without the consent of owners of the slaves of the District. He has voluntarily introduced the slavery question into Congress. He has proclaimed to the South that they must liberate voluntarily, or it should be done by force in certain events which were certain to happen. This is the construction put upon it by his party supporters. Let the *Tribune* copy the extracts which we have given. Let the entire history go together, and see how it must be viewed by the world. A confiscation bill has passed the House and is now in the Senate, with a strong probability of passing. Should it be vetoed, the "reserved" power of the President will become the topic of the day. It is to be hoped that the Union may be restored without recourse to measures which may render the Union worthless.—*Springfield Repub.*

### Is the Confiscation of Rebel Property Constitutional!

As a protection to every citizen, the Constitution of the United States provides:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on an indictment of a grand jury, * * * * nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

"The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed."

"No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed."

"The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

These are plain provisions, and all commentaries upon them by the able judicial minds of the country agree with the deductions of plain common sense, that Congress cannot usurp power over the lives, liberties or property of the people. A way of punishment is here provided and restricted, and nobody, till the fanaticism of abolitionism in its pursuit of the slaveholders had brutalized the judgment, the heart and the soul of its votaries, ever dreamed of turning Congress into a Star Chamber, from which to send forth its edicts of desolation, murder and annihilation.

Let the advocates of confiscation tell us how a man is to be deprived of "life, liberty or property without due process of law;" that is, first by "an indictment of a grand jury," and a "trial by jury," and, after such trial and conviction, how are his children to be robbed of their parent's estate when it is expressly provided that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted," and the property of the parent becomes constitutionally invested in the children. If a man is charged with treason or any other crime, the first process is an indictment, then a trial, and in no case can his property be taken from him except in cases of conviction for treason, and then only during the life time of the convicted; and by no other process can he be punished.

But, say the advocates of the brutal code of barbarism, the bills before Congress are not bills of attainder. What do these bills propose to do? Why, to confiscate the property of certain persons by legislative action. "The essence of a bill of attainder," says a distinguished jurist, "is legislative judgment of conviction." "A bill of attainder," says Chief Justice Marshall, "may affect the life of a person, or may confiscate his property, or may do both. In this form the power of the Legislature over the lives and fortunes of individuals is expressly restrained."

But, say the blood thirsty advocates of confiscation, "the bills before Congress name no particular person, therefore they punish nobody." This is an admission that Congress could not name any rebel and pass a bill confiscating his property. But Congress can designate by classes millions of men and confiscate their property! What a monstrous absurdity.

But, continue those who propose to visit the sins of the fathers upon their children to the third and fourth generation, these bills no not proceed against the *persons*, they are only after their *property*. Cases of taxation, smuggling and the like are held up as proofs that confiscation by Congress is justifiable and constitutional. The right of taxation is based on the duty of every citizen to contribute, according to his property, for the support of the Government that protects his rights. In the case of smuggling and the like, the property is used directly to infringe upon the revenue of the country. In the case of the property now proposed to be confiscated, it is not employed in the war or in resistance to the laws, and is not, under the Constitution, or under the laws of nations subject to prize—it is not booty or contraband of war.

Again, these revolutionary advocates declare "there is nothing in the Constitution against making confiscation a penalty of any crime." Then the country has been living under a most fatal delusion from the day of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Then "private property" can be taken "for public use, without just compensation."

But it is idle to pursue this question further. Every sensible man knows the object and purport of the Constitution under which he lives. Every sensible man knows that the attempt to confiscate the property of rebels is only designed to exasperate the prosecution of the war as to complete the revenge of blood thirsty Abolitionism by bringing upon the South a war of races and a war of extermination to slaveholders—to make it a war of such terrible proportions that the restoration of the Union will be an impossibility.—*Chicago Times.*

☞ The Democracy of Whitley county will hold a convention to nominate candidates for county offices on the 30th of August.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

### To the Douglas Men of Indiana.

Gentlemen: As one of your number I feel insulted by the action of the Black Republicans who have brought our country into its present difficulties by their crusades against slaveholders and for the unconstitutional abolition of slavery.

The great and cardinal doctrine of Douglas, that on which he rested his fame, and which endeared him to us all, was popular sovereignty, non-intervention with slavery in the Territories. Now, what do we behold? Why, this miserable Janus-faced Black Republican party, while simpering simulated sorrow and respect for Douglas's memory and honeying about his supporters, have passed the Wilmot proviso and applied the act to all existing Territories, thus giving a fatal stab to the hopes and memory of Douglas. This great outrage has been perpetrated in the face and eyes of the solemn decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as Mr. Holt of Kentucky, admits. It is kept concealed from the public as much as possible, and is telegraphed under the unmeaning phrase of the bill to give freedom to the Territories.

