DAILY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 6

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.

Suggestive.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following: "In political matters the *on dit* is, that the appointments under the tax law are to be made before any drafting shall be ordered, so that a sufficient number of exempts shall be left behind to control the elections."

The "Thirteen Facts."

A few days ago the *Journal* named thirteen citizens of Warrick county as having aided and abetted the rebels in their recent raid upon Newburg. The sole object of its virulent attack was to aid the fortunes of a sinking party, by attempting to implicate the Democracy with the rebel cause in that particular instance. That was the sum total of its indignation. It cared not so much about the punishment of the lawless gang who had made a wicked attack upon defenceless citizens, as to ascertain something by which its intense hatred of Democracy might be gratified. It charged Mr. CALVIN FRARY, formerly the editor of the Warrick *Democrat*, with being present during the raid of the rebels, and sympathizing with them. It appears by the testimony published in its own columns, that Mr. FRARY was not in Newburg at the time, but in another part of the county, attending to his duties as surveyor, and knew nothing whatever of the affair. In its issue of yesterday the *Journal* publishes the following card in reference to Mr. MIRICK, another gentleman it falsely accused, for no other reason than he was a Democrat:

NEWBURG, July 28th, 1862.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Your issue of the 26th inst., has an article in it headed, "Thirteen Facts—Think of Them." There is one statement I wish to notice, viz: That among those aiding the rebels was James E. Mirick, pointing out Union men's houses, &c." I wish simply to state the facts in the case, which were as follows: Mr. James E. Mirick was at home when the affair took place, (his home being in the suburbs of the town,) and knew nothing of it until the rebels had possession of the town, when some children came and told him of it. He then went immediately to town, but was made to halt by a man. He asked the man by what authority he was halted, and was told it was by the rebels. He started off with the intention to rally the citizens and lead an attack on the rebels, but they (the rebels) learning his intentions rushed forward in a squad and took him prisoners, and held him until they left town. All charges that he aided them in any way, therefore, are false, which can be proved by several witnesses. And then your article says, "he has since absconded, and can not be found." He is at Shelbyville, Indiana, on business and will be at home as soon as he gets through. I think justice demands that you should give room for this in your paper, and by so doing you will correct an error, and very much oblige.

Yours, &c., H. D. MIRICK.

Thus one after another are the "thirteen facts" of the *Journal* crumbling away, until finally nothing will be left of them but the malignant partisan spirit which manufactured the lies, so far as Democrats are concerned.

A Draft Finally Ordered.

The President has ordered a conscription of three hundred thousand men under the law of 1795 as amended at the recent session of Congress. In a day or two the Secretary of War will furnish instructions as to the manner of enrolling and drafting, doubtless naming those who will be exempt from military duty. We published the law in full in our daily issue of the 22d of July, and our readers are probably familiar with its details. The first three sections of the law embrace all that refers to drafting under the call of the President, and as a matter of general interest we reproduce them:

SECTION 1. That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in cases include all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay and also $25 as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States, for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

From a cotemporary we take the following in regard to who are exempt from military service:

The following, compiled from an official source, will serve to answer very many questions that are being propounded just at this time:

1. Physical debility is a good ground of exemption, and should, in all case of doubt, be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer, by a physician's certificate, as well as the affidavit of the party. The following imperfections are proper causes of disability: Wounds of the head, which impair the faculties or cause convulsions; serious impairment of hearing, speech or vision; anchylosis, or active disease of any of the larger joints; the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia; fistula in the ano, or varicose veins which extend above the knee; the loss of a limb, or a thumb and forefinger on the right hand, or any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; any marked physical imperfection which would unfit for active service.

2. The following persons are exempt under the laws of the United States: The Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all custom house officers, with their clerks, all postofficers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the postoffices of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, all inspectors of ports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

3. Firemen in active service and those who have served as firemen are exempt, except in case of insurrection or invasion.

It appears from the law that a large discretion is left with the President, and he may regard, as the Secretary of War has already done with reference to telegraph operators when the the wires are used for the convenience of the Government, an exemption of other classes of the community as advantageous to the public service.

