# DAILY SENTINEL

SATURDAY.....JULY 26


The Union it must be preserved.
—Jackson.

## Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
Of Marion County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
Of Fountain County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
Of Decatur County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Of Allen County.

☞ Hon. S. Colfax was yesterday nominated for re-election to Congress in the 9th District.

☞ Hon. J. P. C. Shanks has been nominated by the Republicans of the 11th district, as their candidate for Congress.

### The New Tariff Abroad.

The new tariff of the United States is attacked at every point—both in intent and enactment—by the London *Times* and some of the Paris newspapers. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, of the 10th instant—the latest paper—sums up the expression of feeling toward the measure thus: "The New United States tariff is universally condemned throughout England and France. Journalists whose speciality has been matters of the economic and commercial class pronounce it to be simply a perfect prohibition on the importation into, at least, the North American States of all European goods; but, as against England, it applies with especial severity and harshness. The undoubted effect of this new arrangement will be that, almost immediately on its coming into operation on the first of next month, the prices of nearly all English and French manufactured goods will be doubled—in some instances trebled."

### The Present Hour.

The present condition of public affairs, and the duty of those in power, is most truthfully delineated in the following sentiments which we reproduce from the Detroit *Free Press:* When the war commenced, men of all parties exhibited the greatest avidity to support the Government. The question, "What party elected Abraham Lincoln?" was forgotten. Men and money were showered upon him; doubtful powers were exercised unquestioned. Every one struggled to be most zealous in deeds of patriotism. The popular heart was moved in its holiest depths There was no limit to the compliance with the demands of the Administration. This state of things was first interrupted by the special session of Congress. Members of that body began a work of agitation which would then have destroyed the popular unanimity if Bull Run had not followed to plunge the nation into mourning and to frighten them into quiet. The present session of Congress, however, has been fruitful of mischief to the harmony of the country. No one, contemplating the action of the houses, would dream that a mighty nation, composed of different parties, is struggling for existence. Partisan measures, partisan passions, partisan advantage, have characterized every proceeding. Less respect has been paid to the feelings of the minority than is customary even in peace. Indeed, the 1,365,976 citizens who voted for Stephen A. Douglas, notwithstanding the patriotism of their great leader, and the alacrity with which they rushed to arms to meet the rebellion, have received no recognition whatever by any branch of the Administration. Neither in the Cabinet, in Congress, nor in the leading commands in the army, have they been acknowledged or treated as worthy of confidence. We can not believe that this is accidental. A political policy has dictated it—a policy alike selfish and unwise. But the mere matter of place is of no importance. Exclusion from every position save the rank and file on the battle-field can be cheerfully endured by a party whose every aspiration is for the integrity of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. What grieves that party is that the men in power will not establish the simple platform of men and money to conduct the war, instead of dabbling in confiscation, emancipation, and all the other peculiar caprices of the Abolitionists. They are incensed, and justly incensed, because the best interests of the country are sacrificed to strengthen political leaders with their parties; because every effort is resorted to drive off the the border States, and because, even with the aid of the border States, there has not yet been vigor enough in the Administration to seriously cripple the rebellion. They behold an entire year of warfare under this particular policy barren in results, lives sacrificed by thousands, hundreds of millions of dollars gone forever, heavy taxes staring the people in the face, an irredeemable paper currency upon all sides, and yet the war no nearer an end than it was in the beginning. They see that railway tickets, postage stamps, shinplasters, are resorted to for small change—the very state of affairs which we sneer at in the Confederate States. They know, as every intelligent man of every party knows, that a great financial revulsion is at hand, that foreign intervention is imminent, that the rebellion requires short work or it will be successful. Yet, with all this, they see the party in power complacently intriguing for partisan supremacy—Ben Wade blaspheming the Constitution, Zack Chandler assaulting with petty abuse Generals who differ from him in politics, Thad Stevens boldly defending treasury leeches and public thieves, and Secretary Stanton scanning the public press to discover who deems him incompetent, who demands a better man in the War Department. Such fatuity and imbecility, such desperate criminality, was never witnessed before. Nero is a thousand times repeated. A whole party play their fiddles over a falling country. If, under this policy, any good result had been achieved, these men might be excused; but no such result can be shown. On the contrary, every event which has been beneficial to the country has been derived from conservative episodes, so to speak, in the administration of affairs. The Abolition advance upon Bull Run in July nearly drove every border State out of the Union. The President's rejection of Fremont's emancipation order secured Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland to the Union. The present Congress, however, have undone this work. All these States are now in jeopardy. Worse—for the first time during the war, the free States are apprehensive of invasion. Guerrilla bands swarm up to the very borders. Congress at every step have planted seeds of rebellion, because Congress have deemed their party more entitled to their allegiance than the Union.

