DAILY SENTINEL

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 1

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.
11th " J. F. McDOWELL.

Emancipation.

The Legislature of Kentucky is opposed to the emancipation policy of the President. Hon. NAT WOLFE, representative from Louisville, with a long preamble reiterating the able argument contained in the reply of the majority of the Representatives of the Border Slave States to the address of Mr. LINCOLN upon the subject, has proposed the following resolution, which will probably be adopted:

Resolved, That we decline the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation of slaves in this State.

The Battle in Virginia.

The report of General POPE claims a great victory over the rebel forces under JACKSON at Bull Run. We hope it is true. But he is given to exaggeration and we therefore receive the account of the battle with due allowances. His report of the capture of prisoners at Corinth and even of his late battle at Cedar Mountain did not in either case correspond with the facts. A great and sanguinary engagement has undoubtedly been fought upon a bloody battle field, and if it has resulted, or if its results approximates to what is claimed by POPE, the repulse will be a terrible blow to the rebel cause. They have made a bold movement, menacing the Federal Capital, with the hope of disorganizing our armies in detail, before reinforcements can come to their relief. If repulsed as decidedly as claimed by General POPE, the objects of the rebel commanders will fail of accomplishment. But we do not feel disposed to rejoice over the reported victory of POPE, until we know we are out of the woods.

Joe Wright's Slanders.

Why, he asked, were not Joe Holt and Andy Johnson and Mallory, invited to Indianapolis? Crittenden was not there, and his letter purporting to approve of their object, was a forgery.

Wickliffe, Carlile, and all their traitorous allies were there. He spoke of the fact that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was the favorite paper with all secessionists, North and South.

We copy the foregoing from a report of JOE. WRIGHT's speech at Evansville, which we find in the *Journal* of that city. The present friends of WRIGHT ever charged upon him that he was a hypocrite and destitute of political and moral integrity. Their estimate of his character was doubtless correct. He now professes to be an admirer of DOUGLAS and his principles, but it is well known that he fully and candidly indorsed what the Illinois Senator regarded and pronounced the "infamous Kansas policy" of BUCHANAN, and he held office under his Administration just as long as he could. So odious was he to the Republicans as a political trimmer, that they resolved he should be removed as soon as Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, and he was the first minister who was recalled. WRIGHT did not denounce the 8th of January Convention, until he had got the commission of United States Senator in his pocket. That was the price of his treachery to the political party which gave him all the prominence he enjoys.

Who for years denounced in more bitter terms Abolitionism than he? He predicted the very condition of affairs the country is now experiencing would result, if Abolitionists were permitted to agitate the slavery question. But he has no word of condemnation for them now, and cheerfully votes for the measures they dictate. His votes upon nearly every measure of public policy give the lie to all the professions of his life. In this charge we do not refer to measures necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the national authority does not require from any Democrat the surrender of his political principles.

WRIGHT inquires in his Evansville speech, why were not JOE HOLT, ANDY JOHNSON, and MALLORY invited to Indianapolis? Messrs. HOLT and JOHNSON do not claim identity with the Democratic party, but unlike WRIGHT, both, in bitter terms, have denounced the Abolitionists alike with the Secessionists. Mr. MALLORY was invited. WRIGHT regards him as a true patriot. In that regard he is as much above "old Joe" as heaven is above the infernal regions.

In a letter dated Lagrange, August 1, 1862, Mr. MALLORY writes:

Your letter inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting of the conservative citizens of Indiana at Indianapolis on the 30th of July, followed me from Washington, and reached me on a bed of sickness, which I have just left. I am still very feeble. This will, I hope, excuse my failure to acknowledge and thank you sooner for your kind invitation.

Understanding the meeting to have taken ground for a vigorous prosecution of the war for a suppression of the rebellion, in the spirit of the CRITTENDEN resolution of July 1861, and to have expressed an uncompromising hostility to the unconstitutional acts and purposes of the abolitionists; I take occasion to say, that I regret an absence which prevented me, in person, from assuring it of my cordial sympathy, and my willingness to do all in my power to aid in the accomplishment of objects so noble and patriotic.

We trust that will satisfy the traveling slanderer that Mr. MALLORY was not only invited, but that he expresses sentiments which WRIGHT should entertain and advocate, if he possessed a particle of manliness, or consistency, or principle.

