# DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5

**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.

### A Division.

Our Republican friends in the Eighth Congressional District are divided upon the emancipation and colonization policy of the President. Hon. JAMES WILSON, who formerly represented this District in Congress, is opposing the proposition in most decided terms. He regards it as unwise, inexpedient, and uncalled for. And we notice that in some portions of the District his views are sustained by his receiving a majority of the votes as the nominee for Congress. On the other side, Mr. WHITE, the present Representative, is the champion of the emancipation policy. At the last session of Congress he reported a bill appropriating some two hundred millions to carry out the President's scheme. And he is apologizing, defending and advocating it before his constituency.

Yesterday the Republican Congressional Convention assembled in Lafayette to make a candidate. The nomination will doubtless turn upon this issue. If Mr. WHITE is renominated it will be an indorsement of the President's policy, and the vote he receives, whether nominated or not, will be an indication of its popularity with the Republicans of the Eighth District. An attempt may be made to avoid the issue by shelving both of them and bringing forward some new man, uncommitted upon the subject. If this course should be adopted the question can not be deferred before the people, and whoever is nominated will be compelled to be for or against it.

☞ The Evansville *Journal* learns that Gov. Morton and other influential men of the State have sent to the President and War Department an earnest request that the new Indiana regiments shall be placed under command of Indiana Generals. We think this is right and proper. We have now some 80,000 troops in the field. We have many brave, prudent, and experienced officers, who are entitled in justice to command them. Among these are Gens. Wallace, Reynolds and Morris. All have distinguished themselves in this war, although the term of service of two of them has been short.—*Terre Haute Express.*

We learn that a committee of prominent Republicans have gone to Washington to urge these views upon the President and the War Department, and in addition to ask the Chief Magistrate to adopt a policy. Among others who are deputed for these purposes are the Rev. Bishop AMES and one Judge TEST. It is intimated that our energetic Governor has some military ambition, and that he would not object to a Major Generalship, provided it did not deprive him of his present office, and it gave him the charge of this Military Department.

In our opinion the military ability of Generals MORRIS and REYNOLDS have not been properly appreciated. Why, we know not, unless through political influences and prejudices. Both are very capable and at the same time modest men, and neither of them would urge their own merits or push their claims for the consideration they deserve. When the history of the war is impartially written, the services of MORRIS and REYNOLDS in Western Virginia will form one of its most brilliant chapters.

But we see no especial reason why the new Indiana regiments should be placed under Indiana Generals, unless for the purpose of keeping up those State distinctions against which our Republican friends have had so much to say. Let Indiana soldiers, and Illinois soldiers, and Ohio soldiers go where they are most needed, and under any General capable of leading them. This is not Indiana's war, or Illinois's war, or Ohio's war, but a war to assert and restore the authority of the Union—the National Government. So far as the avowals of policy are concerned on the part of the President, this self-constituted committee might as well save their journey to Washington, and their gratuitous advice. In his letter to HORACE GREELEY, the President, in language unmistakeable, stated that his purpose was to save the Union under the Constitution—the Union as it was—and neither to save or destroy slavery. This policy meets the popular sentiment, and the President, in carrying it out, will receive the hearty cooperation of all who love the old Union, the old Constitution, and who desire to see the supremacy of the latter maintained, and the former as it was when the old flag waved over an united people, giving equal protection to every section and every interest in our widely extended territory.

In the management of the war we must have a head. The Constitution places it with the President. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He is responsible. Let us not encumber him with too much advice. Every man can not expect that his policy, his plans, or his Generals will receive the sanction of the President. He has selected his Counselors in the Cabinet and the Generals to manage the war. He has taken, doubtless, what he thought the best material. When he finds them inadequate for the position or better men for the places, he will undoubtedly make the needed changes. Instead of burdening the President with advice, it is the part of wisdom to give him time and let him have opportunity to fulfill the high and responsible duties devolving upon him—the weight of which is enough to crush the strongest man physically and intellectually.

