DAILY SENTINEL

THURSDAY.....JULY 10

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.

Who Responsible!

The *Journal* asks us to tell it "who had the best chance of preventing these frauds, JOHN W. DODD in 1859, or R. N. HUDSON in 1861." Up to the time the latter took charge of the State Agency office in New York only *three hundred thousand* dollars of fraudulent bonds had been issued. The *Journal* admits that a few days after HUDSON took the office he became cognizant of the fraud, and after that period over *two millions* of dollars of fraudulent bonds were issued. HUDSON, after he knew that STOVER had issued fraudulent bonds had so much confidence in his integrity that he made an arrangement with him to give him time to redeem them, and for a year kept the secret of the crime to himself. In January last he first advised the State authorities of the wrong doing, and they kept the secret nearly six months longer, and all of them allowed STOVER to keep the blank bonds in his possession, permitting him to hold in his hands the means of extending the fraud indefinitely. Mr. DODD supposed STOVER was an honest man, and he did not have any reason to suspect even that Stover was otherwise. But HUDSON and Governor MORTON did know of the fraud, and yet used no means to get the blank bonds out of STOVER'S possession—and neither of these parties "published his conduct to the world," although they knew just the way that STOVER had committed the fraud, and the means he had of extending it. The difference between Mr. DODD and Mr. HUDSON is this, the former had no reason to doubt STOVER'S honesty, while HUDSON trusted him indefinitely for near eighteen months, after he knew he had acted dishonestly. Every candid man must admit that HUDSON had the "best chance of preventing these frauds," if he had acted with common sagacity. We ask the *Journal* to explain why HUDSON and Governor MORTON did not get the blank bonds out of the possession after their knowledge of the fraud, and the way STOVER committed it?

Small Profits.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* exposes the manner in which Government officials are making "small profits" out of the necessities of the country, and at a time above all others when a strict integrity and a rigid economy should be the rule. It says, "fraud and corruption in high places have become the standard subject of national reprobation. We have seen a retiring Cabinet officer censured by a vote of the House of Representatives, for the most digraceful acts, involving citizens whose reputation had before been unstained. We have had a tremendous job in the chartering of vessels for transportation, we have volumes of testimony implicating high officers in the army and their assistants, we have a pending resolution to expel a Senator who received pay for procuring contracts for muskets, and there is a long roll of charges of fraud and villainy in high and low places remaining for investigation, which are enough to appal a man who wants to have faith in human nature, and American character. But is it only these gross frauds, these grand robberies which demand investigation? Is it not sadly true that a vast number of men who are servants of the Government, are willing to receive money which is not strictly and honestly their due, if there happens to be any old custom of receiving in that way to keep quiet their consciences? And is it not true that the prevalent habit of getting money from the Government on any and every possible pretence, in small sums and small ways, by Senators and other officers, leads to the great frauds which astound and shock the moral sense of the country?

We have before us a letter of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of the House on the 9th ult., transmitting an account of the expenses of select committees appointed by the House. The account shows the profit made by members of Congress (who are paid also by the year as every one knows) when they serve on select committees. The items are mostly small, but the aggregate makes thousands of dollars. The items are chiefly mileage, at ten cents a mile, and "expenses" at three dollars a day. Perhaps these charges are reasonable and proper, but in looking down the account we are startled at two items which are inexplicable, according to our views of the duty of Senators, and the object of Government in paying them an annual salary.

Among the expenses of special committee to investigate the destruction of the Norfolk navy yard are the following items:

J. W. Grimes: Services as member of the Senate committee to investigate the surrender of Norfolk navy yard, &c., from November 6 to November 27, 1861, inclusive, 22 days, at $8 per day.....$176 00
Jan. 13, 1862. Received payment.
J. W. GRIMES.
Approved: John P. Hale.

