DAILY SENTINEL

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 21

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.

☞ Hon. PARIS C. DUNNING has been nominated for State Senator by the Democracy of the District composed of Brown and Monroe counties. Gov. DUNNING is among the ablest of our public men, and has long been identified with the public affairs of Indiana. At this critical period we need such men as he in our public councils. He will, of course, be elected.

A "Brainless War."

Colonel WILCOX, who was a prisoner at Richmond with CORCORAN, and who has just arrived at Washington, made a speech there on Monday night, in which he declared that "thus far this has been a brainless war, that our coast expeditions had been objectless, and had accomplished nothing; that the whole war had been a mere blind energy on the part of the people and plundering by the contractors."

Maine Democratic State Convention.

The Democracy of Maine met in convention at Portland, on the 14th inst. There were five hundred delegates present, every county in the State being represented. Never have been seen in any political convention, in any one of the States, more dignified and intelligent looking members; never as many middle aged and gray-haired venerable men. BION BRADBURY, of Eastport, a prominent and able lawyer and sound Democrat, was nominated for Governor. The resolutions adopted were similar to those passed at the 30th of July Convention in this State.

Disposition of the Western Troops.

The Chicago *Times* says it has intelligence from Washington that the Government does not anticipate any necessity for removing Western troops to the East, and that it expects to employ them wholly in the Southwest. Thus, Western troops will fight directly for the preservation of a sectional interest of immense magnitude, as well as for the great common cause. They will fight directly for the unity of the Valley of the Mississippi, and for the freedom of the Mississippi itself. Though the Union cause should fail, the Northwest can never surrender the freedom of the Mississippi. But the Union cause cannot fail, if the freedom of the Mississippi be achieved. That achievement will achieve the Union.

Gen. Buell.

A correspondent of the *Journal*, probably the editor himself, in referring to Gen. BUELL, says:

It is very singular that the President will retain a General in command of an army when he has satisfactory proof of his secession proclivities.

This is a direct charge against the integrity and loyalty of the President and with the approval of the Republican organ. If we had said as much, the Black walnut tribe, big and little, would have howled over it as evidence of disloyalty—as a stab at the Government.

In its comments of what we said of the abuse of prominent officers, such as Gen. WILLIAMS, Gen. C. F. SMITH and General BUELL, the *Journal* remarks that "its (the *Sentinel's*) praise is a confirmation of the distrust of every body else" We suppose that accounts for the *Journal's* distrust of the President, of General HALLECK and the many others whom we have occasion to "praise" when they pursue a just policy and utter correct sentiments. But as we never can find an opportunity to "praise" the *Journal*, that must account for the editor's confidence in and very high opinion of himself. The difference between the Republican organ and ourselves is this: we do not believe in assaulting Generals in the field, for the purpose of getting up a sensation article, which it does, and the only effect of which can be to give "aid and comfort" to the rebels, create distrust among our men in the field and stop recruiting at home.

That Presentment.

We find the following in reference to the recent partisan presentment of the Grand Jury in the United States District Court in the Vincennes *Sun:*

CIRCUIT COURT—Convened yesterday morning. Judge Burke's charge to the Grand Jury was to the point. He especially called their attention to the late presentment of the United States District Court Grand Jury at Indianapolis, involving vital reflections upon a portion of the people of the State—urged upon them as an imperative duty to thoroughly sift the charges of secret political organizations, Knights of the Golden Circle or otherwise, in this or any other locality within their jurisdiction—to bring before them any man, woman or child who pretends to have knowledge of such organizations; in short to let the country see whether this Grand Jury at Indianapolis had any grounds for their whole sale charges. We say also, let there be a full and unbiased investigation—the Democrats demand and court it. They are confident that the so-called presentment will turn out to be a false and slanderous partisan electioneering document, and the sequel will brand the authors as perjured knaves or imbeciles.

We are glad to hear that Judge Burke has called attention to this matter in each county, and is determined to give it a thorough sifting.

A Republican Speech.

