DAILY SENTINEL

MON ..... AUGUST 18

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.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District—JOHN LAW.
2d " JAMES A. CRAVENS.
3d " H. W. HARRINGTON.
4th " W. S. HOLMAN.
6th " A. B. CONDUITT.
7th " D. W. VOORHEES.
9th " DAVID TURPIE.
10th " J. K. EDGERTON.

☞ It was not JEFF. DAVIS, but HORACE GREELEY, who, in the beginning of the year 1861, said: "If the Declaration of Independence justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union." It was not, we say, JEFF. DAVIS, but HORACE GREELEY, who said this in the beginning of the year 1861, when the Southern rebellion was about breaking out.

Arming Negroes.

Senator LANE said in a speech here the other day that it was folly to talk about arming the negroes, when there were not arms enough to put in the hands of the white men who were ready to use them. That's sensible. And he would have exhibited still further good sense if he had said that Congress would have displayed wisdom and sagacity, if it had avoided all allusion even to the negro question, and left that, like all others, to be determined by the fate of the war.

New York Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Central Committee of New York have called a Convention of the Democracy of that State, to be held in the city of Albany on the 10th day of September. In their call, they invite all patriotic citizens, without reference to former party combinations, who agree in sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the existing war against the rebellion, by all the means within the power of a loyal people, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was and maintaining the Constitution as it is, to co-operate with them on the simple but distinct platform of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

Exciting News from Kentucky.

Governor MORTON received dispatches late Saturday night from Generals BOYLE and MORGAN announcing that the rebels were invading Kentucky from various points in force, and calling for all the reinforcements that could be sent from Indiana. Elsewhere will be found all the particulars in reference thereto that have come into our possession. With his usual energy and promptness, the Governor immediately made arrangements to send all the disposable forces in the State to Kentucky, in response to the call for aid.

This news of the advance Northward of a large body of rebel forces may be true, as it has been given out for some time that such movements were in anticipation and it is reported that the rebels have or did have a large force at Cumberland Gap and that the combined forces of BEAUREGARD and BRAGG intended to move upon BUELL with a number not less than 70,000 men.

We think these reports exaggerated, and that the object of a rebel foray into Kentucky is to divert attention from Virginia, and thus prevent large reinforcements from being sent to MCCLELLAN and POPE. But the only safety is to act upon the information we have, exaggerated as it may be, and by sending a large force into Kentucky, and the troops already there in holding in check, if they cannot drive back, the rebel forces in their attempted Northern invasion.

Congressional Nominations.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District have nominated the Hon. W. MCKEE DUNN for re-election to Congress. Mr. DUNN is a gentleman of fair ability. His Congressional career is only distinguished for conservative speeches and radical votes.

In the Tenth District the same party has placed Hon. W. MITCHELL again upon the track. The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* in noticing this nomination says:

Mr Mitchell is a decidedly small pattern, has voted generally with the ultra wing of his party and is altogether an unfit man to represent the district at a time like this. Opposed to him we have dominated J. K. Edgerton, a sound statesman of liberal, conservative views and of ability second to no man in the State. We call upon the voters of the district to lay aside party prejudices, rally to the support of the Constitution and the Union, elect Mr. Edgerton to the next Congress and thereby rebuke the fell spirit of sectionalism which has plunged the country into its present difficulties. Between two such candidates what patriot, what lover of peace and Union can for a moment hesitate?

Another Specimen of "No-Partyism."

Over in the Quaker District the Republicans are having a fierce party contest within their own organization. They are divided into JULIAN and anti-JULIAN factions, and each charges the other with all sorts of rascality in the elections through out the district held to decide upon the nominee for Congress. In the last number of the Richmond *Palladum*, the MORTON and anti-JULIAN organ, we find the following:

GREAT RASCALITY—THE JULIAN SWINDLE!—We learn that throughout this Congressional District, that the returns of the election, will give Mr Julian some three or four hundred majority. A great proportion of this is said to be the result of gross frauds practised in the townships. Even at the public meetings in the county, at Dublin and other points, the Julianites have insinuated themselves into, and broken up public meetings. In Wayne for instance, more than fifty good Union men were driven from the polls; in Franklin, the same thing was attempted with partial success; and in Harrison an effort was made for the same thing but was summarily defeated.