It is time now for the dominant party to decide whether they intend to suppress rebellion or to prosecute a political campaign; time for the country to know whether their rulers will stop short in their partisan career, abandon their schemes of partisan aggrandizement, and push on the war with vigor, by making the supply of men and money the sole scope and end of their action. All the power of the Government can not make Democrats Republicans. The latter may triumph in the fall elections, as they did two years ago. What would it show now?

We distinctly affirm that it is now—as it has been from the beginning—in the power of the dominant party alone to make this a non partisan war; that Abraham Lincoln alone can unite the people, and preserve their union in that harmony of action which is necessary, indispensable, in fact, to success in the struggle; but he must not ignore, as he has ignored in all the high places of the Government, the 1,365,976 men who voted for Stephen A. Douglas.

### The "Pressure" of which the President Complains.

In the President's Address to the border State Representatives he said:

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. General Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country can not afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

This is a confirmation of all that the people have suspected concerning the Abolitionists. It means that "the pressure" in favor of an abolition war is strong, virulent, persistent, factious. It is an advertisement to the country that he almost yields to that pressure, and, if accepted literally in the border States, which, he justly says, "hold more power for good than any equal number of members," it will undo all the work of Halleck's army, and remove the Confederate borders to the Ohio.

This he does in response to abolition "pressure;" to please those who are in favor of sacrificing 26,000,000 of white men for 4,000,000 negroes.

### Position of Mr. Seward.

The Washington dispatches to the New York *Herald* of the 24th thus defines the position of the Secretary:

Mr. Seward will consent to remain in his present position only upon the condition that the recent acts of Congress shall be so interpreted as to conform as far as possible to the previous policy of the Government, so that no general pillage or destruction of private property in the South shall be permitted, and that slaves shall not be used, except merely as laborers in the army. If such modification is decided upon Mr. Seward may remain in the Cabinet, but not otherwise.

### Republican Advice to White Men.

"If any individuals," says the Toledo *Blade*, "are unwilling to work by the side of the negroes, it is their privilege to seek employment elsewhere."

"Any laboring man," says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "who fears (negro) competition, can present himself at one of our recruiting offices, and he can secure permanent employment."

But the *Gazette* says that "our Generals in the South will now arm the negroes," so that the laboring white man who dreads competition at home, will, according to the *Gazette*, encounter it if he enlists in the army. He must both work and fight, eat, drink and sleep with the negro, under Abolition ascendancy.

### Gen. Lane Assigned to an Important Duty.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Washington, July 24, says:

In consequence of incorrect statements in some of your Eastern contemporaries concerning the appointment which Gen. Jim Lane has recently received from the War Department, it becomes proper for me to make public the facts in the case, which I had telegraphed you two weeks ago, but subsequently suppressed at Gen. Lane's personal request. Gen. Lane had not intended to make the matter public at present, but the War Department has given it publicity, apparently with a view of counteracting the disappointment already manifested at the Executive order about using the slaves of rebels as laborers, without providing for their freedom. The facts in the case are these: Some weeks ago the War Department gave Gen. Lane an appointment as Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, with full power to raise and equip volunteers, establish camps of instruction, draw on Quartermasters and Commissaries for transportation and supplies, and in short, full power to raise an army in Kansas, and put it in fighting trim in the shortest possible time. It is expected that Gen Lane will promptly establish camps near the Missouri line, and commence recruiting, advertising publicly that no loyal man will be rejected on account of color and fully carrying out the provisions or the new militia law concerning the enlistment of negroes. It is suspected also that Gen. Lane will not inquire very scrupulously whether his black recruits came from over the border or not, or if they do, whether they are supplied with free papers. It is the belief here that the establishment of his camp in Kansas will be the signal for a perfect slave exodus from Missouri, and that his negro regiments will be among the first to be fully equipped in the field Lane has orders from the Secretary of War to every officer of the Department of Kansas, requiring them to give him the heartiest co-operation in these movements. This will obviate all such difficulties as he experienced before. It is expected that Lane will have at least one white and two black regiments in the field within a fortnight after he commences. He leaves here on Saturday for the West, and will begin work at once. This commission is so arranged by the President and Secretary Stanton as not to interfere with Lane's seat in the Senate. It is understood that he will receive no formal General's commission, and take no military command from the Government; but after he raises this army, the strong probability is that he will take a commission in the State militia from the Governor of Kansas or some other State, and so enter active service without receiving a regular appointment from the President, which would forfeit his seat in the Senate. The whole matter is regarded here as evidence that the Administration is not so much afraid of arming negroes as had been supposed, from its late exemption order.