John P. Hale: Services as member of Senate Committee to investigate the surrender of the Norfolk Navy Yard, &c., from November 6 to November 21, 1861, inclusive, 16 days at $8 per day.....$128 00
Mileage, 529 miles at 10 cents..... 105 80
$233 80

We do not know what is the custom in regard to paying Senators $8 per day for services as committees of investigation. But it is certainly proper to suggest the inquiry, and that to the end that if such a custom exists, it may be at once discontinued. The small leaks must be stopped if the ship is to saved. There are terrible stories told of hospital frauds, in the way of fuel, amounting in gross to very large sums, and these in the city of Washington. There are accounts of robberies of army stores, charges of corruption in the purchase of supplies of every kind, and there is a universal conviction that a large per centage of the great expense of this war goes to the pockets of robbers. But if Cabinet officers and Generals set the example, and Senators and Representatives pocket small sums which fall in their way, what can be expected?"

Good Doctrine.

The Gibson County Union *Democrat* contains the card of four Democrats of that county, who were appointed delegates to the Republican State Convention. They declare that they have ever belonged to the old Democratic party, and hence it is unnecessary for them to change their politics to belong to a Union party. That is the sentiment of Democrats everywhere. They have no affinity for a pretended Union Convention which has no word of condemnation for disunion Abolitionists like Sumner, Lovejoy, and Julian, who are as much traitors to the Union and Constitution as Yancey, Jeff. Davis, Slidell & Co. Democrats are opposed to traitors North and South.—*Logansport Pharos.*

From the Army before Richmond—How the People of the Country are Deceived by the War Department.

We copy the following extracts from the special correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who was an eye witness of the terrible engagement upon the Peninsula. The first extract is from a letter dated Jan. 28th, Savage Station, nine miles east of Richmond:

The army of the Potomac has met the enemy and been defeated. There is no use in attempting to evade or gloss over this sad and humiliating fact. We are cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, but I will venture to assert that the newspapers of Friday morning, June 27, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday mornings, June 28, 29, and 30, have and will contain official bulletins from the War Department at Washington, stating that McClellan has gained a brilliant victory over the rebels, has annihilated the rebel army, and is now engaged in a profound strategic movement towards the James river. I am tired of these official Washington lies. I know how and why they are manufactured Stanton sacrificed McClellan and his gallant little army on the altar of his selfish ambition. I tell you we are defeated—defeated with terrible loss; and if we succeed in cutting our way through, and getting away from Richmond, it will be an achievement equal to Xenophon's retreat of the ten thousand Greeks.

Immediately after writing to you my last letter from Washington, on the 23d inst., I think, I started for this point, relying fully upon Lincoln's promises to McClellan of ample reinforcements, and fully expecting to hear the booming of Burnside's cannon on James river long before now. I arrived here on Tuesday night, June 24. Gen. McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves have joined McClellan's army. But besides these, and with the exception of a few other beggarly regiments, 15,000 men in all, not a single soldier has arrived. And, so far as Burnside is concerned, he might as well be back in North Carolina for any good he is doing McClellan. I know very well that this is not Burnside's fault; and knowing what I do of intrigues at Washington, it is not difficult to decide where the fault lies.

The next is dated "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Harrison's Landing, on the James river, eight miles below City Point, Thursday, July 3:"