The latest specimens of rascality is detailed in the following protest which we clip from the New Castle *Courier*, and which is signed by prominent and responsible men: Read!

A REMONSTRANCE.

MIDDLETOWN, Ind., Aug. 9, 1862.—This is to certify that some five or six of George W. Julian's friends took possession of the polls at this place, and notwithstanding the most urgent protests of B. B. Murphey and others, they refused to divide the Board with the anti-Julian men. We, as Union men, irrespective of party, considered it a usurpation, and refused to vote.

Upon which the *Palladium* remarks:

Was ever such a piece of precious rascality? Will the honest, sensible men of Wayne county—of this Congressional District, submit to such a base imposition?

Here is one half of the Republican party in the very moral Fifth District charging the other half with committing "gross frauds," and the other retorts with charges of similar rascalities. If they will swindle each other, can any doubt but they will practice frauds upon their political opponents? And these exhibitions of no-partyism come from men who daily have proclaimed that he who will not surrender party in the present crisis of the country is no patriot, and yet with these words upon their lips they are engaged in a miserable squabble over the nomination of a candidate for Congress. The Republican professions of no partyism is only another illustration of the fable of the wolf in sheep's clothing.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Col. Walker Discharged.

ED. SENTINEL:—To prevent further interrogatories upon the subject, please allow me to state to the public, through your columns, that I have received an order from the War Department, dated August 6th, apprising me of the fact that I am discharged from the service of the United States.

No reason is assigned for my discharge, and, being still ignorant of my offense, I have not been allowed an opportunity to vindicate my reputation.

"In sickness and in health," for many months, I have been constantly at my post, leading my regiment in the midst of armed enemies throughout the larger part of Tennessee, and, without the aid of other field officers, drilling and disciplining the corps until it has become one of the most efficient and valuable in the service.

Had I committed any punishable offense, some of my Generals in the field would have ordered my arrest and court-martial. Instead of this, the last of my official acts of any moment—which was to march my regiment, without orders, over forty miles in the direction of Murfreesboro, when that place was attacked—received the formal and written approval of General Buell.

Shortly after this, while still suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, I was given permission to make a brief visit to Indiana, and while thus separated from my regiment, my discharge was procured through the instrumentality of the "powers that be" at Indianapolis.

Respectfully, &c.,
J. C. WALKER,
Late Colonel 35th Indiana Vols.

Laporte, Indiana, Aug. 14, 1862.

Speech of Mr. Harrington at Bloomington.

A correspondent writes us from Bloomington under date of the 11th instant as follows: "A large Democratic meeting was addressed at this place on Saturday by H. W. HARRINGTON, Democratic candidate for Congress for this district. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. The Democracy of Monroe county enter upon the present canvass with every prospect of success. I inclose a synopsis of Mr. HARRINGTON's speech for publication in your columns, that the people of this district may see what his position really is."

Mr. HARRINGTON spoke in substance as follows:

Fellow Democrats, For the first time I address an audience in Monroe county. I appear as the standard bearer of the Democracy of the Third Congressional District. It is proper that I should address you at this time. My position has, either ignorantly or wilfully, been misrepresented. But we should speak of these things not from passion or resentment. This is no time for passion. Heretofore there have been local questions and local politics to discuss. Discussion of these questions have taken place in times of peace and men have then let loose their passions. Now we should banish all this and have cool discussion.