As the law reads "the enrollment of the militia shall, in all cases include all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five." There is no provision in the law for substitutes, but the President *may* supply this deficiency. As it is, the system of enrollment is decidedly Democratic. It takes all, if physically able, and of proper age, from the Governor to the humblest citizen, high and low, rich and poor, learned and uneducated, preachers, lawyers, doctors, everybody. The evident spirit of the law is, that it is alike incumbent on every citizen to come forth in the hour of need for the protection of the Government. And it is right that there should be no privileged classes when the honor and the integrity of the nation is to be maintained. NAPOLEON the Great fought some of his most brilliant battles with conscripts. Under the Roman Empire the armies were supplied by the conscription of her free citizens, while the serfs remained at home to till the soil.

To make a conscription acceptable, the enrollment and draft must be fair. There must not be even a question in those regards. If there is any favoritism, any party or partisan bias manifested, it will not only cause dissatisfaction, but may result in something worse. A dishonest or partisan assessor can easily fail to enroll the names of a portion of his party friends, and omit others in the final selection of the number to be enlisted. We hope that none but honorable citizens, above reproach, will be appointed assessors; men who will impartially and thoroughly discharge the duty entrusted to them. It would probably be more acceptable if two assessors of opposite politics should be selected in each district, as it would remove all causes for dissatisfaction and preclude charges of favoritism or unfairness. There should be no party in this war, say our Republican friends, and as they are in power, they have now the opportunity to illustrate the sincerity of their professions. It will be developed from the manner in which the draft is conducted, whether this war is prosecuted for the sole purpose of suppressing the rebellion, restoring the authority of the General Government without interference with the rights or institutions of the different States, or to perpetuate a party rule. We sincerely hope that patriotism will rise above mere partisanship with those in authority, and that they will have but the single purpose in all their acts to promote the common welfare of the country.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Dave Gooding's Convention.

GREENFIELD, INDIANA.

MR. EDITOR: I was at the above mentioned Convention on last Saturday, the 2d inst., which was called for the purpose of giving Dave a chance to nominate his county ticket, and hear Joe Wright make a speech, and presuming that you have no material objection to receive a letter on the subject, I volunteer to write it.

A tremendous effort was made to collect a great crowd. Riders were dispatched over every road in the county, and messengers to every hamlet. Mandates were issued to the faithful, and agonizing appeals made to everybody to come to Greenfield. Well, they got up a tolerable good crowd.

The credulous and unsuspecting believed that Dave Gooding had Jeff. Davis in a cage, and was prepared with a long poker with which to prod him and make him roar, to the infinite delight and amusement of the people.

Renegrade Democrats secretly admonished not to let slip the opportunity to assume the control of the new "no party" and thus secure the offices. Republicans were assured of the entire disinterestedness of the Democrats who were co operating with them; they were patriots, *they* were.

Well the time for assembling came, and here they came,

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey."

They met and made D. S. Gooding, President, and the everlasting Bill Mitchell, Secretary.

I met an antiquated old Yank—I mean negro—who is as black as the gloom of unblessed eternity, coming into town. "Hello," said I, "Mr. Hunt, why ain't you at the Convention?" "Oh Ise gwine, sah; I soon be dar, sah; we's gwine to hab big combenshun, sah;" and he jerked his woolly head vigorously by way of emphasis.

Joe Wright, who was to address the assembled conglomeration, made his appearance early in the morning to give time for his old Democratic friends to kiss and hug him.

Dave Gooding had previously prepared him rooms of state at his mother's boarding house. But it was soon discovered that something was wrong; Republicans enough came in, but where, oh where, were the Democrats? He sallied forth frantically and grasped an old, grey-headed man by the hand, and was met with the chilling response: "*I once knew Joe Wright, the Democrat; I do not desire to extend my acquaintance with Joe Wright the renegade.*" This had a tendency, to raise his ire, which fed upon its own fatness until the afternoon, when it issued forth in venomous doses against the Democratic party—took especial delight in abusing Bright personally—taxed the rhetoric of billingsgate in speaking of the 30th July Convention, and turned repeatedly to Governor Morton, (who had arrived upon the noon train and occupied a seat upon the stand,) to see if he was sufficiently emphatic. Morton's bearing toward him was strikingly exhibited to all as one who knew his tool, as one who held another in complete power and subjection. The impression was general and painful to a sensitive mind.

From a tirade of abuse of the Democracy he turned to a laudation of himself—wanted to impress upon all that he had been to Europe, he taught the people how to raise *turnips* and *peanuts*—that while the school-master was abroad they had been sadly neglected.