I have had no opportunity to write you since my last letter of June 28. The scenes that I have passed through since then are such as I never expected to witness, and such as I pray may never be my lot to see again. The War Department at Washington, as I learn from papers received to-day, has suppressed all the material facts, and has had the brazen effrontery to trumpet to the world the assertion that we have gained a great victory before Richmond. The fact is exactly the reverse. We have met with a defeat which will prove the utter annihilation of the army of the Potomac, unless we are reinforced by 100,000 disciplined troops in the course of the present month. For seven days past we have been fighting with the enemy every day, and retreating every night. For seven days our heroic troops have fought like heroes, as they are, with the courage inspired by patriotism, and without once turning their backs upon the foe. For seven days we have given ground only step by step, blowing up the bridges behind us, burning up all the stores and ammunition which we could not carry with us, and compelling the enemy to pave his way in our wake with the bodies of thousands of his best officers and soldiers. But all this has been of no avail. Wherever we brought a brigade of 4,000 men into the field the enemy met it with a division of 15,000 troops. Whenever we drew up a division in line of battle, it was confronted by a whole Confederate army corps 35,000 strong. When our troops were drawn up in line of battle, they had to fight until both their ammunition and their strength were utterly exhausted. Not so the rebels. As fast as the ammunition of a brigade became exhausted, or the men became weary, they were withdrawn, and their places filled by fresh traops. In every fight that we have been engaged in during the seven days, the enemy has outnumbered us three to one. Still, in the face of all these unequal facts, the retreat has been conducted with perfect order and discipline. The baggage-wagons and transportation have all been saved. We have lost sixty pieces of field artillery, which have been captured by the enemy; but all the other guns have been brought off safely. The loss which will be most severely felt, is that of the baggage and personal effects of the officers of many of the regiments, packed in trunks and carpet bags, which were necessarily left behind for the want of transportation. We left behind at Savage Station, also, 2,500 wounded and sick soldiers, twenty-three surgeons who volunteered to stay and take care of them, and fifty nurses selected from the ranks. We were obliged to release all the prisoners we had taken; and, more humiliating still, we had to leave upon the battle-field, to the tender mercies of the enemy, thousands of our dead and dying soldiers. In riding through the woods on each side of the roads, I have seen the ground strewed for miles with blankets, overcoats, knapsacks, cartridge-boxes filled with ammunition, and even with muskets and bayonets in capital order. Of muskets alone there must be thousands thus thrown away. The woods, too, and by-roads and lanes, were filled with stragglers and skulkers, who always had the same tale to tell. They had fought with their regiment until ordered to fall back, and had then become separated from it, and had been unable to find it since. The number of these skulkers, all of them without their arms, was estimated to-day by an army officer of high rank, at 20,000.

The retreat proper commenced on Friday night, June 27. It was continued without intermission until yesterday, at which time the army reached this position. It is twenty-five miles southeast of Richmond in a direct line, but fifty miles by the course of the James river. As we were only four miles from Richmond when the movement commenced, it can readily be perceived how much nearer we are to our object now. As our troops crossed the bridges over the Chickahominy and the White Oak Swamps, the Engineer Brigade of Gen. Woodbury, who had built those massive structures, blew them up with gunpowder, and obstructed the road with *abattis* and felled trees. The New York papers of Monday, which I have just seen, say that this would be done, and boast that the Chickahominy and those swamps would prove a barrier between us and the enemy which the latter could not pass. Yet they have passed it. Their progress was not retarded greatly by those obstacles, formidable as they were. They have engineers as well as we. They constructed bridges and causeways, cut new roads, and continued to press us hard. Our losses during these fearful seven days have been enormous, and must reach, in killed, wounded, and placed *hors de combat*, 5,000 men per day, or 30,000 men in all.

Can McClellan maintain his position where he is now? Yes, if he is reinforced by 5,000 troops per day, steadily, without cessation, for the next twenty days; not otherwise. The enemy has concentrated at Richmond two hundred thousand disciplined troops. This force will in a few days be hurled *en masse* on McClellan's little army. Yet in those few days we will be so intrenched here as to be able to hold the position, if we are thus succored.

POSTSCRIPT—(*Written at Fortress Monroe, July 4*)—I have come down the James river to mail this letter to you from here. Before I left McClellan's headquarters yesterday, the statement was circulated through the camps that reinforcements amounting to 20,000 troops had arrived at Harrison's Landing. I learn here from very high authority, that the whole number of reinforcements sent to McClellan during the last seven days, has not exceeded 6,000 men, and that it is very doubtful whether 25,000 troops in all, including these, can be sent to him during the next two months. The facts in regard to this point ought to be instantly ascertained. If McClellan cannot be properly reinforced, he ought to be at once withdrawn from the Peninsula. It is nothing less than murder to expose him, with the little remnant of his army, even augmented by 20,000 fresh troops, to be cut off by a rebel force twice as large.

It is time for the country to be aroused, and to ask whether McClellan and his noble little army is to be completely annihilated in order to gratify the revenge, the malice, or the envy of Edwin M Stanton. For he is the man, and he alone, who is to blame for keeping 100,000 more troops away from McClellan in March and April last. If they had been sent to him even in May—yes, if one-half of them had been sent to him before the middle of June—he could have guarded the railroad to White House, would have maintained the ground he had gained, within four miles of Richmond, and would have taken that city by assault before the 20th of June. But Stanton has determined that, so long as he is Secretary of War, McClellan shall never take Richmond.