Three-fourths of a century ago three millions of people inhabited the Atlantic slope. They grew and prospered. Seven years of toil and privation resulted in their independence. Then followed seven darker years in which they attempted to get along without a Constitution. Grave discussion preceded the adoption of our present Constitution. The efforts of wise statesmen were bent to secure its formation. Some opposed it. But the people, our sovereigns, adopted it as the organic law of the land. It was the work of years. Men, emancipated from the yoke of oppression, were cautious after their long struggle how they proceeded. Our Constitution was the fruit of those who knew the price of liberty. It was wisely adopted, guaranteeing liberty and prosperity. It was not formed from the laws and Constitutions of the old world, nor was it born in the philosopher's study. It came from the patriots whom experience had taught the wants of the people. Under this Constitution three millions of people grew up to be thirty millions. The old world poured forth her population to swell the extent and grandeur of our country. The cabin of the pioneer sprang up in every valley. Prosperity gleamed from behind every cloud. Commerce sprang up as if from the enchanter's wand. The ocean breeze wafted our vessels over every sea. The stars and stripes fluttered in every harbor and on every coast. The American tar as he walked the deck over which streamed the flag of his native land, reared his head proudly as he looked on the oppression of foreign lands. Agriculture flourished. The mechanic arts were successfully pursued. The old world had become tributary to the workshops of her little Colony. School houses dotted the land and prosperity reigned every where. We were a happy people eighteen months ago when the hoarse tones of rebellion startled us from peace. Rebellion then reared its cursed front against the Constitution. The tramp of armed men and the din of preparation for the deadly conflict took the place of quiet. Ambitious men in ten States called forces to arms to battle against their country. On them rests the responsibility of these troubles. Though they may have been denied rights to which they believed themselves entitled, or had received injury, they had no right to resort to arms. Their remedy was within the Constitution. There can be no justification for rebellion, come from whatever cause it may. By armed force it must be crushed. What may be its cause is not the question while it lasts. Our liberty depends upon the preservation of the Constitution. We must meet armed resistance with arms. This trouble would not end if ten States were to secede. Before the news of peace could be borne to the old world Jeff. Davis would march his armed squadrons upon the loyal States. Every patriot should set a firm face against rebellion and aid to his utmost in putting it down. If the rebellion should succeed and tear off from us our common property, where would all this end?

The speaker then said he denied the right of secession, and admitted the right of the Government to coerce disloyal States, which had been his position from the fall of Fort Sumter, and was the position of the Convention by which he was nominated. He then spoke of the adoption by Congress of the Crittenden resolution in July, 1861, which was unanimously adopted, to define the policy of Government in the prosecution of this war—of the departure of Republicans from this pledge, by their speeches and subsequent legislation—the duty of the Government to adhere to the Constitution now, which was intended for a time of war as well as peace—the rebels are violating the Constitution, and we should not imitate their folly. He wanted the war prosecuted to sustain the old Union, the Union of our fathers, and not a military despotism. He took ground against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the abolition of slavery in the border States at the expense of the Northern people, the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and other radical measures of the late session of Congress. He said we should pay our taxes and obey every law on the statute book until reversed by a competent judicial tribunal—that we should talk of these things to learn by experience. If the people of the Northwest condemned the course of Congress at the October election, no more would be heard of these Abolition schemes. If, on the contrary, they indorsed the men who had supported them by returning them to Congress, they will continue to pursue their destructive course. This was a white man's war. We should first relieve ourselves from our own troubles before anticipating future difficulties, and should spend no time on side issues. A conservative course was the only safe one.

Here he quoted from the last speech of Douglas, and from Representative Thomas, of Massachusetts. He defended the Democracy from the charge of disloyalty, showing that it had always been loyal, while those now high in authority had made factious opposition to former wars. Why should Democrats abandon their party, which had always been true and loyal, and go to one which had no policy, and had proclaimed none—a party which is professedly opposed to subjugation, but proposes no means of solving our difficulties. They call the Democracy disloyal But they cannot, by such a cry, make them so. He eulogized the loyalty and sacrifices made by Democrats in this war. They had generously furnished men and voted money for that purpose, and object only to the wild schemes of fanatics, and the frauds and corruption of the officials of the Government. Such a party must have some good elements in it, although its enemies give it no credit for them. He said the report had been industriously circulated over the District that he owed his nomination to a secret political society. This charge was false, and was made for malicious partisan purposes. He was not, and never had been, a member of any secret political society, and did not believe in the existence of one in the State until lately. He spoke of this, in justice to the party which he represented, and whose standard-bearer he was in this canvass. If elected to Congress, he said his votes and course should correspond with what he had said to them to-day.