The speech was an utter failure as to the effect intended. It is so pronounced by all who heard it, and Dave Gooding has been busy ever since in excusing it, that his mind was on his sick child at at home, &c.

Joe Wright is powerless for good or evil to the Democratic party. The Republican party hold his purchase lightly, and he will yet learn that though his Republican brethren "*love the treason, they despise the traitor.*"

Governor Morton took the stand, and allow me to say in candor, he made a speech of decided power and effect. It was logical and impressive, and evidenced more talent and originality than I thought the Governor possessed. He appealed to Democrats and Republicans alike to come forward in defense of their country and fill the number called for by the President, or all was lost. I believe Morton means well, and is actuated by patriotic motives. He is evidently not of the Wright and Hughes kind, who have made their country's extremity their opportunity, and who are building their prosperity upon its desolation.

Very respectfully, GOOD INTENT

Special Corresdondence of the Daily State Sentinel.

Republican Congressional Convention in the Ninth District.

PLYMOUTH, July 26, 1862.

EDITOR SENTINEL: The 24th July was the day selected for the Black Republican Congressional Convention for the 9th district to meet in our town, and it came off according to programme. Although it had the stolen name "Union" attached to it, there were so few found to fuse with them, that, as one of their delegates remarked, "it was pretty evident the Union dodge didn't take very particular in the 9th Congressional District."

There were two weak specimens of Abolition recruits paraded before the convention in order that its *younyan* role might be sustained, but their efforts were so feeble that even their new masters felt disgusted with their performance. Of course they, after the names of their greater prototypes, Jim Hughes and Martin Ray, announced themselves as "life-long Democrats," who had cut loose from all affiliations with that disloyal and corrupt party and joined the loyal and virtuous—God save the mark—Abolition party.

But I must tell you who these new Abolition lights are. One was the immaculate Gilbert Hathaway of Laporte, who has become one of Governor Morton's favorite nestlings since his famous(?) Hendricks letter. This man Hathaway has always been considered by those who best know him as a weak sister. He has a great deal of pomposity, with but a trifling sprinkle of brains. If blowing, and strutting, and swelling, can accomplish anything in this world, Gilbert is the man to do it.

The other was a Mr. Young of Benton county. As he is probably not known to the public outside of his own township, it will be enough to state that his chief recommendation, as far as I could learn, was, that he had a most excellent voice for whisky. His abilities and manners would indicate him as a capital pedagogue for some of Uncle Sam's nigger schools, and the Administration ought to reward him with such a position at once. But I understand his yeoman friends of Benton county promised him the nomination for Representative, if he would "jine" them, and he "jined."

In the course of his speech he made a powerful effort to demolish the editor of the *Sentinel*. He said "he was not considered a good enough citizen to live in Indianapolis until he had taken the oath of allegiance." This was the crowning effort of his speech, after saying which he subsided amid rounds of applause from five or six little, sallow, dapper nigger-worshippers in front of the stand.

The above two were the only ones who had ever been Democrats in the whole convention.

Of course Colfax was nominated, although there was a respectable delegation bitterly opposed to him. The convention, however, had all been duly stuffed and packed beforehand, so that his enemies had no voice at all, and they quietly concluded to smother their wrath till the October election.

S huyler made a speech. It was the same old stereotyped thing that we have heard, lo, these many years, in which he says he has come among us "to render an account of his stewardship." It was, however, vamped up on this occasion with a little more of the nigger than usual.

He had the same old characteristic charges of fraud and corruption against the Democratic party, but not a syllable against the miserable robbery of his own friends.

Schuyler is a great Abolitionist, and at the same time a great demagogue. Party fealty is to him more than honor, candor, decency or anything else. He spurns the honesty of his Abolition confrere, John P. Hale, who, let it be said to his honor, denounces the foul corruptions of this Administration.

Schuyler said that the crowning acts of Congress, and the ones which he chiefly gloried in having his name coupled with, were the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia and the confiscation measure. Of course, in his estimation, anything looking to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was, is secondary to these gigantic Abolition schemes.

He took occasion in the course of his speech to make some dirty flings at McClellan and Halleck, and wound up with the admonition to his hearers "to look well after secession sympathisers at home, for he said they were everywhere where you would find Democrats."

