

The Union it must be preserved.

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, MATT NEWBERRY, of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, of DeCATUR County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL H. BRIGG, of Allen County.

Eighty six years ago, our patriot fathers renounced their allegiance to Great Britain, and declared themselves a free and independent nation. That independence they gained after a seven years' war with a powerful Government.

The late news from Gen. McClellan's army is more favorable. The evacuation of White House and the selection of the new base of operations on the James river, it appears was premeditated and successfully accomplished, with but little loss of Government property.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused, for a long time, after such discussions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration thither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judicial powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to the pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

1776! DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused, for a long time, after such discussions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration thither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judicial powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to the pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

Important Correspondence Between the Governors of the Loyal States and the President: A Call for 300,000 Additional Troops to be Sent to the Field.

The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself: To the President: The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must ensure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such numbers of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the army before organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem needed to sustain our Government.

- L. S. Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine. N. S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire. Frederick Holbrook, Governor of Vermont. Wm. A. Buckingham, Governor of Conn. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York. Chas. S. Olden, Governor of New Jersey. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland. F. W. Peerson, Governor of Virginia. Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan. J. B. Temple, President Military Board of Ky. Andrew Johnson, Governor of Tenn. H. R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri. G. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana. David Tod, Governor of Ohio. Alex. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois. Edward Solomon, Governor of Wisconsin.

The President's Reply: GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in your communication of the 26th of June, I have determined to call upon the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of the militia of your State would be— I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An Unchanged Theme. The war is on all sides admitted to be an evil of all evils the most horrid which these free peoples ever witnessed; and it may be safely asserted that if any one great man could be found able and willing to arrest this evil, he would stand in the hearts of all true patriots of the country on a platform equal in history to that of Washington. It is true that all human annals from the days of the first Brutus to the present, record the plain path of duty and duty to the masses of the people against the greatest obstacle to that divine blessing.

Distance of the Army from Richmond. Newspapers and correspondents are so anxious to make out advance movements that they have got McClellan's headquarters within four miles of Richmond, when the truth is his headquarters are between eight and nine miles from the city, Fair Oaks is, by direct railroad and telegraph line, six miles from Richmond, and our pickets are not over half a mile beyond the six miles.

Who are Officers and who are not?—Our streets continue to be filled with gentlemen wearing the uniforms and shod with straps of army officers? Why are not these parties with the "S" on their hats, and the "O" on their epaulettes, or for all officers on furlough to join their regiments, it is only fair to presume that none of these persons in uniform, who are in robust health, and therefore not on the sick list, are really attached to the army, but are either dismissed or discharged from the service, if they were ever in it at all.—N. Y. Herald.

The Gubnats in an attack directly upon Richmond. The obstructions in the James river are of such character, as to render any co-operation of the gubnats in an attack directly upon Richmond out of the question. It is ascertained that there has been sunk above Fort Darling the largest size, though there are not larger than canal boats. The space between these three lines of obstruction is filled with rocks and other material. It is not to be supposed, however, that the gubnats are at all in the active direction of the work.

DIED. TAYLOR—On the 3d of July, 1862, Mrs. Mary Taylor, in the 82d year of her age, at her residence, No. 113 Massachusetts street, on Sabbath, July 1st, 1862, after a long and painful illness. Her funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Robert A. Taylor, No. 113 Massachusetts street, on Sabbath, July 1st, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The interment will be in the valley of the Shenandoah, Va. At the age of 7 years, in company with her parents, she sailed for the West, and located in Kentucky, Ky.

The Democracy of Greene county meet in mass convention at Bloomfield, on Saturday, July 19, to nominate a county ticket and appoint delegates to attend the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

McClellan Publicly Accused of Treason.

Yesterday, during the excitement following the first reports of McClellan's withdrawal from the particular enemies of Gen. McClellan betrayed his bitterness very decidedly. Excited groups collected at every corner. In front of this office, a very large crowd collected, and the atmosphere was so charged with indignation, that the speaker soon sprung up. In an animated conversation between Messrs. Milton S. Patrick and B. F. Hadlock, the former expressed himself very freely and unreservedly against McClellan. Mr. Hadlock then declared warmly, Mr. Patrick, as a clincher, then declared that within a very short period, "Secretary Stanton had told Mr. John H. Dunham that McClellan was the greatest traitor in the North, and that all the information obtained by the rebels of Federal movements, was furnished them by McClellan's family."