Mr. Harrington then closed with an eloquent appeal to the Democracy to pay no attention to the insults of the opposite party, but to do their duty; to stand by their country in her trying hour; to be firm and determined in the discharge of every duty, and they would succeed in bringing light out of all this darkness.

Second Congressional District.

The Democracy of this district met in mass convention at New Albany on the 14th instant. D. E. NEWLAND was made President and C. W. COTTOM and S. K. WOLFE, Secretaries. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That having full confidence in the loyalty, patriotism and Democracy of Hon. J. A. Cravens, and fully approving his course as our Representative in Congress, this Convention hereby recommend him to the Democratic and other Union loving citizens of the Second District as a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Resolved, That, reiterating our devotion to the Union, we hereby pledge to the constituted authorities of the nation our earnest and undivided support in the prosecution of the present war till the rebellion is suppressed and the Union restored, with the rights of the States under the Constitution unimpaired.

Resolved, That now, as in past years, the Democracy condemn as unpatriotic all secret political societies; whether their object be to deprive any class of citizens of their just rights, or to resist the payment of taxes imposed to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government or to secure any other object.

On motion of Col. J. L. Menaugh, of Washington, Thomas M. Brown was declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention for Circuit Prosecutor.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a District Common Pleas Prosecutor and on motion James A. Ghormley was declared, the unanimous nominee of the Convention.

The *Ledger*, in commenting upon the proceedings of the Convention, remarks:

The Democratic Congressional Convention which assembled in this city on the 14th, was composed of gentlemen from every portion of the District, who came together for the purpose of discharging a duty of the highest importance—that of selecting a candidate to represent the District in Congress who should fully reflect the loyal and conservative views of the masses of the people. The Convention, in view of the condition of the country, and the importance of unity of action, avoided everything which could give to it the appearance of a partisan gathering. A few resolutions were adopted, the first simply recommending Gen. Cravens to the people of the District for re-election to Congress, and the others pledging the people for whom they spoke to a generous support of the Executive and other branches of the Government in their efforts to suppress the rebellion, and also avowing hostility to secret political societies for any purpose whatever.

We understand that a number of gentlemen, representing the so-called "Union" party, also assembled in the city on the same day, after the Democratic meeting had been held, and fixed upon Colonel Walter Q. Gresham, of Harrison county, now commanding the 53d regiment, as the opponent of Gen. Cravens. This action, however, was not, as we learn, taken without some opposition, there being a number who were opposed to bringing out an opponent to Cravens, his course as a member of Congress having been entirely satisfactory to a vast majority of the people of the District.

Whether Col. Gresham will accept a candidacy thus thrust upon him while he is absent in the field, we consider very questionable. Col. Gresham is a gentleman in every sense of the word—a worthy citizen, an excellent officer, a true patriot, who, we believe, has no sympathy with the favorite measures of Messrs. Sumner and company. But he is no better citizen or truer patriot than Gen. Cravens, and we have very strong doubts whether he will consent to the use of his name in connection with the position of Representative in Congress at a time when he is serving his country on the tented field. He will most probably prefer to serve out the term for which he was appointed as Colonel of his regiment.

The speech of Gen. Cravens in response to the resolution recommending him to the voters of the District for re-election to Congress, will be found in this paper. We are sure there is no loyal citizen who can take exceptions to the sentiments therein uttered. They are in strict accordance with the course of Gen. Cravens as a Representative in Congress, who has uniformly voted for every measure for prosecuting the war—for the raising of men and money, and for levying the taxes necessary to meet the public debt. His course is, indeed, entirely satisfactory to his constituents, save that very small proportion who favor the fanatical schemes of Greeley, Lovejoy, and their compeers. What good reason is there for bringing out opposition to him to divide the vote of the loyal people of the District?

For the Daily State Sentinel

Republican Meeting in Bloomington --Speech by Hughes.

BLOOMINGTON, August 14, 1862.