### A Wet Blanket.

We print this morning a "War Bulletin" from headquarters, whereby the Union commanders in the unequivocally rebel States (not including Tennessee, nor, of course, Kentucky, Missouri, &c.) are directed to make free with property needed by their armies, and to employ "persons of African descent," when required as laborers, &c. These laborers are to be paid, but not a word is said about their being freed. On the contrary, the natural inference from the terms of this order would be that they are to be finally returned to their former masters, no matter though these be the most malignant traitors.

If this is all that is to be done by the Government in obedience to the confiscation emancipation act, then the Union cause will have been fatally wounded in the house of its friends. No equivocating, biggling, hair-splitting, hang back policy will now save it. Unless the slaves are given to understand—and that speedily—that the Union wants their services enough to give them liberty therefor, then the rebellion can never be put down. This country is very strong, but not strong enough to subdue eight millions of white rebels in perfect subjection to a relentless military despotism, while we unite with it in keeping four millions of black slaves constantly at work in the fields, the arsenals, the trenches of these rebels.

We speak plainly, for in this crisis it were treason to be silent or ambiguous. Unless the slaves are afforded ample and palpable inducements for quitting the service of the rebels, and embarking in that of the Union, the great mass of them will continue to serve their masters, while the latter destroy the nation. And this order does not supply the slave generally of rebels with an adequate reason for braving peril, privation and death, by a speedy flight from the house of bondage to the sheltering folds of the flag of the free.

Of course, we do not know that the President will stop here. We trust he will not. Yet the appearance of this order would seem to indicate that nothing further is contemplated. If that be the fact, we sadly feel that the nation is undone. —*N. Y. Tribune, Wednesday.*

### Depletion of the Army.

It is stated by the New York *Post's* Washington correspondent, on unquestionable authority, that 30,000 soldiers, once belonging to the army of the Potomac, are now loitering over the free States as well as they ever were. The President found, on his late visit to Gen. McClellan, that 60,000 of the troops taken to the Peninsula are now missing or absent. It is impossible to believe that more than 40,000 are dead, wounded, or sick. Gen. McClellan expressed the opinion to the President that more than half of the 70,000 absent soldiers are now well. How they got away it is almost impossible to tell. A fact, however, is mentioned which will seem to elucidate the matter. A single member of Congress has succeeded in getting furloughs and discharges for 300 soldiers during the present session of Congress. This is a fact, and it will show how the army has been depleted, or at least one way in which its numbers have been reduced. The friends of soldiers—of regiments—have endeavored to get off every soldier who was sick of the service. Members of Congress desired to be popular in their districts, and answered every call upon them. Colonels of regiments and Generals of brigades had the same desire—of popularity with their men—and one and all have aided in this depleting process, till the sum total of absentees is enormous.

### Who is Daniel F. Miller?

We take the following from the Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) *Post*, which thus speaks of D. F. Miller, the new Republican Justice of the Supreme Court:

About twenty years ago a big, raw-boned, brawny young fellow, ugly, awkward and unlearned, migrated from this county to Iowa, and after being in that young State about a year, he was elected to the Legislature. This was considered by Dan's friends here as one of the most extraordinary exhibitions of popular liberality ever manifested by an intelligent people. His sudden elevation to legislative dignity spread like a hurricane throughout Western Pennsylvania, and to that fact is to be attributed the large migration from this section to Iowa which immediately followed. Every young man among us who knew Dan saw, in prospective, legislative and judicial honors. Iowa was regarded as the land of promise, for, if her citizens would elevate Dan Miller to her Legislature, after a few months' acquaintance, what was it not possible the same discriminating people would do for others! And they were right, too. Many of our young Pennsylvanians found fame and fortune in Iowa. But the recent advancement of Daniel F. Miller to the Supreme Bench of the United States is one of the most unlooked-for events we remember in all our judicial and checkered experience. Were it not so serious a matter, we should be induced to attribute it to "Old Abe's" propensity for practical jokes.