Now we come to another grave charge. Refering to the 30th July convention, WRIGHT says: "CRITTENDEN was not there, and his letter purporting to approve their object, was a *forgery*." It is by making such infamous lying assertions that this man, who cannot even appreciate the idea of patriotism, is attempting to make an impression upon the public mind. He charges gentlemen who occupy a high position among their fellow citizens, as being guilty of palming off upon the people a forged letter from a distinguished public man, for political effect. The idea is so ridiculous that we wonder that even WRIGHT had the brass thus to attempt to gull his hearers.

The letter referred to is in Mr. CRITTENDEN's own handwriting. It was not intended for publication, and therefore was not published with the proceedings of the convention. We have it in our possession, and are willing to risk the evidences of its genuineness to the slanderer of Mr. CRITTENDEN and those to whom the letter is addressed, or to any gentleman who knows Mr. C.'s handwriting. To show how thoroughly Mr. CRITTENDEN sympathized with the meeting of the 30th of July, we will make a few extracts from his letter. It is dated New York, July 26th, 1862. He says:

I have had the honor to receive your letters of invitation to attend your great mass convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 30th of the present month, and it was my intention and wish to have complied with that invitation.

Circumstances beyond my control will prevent it.

I feel the disappointment severely.

I look upon your convention as a movement of great consequence, and I feel confident that its proceedings will be marked with all the temperance and wisdom which the momentous question demands. Hoping and desiring that its proceedings may be for the good of the country, as its intentions, I am sure, are *patriotic*, I am, with entire sympathy, &c.

WRIGHT attempts to impeach the loyalty of the convention, upon the ground that Mr. MALLORY had not been invited, and that the letter of Mr. CRITTENDEN is a forgery. We have given perhaps undue importance to his statements, but our object is to show that he wilfully lies and slanders, and all must admit that a man who will lie in one matter, will deceive in everything. That JOE WRIGHT does, and he knows it.

The next time he proposes to deliver a Sunday School address, we feel strongly inclined to give a chapter illustrating his very *moral* life in Washington as the text for his discourse. The sanctimonious old fellow deserves a thorough ventilation.

Asses With Stars and Asses Without Stars.

The *Journal* of Saturday, in commenting upon the raid of EWELL's division of the rebel army upon Manassas, makes the following comments:

To our mind it is the most disgraceful occurrence of the war. Our line extends along the Rappahannock, directly in front of Manassas, which lies about thirty miles back toward Washington, and about half way between our army and Alexandria. The Junction is a depot of stores, and of vital importance to us as a means of communicating with our army. Yet a rebel force of 7,000 men is allowed to get *thirty miles* inside of our lines, to this position, cut up our troops, destroy our provisions, and get away in safety. Why could not 30,000 men have made the same march, and reached the same point that these 7,000 did? If the rebels could have spared that force, they could all have got to Manassas as easily as those who did. Now 30,000 men at Manassas could have taken Washington. The carelessness or incapacity that let the division of Ewell get through our lines or around them, would have done the same for ten times as many. It is no fault of our Generals that the rebel force was not big enough to attack Washington. For all they did to prevent, the Capital might have been in rebel hands to-day. Somebody has blundered, and blundered at such a point, and so perilously, that Washington may well feel uneasy. That "somebody" ought to be shot. We are loaded to death with incompetent Generals. We are dying of officers. Neither niggers or finances are doing half so much mischief as *droves of asses with stars on their shoulders*. And the sooner some especial and mischievous ass is shot, the sooner those who are left will give way to better men. It is impossible to over-estimate the effect of this daring rebel foray in encouraging them, or in proving to foreign nations that we either are too weak in men or too deficient in military skill ever to put down the rebellion.

Now this ass without stars on his shoulders, after making the foregoing slashing criticisms upon what it terms our "incompetent Generals," upon receiving all the news in reference to EWELL's raid, says:

LATEST.

"Later news bears a better aspect. The rebels appear to have been *defeated in their strategy*, and to have *lost* all the advantages *gained* by their *audacity*."

What value can be attached to the opinions of an editor upon any subject, who can put such stuff before the public? Yet he is the leader and representative of sentiment of the so called "Union" party. Who wonders that under such a state of affairs, that the country is going to the Devil as rapidly as possible.