A Republican meeting, humorously styled in the posters a "war meeting" was held in the Court House, the evening after Mr. Harrington's speech, where speeches were made by Wm. M. Dunn and James Hughes. Mr. Dunn made a partisan speech, but it was gentlemanly and courteous in its tone and free from all personal allusions. We will have other opportunities of speaking of Mr. Dunn's position, as he will speak here again at an early day.

Judge Hughes then addressed the meeting. He spoke at some length, although he said he would make no speech. He spoke of the Democratic Convention in the afternoon, and then in a studied effort proceeded in a bitter denunciation of those he called anti-war men of Indiana. He was glad a draft was at hand. They would now drive these men, who are talking about the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," into the ranks, while loyal men stood behind them with a bayonet. Let them do the fighting. There were men of whom he bade them beware. When you heard men opposing emancipation, taxation to free the negroes, talking about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, &c., you can set them down as recruiting officers for the Southern Confederacy. He said there was no danger of being overrun by free negroes. The sentiment of the Norther people was opposed to it. They would use the negroes of rebels as long as they had use for them. After the war was over they would turn them loose. The loyal Southerners would enslave them again. Every free negro would be enslaved and in two years after the rebellion was over there would be more slaves in the South than ever heretofore.

He then spoke of his own difficulties with Mr. Harrington, on whom he poured out his wrath, until finally shame forced him to apologize and say he could not tell all he thought before the audience present. He called on Mr. Harrington, who, he said, was lurking in the crowd, although the valorous Judge was aware that Mr. H. was miles away on his road home, to deny what he said. He said he would not extend to Harrington the courtesies of debate if he should meet him.

The law and order-loving representative of the Federal judiciary then said he was in favor of free speech, but he was not in favor of license. The people should not submit to too much. He had played the peace-maker for the last time. The next time a mob sought to interfere and drag a speaker from that Court House, if he did not stand by with his arms folded, while they did their work, he would lead them on.

In this spirit was his speech, every word breathing violence. It would have reflected credit on a modern Jack Cade. Republicans here are becoming tired of this spirit of violence. On Saturday men of both parties successfully exerted themselves, as good citizens should, to counteract the systematic efforts of some turbulent spirits of this community to make this town that scene of violence and bloodshed which Judge Hughes, in a previous speech, said we should witness in our streets before six months, and that he was remaining home from the wars to do his fighting there. What interest have the public in the private quarrels of the personal friend of Jesse D. Bright? War meetings, whose controllers disclaim every thought of even political discussion, are not fit tribunals to redress private grievances. They are no stage to be made the scenes of the victories of Don Quixote over imaginary foes, or where he should boast of his glorious triumphs in unwritten contests, when grave public affairs weigh heavily on the minds of every man of the land. "SALT."

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

Further Developments of the battle on the Rapidan —Pope out-Generaled by Jackson—Designs and strength of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, August 12.

The battle on the Rapidan on Saturday last was a very important affair, both as a battle of itself, and an indication of the designs of the Confederates in that quarter, and their ability or otherwise to carry out those designs. I have seen to-day several other officers direct from the scene, and from them, and from other sources equally authentic, I have gathered the following additional particulars relative to the engagement:

It is clear that General Pope has gained no laurels in this battle. His entire dispositions for the engagement display a lamentable lack of the qualities most essential in a successful General. The terrible loss of life which we suffered in the engagement is clearly chargeable upon his want of foresight, and his neglect in not seeing personally that our troops were properly supported. There is nothing in his conduct to indicate that he knew twenty-four hours before the battle that the rebels were marching to attack him; yet on Thursday, after driving us out of Orange and across the Rapidan, the enemy had massed a strong column on the right bank of the Rapidan, which they threw across on Friday morning, driving in our pickets as they did so. Every Colonel in the corps knew this fact. Yet Pope either did not know it, or, if he did, had not skill enough to penetrate the significance of the movement. But this was not all the rebels did on Friday. Cedar Mountain lies five miles to the north of the Rapidan, and midway between it and Culpepper. Our outposts had been not only to the Rapidan, but across it. We were virtually in possession of Cedar Mountain, and of the heights around it. Yet Gen. Pope neglected to secure the possession of Cedar Mountain, which was, of course, the key of the position. Gen. Jackson knew this, but Gen. Pope it seems did not know it. If he did, he failed to take advantage of it, although it was quite in his power to do so. If, when the enemy first crossed the Rapidan on Friday morning, Pope had sent 20,000 of his troops, (he is supposed to have three times that many, but I don't say how many he has—I only say that he could have sent 20,000 on any service, and had plenty left,) to take possession of the hights of Cedar Mountain, with directions to extemporize a few field-works there, (an hour's work would have done it,) he could have held the position at least. But he did nothing of the kind. It was Jackson who on Friday afternoon pushed forward, seized the hights of Cedar Mountain and occupied them with 17,000 troops. This, at least, Gen. Pope knew. Yet what measures did he take to dislodge the enemy from this vantage ground? He sent Banks with 8,000 men to dislodge 17,000 troops posted on chosen ground, protected by underbrush and covered with the same artillery that played havoc with our troops on Saturday night. According to all accounts Banks and his troops behaved like heroes. But what could the valor of 8,000 men avail against that of 17,000? Pope had at his command a force variously stated at from 40,000 to 60,000 men. Yet he failed to concentrate them, or even 20,000 of them, against the 20,000 of the enemy, while he permitted Gen. Jackson to throw forward 20,000 troops from Orange to the Rapidan, and from the Rapidan to Cedar Mountain. Let it be remembered here that as lately as August 3d, he telegraphed to the War Department that he (Pope) had crossed the Rapidan and taken possession of Orange on the 2d. The rebels had to drive us out of Orange, and back across the Rapidan, before they could cross.

It looks very much now as if General Jackson was manuvering to draw Pope across the Rapidan. The rebel General is reported to have recrossed the stream with his 20,000 troops, and to be now on its right bank. Pope telegraphs us here that his cavalry and artillery are in pursuit. That is just what General Jackson wants, unless Pope's infantry are close at hand to act as supports. The rebel General is full of wiles and strategems; he knows every inch of the ground; and if Pope gets the advantage of him he will be a great General indeed. It is probably General Jackson's plan to make a feint of retreating, to draw Pope across the Rapidan, and then to fall upon him suddenly, while part of the Union forces are still on the north side of the stream. At all events, if it is certain that this battle, bloody as it was, is only the prelude to the great and decisive action which must take place between Pope and Jackson. In weighing the probabilities of the result of this coming engagement, it must be remembered that, if Jackson find Pope stronger than he supposed, he can be instantly reinforced from Gordonsville to any required amount. It is not supposed that Jackson has on the line of the Rapidan, and between that and Orange, over 50,000 troops. But it is known that there are more than that many at Gordonsville. X.

Washington Peculations.

The following is from the Washington correspondence of the Springfield Massachusetts *Republican:*

The country has generally wondered at the fact that Senator Simons escaped so easily—got such a whitewashing—to use a common phrase here, but they would not wonder if they knew how many people in high station here live by just such practice. Men that the people never suspect are foul with this kind of knavery. Senators, Representatives and newspaper men resort to them. The fact is that so many newspaper men have in past years connected themselves with the lobby, that it is almost disreputable to be a newspaper correspondent here. A few days since I chanced to discover that a newspaperman who stood high had been trading in the influence of some of the present members of Congress and had made his thousands. The M. C's probably knew nothing of his work, but his relations with them were such that he could promise their votes with a show of probability. Looking over the accounts of the Senate the other and, I found that to one Senator $1,368 had been paid for a clerk to his committee, when, in fact, he has had no clerk, and drew the money in the name of an imaginary character.