From the Owen County Journal, 23d.

### A Slander Refuted.

For some time past several of the "loyal Union-loving" citizens of Spencer have been busily engaged in an effort to fasten upon the people of Owen county the stigma of a secret treasonable organization being in existence in this township. A Mr. Walden was the author quoted in support of the wonderful story. He had witnessed the whole affair and had exposed it. Messengers were dispatched, as we are told, to convey the painful and startling intelligence to His Excellency, the Governor. The Grand Jury of the District Court were apprised of the fact and subpœnaes issued for witnesses to testify in relation to the matter. From the pains taken by several to give currency to the rumor, we havn't a particle of doubt but they were glad in their hearts, because it gave them food for their depraved appetites, and might afford them political capital to operate upon. But to their sad discomfiture Mr. Walden voluntarily comes in and gives the following statement, which we give in his own words:

"By accident or cunningness on my part, I was at a meeting, on the night of the 26th of June, 1862, at Landrum's school-house, in Washington township, Owen county, Indiana; found there John Layman, Jr., Elijah Hedrick, James Hedrick, Miles Cline, John Cline, James Landrum, Samuel Layman and Washington Thompson.

Elijah Hedrick first spoke, and stated the object of the meeting to be, as he supposed, to organize the Democrats according to the old Jacksonian principles, to assist in putting down the present rebellion against the Government; that there was a society in existence, as he was informed, organized to resist the Government, and resist paying taxes, and for other treasonable purposes, called the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

He opposed such a society, and opposed anything that was opposed to the Government. Every man present expressed himself decidedly opposed to the organization of any society that would be injurious to the Government, by resisting tax paying or anything else that would injure the Government. So every man present was opposed to the organization of a society to be called the "Knights of the Golden Circle." They did not organize any such society that night, and have not yet, that I know of, or have reported from any knowledge of my own.

They spoke of an oath which each member of their society was to take. It was in substance that they were to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and keep the secrets of the society and to support the Democratic ticket, though all of those present say I am mistaken in regard to the oath to support the ticket, and I may be mistaken about it.

There was nothing said about opposing volunteering, or in favor of resisting the payment of war taxes, but every person present expressed himself just as any loyal citizen would.

Zepheniah F. Walden.

July 16, 1862.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

### Indiana Senate.

In the following districts there are vacancies to be filled at the ensuing election:

Allen; Bartholomew; Cass, Howard and Pulaski; Clinton and Carroll; Crawford and Orange; Decatur; Dearborn; Floyd; Franklin; Greene and Owen; Jefferson; Knox and Daviess; Lake, Porter and Jasper; Madison and Grant; Lagrange and Elkhart; Marion; Martin and Lawrence; Monroe and Brown; Ohio and Switzerland; Parke and Vermillion; Posey and Vanderburg; Tippecanoe; Wabash and Kosciusko; Whitley and Huntington; Warren, Benton and White; Warrick, Spencer and Perry; Wayne; Adams, Wells, Jay and Blackford; St. Joseph and Marshall.

The following Senators hold over:

Clark and Scott—C. P. Ferguson.
Clay and Putnam—Arch Johnson.
Delaware and Blackford—Walter March.
Fayette and Union—B. F. Claypool.
Fountain—Henry Campbell.
Gibson, Dubois and Pike—Thos. Shoulders.
Hamilton and Tipton—G. B. Grubbs.
Hendricks and Boone—Sol. Blair.
Henry—J. H Mellett.
Johnson and Morgan—Frank Landers.
Laporte and Starke—A. Teegarden.
Miami and Fulton—D Bearss.
Montgomery—M. T. White.
Noble, DeKalb and Steuben—T. R. Dickinson.
Randolph—T. M. Browne.
Ripley—J. S. Hull.
Rush—E. H. M Berry.
Shelby and Hancock—M. M. Ray.
Vigo and Sullivan—H. K. Wilson.
Washington and Harrison—S. K. Wolfe.
Jennings and Jackson—M. W. Shields.