☞ Ex Governor Jos. A. WRIGHT addressed the Sabbath School scholars of Georgetown, D C., on the 4th of July.

Our New York Correspondence—The Stover Fraud.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: The matter of the Indiana bond frauds has culminated in the indictment of D. C. Stover, late State Agent, and of Samuel Hallett, banker, of this city. The statute upon which the indictment rests, is as follows:

"Every person who, with intent to defraud, shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit any instrument or writing, being or purporting to be the act of another, by which any pecuniary demand or obligation shall be or shall purport to be created, increased, discharged or diminished, or by which any rights or property whatever shall be or purport to be transferred, conveyed, diminished, or in any way affected; by which false making, forging, altering or counterfeiting, any person may be affected, bound, or in any manner injured in his person or property, upon conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of forgery in the third degree."

The punishment therefor, on conviction, will be imprisonment in the State prison for a term not exceeding five years.

The effort to obtain indictments against the State officers of Indiana will not succeed. I refer to those officers who entered into, or acquiesced in, an arrangement with the parties responsible for the illegally executed bonds, whereby the bonds were to be treated, at the State Agency, so far as the public could see, as genuine stocks are treated. The arrangement is said to have been substantially as follows: If a holder of an illegal bond should present it for transfer at the State Agency, it should be received, and an announcement made to the holder of its actual character. He should be told again to call for the new certificate, which should be then ready for him in his own name.

Notice would then be given to the parties responsible for the issue and redemption of these bonds, and they would furnish to the Agency a genuine Indiana bond and destroy the illegal one.

A new and genuine certificate would issue then from the Agency to the party who had surrendered the illegal one, for transfer.

It is stated that by this arrangement, a *very large number* of these bonds was retired and *destroyed*. Some of the holders of the illegal bonds now insist that by the arrangement and concealment above stated, the State of Indiana recognized the bonds and is liable for them. They also insist that the Indiana officials who knew the facts and connived at the concealment, under the arrangement, are liable to indictment here, under the New York statute against *conspiring* to commit an offense; to defraud any person, &c.

The reply to that is, that the Indiana officers had no criminal intent in doing as they did, but the opposite. All unprejudiced persons here acquit them of any wrong motive.

Their course, however, may furnish a defense to the parties indicted, that the bonds having been recognized by the State, are legal instruments.

No doubt the whole matter will be fully investigated at the trial, which will take place in October next. Mr. Hallett has given bail, and Mr. Stover will do so, it is said. The amount required is small, according to the statement in the *Express*, only $10,000. The attorneys engaged are Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, John E. Burrill, Algernon S. Sullivan, and one or two others whose names I have not heard.

WABASH.

Another Gaff.

The New York *Herald*, in referring to the conduct of the members of the Cabinet who have charge of the management of the war, speaks out plainly thus:

We cannot expect this war to be brought to a speedy and triumphant close with a foolish and fanatical politician at the head of the War Department, and an old imbecile at the head of the Navy, whose only distinguishing achievement has been the filling the pockets of his family from the sweat and blood of the nation. The crisis demands a reformation in the War and Navy departments. Foreign intervention is menaced. These late tremendous struggles of our noble Potomac Army to save itself and the life of the country may suggest to England and France that the day for intervention has come. We should be fully prepared to meet it, and the first steps required in view of powerful and speedy reinforcements to our army, and a large increase of our iron-clad ships and gunboats, is a change in the War and the Navy departments. These changes have at length become essential, if the President would retain the undiminished confidence of the people in his sagacity, firmness and decision of character. In good faith, and in behalf of his Administration, upon which the loss or preservation of the country depends, we submit the whole subject to his earnest attention.

From the Cincinnat Price Current of the 9th.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The demand for money has increased somewhat, and the supply of currency being light, the money market has not been so easy. The proposition to tax the notes of banking institutions, which has been made in Congress, has induced caution on the part of bankers, and they are, no doubt, retiring their circulation, in order to be prepared for the tax, in case it should be imposed, which is quite probable, we think; because it will become sooner or later a measure of absolute necessity, as we have heretofore stated, to protect the National currency and the people. The bill authorizing the additional issue of Treasury Notes has not yet passed Congress, but it will be passed the present week; the difficulty between the House and Senate is, what amount of it should be in small notes; the Senate wanting it fixed at twenty-five millions, and the House at fifty millions.