Letting Loose Savages.

We find the following in the Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

ARMING THE BLACKS.—Friday's New York *Tribune* has a leader, declaring that the real significance of Secretary Seward's lately published dispatch to Charles Francis Adams lies in the intimation, that if we do not otherwise succeed in putting down the rebellion, we will not hesitate to enlist the whole slave population of the South as armed combatants on our side. Aside from Secretary Seward's letter, and from the *Tribune's* interpretation of it, there are other facts that warrant the belief that the Administration has been deliberating upon the probable necessity of accepting such a course as would result—unless the rebels speedily laid down their arms, and sought for an armistice—in the most fearful servile insurrection the world has ever seen.

Mr. WHITE, the member from the 8th District, is a champion of the emancipation policy of the President. In communicating a copy of the bill to the Lafayette *Courier*, he makes the following significant comments:

In a few days I will, in the form of a circular, explain more at large the merits of this great measure of hope, of which I will now barely say *en passant*, that it is not designed to arrest the arm of war whether that blow be aimed at the life of the rebel, or at his lands, slaves, or other sources of supply; but was intended as an appeal to the conscience of the loyal men of the Border States, and as an argument before the world and the throne of Eternal Justice, in view of the terrible calamities that may possibly ensue to the South from their own madness, and which may, peradventure, drench the soil of the Border States with the blood of beauty and innocence.

The very contemplation of a resort to such infamous measures to overthrow the rebellion is a disgrace to the manhood, courage, civilization and christianity of the age. It is a species of brutishness which has no parallel in the world's history.

Invasion of Kentucky.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago *Times* thus telegraphs to that paper:

Col. Garrard, as bearer of dispatches from Gen. Morgan to Gen. Wright, arrived this evening. He states that Kirby Smith, at the head of 20,000 men, has left the front of the Gap, and was at London, sixty miles from Lexington, on Wednesday. His troops are the pick of the Western rebels. They threaten to march to the Ohio river, and fears are entertained that they may succeed, as the Federal troops are scattered.

Morgan will not leave the Gap to fall into the possession of the rebel army menacing it on either side. His position again seems critical. Although he will receive supplies, reinforcements cannot be supplied at this juncture.

General Wallace, who is here, advises fortifications to be immediately thrown up around Cincinnati. He believes that Smith will reach the border.

Congressional Convention.

A Democratic Convention for the 8th Congressional District, will be held at the Court House in Lafayette, on Wednesday, the 17th September, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The different counties are entitled to a representation in the Convention as follows: Tippecanoe 21 delegates; Montgomery 15; Boone 14; Carroll 13; Warren 8; Fountain 16.

By order of the Congressional Committee.

E. M. WEAVER, Chairman.

Lafayette, August 28, 1862.

☞ The Hartford *Times* states that while our army was engaged in Mexico, one of the editors in Connecticut, who is urging that the present war be turned into an abolition raid, published the following atrocious sentiment:

"It would be a sad and woful joy—but *a joy* nevertheless, to hear that *the hordes under Scott and Taylor* WERE EVERY MAN OF THEM SWEPT INTO THE NEXT WORLD."

☞ Hon. JOSEPH E. McDONALD will address the conservative men and Democracy of Monroe and Lawrence counties, at the following times and places:

At Bloomington, on Monday, the 8th of September.

At Bedford, on Tuesday, the 9th of September.

☞ Secretary STANTON now terms the American people "subjects." This is a rapid approach toward royalty.

☞ The Richmond *Jeffersonian* states that it is advised that Colonel BICKEL will shortly announce himself as an independent candidate for Congress.

MORGAN AND JOHNSON.—T. W. WOOLEN, of the latter, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for joint Representative of those counties. This is a nomination fit to be made.

NEWTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—This is the title of a new Democratic paper, just started at Kent Station. It is edited and published by M. C. ROSE, and is conducted with spirit and ability.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.—The following is the Democratic ticket for this county:

Senator, W. C. Graves; Representative, Dr. Marshall; Treasurer, C. W. Card; Commissioner, Simon Piper; Surveyor, A. McLaughlin; Coroner, John Hardsock.