Mr. Patrick is a well known citizen of Chicago, a man of strong political prejudices it may be, but still so far above suspicion, that we dare not question his word without further evidence. He asserted the fact without any equivocation or reservation that Secretary Stanton had told Mr. Dunham that McClellan was a traitor. Mr. Patrick is of course only responsible for the story as it comes from or through Mr. Dunham. Mr. Dunham is a responsible and highly respectable merchant of this city, lately President of a bank, and he does not believe that he would state that Stanton had accused McClellan of treason unless it was true of the fact. Now, if Mr. Dunham did not hear Mr. Stanton say that McClellan was a traitor, he has no right to say so. The charge has been made publicly on the streets, and is promptly branded as falsehood. If true, and the Secretary of War did say that McClellan was a traitor, then the Secretary of War is himself a criminal by allowing a traitor to have the command of the army. Let the facts come out.—N. Y. Herald.

General Butler and the Negro. It appears that General Butler has written to Washington for specific instructions about runaway negroes. McClellan was a traitor to the instructions that are needed may be dictated by ordinary common sense, and it is totally unnecessary to ask the President or Secretary of War any questions on the subject. The simple course to be pursued is to do nothing, and let the negroes if the fugitives were so many idle white vagabonds. If any worthless, jazy negroes think proper to run away from their master, who is a life's secret, let them do so, and let them fall upon the Government. If they would, who is free, let them go and work for a living. The army has nothing to do with them and ought not to have. Suppose a countless multitude of South Sea white men, women and children should come to the lines of our army, if the business of the army to take charge of them, feed, clothe and defend them, and provide them with transportation from place to place. The thing is absurd on the face of it. If the army could not do to feel and take care of itself. The negroes of General Phelps in inviting runaway negroes to his camp is therefore clearly wrong, and deserves to be more severely reprimanded than the proclamation of General Hunter. The business of the army is to fight and defeat the rebels in the field, and let the negro alone. When the insurgent armies are whipped, then the question of the disposal of the negro may be in order; now it is clearly out of order, and it is better to let the negroes go to the Government and the operations of the army, while it cannot be attended with the slightest practical good effect.—N. Y. Herald.

The Campaign in the Southwest. Our latest and most reliable information from the Southwest leads us to the conclusion that the campaign in that quarter, henceforward till the first frost, will be limited to the maintenance of the line of the Mississippi river, the northern front of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and the prosecution of the work of law and order in New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, and other points. In the meantime, however, while the arduous labors of an active campaign are generally suspended in the West and Southwest, we dare say that Gen. Halleck will be in a condition to commence our grand army of the East with fifty thousand of his veteran Western soldiers, if they should be demanded, to finish up our summer work in Virginia and North Carolina. The movements over the whole chestnut mountains, and the operations of our next news from Richmond.—New York Herald.

Distance of the Army from Richmond. Newspapers and correspondents are so anxious to make out advance movements that they have got McClellan's headquarters within four miles of Richmond, when the truth is his headquarters are between eight and nine miles from the city, Fair Oaks is, by direct railroad and telegraph line, six miles from Richmond, and our pickets are not over half a mile beyond the six miles.

Who are Officers and who are not?—Our streets continue to be filled with gentlemen wearing the uniforms and shod with straps of army officers? Why are not these parties with the "S" on their hats, and the "O" on their epaulettes, or for all officers on furlough to join their regiments, it is only fair to presume that none of these persons in uniform, who are in robust health, and therefore not on the sick list, are really attached to the army, but are either dismissed or discharged from the service, if they were ever in it at all.—N. Y. Herald.

The Gubnats in an attack directly upon Richmond. The obstructions in the James river are of such character, as to render any co-operation of the gubnats in an attack directly upon Richmond out of the question. It is ascertained that there has been sunk above Fort Darling the largest size, though there are not larger than canal boats. The space between these three lines of obstruction is filled with rocks and other material. It is not to be supposed, however, that the gubnats are at all in the active direction of the work.

DIED. TAYLOR—On the 3d of July, 1862, Mrs. Mary Taylor, in the 82d year of her age, at her residence, No. 113 Massachusetts street, on Sabbath, July 1st, 1862, after a long and painful illness. Her funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Robert A. Taylor, No. 113 Massachusetts street, on Sabbath, July 1st, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The interment will be in the valley of the Shenandoah, Va. At the age of 7 years, in company with her parents, she sailed for the West, and located in Kentucky, Ky.