The offerings of business paper are moderate, and at the close 8a10 per cent were the rates for acceptable 60 and 90 day paper. Exchange has not been so abundant, and the market closes firmer. Gold and silver advanced materially. Demand Notes are also higher. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	⅛@¼dis.	par.
Gold	10½ prem.	11½ prem
Silver	6 prem.	7 prem
Demand Notes	4½ prem.	

In New York, under the panic, stocks declined 3 to 8 per cent. United States stocks declined to par, and certificates to 97c, but a portion of this decline has been recovered. Gold advanced to 103¾, Demand Notes to 5¼, and Sterling Exchange to 122, in that market.

In the markets for general produce there has been no animation, and the amount of business done has been quite small.

Flour has been quite dull, and prices in favor of buyers fully 10c per brl. Superfine, $3 80a3 90; extra, $4a4 10, and fancy $4 25a4 75. Wheat declined 3 to 5c per bushel, and is dull. Sales of new crop have been made at Lexington, Ky., at 85c for white. Small samples have been offered on 'Change. The quality is very superior, though the color of the berry is hardly as bright as usual. The crop in Kentucky this season is a very large one, and the yield good. A scarcity of harvest hands is being complained of.

A large business was done in corn, the sales reaching 250,000 bushels. Distillers bought largely, and prices advanced to 38c, but this advance was not sustained and prices declined to 35c, closing dull. The distillers have purchased as much as they need during the remainder of the month. Rye declined to 48c, and is dull. By the 1st of August a large decline in both corn and rye is inevitable.

The speculative demand for whisky increased and prices advanced to 28c, but at the close the demand was less active, and the market was rather heavy. Prices are nearly as high in this market just now as they are in New York, the difference being only 1c per gal. The cost price of this article, upon which duty is paid, will be 33@34c, hence many suppose there is still a good margin. If the demand would fall off three-fourths, after the tax law goes into operation, it would change calculations very greatly. It is not always that an article brings what it costs.

The demand for beef cattle has been good, the Government buyers were in the market and bought very freely, and prices of the lower grades advanced fully 25c per cental. No change in prices of the better grades, and not many in the market. Fair brought $2 75@3; good $3 25, and prime $3 50 gross. Sheep are 50c per cental higher, and in fair demand. Hogs in light supply, and are 25c per cental higher. Lambs sell at $1 50@2 per head. There has been no change in butter or cheese; the supply of butter fell off some, owing to the extreme heat of the weather.

Continued dulness pervades the market for pork and bacon, and, though offered at lower prices, there seems to be no demand, so that quotations cannot be given. Mess pork is offered at $9 50@10, and bulk pork at 2½@3c for shoulders, and 4½@5c for sides. Bacon is not inquired for. A Government contract for shoulders was taken yesterday at $3 54@3 57, packed in boxes and strapped, which is ½c in value above that packed in hhds. Rib sides can be bought at 5½c, and clear at 5¾a6c, though some would not accept these rates, yet others would be very willing to take them.

A continued good demand exists for sugar-cured hams at 8a8½c, with a light stock. Lard is taken very freely at 7½a7¾c for prime in tcs and 8a8¼c in kegs. It is held ¼c higher, and it is difficult to buy at our quotations.

Linseed oil advanced to 97a98c, with a fair demand, the latter being the retail rate. Lard and coal oils unchanged.

There has been a good deal of buoyancy in the grocery market, and prices of sugar and coffee are firmer, and refined sugar is fully ¼c higher. Coffee is held with more confidence, and cannot be bought on as easy terms as it could have been a week ago. Nearly all the sugar and molasses imported from Memphis changed hands; the former at 7 to 9¼c and the latter at 42 to 47c. The molasses was generally inferior and tart and the cooperage in bad condition. Some of the sugar was inferior and in bad order, while the greater portion of it was good, but the loss in tare was as equal to ¼c per lb. The demand for all articles from the country continues good, the exports during the week being:

Coffee, bags	4,158
Sugar, hhds	864
Molasses, brls	666

The exports the corresponding week last year were:

Coffee, bags	1,387
Sugar, hhds	419
Molasses, brls	309

Malignant Philanthropy.