Delana Eckles Williamson, (nephew of Hon. Delana R. Eckles, Breckinridge elector for this State in the last Presidential canvass,) delivered a rabid, malignant, inconsistent and unscrupulous harangue at the City Hall, in this city, on Saturday last. Mr. W. is the Republican candidate for Attorney General of the State, but a man that could falsify and vilify a portion of his fellow citizens as he did—a man that would garble and misrepresent the action of the late Democratic State Convention in the style he was guilty of, is unworthy the confidence or respect of any party or any people.

After the evidence given of his light calibre, his unfairness and unscrupulousness, we are not surprised that Delana Eckles Williamson was always disappointed in his political aspirations while acting with the Democratic party—that he never could unite the strength of the party in his frequent hunts after promotion. We congratulate the Democracy on having got rid of such an incubus, and we congratulate the Republicans on having won over to their side (with a promise of office) such a congenial spirit.—*Vincennes Sun.*

GIBSON COUNTY.—The Democrats of Gibson county have nominated the following county ticket:

Representative, S. M. Holcomb; Auditor, W. S. Hargrove; Treasurer, Logan McCrary; Recorder, J. H. Fentress; Sheriff, Henry Ayres.

De Kalb County.

The Democracy of this county met in convention on last Saturday, the 16th inst. It was largely attended, and with the most harmonious and determined feeling nominated MILES WATERMAN, Esq., for Representative.

Knox County.

The enrollment of Knox County shows the number of the militia to be 2,559, and that 1,134 have volunteered. The *Sun* says that the number of volunteers stated above does not include the companies now being organized, of which there are several, and the total will comprise considerably more than half the entire militia of the county.

☞ N. B. TAYLOR, Esq., has been named as a candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas Court for this District. Mr. TAYLOR does not desire the position, and therefore will not be a candidate for it.

New Western Department—Maj. Gen. Wright to Command.

The following is from special dispatches to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Washington, Aug 19th:

After Dennison, Gurley and the rest of the Ohio delegation, sent on to represent the condition of the Kentucky border, left here, Government decided to extend the new Department they had promised to create, so as to make it a complete Western Border State Department, and to include within its limits the States from which troops would have to be drawn to protect the border. Western Virginia was regarded as entirely safe. East of that the borders fall within the Departments here; and so, for the new Department, there was left the border from the mouth of Big Sandy, on the Ohio river, west to Kansas. It was deemed best to include all these States in one Department, because their dangers are common, and because one common head would do away with the necessity for tedious consultations among the Governors of the several States, at every fresh alarm of danger to any part of the border. There was long hesitation about selecting a General for the new Department. Cassius M. Clay was talked of, but Kentuckians protested, and Clay himself expressed his unwillingness to run the risk of being shelved, as he said other anti slavery Generals had been. Banks was suggested, but he could not be spared from his position in Pope's army, and Lew. Wallace, but Halleck and other regulars didn't like him. It was necessary that the one selected should be Major General, that he might have control of the several Brigadier Generals already holding commands in different parts of the new Department. Finally Halleck selected an old army officer, already serving as Brigadier of volunteers, and had him promoted to a Major Generalship for the purpose.

The new commander of the Department of the Ohio, Major Gener Horatio G. Wright, is Major of Engineers in the regular army. He is a native of Connecticut; a graduate of West Point; has been in service since 1841, and was made Brigadier General in the third great batch of Brigadiers in September, 1861. After his promotion he served at Hilton Head.

Gen. Wright only arrived here last night from Boston. This evening he is off on the five o'clock train to assume command of his new department. Since his appointment as Brigadier-General he has been much engaged in the construction of fortifications, among which are those at the Tortugas and several other points on the Southern coast. He was senior Brigadier under Port Royal Sherman in the South Carolina expedition, and is said to have been very popular with his command. Western Men will be glad to learn that he is reported to have very little red tape about him, and to have common sense as well as science.

The President on Colonization.