### Love and Hate.

General Lew Wallace says that he "hates the negro." Why, then, is he not in favor of putting him where David put Uriah—in the front of the hottest battle, and in positions of danger, where he would be most likely to be destroyed?—*Free Nation.*

The allusion is very scriptural; but we would beg our reverend brother to reflect that the cases are not parallel. It was not because of hatred to Uriah that David set him in the fore front of the hottest battle, but because of love to Uriah's wife. If General Lew Wallace, instead of saying that he hated Cudjoe, had stated that he bubbed Dinah, the indignant inquiry of the *Free Nation* would have been entirely pertinent; and the course of treatment it suggests according to the most ancient and established precedent.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

### From Washington.

*The Recent Battles—Immense Losses Sustained by Sigel and McDowell—Junction of the Rebel Forces upon the Banks of Bull Run—A Gloomy Sunday at the Capital—Our Army at Centerville awaiting the Approach of the Enemy—The Governor of New Jersey Refuses to Allow a Citizen of that State to be Dragged off by a Letter de Cachet, &c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, September 1.

The excitement that has had posession of Washington for the last three days is unparalelled, save, perhaps, in the single exception afforded by the time when our army, by order of General Greeley, made its first advance upon Richmond.

First, on Tuesday, came the news of the dash of Lee's cavalry upon the railroad between here and the Rappahannock. This, however, was supposed to be a mere raid by a small force of guerrillas, more anxious for plunder than to effect a serious result; hence people merely wondered at the daring impudence of the rebels, and allowed the matter to have no undue weight.

The next day a force of Federals went up to repair the track and drive off the small band of marauders, and people awaited confidently the success of the enterprise. About the time we expected to hear that the road was open, the information came that our troops, in attempting to drive the enemy off, had met with heavy losses and indifferent success; opening our eyes to the fact that the "raid" was not a mere squad of reckless plunderers, but the veterans of Jackson in force.

Ascertaining this, McDowell and Sigel were sent in behind the enemy to cut off his only means of exit, which was through the Bull Run Mountains, by Thoroughfare Gap. All day Friday, from daylight till dark, the battle raged with terrific fury, with a general advantage on the part of our forces, but not to an extent that forced the capitulation of the enemy or drive him from the field. Eight thousand of our gallant fellows were placed *hors de combat*, and it is a fair presumption that the enemy's loss was at least no less.

Saturday morning, Heintzelman's *corps d'armee* moved upon the enemy from Centreville; Fitz John Porter and other columns also went into action, and all that day the battle raged with a fury unequalled. During the day, Longstreet, with immense reserves, swept down from White Plains through Thoroughfare upon Sigel and McDowell, who separated him from Jackson, and, by the mere weight of numbers, rolled them away from before him, and, ere night, the two rebel armies had clasped hands upon the banks of classic Bull Run.

At this point our information becomes misty and undecided. That Sigel lost four batteries; that McDowell lost heavily in cannon and prisoners; and that the loss of both in killed and wounded was immense, is about all that we know to a certainty.

At the night of Saturday the curtain fell upon the bloody tragedy and shut out its scenes from the anxious eyes at Washington that were straining to get a glimpse of what it had hidden. During the night a heavy rain set in, and, when Sunday morning came, it seemed as if nature, draped in deepest mourning, was weeping over the bloody events of the past two days.

Yesterday was an exciting, feverish day. In spite of clouds and rain, people thronged the streets all day to learn something of matters from the belligerents. Through the streets ambulances were tearing hither and thither at a gallop, and regiment after regiment, in grim silence and in quick time, went through the avenue towards the scene of conflicts. Mud stained orderlies tore through, every instant, at a fierce gallop; long trains of supply wagons, with a noise like muffled thunder, filed incessantly along in the direction of Long Bridge, evidently bound for the field of battle.

Toward noon long lines of ambulances began to make their appearance, passing carefully along filled with the bruised and shattered victims of the fight, hacks began to come in, and, stopping before some hotel, revealed as their contents pallid, blood-stained officers, whom kindly hands bore tenderly to their rooms; a weary mud-stained soldier occasionally made his appearance on the street, and was instantly surrounded by crowds, who heard his story that "all of his regiment were cut to pieces save him," and forgot his cowardice in listening to his details of the conflict; well founded rumors that our forces had fallen back on Centerville, leaving many of our gallant wounded in the possession of the enemy, began to be current; and when, in addition to all these circumstances, there came up in the afternoon, the roar of artillery in the direction of Centerville, the excitement reached a hight painful in its gloom and intensity.

I went to the telegraph office, and there found a crowd of reporters exchanging their experiences in suppressed voices and with anxious faces,—the enemy massed before us in force, knowing that now is their last opportunity; our own columns scattered, with no more reinforcements available, and worn down with two day's fighting,—this was about all the comfort to be obtained here; and, finding that the authorities would allow nothing to be telegraphed, I went home, half convinced that the morrow would witness our complete annihilation.