CLAY COUNTY.—The Democracy of Clay have nominated the following candidates for county officers:

For Representative—Geo. D. Tetter; Treasurer, John G. Ackelmire; Sheriff, John H. Davis; Surveyor, Samuel Terrill; Coroner, Peter Eppert; Commissioners—1st District, James M. Halbert; 2nd District, Thomas J. Liston.

☞ All accounts from the southern States concur in representing a scarcity of manufactures as having reduced all classes of the people to postive suffering. Every device has been used to cloth their soldiers; carpets and quilts have been used for blankets, and every yard of cotton in the country has been taken by the government for tents. In arms they are badly deficient. The intercepted dispatches from Hindman, begging for old muskets and condemned artillery, prove to what desperate straits they are driven. If a new army, by the operation of a stringent conscription should be brought into the field by the last of November, it would be impossible for them to arm and equip it. This consideration, and the suffering of the inhabitants, are inducing reflection. We firmly believe that a large portion, probably one-third of the inhabitants of the most bitter seceded States would rejoice to see the old flag over them again.

The Southern people are not blind, and when they can be assured that the proscriptive measures of the malignant abolitionists will not be allowed to work their ruin, they will of themselves crush rebellion. They will not yield until the assurance be given. The letter of the President will open the eyes of thousands, and a conservative Congress would entirely dispel the mist that Jeff Davis and his co-workers have raised. The rebellion is strong because the Southern people are deceived as to the ultimate purpose of the war. They must be undeceived. Their misery causes them now to look anxiously for means to extricate themselves from their terrible situation. If they look to us, what shall be our answer? Confiscation and death, or the old Union. The President has ordered an election in two of the North Carolina Congressional Districts. Tennessee will send probably two Representatives. There are signs of returning loyalty in New Orleans, and in the northern portions of Arkansas and all through Texas. There is Union feeling at the South, and it must be encouraged by every means consistent with the honor of the Government.—*Chicago Times.*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Another Blast at the Jacobins from Thurlow Weed.

"In the same way it might be said that the Republican party, as an organization, has expired. All the objects for which it was framed, and which were expressed in the creed of Chicago, have been substantially accomplished. Slavery has been forbidden in the territories; it has been expelled from the District of Columbia, and has been otherwise so hampered and restrained that it cannot easily again become a formidable power in the Government."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

In January, 1861, in view of a rebellion, the formidable character of which we then comprehended, the senior editor of this journal uttered the sentiments now quoted from the *Evening Post*. The utterance was designed to prepare the country for a struggle which would tax its patriotism, its endurance, and its resources. We desired to see the question met by the Government and the people, as one of the country rather than as one of party. We knew and said that parties and platforms would be merged into the highest issue of *Union* or *disunion;* that it would not be whether slavery should go into the territories, but whether we were to preserve our Union?

But although these things are history now, it was treason to foresee and proclaim them. We were denounced by ultra journals and reproved by moderate ones. Our views were not only disclaimed by the Auburn *Advertiser*, but by the junior of our own journal.

We saw then, what others see now, that slavery, through the blinded ambition of its leaders, in attempting to overthrow the Government, would destroy itself. We knew that results would flow, logically, as the war progressed, keeping the enemy in the wrong, and the Government in the right. And as far and fast as we have progressed, events have vindicated our predictions. The danger and folly consists in blind efforts to anticipate events, to insist upon Executive proclamations which would defeat the purposes contemplated by those who demand them.

The rebellion would have been much nearer its ignominious end, if the madness of its leaders had not been met by corresponding madness of ultra declaimers and journals at the North. A South Carolina Governor, while inviting other States out of the Union, hailed the "Abolitionists as the friends" of secession. This was true of parties we need not name. It is equally true that the same parties are "the best friends" of rebellion, for their speeches and editorials have united and embittered the whole South—men, women and children—against us.

States were fraudulently rushed, by packed legislatures and conventions, through the influence of desperate leaders, out of the Union. In those States were devoted Union men, overpowered, but ready and anxious, in turn, to overthrow secessionists. Tens of thousands of as true Union men as Andrew Johnson, Judge Wayne, John M. Botts, &c., have been rendered powerless by the insane teachings of those who labor even now to drive Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, whose gallant sons are shedding their heart's blood for the Union, into rebellion.