President Lincoln in his recent interview with the deputation of colored men in Washington, undoubtedly expressed the American ideas on the subject of colonization. He freed the subject from the cant and false sentimentality with which it has been surrounded, and told the deputation firmly, yet kindly, that the insuperable prejudices that existed between the white and black races precludes the idea of their living together on terms of equality. The war, he told them, was occasioned solely by their presence, and the impossibility of reconciling the radical difference of races, and hence it were better for both that they should separate at once and forever.

This is "letting our people go" with a vengeance. If we could accuse the President of joking on so solemn a subject it would seem as though he were only intent on catching the radicals in their own trap. The President tells them they may go—to Central America—and even offers to pay their fare. The Abolitionists can scarcely complain of the constrbction put upon their war cry, though they are likely to be but little satisfied with it.

Yet this spectacle of a Chief Magistrate of a great nation urging the expatriation of four millions of his of his people must forever remain one of the chief marvels of history It has had no parallel in the past, and is likely to have none in the future. Mr. Lincoln himself seems to have been conscious of this, and as he explained the causes that impelled his action, and the difficulties that surrounded the subject, his language assumed a tone of apology suitable for the occasion, and his words seemed to spring from a heart filled with mingled emotion of tenderness and sorrow.

After all, we doubt whether the true solution of the negro question lies in the scheme of colonization. It is doubtful, also, whether the interests of civilization and humanity would be promoted by the emigration of the blacks, even if they would depart voluntarily. The people of Maryland and Delaware exhibit less repugnance to free negroes than the people of Illinois and New York. The subject involves vast issues, and it is lamentable that its solution should be forced upon us amid the phrenzy of civil war.—*New York Sun.*

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

Evacuation of the Peninsula—Future Movements of the Army of the Potomac—The end of Negro Regiments—General McClellan's order against Pillaging—The President's Plan of African Deportation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The evacuation of the Peninsula by Gen. McClellan's army is now taking place. The army at Harrison's Landing has been divided into two portions, one marching to Yorktown by the way of Williamsburg, and the other embarking on board of transports and sailing down the James River. The gunboats covered the retreat of the latter detachment. The former started first, and were out of all danger of pursuit before the latter detachment embarked. The evacuation of the Peninsula had become a military necessity, because of the inability of the Administration to send McClellan the reinforcements that he needed in order to enable him to hold his position. The Administration organs during the whole of a month past have been constantly asserting that McClellan had been strongly and sufficiently reinforced. Perhaps this was done only to deceive the enemy. The object completely failed. The rebels do not depend upon the Northern newspapers for their knowledge of McClellan's strength and movements. They knew very well that McClellan had *not* been reinforced.

Thus ends the Peninsula campaign; and thus is abandoned the second attempt to capture Richmond. That the Peninsula campaign is a failure, it were idle to deny. The object of the campaign was the capture of Richmond. It has been found impossible to effect that object with the army of the Potomac, the fleet of iron mailed steamers, and Commodore Porter's mortar fleet all combined. This is a fact against which it is impossible to close our eyes. Nor is it difficult to assign the causes of the failure of the campaign, or to fasten the blame where it belongs. The tribunal of history will acquit General McClellan of any share of blame for the defeat, and will award him high honor for extricating his army successfully from their peril. His reiterated demands for reinforcements are on record in the War Department. He did all that could be done with the little force at his disposal, but he could not work impossibilities.

I do not know where the army of the Potomac will encampnext. I can but conjecture. Everybody can do that, the rebels as well as we. The idea prevails here that they are to land at Fredericksburg, and joining the corps of Pope and Burnside, march on Richmond from the north. I do not share this idea. I still maintain the impracticability of reaching Richmond by this route. I think it more likely that the army will resume its old cantonments near Washington, and wait there till it is swelled to half a million of men, and that it will then make another Peninsula campaign towards Richmond, and this time properly supported by a mortar fleet and naval force A few days, however, may change the whole aspect of affairs.