Another committee did not meet twice, but the clerk, who did not enter the committee room half a dozen times during the session, drew $1,368, or $6 per day. What wonder that whitewashing is the order of the day when such outrages upon common honesty are rife? The war and the monstrous debt will drive this kind of respectable villainy from high places, because the people won't endure them much longer. It was only the other day that I heard of the latest and most amusing bit of knavery in the Capitol. A gentleman came here and quietly gave out in a few circles that he was part proprietor and associate editor of a well known New York newspaper. He was careful where he went, but he used the argument, and with several high functionaries of the Government, the President among the rest, to obtain an office. He finally got a capital office on the strength of the falsehood that he was connected with the journal in question, and it was not exploded till the stories of his fabrication reached the ears of the genuine proprietors and editors, when they sent word to Washington, "Mr. So-and-so has no connection whatever with our journal—if he says so, he lies." Nevertheless the man got his office and keeps it.

From the South.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* dated Memphis, August 13th, via Cario, August 14th, says:

I have the Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th and 9th with some important items of news.

Baton Rouge is not yet taken by the rebels. Cumberland Gap has fallen into their hands.

The gunboat Arkansas has been blown up and entirely destroyed.

The papers of the 7th give a dispatch from Breckinridge stating that he had attacked the town and had been repulsed on account of the failure of the Arkansas to co-operate with him. He retired, carrying off his killed and wounded, and encamped on Colittis river, ten miles from Baton Rouge, being unable to procure water any nearer.

The battle was fought on the 5th, and Breckinridge says in his dispatch:

"We occupied part of the town and battlefield until evening. No decisive result was obtained. There being no water between here and the Mississippi river, I was compelled to fall back here for it. I moved at my own time and in order. We burned nearly all their stores and camps and cut them up badly. Gen. Williams and other prominent Federal officers are killed."

He adds that movements are in progress that will place Baton Rouge in his hands. His attacking force was only three thousand, and strong reinforcements are hastening to his support.

All doubt of the destruction of the Arkansas is removed. Gen. Breckinridge telegraphed her fate to Van Dorn, and the dispatches are published in the *Mississippian*.

The Arkansas was dispatched to aid the reduction of Baton Rouge, leaving Vicksburg in time to arrive there at the same time with Breckinridge. She got aground a few miles above the town, and lay there all day, trying to get off. This was on the 5th. In the meantime the Federal fleet got intelligence of her situation, and next morning attacked her in strong force. It is not known what boats were engaged, but they made short work of her. She was on the point of being boarded and carried by storm, when she was abandoned by her crew, the magazine having first been fired. She was most effectually riddled by our artillery, the gunboats having gained positions where they raked her without coming within range of her heavy guns. Thus has the great invulnerable met her fate. We shall hear no more of her.

There is a strong probability that the Federal force at Baton Rouge will be able to hold the the town. The Arkansas being out of the way, the fleet will have full opportunity to aid the land force, and they may receive reinforcements. There is a rumor, however, of later intelligence which places Breckinridge in possession of the town with a large number of prisoners. It is impossible to say just now what has been the result.

General Stuart has made another forage, in which he attacked the rear of one of Pope's expeditions, and captured a hundred prisoners and ten or fifteen wagons.

Rebel advices say that the Federals are moving army stores from New Orleans. There is a reasonable certainty that, in case the rebels are successful in taking Baton Rouge, a movement will be made on New Orleans.

A later dispatch, dated Memphis, August 14, (via Cairo, August 15,) says:

There is yet no confirmation of the report that Breckinridge has succeeded in capturing Baton Rouge, and beyond a doubt the place still remains in our hands. The fleet will be a safeguard against which the enemy are not able to contend.

☞ All honor to the Israelites of Chicago. Within forty-eight hours they have raised a full company for the war, and subscribed a magnificent sum to put it into the field.

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.

MARRIED.

BRADSHAW—DOLL—On Monday, the 11th of August, at the residence of the bride, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. T. Robinson, Captain J. M. Bradshaw, Q. M. U. S. A., to Miss Ester M. Doll, of Harrisburg.

SHARPE—WRIGHT—On the 12th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Jones, Mr. Ebenezer Sharpe of Indianapolis, Ind., to Miss Frank A. Wright of Wyoming, New York.

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. DEVEREAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.
aly22-d&w'61

COLD PENS.

GOLD PENS!! GOLD PENS!!