We can not better illustrate our meaning than to instance the attempt to destroy Edward Stanley, who, as military Governor of North Carolina, is endeavoring to miss the Union sentiment of that State. We did not doubt the injustice of the accusations against Governor Stanley, because his life-long record on the slavery question, is a clear one. In Congress, more than twenty-five years ago, his voice and votes were always against the encroachments and aggressions of the slave power. During his long term of service, he always stood by the North against all reckless efforts of Southern leaders to divide the Union or weaken the Government. Upon all the existing slavery questions he was a true man, more hostile to slavery, and more devoted to the Union, than our own "doughface" representatives.

Again, for the purpose of illustration: which is the best and truest friend of his country, Andrew Johnson on Wendell Phillips? The former, at the hazard of property and life, upholds the Government and defends the Union, while the latter, secure in property and keeping out of danger, assails the Government and "calculates the value of the Union."

With what will now be considered a just apprehension of the magnitude of this rebellion, we endeavored in the beginning to narrow and limit its boundaries to the cotton States. That was then practicable. But the effort was thwarted by those who either believed there was no danger, or desired a dissolution of the Union.

The war has cost over five hundred millions of dollars, and the grass grows over the remains of more than fifty thousand soldiers. The Government has called for another army of six hundred thousand. In this emergency—this hour of imminent peril—men who keep out of the army themselves seek to distract and divide the people and weaken the Government by thrusting forward their one idea. These men, by letters and in person, have been arrogantly dictating to the President a policy which would, if adopted, annihilate the hopes and the welfare of our country and people. Unsuccessful in their scheme, the *Evening Post* demanded, and the *Tribune* assumed to give the names of those who, in the cabinet, dared to resist newspaper dictation.

In conclusion, and that time may test the soundness or fallacy of our views—we now admonish our friends and readers to beware of counsels which teach that the object of this war is to destroy slavery. We maintain that its object is to preserve the Government and the Union. The object of the rebellion is to extend slavery. But the effect, if the war be wisely conducted, will be its destruction, for it is ever thus that madness precedes destruction. And this law of nature and Providence can only be reversed by counteracting madness and folly. In other words, we desire to express, in the most unequivocal language, the opinion that if, at the expense of a thousand millions of treasure, and rivers of blood, we fail to crush the rebellion, re-establish the authority of the Government, and incidentally work out emancipation, it will be because the wickedness and blindness of slavery is surpassed by the fanaticism and folly of Abolition.

A Page from the Record.

In 1856, John W. Forney, now the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and issued an address to the people, in which the following passage occured:

The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consumate that direful result. They can no longer assemble in National Convention; they congregate as the representatives of a fragment of one-half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half, by attempting to consolidate a fierce and fanatical sectional majority in every department of the government. They declare that the county is on the eve of unprecedented convulsions, and they proclaim their purpose to arrest these convulsions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sovereign States of the Union. They talk of peace, and in their own conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement which it successful, would destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the Globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They prate of exclusive Americanism, while they except as leaders men who profane the sages of the past with inconceivable calumnies. But they deserve credit for their boldness. They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which, should they succeed must crown their efforts. True to the history of all sectional parties, they unite men, not by a love of country, but by hatred of national principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms—not a harmony of patriotic sentiments; and to consumate their purposes they would sacrifice every great material interest of society. They have already succeeded in dividing the Christian Church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our liberties; they would wrest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders, and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism whose presiding divinities would be hostility to the equality of the States and the equality of the citizens, and wage relentless war upon the domestic institution of the South.

How the Escape was Effected—A Disguise as a Lake Superior Miner—A Commercial Treaty with Europe Proposed.

HOW MR. SANDERS ESCAPED—THE PURPORT OF HIS DISPATCHES.