### Fulton County Democratic Meeting.

The Democracy of Fulton assembled in convention, at Rochester, June 28th. Hon. Hugh Miller was chosen President of the convention and Joseph J. Davis Secretary.

N. G. Shaffer was nominated for Representative, A. J. Holmes for Auditor, Isaac Good for Sheriff, Wm. Sturgeon for Treasurer, and R. T. Beattie for Commissioner.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

We, the Democracy of Fulton county, in convention assembled, believing that the doctrines heretofore set forth by the National Democracy from time to time constitute the true basis of our national liberty and independence, and that a strict compliance with them alone will insure the perpetuity of our beloved institutions: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the restoration of our glorious Union upon any other principles than those of the Constitution as it is, and of the Government as it was, is utterly impossible. A consolidated Government might indeed be formed, with a standing army to sustain it, and a dependent soldiery to execute its edicts, but not a free Government. And with all the energy with which we love our country, its peace, its prosperity and its happiness, we call upon the whole people to rally to the support of our institutions as they came to us from the hands of our venerated ancestors.

*Resolved*, That we revere the Federal Constitution and the Union formed under it, as our fathers made them, and willing to make any sacrifices to uphold and maintain them.

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to those twin relics of anarchy and despotism—Secessionism and Abolitionism—each being alike subversive of the Constitution of the United States and of free government every where; and that we will resist the former with arms and the latter with ballots, until both are made powerless against the Government.

*Resolved*, That we send greeting to our brave volunteers, and assure them that while they are engaged in putting down the rebellion in the South, we pledge ourselves to put down, by every honorable effort at the ballot-box, Abolitionism at the North.

*Resolved*, That we execrate those pretended patriots who, being placed in control of the National Treasury, have plundered the funds of the people for the aggrandisement of themselves and their favorites, and that they merit, as they will receive, the condemnation of an indignant and outraged people.

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Democracy adopted at the Indianapolis Convention of the 8th of January last.

*Resolved*, That we invite all to act and vote with us who are in favor of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws, and who are opposed to abolitionism and secessionism and the emancipation of the slaves at the South by Congress or the President or by any other power except the States wherein the institution of slavery exists.

From the Albany Argus.

### The Potency of the Black-Draft.

A portion of the Republican politicians oppose the necessity of a draft from the militia and home guard of the North, to reinforce our beleaguered troops on the Peninsula. They have apparently abandoned all trust in white troops of any kind, conscripts or volunteers. They have faith only in a black-draft, which they hold to be an infallible nostrum for our case. Give us, they say, but the liberty of recruiting among the "loyalists of the South," as they denominate their colored brethren, and the war will be over in less than the "sixty days" in which Mr. Seward is continually winding up our troubles.

Their faith is in the black man. They regard the white race as played out. The coming man who is to win the day is a gentleman of color. Some Scipio Africanus is to wear the laurels of triumph. Your McClellans, Hallecks and Popes are poor white trash. They are no more to be compared with the Pompeys and Cæsars of today than with their namesakes of history. The war has gone on for a year ineffectively, all because we trusted too little to complexion. They now propose a new order of things.

"Si nequeo flectere Superbos
Acheron ta movebo."

If we cannot move the upper powers, we will invoke the gentleman in black! So be it. If they must do it, let them do it. No one stands in their way.

They have the Cabinet, the Congress, the States, the provisional governments. If they are convinced that none but negroes can carry on this war, they can resort to that alliance. For ourselves we have no faith in negro or Indian auxiliaries; and believe they will cost far more than they will come to; while the incidental disadvantages of a recourse to them will be very great? But what does our opposition amount to? Who asks our opinions? What consideration is paid to the opinion of any one who considers a white man better than a negro, or even as good?

If this thing is to be done, let it be done openly, not conspire to create a necessity for it, and then force it upon the people under the plea of necessity. Do not first reject regiments of Northern volunteers, eager for the war—do not forbid recruiting—do not disband regiments—do not divide our armies and dissipate their strength—above all do not sacrifice the flower of our army in order to create this necessity for a military organization of the negroes. Do not throw the patient into convulsions, to which nothing but a "black draft" will act as an opiate.