The news that Gen. Hunter has found it necessary to disband his negro soldiers has been received here with universal satisfaction. The experiment of arming the American negroes and organizing them into regiments was tried by Gen. Hunter under more favorable circumstances than can ever be hoped to be met with any where else. The experiment has resulted in the most complete and disgraceful failure. The negroes were found to be utterly unfit for military duty of any kind, and utterly incapable of learning the simplest of military sciences. The experiment has been a costly one to the Government. Indeed there is no end to the money lavished on negroes.

I hope every reader of the *Times* will peruse carefully the Order which Gen. McClellan has just issued respecting pilfering and plundering from private houses, and in regard to the placing of guards to houses in which there are females. If there is a noble heart on this earth, it beats in the bosom of George B. McClellan. He takes for the use of the army whatever forage, &c., may fall in his way, but he prescribes the manner in which alone this shall be done; not in any case by unauthorized individuals, but by the proper officers, and only by them when they give receipts for it, in order that it may be paid for hereafter. He denounces pillage and theft by the soldiers, and declares that any offence of that nature will be severely punished. And he declares that guards will always be posted, as heretofore, around houses in which there are women and children, for their protection. All honor to the noble soldier, who so well understands the proper way of conducting war.

You will have seen before this the details of the remarkable interview which took place the day before yesterday, between the negroes of the District and the President. The President had sent for them, in order to persuade *them* to persuade their fellow-negroes to go to the colony in Central America, which, he said, he was going to provide there for them. There were some sensible remarks in what he said to them. Whatever effect his remarks may have on the men who heard them, I fear they will have very little on the mass of the negroes, either in this District or in the North at large. From a very early period of my life, I have observed that the most remarkable feature about the character of the American negroes is their strong, tenacious, and unaccountable attachment to this country. It is a trait common alike to free negroes and slaves. I have conversed with hundreds of both kinds, particularly during the last three years. If there is any idea regarded by them with peculiar antipathy, it is that of being deported, colonized, banished from the scenes that have become familiar to them. This is the predominant idea with the thousands of negroes now here. The "free negroes," in many cases, have acquired a little property, and are, in a measure, comfortable. Most of those who were slaves would do anything in their power if they could get back to their kind masters and comfortable homes. Yesterday, in passing through the negro quarter, I witnessed a scene that inexpressibly shocked me. Disease, filth and neglect are causing great mortality among the negroes here, and it is impossible, I suppose, to afford them the necessary medical aid.

In a wretched cabin, the hot, stifling air in which felt like that of an oven, and the thin boards of the walls of which were no protection at all against the burning sun, a young negro woman knelt on the floor, with clasped hands and streaming eyes. Before her, on a miserable, dirty quilt, lay the dead bodies of two negro children, I should suppose five and seven years old. One had died the night before, the other that morning. I cannot record the expressions of the grief of that poor woman, but they seemed to be less on account of the death of her children than on account of her own loneliness and desolation. One thing that she said to me that I will repeat: "Ah, massa! It was not so *at home.* When my other baby died, old missus came and laid her out herself, and I had a clean bed to lay her on, and Miss Emily put flowers in her little coffin."

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Aug. 20.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the past week.

The money market continues to rule easy and rates of discount are generally lower.

In New York the call loans are quoted at 3a4 per cent., and a dull market; the demand for money at these rates being inadequate to the offerings.

In this market call loans can be made at 5 per cent and first class thirty day paper is taken at 6 per cent., and sixty and ninety day paper at 8a10 per cent. There is very little use for money with business men, and hence the circumscribed demand for it.

The events of the week have been, on the whole, not discouraging, though they have been interpreted in New York in such a way as to put up the premium on gold fully 2 per cent, but United States securities have also improved, so that it can not be said that the advance in gold is the consequence of any unfavorable aspect the arms of the Union presented.

The call for 600,000 additional troops has been responded to in a manner not even hoped for a months ago, and the draft for the 300,000 nine months' men will be met with cheerfulness, so that the indications are favorable for a successful and vigorous fall campaign, and the hope is now strong that before the winter comes the injury done the Government by the defeat at Richmond will be more than neutralized, and the rebels thoroughly defeated.