Altogether the convention was rather a weak affair in point of numbers, enthusiasm and most of all in their efforts to seduce Democrats into their ranks, it was a great failure. Schuyler's star is on the wane, he is fast losing his hold upon the honest, conservative masses of his own party. Every day they are turning away in disgust from his abolition truckling and opposition to the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and declaring for Democratic principles.

The Hon David Turpie, of White county, will probably be the nominee of the Democracy; if so Schuyler will have a hard race.

Tell my whilom friend, Hon. M. M. Ray, of Shelby, that I am busily engaged just now circulating his great speech in the Senate in the winter of 1861, and that I hope he will feel himself under all proper obligations.

CONSTITUTION.

For the Daily State Sentinel

An Inquiry.

J. J. BINGHAM, ESQ.:—*Dear Sir:*—I see by your paper of this morning that Gen. Dumont is proposed as the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, by the delegates of Marion county.

Now here is a question. Is it consistent or proper for the commandant of an important post, which has for weeks been threatened by the enemy, to resign—in the face of the enemy—and come home to run for a civil office? The inconsistency is the greater when, as now, the country is straining every nerve to fill up the ranks of the army by additional enlistments.

A REPUBLICAN.

Hendricks Co., Aug. 4.

Special Corsespondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

Plans of the Rebels—They have no designs on Washington, but have an eye on Norfolk, New Orleans and St. Louis—They intend soon to attack McClellan, both with a land and naval force—General Pope should reinforce McClellan.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

You will see in a few days, in the papers, statements to the effect that the rebels have in contemplation an attack on Washington, with a view to capture and hold that city, and take captive Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Stanton; and that in order to accomplish this design, they are now making, and will continue to make a great many demonstrations on other and far distant points, with the intent to distract the attention of the Government, to scatter and dissipate its energies, and to make it necessary for the United States to keep large forces of troops at points distant from the capital in order that the latter may fall a more easy prey to them. These stories have originated with secessionists. They are being circulated here, and will of course in time find their way into print. I need not say there is no truth in them. If the rebels could, by any possibility, get possession of the city, they could and would hold it. But they know, as well as our own commanders, that for them to get possession of Washington city is a physical impossibility. The distance they would have to march, would be the first, and, of itself, an insuperable obstacle. Before they could march half the distance, they would be attacked in front and on both flanks by Union armies in overwhelming force, and utterly cut to pieces. Even if they could succeed in bringing an army before Washington, they could never take the city. Its defenses are perfect. Literally, "our castle's strength would laugh a siege to scorn." The thirty-two forts around the city are in perfect order, their armaments in full strength, and the gunners well trained. The exact condition of the defenses of the city are perfectly well known at Richmond. Diagrams of all the forts, and of all the roads and approaches around Washington, are in the possession of the rebel War Office. It is the knowledge thus obtained, of the enormous strength of the defenses of the city that will deter the rebels from attacking it.

I am convinced, from a careful observation for many weeks, that the rebels design, first of all, to attack and annihilate McClellan's army, then to attack and retake Norfolk; and at the same time to regain possession of Tennessee and Kentucky. The events which are now taking place in these two States are only the precursors of what may be expected a month hence. A rebel attack on Cincinnati and St. Louis, and even on New Orleans, is much more probable than an attack on this city. Gen. Holmes has been sent to command the military department west of the Mississippi. Unless there is a large force of United States troops at St. Louis, he will probably organize an expedition having in view the capture of that city. Those of your readers who have examined that city with a military eye will remember that it is a place easily defended by a proper force. If there is such a force there now, of course the rebels will not dare attack it. If there is not, and the rebels take it, they will be sure to place such a force there. Then there is Norfolk. Its defenses are not what they ought to be. Whatever they are, they are fully known to the rebels. One letter carrier from Norfolk to Richmond was arrested last week. But a dozen others had preceded him, and got safe with their letters to Richmond. Therefore, I say, if we want to retain Norfolk, more troops ought to be sent there.

McClellan's army is really in great peril, and the Administration is culpable in concealing the fact from the people. It is a humiliating fact, but it is a fact that he is dependent upon the presence of the gunboats alone for his safety from day to day. The bulk of the rebel army at Richmond is still near that city, including 50,000 troops on the right bank of the James river, below Manchester, and as far down as Fort Darling. But 50,000 of them are between McClellan, the White Oak Swamp and the Chickahominy; 20,000 of them are at City Point, and 20,000 at Dancing Point, the mouth of the Chickahominy. When they are ready, when the three iron-mailed vessels which they are building at Richmond are completed, (and they are very near done now,) what is there to prevent the rebel flotilla from engaging our fleet, while their land forces, in overwhelming strength, make a furious attack on McClellan's little army?