A negro boy, a bound apprentice to the Hon. Mr. MACE, formerly a member of Congress from this State, has been persuaded to break his indentures and run away to Canada, by a malignant philanthropist who abducted him. The boy was arrested after his flight, but taken from the hands of the Marshal by a mob, and urged on his flight. Mr. MACE gives the following history of the transaction:

My family became acquainted with the father and mother of the boy Henry in Washington in 1856—both free persons. My little son also became acquainted with Henry, and, being near the same age, they became greatly attached to each other. Finally, it was agreed by all concerned, that we should take Henry and bring him to Indiana, and keep him until he should be twenty-one years of age. I insisted, for the satisfaction of Henry's father, that he should be bound to me under the laws of the District of Columbia, in due form, which was done. The agreement was drawn by an attorney of Henry's father's own selection, and stipulated that the boy was to stay with me till he was twenty-one years of age, that I was to find clothes, and take care of him, &c., send him to school, and cause him to learn to read and write, and when he became twenty-one I was to give him a fine suit of clothes, horse, saddle and bridle, with one hundred dollars and forty acres of land. By this contract Henry lived with me, contented and happy, till recently abducted by the base old wretch who had charge of him when the mob speeded him from Detroit to Canada. The treatment of Henry while he lived in my family can be learned by inquiring of any of my neighbors in this city. The poor boy has been deprived of a comfortable home, and can now lead a vagabond life in Canada, to, I presume, the extreme gratification of the old wretch that abducted him and the mob that aided him across the Detroit river. Henry is a good, honest boy. He took none of his clothes with him, only what he wore away, and if any true friend of humanity will inform me of his whereabouts I will send them to him. In your city I need no special reference, as many of your citizens know me. You are at liberty to publish this note in any or all of your papers. Respectfully yours,

DANIEL MACE.

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. DEVEBAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.
uly22-d&w'61

WANTED.

FIVE PARTNERS WITH $100 EACH, OR LESS NUMBER with $500 cash, to invest in the construction of a new invention, of general and great utility, whereby a lasting fortune can be made. The operation of this machine will be proof that "there is nothing earthly impossible." Address N. W. L., Morris House.
jy9-d3

DIED.

LOFTIN—On the 7th of June, 1862, Joseph Loftin, Sr., aged 64 years.

Thus has passed away another of the pioneers of Indiana, an honest man and a venerated citizen. His life of usefulness was spent in our midst. For thirty-four years he was a resident of Pike township, Marion county. He was an active and enterprising man, foremost among those exerting themselves for the benefit of the community in which he lived. He was a man of benevolent impulses, and from his abundance none were turned away empty. He was generous almost to a fault, liberal and large-hearted in his views of things. He could forgive a neighbor's fault; he could deal leniently and kindly with all, and was only critical with reference to himself to the end that he might walk uprightly in the face of Heaven and before all men. Known intimately by all his neighbors, living before their eyes without concealment, such a man could not but be esteemed and respected. He was a man of intelligence, too, and of sound judgment, and taking a great interest in current affairs, his influence was felt and acknowledged by those with whom he was brought in immediate contact. He was firm in his opinions on all subjects, maturing them by calm and intelligent thought, and nothing could swerve him from what he conceived to be right. He was proud of Indiana. He felt that he was one of those who had given their earliest and their best years to make the glorious State all that it is. He was entitled, in some sort, to look upon what he saw around him as the work of his own hands. He found the State a wilderness and left it blooming as the rose. An honest man is the noblest work of God, and Joseph Loftin, full of years, and leaving those who while life lasts will hold him in affectionate remembrance, has descended to the grave. The promise of a blessed immortality awaits the good.

NOTICE.

I will Let on Friday, the 25th instant, 1862, to the best Bidder, the enlarging and raising an additional Story on School House No 7, in Centre Township. For particulars as to plans and specifications and terms of payment, inquire of Trustee up-stairs in Court House
July 5, 1862. JAMES TURNER, Trustee.
jy7-d2w

WANTED.

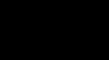
CAVALRY HORSES.