Exchange has ruled quiet and steady, with a moderate demand. Gold, silver and demand notes have all advanced, the market closing buoyant. The following are the quotations:

	Buying	Selling
New York	¼dis.	par
Gold	14 prem.	16 prem.
Silver	8 prem.	10 prem.
Demand Notes	6¼ prem.	

The news from Europe indicate that the crops in all the European countries will be below an average. In England, though not an average, they will be better than those of 1861. If these advices be correct, which we have some reason to doubt, the statement made by the London *Shipping Gazette* regarding the crops in this country being most erroneous, we may look for a large demand from France and England for our surplus breadstuffs. Nothing could be more favorable than this for this country in a commercial point of view, because we have such a surplus, and it is upon this only we can depend to prevent gold going to a much higher premium than it is now, and it is in this way the inestimable blessing of abundant crops can be fully realized by us.

The weather has been quite cool since our last; the temperature having changed suddenly and decidedly, consequent upon heavy rains which fell west of this State the previous week, the range being 65 to 75 deg., a difference of fully 20 degrees as compared with the previous week. The corn in this State and Kentucky needs some rain just now, but has not been injured much so far. The inadequacy of our railways to do the business offering, has greatly restricted the business of the week, almost amounting to an embargo upon some departments.

Flour has been in light supply, and good local demand, and the market has ruled very firm

Wheat, consequent upon large receipts and want of adequate transportation facilities, has been dull and heavy, and prices largely declined, closing unsettled and nominal.

Corn declined to 33c. Oats advanced to 44c. Rye declined to 51c.

The new oats now coming in is very inferior, weighing but twenty to twenty-seven lbs. to the measured bushel.

Whisky has been steady and in fair demand at 26½ cents.

The demand for groceries has been exceedingly light and the market dull.

The late order of the Secretary of War regarding those absenting themselves to avoid the draft, has interfered with travel to a great extent and prevented merchants from coming to the city, which has operated on business very decidedly.

Refined sugar is ½c. lower, but raw under the advices from New York is held with more firmness, and is not to be had on as easy terms. Prices of this grade advanced ½c. per pound in New York during the week. The prices of refined sugar in this market are lower in proportion than they are in the East, but our merchants had bought largely before the advance there last month, and hence they are enabled to sell at present quotations, and make a moderate profit.

There has been no perceptible change in coffee or molasses.

Beef cattle declined 50c per cent'l, with a supply far beyond the demand. The bulk of those in market, however, were inferior. At the close prime would not bring over $2 75. A continued active demand for hogs at full prices. Sheep firm and in good demand.

There has been an improved feeling in the provision market again, and a better demand for bulk and smoked meats, particularly shoulders, which have been sold to the extent of 700,000 lbs., at 3a3¼c in bulk, and 3½c for smoked, loose. At the close it was rather difficult to buy good below 3¾c in bulk. Common hams are in good demand at 7½a7¾c canvased and packed, and sugar-cured at 9½a10c. With shipping facilities a large amount of hams and shoulders would be taken by the seaboard cities. There is, also, a continued good army demand for the article.

Lard has not been dealt in largely, because it can not be shipped, but is held firmly at 8½a8¾c and in some cases 9c is asked. About 1,600 tierces chiefly country, sold at 8½c, and 2,000 kegs at 8¾a8⅞c, and none to be had below 9c at the close. The demand for butchers' lard is active, and 7a7½c in bulk, and 7½a7⅝c in cooperage, are freely paid. A large quantity is being made, as heretofore, by rendering the whole hog except the hams.

Mess pork has not been inquired for, and prices are nominal, though holders are firmer under the news from New York, where it advanced from $11 37 to $11 62½ yesterday. The rates asked here range from $9 to 9 50.

Linseed oil is still dull and unsettled; sales have been made at 75c since our last, but this rate was nominal at the close There was not much offering, however, as it pays better to ship it East than to sell at this rate.