Now, how do poor Secrest, Williamson, Gooding and Ray feel? However as Ray was a Lecompton swindle man, I believe, he'll have no trouble with his conscience or consistency. *

### The Tax Bill—The Machinery for Collecting the Taxes.

Every one will be interested in it in some way, either as a tax-payer or office-seeker, or a political economist.

To carry the act into effect a small army of officers will be appointed, over whom a Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be placed. The salary of this official is fixed at $4,000 per annum. The officers under his direction, and their duties, will be, in brief, as follows:

First—A collector for each collection district, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, whose duties will be to collect for the Government the taxes to be paid in said district. The compensation for his services is in the form of commissions on the amounts collected.

Second—An assessor for each assessment district, to be also appointed by the President, whose duty it will be to furnish the collector with a list of the persons to be taxed and the articles on which the taxes are levied. His salary is to be three dollars per diem when engaged in preparation, and five dollars when in the actual performance of his duties as assessor. He is also to receive a commission of one dollar for each hundred names on the tax list.

Third—Deputy collectors, to be appointed and paid by collectors. Their duties are to be to act as assistants.

Fourth—Assistant assessors, to be appointed by assessors. Their salary is fixed at three dollars per day, in addition to which they will receive the same commission as assessors.

Fifth—Inspectors of liquors, &c., to be appointed by collectors, whose duties will be to measure and examine the proof of liquors removed for sale, for which they are to receive fees from the owner thereof, the extent of which is to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The officers above classified are to carry into effect the provisions of the bill, and are to be held strictly accountable for their actions. Collectors, through whose hands must pass very large sums of money, will be required to give heavy bonds for an honest performance of their duties. In some districts it is probable that bonds to the extent of $20,000 or $30,000 will be required.—*N. Y. Herald.*

### More Thieving.

Dispatches from Washington contain the following additional evidence of thieving in Blenker's division:

The military authorities to-day secured several thousand dollars worth of Government arms and goods, secreted in buildings in the city, and addressed to a Quartermaster in Blenker's division.

There were immense quantities of clothing, boxes of Springfield muskets of pattern hard to obtain, of officers' swords, shoes, &c., showing that very extensive swindling and thieving operations have been going on for some time.

Most of the articles were marked for the 8th New York German regiment, and, when the authorities removed the freight in wagons, large crowds gathered to witness.

The discovery has created quite a sensation, and adds another to the long list of charges against Blenker's division.

### 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.

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MEDICAL LECTURES.

DR. R. T. TRALL, of New York, will lecture in Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, July 1st, 2d, and 3d, at 8 o'clock, in explanation of all medical systems, and in advocacy of Hygiene Medication, which he claims to be the true healing art.

His lectures in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City, on Hygienic vs. Drug Medication, created a profound sensation, and his lectures in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Toronto, Peoria, and other places, are spoken of by the press as having made a deep and abiding impression on the minds of the thinking people.

Admission 10 Cents.

Dr. Trall may be consulted at the Hall from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. je25-d6t

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## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., June 23, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Quartermaster, in Indianapolis, until 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 28th of June, 1862, for furnishing the materials and building a "Soldiers' Home" in this city, according to plans and specifications to be seen at this office. Said building to be completed within twenty days from date of contract.

Payments will be made in cash on completion of the work. All bids are required to be accompanied by the names of the sureties for faithful performance of the work.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Building Soldiers' Home."

JAMES A. EKIN,
je25-did A. Q. M. U. S. A.


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| Each additional Lady | 25 cents. |
| Private Boxes to hold six persons | $4 00 |
| Single Seats in Private Box | 75 cents. |
| Gallery | 25 cents. |

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Patriotic Song ..... Miss Marion Macarthy
Song—"Trust to Luck," ..... Mrs. C. F. Walters

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RICHARD III.

RICHARD III ..... MR. WALTERS

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MADE to hold from one to sixteen pounds of Sugar, Coffee, Flour, &c., &c., just the article for Grocers, Bakers, and Fruit Dealers, at
BOWEN, STEWART, & CO'S.