We are constantly receiving new stocks of Pens, manufactured by

L. W. FAIRCHILD
—AND—
DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE,

Put up in a variety of new style cases, boxes, &c., &c., for convenience.

Bowen, Stewart & Co.
aug18-d2w

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.

Webb, Kennedy & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Old Post Office Building,
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COLD AND SILVER.

I will pay the highest price for American Gold and Silver, also for United States Demand Notes, old issue.
KILBY FERGUSON,
Exchange Broker.
Office No. 24½ East Washington street, up-stairs, 2d door to right hand. aug16-10d

WHISKY.

J. & D. DUNCAN

OF BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, HAVE opened a branch house in this city, on the corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, for the sale of genuine, unadulterated, copper distilled Old Bourbon Whisky

The reputation of the Messrs. Duncan is a sufficient guarantee for the purity of the liquors sold.
W. H. MAHAN, Agent.
Indianapolis, Aug. 4, 1862. aug15-d1m

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.
ap9-d1y

SINGING BOOKS.

Just Received,

THE GOLDEN WREATH,

CONTAINING Two Hundred and Fifty favorite Songs and Exercises. Also

THE NIGHTINGALE,

Full of sweet Songs and Melodies.
July 31. WILLARD & STWELL.

PATENTS.

PATENTS

OBTAINED FOR NEW INVENTIONS OF EVERY description. Fees contingent on success. No patent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, &c. Address AMOS BROADNAX,
nov18-d1y Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

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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

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CLOSING SALE OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT CALLINAN'S,
No. 28 East Washington Street, North Side.

Grenadines, Berages, Tissues, Organdies, Lawns, and Linen Lawns reduced 25 per cent.

BERAGE ROBES, $4 to $5.

French Lace Mantillas, all Silk, one and two Ruffles, at $5 worth $10.

SUMMER BONNETS REDUCED FULLY 50 PER CENT. TO CLOSE.

☞ Call and examine.
D. J. CALLINAN, Proprietor.
jy28

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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-issue 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

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 B. L. PIERCE,
217 Fulton street, New York.
je10-d3m

MEDICAL.

DR. DACIER'S FEMALE MONTHLY AMERICAN PILLS.

THESE Pills are the result of much study and careful experience in all varieties of Female complaints, and in cases of Irregularities, Suppressions, Leuchorrhea or Whites, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney and Womb, and loss of Nervous Energy, etc. Their use is above all praise.

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.

DR. DACIER'S FEMALE MONTHLY AMERICAN PILLS.

CAUTION.

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

Price One Dollar Per Box.

They are sent in a thin, flat box, postage free, to all parts of the United States upon the receipt of the price

Prepared and sold by DR. EWING,
No. 18 Virginia Avenue,
my7-d&wly Indianapolis, Indiana.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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 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.

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.

DRY GOODS.

LYNG'S BLOCK FOR DRY GOODS.

The New York Store, Glenn's Block has no connection with any other Establishment of the same name in or out of Indianapolis.

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BAKERY.

J. R. NICKUM. HORACE PARROTT.

NICKUM & PARROTT'S
(SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. METZGER,)
UNION STEAM BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY,
No. 11 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET
(Between Odd Fellows' Hall and Post Office,)
Manufacturers of all kinds of Crackers, Cakes, Bread and Pies, Wholesale and Retail.

WE manufacture and keep a constant supply of the following articles:

CRACKERS—Butter Crackers, Pic-Nic Crackers, Soda Crackers, Graham Crackers, Cracknell Biscuits, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Wine Crackers, Boston Crackers, Cream Crackers, Ginger Crackers, etc.

CAKES of all kinds, Plain and Ornamented.

All kinds of Macaroons and Tarts, Jelly, Fancy, Ginger and Sugar Cakes, &c., &c.

Weddings and Parties furnished on short Notice.

☞ CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

☞ Orders for large quantities filled at low rates.

☞ Orders promptly filled, and delivered in the city free of charge. jy21-d2

DRY GOODS.

Lynch & Keane,

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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.

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