Pig iron has advanced $3 per ton, and is sold sparingly at the advance. Bar iron is also ¼c higher. Nails are firmer.

From the Terre Haute Journal.

Another Arrest.

The telegraph informs us that Judge Allen, member of Congress from the Ninth District in Illinois, has been arrested. The charge against him is that he has discouraged men from enlisting. We know nothing as to the truth or falsity of the charge, and therefore are not prepared to give an opinion as to the propriety of the arrest. It seems strange to us, however, that while such men are arrested, Wendell Phillips and his traitorous gang, who are openly opposed to and are urging men not to volunteer, should be permitted to carry on their treason with impunity. Can it be because Allen is a Democrat and they are Abolitionists? We must confess it looks exactly like it.

Are the authorities afraid of these Abolition traitors that they thus allow them with impunity to go on in their career of treason to the Government? Why are Democrats singled out and imprisoned? These are questions that every candid man ought to ask himself.

We desire to see all men who are guilty of treason punished alike, and we can not help but condem that system of partiality which exempts from just punishment the Abolition traitors. Their hellish machinations should be stopped. Let them be arrested for their treason in order that justice may be meted out to them as well as to others. They should not be regarded as a privileged class.

McClellan's Evacuation.

The movement of McClellan's army from Harrison's Landing to the lower end of the Peninsula, was one of the most perilous undertakings of warfare. It is an inexplicable mistery to us that its withdrawal unmolested should have been permitted. Yet it seems to have been accomplished with as much safety as though there were no enemy within a hundred miles. While it is an acknowledgment that the campaign has totally failed in accomplishing the objects for which it was commenced, it will be a great satisfaction to the country to know that the army is not cooped up on the banks of the James, unable to cooperate in another attempt on the rebel capital, which is now in progress. It is in position where its strength can be readily made available wherever needed. The time for fixing the responsibility of the failure of the campaign on the Peninsula has not yet come. There is documentary evidence, which, when published, will exonerate those in immediate command of the Departments of the Potomac and Rappahannock, of the responsibility.—*Cin. Com.*

A SPLENDID AND COSTLY FAILURE.—McClellan's retreat from before Richmond has been carefully concealed from the American people by their Government as much as possible—while the rebels were all the time well advised of his movements. For this great and expensive blunder, the failure of the attack on Richmond, McClellan is not to blame His plans were interfered with by high authority—by Congressmen—and by Committees of Congress—and by an untold number of politicians who go under the name of civilians. At a proper time we have no doubt McClellan will explain his plans to the American people, and show how he was prevented from carrying them into execution. If let alone, he would have captured Richmond long ago.—*Cincinnati Press.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

DIED.

FLETCHER—At Memphis, Tennessee, on Friday morning the 15th inst., of Typhoid fever, Harry D. Fletcher, formerly of this city, aged 33 years.

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.
ly22-d&w'61

OYSTERS.

MANN & Co's
CELEBRATED
FRESH CAN BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

ARE now in market, received daily by Adams' Express, at the Depot, No. 3, North Illinois street, opposite the Bates House.

G. W. Hawes, Agent, will attend to all orders and furnish supplies in the State of Indiana.

Dealers and consumers, old and new patrons, remember your interest is ours.

DEPOT—No. 3 North Illinois street, opposite the Bates House.

aug21-d&w3m G. W. HAWES, Sole Agent.

NOTICE.

To British Subjects in the State of Indiana.

NUMEROUS REPRESENTATIONS HAVING BEEN made to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Washington, and to her Her Majesty's Consulates, by British subjects resident in the State of Indiana, to the effect that they are apprehensive of being included in any draft for the military service of the United States which it may be found necessary to make in that State, I have been instructed by Her Majesty's Chargé d'affaires at Washington to proceed hither with the view of endeavoring to remove those apprehensions.

I beg, therefore, to assure all *bona fide* British subjects who have never in any way forfeited their allegiance to Her Majesty, nor violated her proclamation of neutrality by enlisting in the military or naval service of the United States during the present war, that they need be under no apprehension of being included in any such draft. If they take the precaution of providing themselves with proper proofs of their nationality.