The determination to force the Government into a recourse to a levy of black troops has been pursued persistently from the beginning. The organization of contrabands, the opening of a city of refuge for runaway blacks in the District of Columbia, the negro school opened by Secretary Chase, and the whole social scheme of Gen. Hunter, ending in his black brigade, showed it. Not less, though indirectly, the stopping of recruiting, Senator Wilson's proposition to disband one hundred and fifty thousand of our men in the field, and the opposition to a conscription in the North show the ultimate purpose of the Abolition demagogues to press us into their negro military scheme.

We will not charge that the straits to which McClellan has been reduced were contrived by the architects of ruin; but we know that they exult to think that one of the results of our disasters will be to compel a resort to the black troops.

In Heaven's name, if the policy is to be put in action, let it not be induced by necessities so dreadful as these! Better call your negroes to your banner at once, and commence your new career. But do not sacrifice any more of our armies, or any more of our country, to your African fetishe.

Call your black into the field, if you please—uniform them and arm them—decorate them with orders and honor them with titles; fill up vacant Brigadierships, and the blanks in the army lists caused by death and disasters, with these ebony heroes, but do it openly, and as a part of a straight forward policy. There is no one to prevent your doing it. You have the power wholly in your hands.

But there is a sequence to this policy which you must pursue. It is not in the army that the inefficiency is found, which has caused our calamities We want a new element in civil rather than in military administration. Let us have a negro or two in the Cabinet; we might gain by it. There would be economy in displacing Simmons in the Senate, by a gentleman of almost any color; and Massachusetts and Michigan might gain by a similar change. It is twenty years since it was said of Fessenden, of Maine, at a negro festival, that "though he had a white face, he had a black heart;" but the public exigencies and the politics of Maine require a black face as well as a heart of that color.

As to subsisting negroes for the black legs who hang upon the army and Congress and the Cabinet, the work of change is already half done to our hands. Nor is much more required to be done to Africanize the pulpit and the editorial staff of a large portion of the country. The process of colonization has been going on for years, and will soon be completed under existing processes. We demand that all of us should be entitled to the benefits of a reform, which our Governors propose to limit to the army. Let the African color extend over navy and civil departments, over Congress and Cabinet and the Judiciary; and let the delightful fragrance of this reform exhale through all the departments of business and social life. Let the reform be as complete as it is benign. The white race is played out. Let the black man enter upon the scene.

☞ The Sprague's of Rhode Island have made a most generous and patriotic proposition to the men in their employ who have families. They offer to continue to such, if they will enlist, half their pay during their absence, and to secure their positions to them when they return.

☞ The Border States' reply to the President's proposition respecting emancipation was written by J. W. Chrisfield. It is a very able document.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN BREWER, of Southport, a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.


## 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.*

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

**W. F. RUPP,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR.**
Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 105 EAST WASHINGTON STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
ap0-d1y

## AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.
For three Nights only, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, July 28th, 29th and 30th,
RUSSEL'S
Magnificent Panorama of the Rebellion and War of 1861 and 1862;
Embracing every scene of interest, will be exhibited as above.
☞ Admission 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Panorama moves at 8 o'clock.
There will be an Afternoon Exhibition on Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and Children, when children will be admitted at 10 cents each. jy26-dtf

## MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by addressing. Dr. J. C. DEVERAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.
ally22-d&w'61

## PIANOS.

Piano-Fortes.
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.

## SEALED PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
Indianapolis, Ind., July 25, 1862.
NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock P. M., on the 30th inst., for
1 500 Camp Kettles;
600 Mess Pans;
1,000 Picks;
500 Pick Handles;
700 Spades;
325 Sets of Wall Tent Poles;
3,500 Large Tent Pins.
One half of the above must be delivered within ten days after contract is awarded, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. The Camp Kettles and Mess Pans must be made of Charcoal iron, and to conform to Army patterns. The supplies must be delivered in boxes, ready for shipment, at the Government Warehouse in the city. Samples will be left at this office. Information as to the above can be had by letter or in person by applying to the undersigned. JAMES A. EKIN,
jy25-did A. Q. M. U. S. A.