I place this warning on record now, as I placed on record on the 16th of June, a warning which, if it had been heeded, would have saved us the disasters of the memorable Seven Days. It is time to speak plainly. The country is being lulled by the siren song that McClellan has been reinforced. The country may be deceived by this assurance, but the enemy are not. They know McClellan's force almost to a man. And they will profit by that knowledge. Whatever forces constitute Gen. Pope's army ought to be sent to Harrison's Landing at once, by way of Fortress Monroe. There are no other troops that can be obtained to reinforce McClellan. The troops in the West are all needed there. The troops near the Cumberland Gap, at Vicksburg, at New Orleans, in North Carolina, and in Northern Virginia, are all needed where they are It is idle to depend on any part of the 300,000 troops called for a month ago. Nine tenths of them are forming new regiments and will not be available for six months. Nor can Gen. Pope march overland by way of Fredericksburg. He would find a Chickahominy in the North Anna, the South Anna and the Pamunky, before he reached the veritable Chickahominy. The rebels have enough troops to keep McClellan where he is, while they annihilate Pope's separate command, if it comes by that route.

What, then, is the path of safety? Let Pope join McClellan, and then let an immediate advance be made on Richmond. If Richmond is not taken before winter, we will lose all that we have hitherto gained by the war.

The Enrollment.

It is time for the resistance made to the enrollment to cease, and for the viragos, feminine or masculine, who offer violence to the assessors, to be brought to their senses. Hot water, dogs, and clapper-clawing may be regarded as sport by the men who set on these females, but it can not be expected that Assessors will endure violence without defense or penalty because it is committed by women. They who resort to riot should suffer the penalty without regard to sex, and then the men who set them on can show their chivalry by coming forward and assuming the offense and its penalty.

Let a file of men accompany the Assessor, in the districts where resistance is made. It is indispensable that the enrollment should be fully and impartially made. Every man will feel the injustice of a draft which a part have evaded by violence or fraud. Our Government is strong enough to carry out all necessary war measures. It is presumed also that the enrollment will include all who are citizens, and that the absentees will be required to respond.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Not a Word.

Has the Republican press had a word to say against Wendell Phillips, who publicly boasted that he had been engaged for nineteen years in the work of destroying the Union?

Not a word!

Has it had a word to say against Vice President Hamlin, who knowing Phillips's treasonable sentiments, publicly left the Speaker's chair in the United States Senate, and almost embraced him on the floor of that body?

Not a word!

Has it had a word to say against Senator Wade who declared publicly in the Senate that "the man who prates about the Constitution in this crisis, is a traitor?"

Not a word!

Has it had a word to say against Representative Bingham, who said in the House only a month ago, "Who in the name of Heaven wants the cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition, to remain in the Union if slavery is to continue?

Not a word!

Has it a word to say against Thaddeus Stevens, who recently said in Congress that he "was not for the restoration of the Union, if slavery is preserved?"

Not a word!

Has it had a word to say against any of the fanatics who declare "the Constitution a league with hell," and the "Union a covenant with the devil?"

Not a word!

Has it a word to say against any of its friends who have plundered the Treasury in one year of a greater sum than the yearly current expenses of Mr. Buchanan's Administration?

Not a word!—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

A Grand Republican Discovery—A Grand Jury in Indiana finds a Mare's Nest.

The Grand Jurors of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana have made a discovery, the last of which we shall not probably hear for some time to come. A sworn secret association has been ferreted out, and a presentation made of its existence, which occupies something over a column in the Indianapolis papers. Clothed in a garb composed partly of the formal phraseology of a legal document, and partly of the intensitiveness of a sensation newspaper, the thing, at the first glance, appears formidable and alarming. A slight examination, however, makes it palpable e ther that the Grand Jury have been culpably and ridiculously remiss in the performance of their duty, or that they have lent themselves, voluntarily or otherwise, to become the vehicles of some baseless gossip, set afloat for party purposes. If what they state is untrue, they have said too much; if it is true, too little.