As the best mode of procuring such proofs, I would suggest that every *bona fide* British subject resident in this State should, in case of a draft being resorted to, furnish himself with an affidavit of his nationality, properly sworn to and attested before a Notary Public, and should also, as far as possible, provide himself with certificates as to his character and position, from persons of respectability and standing, resident in the State

There is no reason to doubt that such papers, if produced before the officer who might be appointed to consider claims of exemption, would, if found satisfactory, exempt the claimant from all liability to be called on for military duty in the United States.

I would also suggest that it would be advisable for British subjects wishing to pass beyond the limits of the State, or to cross the frontier of the United States, to provide themselves with similar papers before leaving their places of residence; and it is my wish; in order to prevent disappointment and delay, to direct attention to the fact that applications by letter to the Legation at Washington for passes can not be acceded to.

I have to remark, in conclusion, that in any case in which a British subject, having duly taken the steps above recommended, should consider that his claims have not received due consideration, it will be in his power to appeal to the Executive of the State in this city.

H. PERCY ANDERSON,
Attache to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Washington.
Indianapolis, August 20, 1862. aug21-d1w

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

INDIANAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION commences on Wednesday, the 3d September. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as pupils will find it to their advantage to be present on the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished teachers.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and will be welcome to share in all the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Rev. C. W. Hewes, A. M., President, 34 Michigan street. Circulars sent if desired. aug20-eod1sep3

MEDICAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY WIFE, ROSANNA BROWN, BEING AFFLICTED with chronic disease for some time, and seeing an advertisement of one Dr. S. W. Howard & Lady, who made periodical visits to Greenfield, I called upon the male Doctor, and after some conversation with him, I employed him to take my wife's case under treatment, fully believing at the time, from what was said during our conversation, that he was Dr. E. Howard & Son, of Indianapolis, the celebrated Cancer Doctor, (of whom I had often heard) who is a brother to Dr. N. P. Howard, of Greenfield, and who is now treating Jordan Lacy, of Jackson township, for a cancer with an almost certainty of success, so rapid has he improved under the science and wisdom of his treatment.

The bogus Dr. Howard treated my wife for a considerable length of time without giving her any relief, or benefiting her in any manner whatever. If there was any change she was worse when he was discharged than when he undertook to treat her. Believing that he is no physician, but an ordinary mechanic, assuming the practice of medicine to deceive the people and make money out of their credulity, I publish this to the world, and warn all who are afflicted, that the said "Dr. S. W. Howard & Lady, Clairvoyant and Cancer Physicians," are humbugs and imposters. JACOB BROWN.

Hancock county, Indiana, July, 1862.

aug20-d1w&w3m

WHISKY.

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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.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4, 1862. W. H. MAHAN, Agent.

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GOLD PENS!! GOLD PENS!!

We are constantly receiving new stocks of Pens, manufactured by

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DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE,

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

Bowen, Stewart & Co.

aug18-d2w

GROCERIES.

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

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

200 BARRELS Phœnix Refined Sugar;
50 BARRELS Crushed Sugar;
50 BARRELS Powdered Sugar;
200 BARRELS Yellow Sugar, various brands;
50 BARRELS Golden Sirup, A No. 1;
20 BARRELS Honey Sirup;
10 BARRELS Stewart's Sirup;
20 HHDS Molasses;

In store and for sale by
RUGER & CALDWELL,
68 East Washington st.

100 BAGS Old Java Coffee;
100 BAGS Rio Coffee;
150 BOXES Ground Coffee; Do. in Packs;
50 BAGS Roasted Coffee;
200 CHESTS and Half Chests Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong Teas, very cheap;

ALSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; Black and Cayenne Pepper. For sale low by
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100 BOXES Codfish;
100 BOXES smoked Halibut.

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BEERAGE ROBES, $4 to $5.
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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 reissues 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.

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July 31, 1862. aug1-d1m

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