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"ARTEMUS WARD,"
HIS BOOK,
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je14-d2w

## DRY GOODS.

Lynch & Keane,

33 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,
NOW OPENING
OTHER LARGE INVOICES OF SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, everything in the Line, and Newest Designs.

LACE and Silk Mantillas, new style Saques, Shawls and Cloaks, Printed Calicoes, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery &c., Irish Linens, Embroideries White Goods, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Gloves, Notions.

CARPETS,
Best American brands, from 8c a yard up;
BEST ENGLISH PRINTS,
Only 12½c a yard;
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTH,
6-4 wide, only 69c a yard;
LADIES' HOSE,
very good, 3 pair 25c.
TRY BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
only to be had at Lynch & Keane's
TRY BEST FRENCH CORSETS AND WAISTS.

CLOTH, CASSIMERE, AND PANTS STUFF

For men's and boys' wear; Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, and Flats—everything to be found in a Dry Goods Store. Stock complete; bought at recent auctions in New York; will be sold 20 per cent. below former prices—for cash.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

Having made arrangements with two of the largest Hoop Skirt Manufactories in the East, we are prepared to offer them, wholesale and retail, at New York prices.

Call and examine the stock; no trouble to show goods. Only one price. Remember—sign of the Big Hoop Skirt. je13'62-d1y

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OMER TOUSEY, Late Adjutant Reg. Service. | C. S. BUTTERFIELD, Late of Sec. of State's office.

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(Over Vajen's Hardware Store,)
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PENSIONS, Bounty Lands, $100 Bounty, Back Pay, Extra Pay, and in fact all claims against the United States successfully and speedily prosecuted before the several Departments.

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We have made arrangements with a prominent attorney of Washington City to attend, in person, to all claims that may be referred to headquarters. Having had an extended practical military experience, we believe that we have qualifications for doing a collecting and claims business that but few possess. Soldiers, or any one else, desiring information concerning the location of any regiment, company, or battalion, are invited to call, as no charges are made for any information whatever, also, soldiers desiring transportation home or to join their regiments will be given all necessary information gratis. Our connection with the different Military Departments of this State enables us to be of great service to all desiring information concerning the same.

REFERENCES—BY PERMISSION.

Gov. O. P. Morton; Col. J. S. Simonson, U. S. A.; Gen. Laz. Noble; W. A. Peelle, Secretary of State; Capt. James A. Ekin, U. S. Q. M.; J. H. Vajen, Q. M. General.

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WANTED—COUNTY ORDERS—At the highest market rates, by WM. Y. WILEY,
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TO THE LADIES.

SECOND LARGE INVOICE SUMMER DRY GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
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CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE DRESS GOODS, LACE AND SILK MANTLES, LINENS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, PARASOLS, HOOP SKIRTS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, NEW STYLES SAQUES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SUN UMBRELLAS, SILK MITTS,

LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,

Men's and Boys' Wear, Trimmings, Notions, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. CALL SOON AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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*Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

200 BARRELS Phœnix Refined Sugar;
50 BARRELS Crushed Sugar;
50 BARRELS Powdered Sugar;
200 BARRELS Yellow Sugar, various brands;
50 BARRELS Golden Sirup, A No. 1;
20 BARRELS Honey Sirup;
10 BARRELS Stewart's Sirup;
20 HHDS Molasses;
In store and for sale by
RUGER & CALDWELL,
68 East Washington st.

100 BAGS Old Java Coffee;
100 BAGS Rio Coffee;
150 BOXES Ground Coffee; Do. in Papers;
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200 CHESTS and Half Chests Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong Teas, very cheap;
ALSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; Black and Cayenne Pepper. For sale low by
RUGER & CALDWELL,
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NO. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel in Barrels, Half Barrels, and Kits;
200 BOXES Herring;
100 BOXES Codfish;
100 BOXES Smoked Halibut.
For sale low by
RUGER & CALDWELL,
68 East Washington st.

A LARGE and well selected assortment of Groceries now receiving and for sale as low as at any house in the West. Country Merchants and City Grocers invited to examine our stock. RUGER & CALDWELL.
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## 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

BY direction of Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., I will pay the above reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of Bro. Lewis Chabonde, on the night of the 28th of May, 1862. JOSEPH STAUB, N. G.,
June 5, 1862. Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F.
je6 d1w


## MEDICAL.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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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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For the speedy and permanent cure of
GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITAL IRRITABILITY,
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BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseous taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR,

And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists generally.

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.
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july19-d&w '61

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