Not thinking it worth the space, we shall not print the document; but, as it is their line, probably our Republican cotemporaries will. We gladly yield to them the precedence, and, if they desire it, the copyright for Ohio. To us, as it identifies neither time, place, person, or circumstance, it conveys no information. It discloses nothing—and, we presume, because there was nothing to disclose—upon which to predicate legal proceedings; and will probably answer the end to which it owes its existence, in supplying the organs of the Republican party with something upon which to base a sweeping charge of treason against the Democracy, and perhaps to furnish an excuse for putting Indiana and the neighboring States under martial law; that is to say, to subject the persons and property of their citizens to the capricious will of some military commander.—*Cin. Enq.*

SENATOR CHANDLER—Premice says that if Chandler should walk home in the manner he frequently walks the streets, and was paid by the distance traversed, his mileage would bankrupt the treasury.

☞ Some papers call the Indiana Democracy the butter nut or white-walnut party. The Black Republicans are, of course, the black walnut.—*Louisville Dem.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BEAL as an independent unconditional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the 12th District.

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

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.
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C. L. S. Matthews,

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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

DRUGS.

NEW FIRM.

I HAVE associated with me in business Mr. G. W. Sloan, who has been an assistant in the store for a number of years past. Hereafter the business will be continued at the old stand under the firm of

BROWNING & SLOAN.

I feel grateful for the liberal patronage which we have ever received—trust by strict attention to business and the wants of our customers to merit and retain the same.
R. BROWNING.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call at their earliest convenience and make settlement of same, and oblige - R. BROWNING.

BROWNING & SLOAN,
(LATE R. BROWNING,)
DRUGGISTS,
22 West Washington Street, Indianapolis,

Have in store a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes, Cigars, Tobacco, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Coal Oil and Lamps, Patent Medicines,

and all articles to complete the stock of a Druggist. As we purchase principally for cash, direct from the importers and manufacturers, and being desirous to retain the reputation which our house has ever enjoyed of selling *good, fresh articles*, great care is taken in the selection of Drugs in reference to their *purity*. Our facilities are such that we feel confident we can offer, in *pure* and unadulterated articles, as strong inducements as any other Western house.

All orders will receive the personal attention of one of the firm Great care taken in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions and family recipes from strictly pure articles, and we feel confident we can render satisfaction in the *prices* and *quality* of goods.
BROWNING & SLOAN,
22 West Washington street.

BEST American and French Window Glass; 500 boxes Window assorted, from 8x10 to 36x60, in store and for sale at lowest figures by
BROWNING & SLOAN.

Brushes! Brushes!

200 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, Wall Brushes, Sash Tools, Blenders, Scrub, Shoe, Horse, Hair, Hat, and Cloth Brushes of all kinds at lowest figures at BROWNING & SLOAN'S.
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PAINTS! OILS! VARNISHES!

500 KEGS Pure White Lead;
200 KEGS Pure White Zinc;
50 BARRELS Linseed Oil;
10 CASKS Yellow Ochre;
6 CASKS Venet. Red.

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150 BOXES 5 Lump;
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100 Boxes bright lbs;
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The above assortment of Tobacco is now the largest to be found in the West, and will be sold below the current rates.
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2,000 Half Brls. White Fish,
For sale by
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jy30 1m

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I HEREBY give notice that I am the owner of the Patent for D. S. Wagoner's Improvement in Flouring Mills for the State of Indiana; and that all persons making, vending, or using any Machine operating on the principle of the "Wagoner Improvement," as set forth in the said Patent, dated September 25, 1855, or in the re-issues of the same, dated respectively March 13, 1860, and February 5, 1861, unless by the written authority of David S Wagoner, are infringing upon my rights, and will be held liable for damages or prosecuted according to law.
WM. N. ALWARD,
Office and residence at Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind.
July 31, 1862. aug1-d1m

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BEIRAGE ROBES, $4 to $5.

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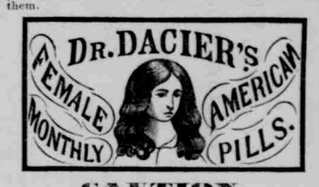
Are entirely free from any Mercurial or Mineral poison, are purely vegetable, and are free from danger; can be used with perfect safety.

Among the many thousands that have used them in all parts of the Union NONE speak ill of them, for all like them.



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Married Ladies in certain situations should not use them. For reasons see directions on each box.

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