The Democracy of Greene county meet in mass convention at Bloomfield, on Saturday, July 19, to nominate a county ticket and appoint delegates to attend the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOURTH

AT 12 1/2 CENTS—WORTH 20 CENTS.

PARKER'S.

A LOT OF THOSE SPLENDID QUALITY WHITE HOSE!

NEAT-FITTING, DURABLE SHIRTS!

COLLARS,

WITH EVERY VARIETY OF

PARKER'S,

No. 30, West Washington Street.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

- 200 BARRELS Phosphor Refined Sugar; 200 BARRELS Crushed Sugar; 200 BARRELS Powdered Sugar; 200 BARRELS Yellow Sugar, various brands; 200 BARRELS Honey Syrup, A No. 1; 200 BARRELS Honey Syrup; 100 BBL'S Molasses; 100 BBL'S Coffee; 100 BBL'S Ground Coffee; Do. in Papers; 100 BBL'S Roasted Coffee; 200 CHESTS and Half Chests Gunpowder, Tomm Hyslop, Hyslop Skin, and Odolag Teas, by RUGER & CALDWELL, 68 East Washington St.

CITY ORDINANCES.

The following Ordinances are now pending before the Common Council of Indianapolis. Parties interested will therefore call for the grading and graveling of Ohio street, between West and Tennessee streets.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Office Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, July 10th, 1862, for 2000 Cavalry Horses, and 1000 Artillery Horses, and all to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

REAPERS.

THE IRON HARVESTER.

BRANDY.

PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY.

SAMUELS & JACOB, PROPRIETORS.

INDIAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SOLE APPOINTING AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

DEPOT, 15 COLUMBIA ST., CINCINNATI.

PIANO-FORTES.

GOLD AND SILVER.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRMENT.

DIED.

BRANDY.

PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY.

SAMUELS & JACOB, PROPRIETORS.

INDIAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SOLE APPOINTING AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

DEPOT, 15 COLUMBIA ST., CINCINNATI.

PIANO-FORTES.

GOLD AND SILVER.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRMENT.

DIED.

BRANDY.

PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY.

SAMUELS & JACOB, PROPRIETORS.

INDIAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SOLE APPOINTING AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

DEPOT, 15 COLUMBIA ST., CINCINNATI.

PIANO-FORTES.

GOLD AND SILVER.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRMENT.

DIED.

BRANDY.

PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY.

SAMUELS & JACOB, PROPRIETORS.

INDIAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SOLE APPOINTING AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.

SECOND LARGE INVOICE SUMMER DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

No. 5 East Washington St.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERE, CLOAKING.

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.

GROCERIES. MEDICAL.

Ruger & Caldwell,

Wholesale Grocers

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

Five Doors East of Old Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For the speedy and permanent cure of GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHRAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINENCE, GONITIA, BRITANNIA, Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, which has been used by upwards of one million of persons.

IN THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUCCESS, SPECIALTY, COPOLIA, CAPSULES, or any compound medicine, for the cure of the above mentioned diseases.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

Are speedily 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 do not interfere with the natural functions of the body, and being sugar-coated, all nausea, taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary with their use; nor does their use interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

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

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.

W. TOMLINSON & CO., Agents for Indianapolis, July 19-dw '61

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a Serial Develop. PRICE SIX CENTS.

LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Pile, Hemorrhoids, and Physical Debility, and all other ailments of the Male System, sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. KLINE, 127 Broadway, N. Y., Postoffice Box 409, July 19-dw '61

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of Female Diseases, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in the efficacy of his

"Great American Remedy."

DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed), in removing difficulties arising from

OBSTRUCTION, OR STAGNATION OF NATURE. Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Protrusion, Displacement, or other weakness of the Uterine Organ. Also, in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysteria, Palpitations, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious diseases.

These pills are perfectly harmless on the system, and will be sent by mail, pre-paid, by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists generally.

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.

W. TOMLINSON & CO., Agents for Indianapolis, July 19-dw '61

FOR SALE.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sts., IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, OF 100 FEET PLAT NORTH STREET.

195 Feet. JOHN M. LOBD. Sold to DAVID MACY, Esq.

195 Feet. Sold to Rev. Mr. Tindall.

195 Feet. Sold to Fred. Ruchhaupt.

195 Feet. Sold to J. H. OSGOOD. Sold for \$2,750.

195 Feet. Sold for \$15,000.

195 Feet. Sold for \$2,750.

195 Feet. Sold for \$2,750.