Few men are better known at the North than Mr. Sanders, and yet by the simplest of disguises he escaped recognition. Some years ago he was much concerned in Lake Superior mining; and he passed through the Federal States as a miner, with a strong Cornish brogue, carrying his tools in his hand. At Niagara, however, he was stopped, no one being allowed to cross the river without a pass. In conversation with the sentry he expressed, in the broadest dialect, his utter unbelief in the possibility of any man, much less a carriage, traversing in safety such a frail structure. The sentry, equally resolute in affirming the contrary doctrine, finally proposed a practical trial; and, with much feigned trepidation, Mr. Sanders consented to walk a little way across. Having once started, he did not consider it necessary to return, but made for the Clifton House, where he had to make himself known before the proprietor of that aristocratic hotel could be induced to receive a guest of his appearance.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Sanders is the bearer of the draft of a commercial treaty, which the Confederate envoys will propose to the chief European powers, irrespective of recognition or intervention. Recognition without intervention is considered by President Davis as practically valueless to the Confederacy, and intervention itself is not regarded as a necessity in the present position of affairs. He believes that no solid and durable peace can be obtained except by the concurrence of the United States; and that this concurrence can be won by an appeal to its material interests, and the resulting pressure by the Northern people upon their Government. In this view the Confederate envoys will propose to the European powers a treaty of commerce, to take effect on the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by the United States, or the opening of the ports by other means, guaranteeing absolute free trade, with participation in the coasting trade and internal navigation to the powers accepting it, on certain conditions; and the same advantage will be proffered to the United States, leaving the latter to choose between a prolongation of the war, with its doubtful issue, and the immediate restoration of the benefits of the reciprocal trade.—*Canada paper.*

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by addressing.

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ely22-d&w'61

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

THE NEXT TERM OF LITERARY DEPARTMENT opens Wednesday, September 17, 1862. Law Term Monday, December 1, 1862.

J. D. MAXWELL,
President Board.
sept1-d3t&w2t

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY.

THE FIRST TERM OF 1862-3 WILL BEGIN ON Wednesday, September 17, and will end on Tuesday, December 23. There will be no suspension of any Department of the University as some have supposed. For particulars send for a catalogue or inquire of the undersigned.

THOS. BOWMAN, President.
A. TINGLEY, Secretary. aug30-d2t

DRAFTING.

☞ "HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT!"—The undersigned, on receipt of $1, will make known a sure way to avoid draft. 'Tis not by "enlisting" nor by a "substitute," nor by "disgracefully flying the country." Those afraid of being imposed upon need not apply. Address

J. W. C CLARK,
aug29-d3t Chicago, Illinois.

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70 AND 72 VINE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND PEARL STREETS,

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HAVE A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK of Groceries of all kinds, bought exclusively for cash, to which we invite the attention of close cash buyers. aug30-d1m

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT U. S. A.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 25th, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday 1st Sept. 1862, for making up

21,250 Uniform Coats, privates, Inf'ry.
21,250 " Trousers, " "

MATERIALS FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The whole to be completed and delivered within forty (40) days from date of contract. Deliveries to be made weekly, in equal proportions, until the whole quantity is delivered.

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

No bid will be entertained for less than 5,000 Coats, or 5,000 Trousers.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for making up Army Clothing."

Any other information will be promptly given, on application to the undersigned personally or by letter.

JAMES A. EKIN,
aug26-dtd A. Q. M. U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, of Hartford Connecticut, has authorized me as Agent to receive applications for life Insurance, on all healthy, able-bodied men now in the army, or contemplatin enlisting in the service. Policies issued for any sum not exceeding $10,000 on a single life. Rates made known at my office, opposite Glenn's Block, Indianapolis Ind

K. FERGUSON, Agent.

P. S. The Company has an accumulated capital of $4,328,009 60—and has paid to families of deceased persons during the last twelve years $2,753,901 77—and has an annual income exceeding $1,000,000. aug27-d10t.

PIANO-FORTES.

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.

J. WILLIAM SUFFERN.
Jy3-d1y

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

E. & H.

Earl & Hatcher,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

200 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar just received from Memphis, and for sale by

EARL & HATCHER.

500 BBLS Refined Sugar for sale by

EARL & HATCHER.

500 BAGS Rio Coffee;
100 Bags Java Coffee;
10 Bales Mocha Coffee;

For sale by EARL & HATCHER.

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150 BOXES 5 Lump;
100 Boxes 10 Lump;
75 Boxes 8 Lump;
100 Boxes bright lbs;
50 Boxes dark lbs;
500 Caddies ¼ lbs;
50 Kegs Six Twist;

The above assortment of Tobacco is now the largest to be found in the West, and will be sold below the current rates.

EARL & HATCHER.

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GOLD PENS!! GOLD PENS!!

We are constantly receiving new stocks of Pens, manufactured by

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