500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for which the undersigned will pay the highest price. He will be found for the next ten days at the stable of O. W. Johnson, on West Pearl street, or at the stable of H. Deizell, on Maryland street, Indianapolis.
July 5, 1862. [jy7-d3t] J. H. DENNIS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. L. S. Matthews,
GENERAL COMMISSION
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Large Fire-Proof Building,
NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,
Between Main Street and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. Jan15

PIANO-FORTES.



ALL WHO WISH TO GET ELEGANT Rosewood Pianos, superior tone and finish, are invited to examine the Pianos of Chas. M. Stieff, of Baltimore, now on exhibition at Mr. Suffern's Music Rooms, in the Ætna Building. Rooms open from 7 A. M. till 9½ P. M.
jy3-d1y J. WILLIAM SUFFERN.

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

2,000 Cavalry Horses, and 1,000 Artillery Horses,

All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows:
500 within ten (10) days from date of contract.
500 " twenty (20) " " "
500 " thirty (30) " " "
500 " forty (40) " " "

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no grays); good, square trotters; bridle wise, and of size sufficient for Cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

(1.) 252 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 16 hands high or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness.

(2.) 504 horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 15½ hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken, and square trotters in harness.

(3.) 244 horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, sizes suitable for exchanges in the two first named horses, well broken, and square trotters in harness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds.

Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows:
80 horses of the first named,
160 " " second " } 300 horses,
60 " " third "
Within fifteen (15) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes, respectively, within twenty-five (25) days from date of contract, and the residue (400) within thirty-five (35) days from date of contract.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a *guaranty* for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office.

No bid will be entertained for less than 100 horses.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses."

Any other information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned personally or by letter.
JAMES A. EKIN,
jy3-dtd A. Q. M., U. S. A.

EXPRESS.

THE ADAMS
EXPRESS COMPANY.
INCREASED FACILITIES.
NO. 12 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY beg leave to inform their numerous patrons and friends that they are now running

Three Daily Expresses
—TO AND FROM—
CINCINNATI,
Over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.

Our Eastern Freight and Money will arrive twelve hours in advance of the time heretofore.

Having opened an office in MEMPHIS, Tenn., we are prepared to forward Freight and Money to that point.
je26-d3w JOHN H. OHR, Agent.

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.

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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;
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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.

CHOTH, 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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ANOTHER INVOICE OF
AWARDED TO For The Best Piano Fortes CHICKERING & SONS.
CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS.
Just received at No. 4 Bates House.
WILLARD & STOWELL.
N. B. Pianos tuned to order and BY THE YEAR
je16 W. & S.

DRY GOODS.

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No. 21, East Washington Street.
NOW OPENING
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS IN ALL THE NEW DESIGNS.
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PARIS POPLINS AND TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw Hats,
BONNETS, SUMMER STYLES, JUST RECEIVED.
Hoop Skirts, Hose, Gloves and Lace Mitts.
je5

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FRUIT CANS
WILL be in great demand. They can be purchased at very low rates from a stock of
TWO HUNDRED DOZEN,
Quarts and Half Gallons,
At No. 21 West Washington St.

Have also received a large stock of
Nails, Strap Hinges,
Wire Cloth, Horse Muzzles,
Belting and Packing Rope, Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Together with a large stock of Hardware for Farmers, Builders, Mechanics, Machinists, and Railroads.
je23 J. H. VAJEN.

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NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Assets	121,132 31
Total Assets	$321,132 31

INSURES Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, and other property against loss or damage by Fire. Losses adjusted and promptly paid in cash.
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SECOND LARGE INVOICE SUMMER DRY GOODS
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CONSISTING IN PART OF
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LACE AND SILK MANTLES, NEW STYLES SAQUES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
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PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOOP SKIRTS, SILK MITTS,
LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS
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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;
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In store and for sale by
RUGER & CALDWELL,
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100 BAGS Old Java Coffee;
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150 BOXES Ground Coffee; Do. in Papers;
50 BAGS Roasted Coffee;
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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200 BOXES Herring;
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For sale low by
RUGER & CALDWELL,
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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.
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.

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GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITAL IRRITABILITY,
Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians,
IN THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUCCESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsuls, or any other compound hitherto known.
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,
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None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.
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