## NEW BOOKS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
LES Miserables, by Victor Hugo;
Love's Labor Won, by Mrs. Southworth;
Ravenshoe, by Kingsley;
Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife;
Nine Months in the Quartermaster's Department;
Parson Brownlow's Book;
Stolen Mask, by Wilkie Collins, author of Woman in White;
Flower of the Prairie;
The Flirt;
A Life's Secret;
Recreations of a Country Parson;
Leisure Hours in Town;
A Book About Doctors;
City of the Saints;
—AT—
BOWEN, STEWART & CO.'S.
Jy4-d2w

## FRUIT CANS, &c.

FRUIT CANS
WILL be in great demand. They can be purchased at very low rates from a stock of
THREE 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.

## LIVERY STABLE.

O. W. JOHNSTON,
Livery and Sale Stables
NOS. 11 AND 13 WEST PEARL STREET,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
☞ Horses, Buggies, Carriages and Saddle Horses always in readiness. Charges moderate. dec3-tf

## CHOCOLATE.

Established in 1780.
BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.—PURE PREPARED Cocoa, Broma, French, Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolates, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates; have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any other.
Manufactured by W. Baker & Co., at their Mills, in Dorchester, Mass., and for sale at their Branch Depot No. 217 Fulton street, New York City, and by Grocers and Dealers generally throughout the Union.
Address H. L. PIERCE,
Je10-d3m 217 Fulton street, New York.

## CAVALRY HORSES.

WE ARE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING IMMEDIATELY
1,000 Cavalry Horses,
And will pay the highest market price, in cash. We can be found at Wood & Foudray's Livery Stable, on Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis.
BUTTOLPH, SAYER, & CO.,
Government Contractors.
NOTE.—We will contract with persons to deliver to us in a specified time from ten horses to three hundred.
Jy14 d3w B., S., & CO.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.
PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Indiana, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of William Stewart, deceased, will sell, at private sale, in lots, or parts of lots, to suit buyers, Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12, in square No. 21, in the City of Indianapolis, than which there is scarcely any more desirable property for residences in the city.
Terms—One-third cash; one-third, with interest, in six months; and balance, with interest, in eighteen months—the purchaser giving notes with security according to law.
SILAS T. BOWEN,
CHARLES G. STEWART, } Administrators.
George E. Gordon, Attorney.
July 21, 1862-d1w

## ARMY CONTRACTS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPART'MENT, U. S. A.,
Indianapolis, Ind., July 17, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. for furnishing the following Camp Equipments:
2,000 6 quart Tin Coffee Boilers;
2,200 10-quart Tin Water Buckets;
2,175 Sheet-iron Frying Pans;
2,300 2-quart Tin Wash Pans;
550 Box Coffee Mills.
The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all the bids that may be made for the above articles, and also of lessening or increasing the quantities above specified, as the public service may require.
The goods to be delivered at this Department free of charge for drayage or freight.
JOHN C. NEW,
july 17-dtd Quartermaster General.

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,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOOP SKIRTS, 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.

DRY GOODS.

AT CALLINAN'S,
No. 21, East Washington Street.
NOW OPENING
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS IN ALL THE NEW DESIGNS.
Berages, Tissues, Organdies, Lawns, Grenadines and Linen Lawns,
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.
Je6

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.
CALICOES,
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

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

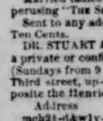
C. L. S. Matthews,
GENERAL COMMISSION
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Large Fire-Proof Building,
NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,
Between Main Street and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. Jan13

## BRANDY.

L. LYON'S
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy.
SAMUELS & JACOB,
PROPRIETORS,
—AND—
SOLE APPOINTING AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
Depot, 45 Columbia St., Cincinnati.
A. FRANCO, Indianapolis,
je25-d1y Agent for Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

## MEDICAL.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT.
This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the Medical Profession and the Public as the most
EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE
SALINE APERIENT.
It may be used with the best effect in
Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,
And all Complaints where a gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is required.
It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.
It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.
Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.
Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich street, corner of Warren street, New York; and for sale by Druggists generally. jy7-d1y

CONFIDENTIAL.

YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE INJURED themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure or the duties of married life; also, middle-aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read
"THE SECRET FRIEND."
Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend."
Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of Ten Cents.
DR. STUART & CO. can be consulted on all diseases of a private or confidential nature, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., (Sundays from 9 to 11 A. M.,) at their office, No. 13 East Third street, up-stairs, between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Henrie House.
Address DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO.,
mch21-d&w1y-is-'62 Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
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