Thus passed Sunday—a gloomier day than I hope ever to see again.

To day nothing has been heard from the field. Our latest intelligence assures us that, having fallen back, our army is resting its center upon Centerville, and awaiting the approach of the enemy. Speculation as to results is useless—we can only hope for the best. Our army has been heavily reinforced since Saturday, but to a great extent with inexperienced troops.

McClellan, whose name is a talisman to his army, has taken the field, and heads in person the few thousands which the Government has left him; Burnside, with his veterans from the South, has wheeled into line; Fitz John Porter, with his "Fighting Division," is there, and will show the hordes of Lee how men can fight who fight in a cause like ours. "Jo Hooker's guerrillas," Heintzelman, Kearney, Sumner—men who are bronzed and hardened by the heat of at least a dozen battle-fields,—are all in line, awaiting the shock of the maddened thousands who have just poured through Bull Run mountains, almost annihilating Sigel and McDowell as they came.

If the enemy overcomes the forces that front him to day, there will scarcely be enough of rebel "chivalry" left to perpetuate the race,—it will be them a tremendous victory whose cost will treble its value. There will be no panic, no second edition of Bull Run; if they win, they will gain every inch of their progress at the point of the bayonet.

I would to God we had here to day fifty thousand of our own Western troops,—troops like those who struggled one to four for six hours at Wilson's Creek,—who breasted the tempest of death at Donelson,—who annihilated the hordes of civilized and savage traitors at Pea Ridge,—who, ever since the war broke out, have so fought and so endured as to make the name of Western Soldier and Hero synonymous.

There is considerable other news that I meant to have given you in this letter, but, in face of the tremendous events staring us in the face just over the Potomac, ordinary matters sink into utter insignificance. I will only allude to the fact that Governor Allen, of New Jersey, in refusing to allow a citizen of his State to be dragged off by a *lettre de cachet*, has established a precedent which should render him immortal. It would be well if Governors Yates, Kirkwood, and others of our Western rulers would possess themselves of spirit sufficient to do the same thing.

GALWAY.

A ROMAN PICTURE OF CIVIL WAR.—The Nashville *Union* furnishes the following extract from ancient history:

The very victories of a civil war are fraught with sad reflections to the hearts of the loyal. Sallust, in recording the defeat of Cataline, the conspirator, by the Roman army, adds: "Nor had the army of the Roman people won a joyful or a bloodless victory; for every valiant soldier had either fallen in battle or departed severely wounded. But many who had come from the camps, for the sake of seeing or gathering spoils, in turning over the bodies of the enemy found some a friend, some a guest and others a kinsman. Some also recognized their enemies. Thus through the army was seen delight, grief, joy and sorrow."

INSULTING THE PRESIDENT.—The Chicago *Times* says: "The bitterness of abolitionism toward the President just now is disclosed in various ways, one of which is worth mentioning. In a certain office in this city, the occupants whereof are Abolitionists, hangs a portrait of the President. It has formerly hung right end up. It now hangs head down, and it is now labeled 'a traitor.'"

### Untruths of Abolitionism.

It is a part of the vocation of Abolitionism to tell untruths. Greeley, of course, as the chief prophet of the sect, excels in this radical accomplishment. In Thursday's number of the *Tribune* he says:

"Take cows, bulls, sheep, oxen, lands, barns, crops—take anything but blacks! There has been a great deal of foolish talk in this world from the time of its creation, but we do not believe that the world ever listened to such consummate folly before. It's like giving up to a highwayman his horse and his weapons, and taking from him by way of forfeiture, his under waistcoat. You meet a rebel in the field; and you shoot him, or he shoots you. That's all fair, and we understand it. But suppose, having his life in your power, he proposed to you to buy his life at the cost of his negroes. 'Oh!' you must answer, 'the public interest demands that I have nothing to do with your blacks! Keep them in the name of the Constitution!' And so you pop at him, and down he goes, leaving the blacks to his executors! What a charmingly sensible piece of Unionism!"

Now everybody knows that this is, to call it by the mildest possible name, mere imagination. Nobody, that we know of at least, seeks to put slave property upon any different ground from other property, save the Abolitionists. They, no doubt, labor to give it an importance in the war which shall dominate and crowd out every other consideration; but the great mass of the people are perfectly satisfied with the policy which snubbed Fremont, Cameron, Phelps and Hunter, and which declared that niggers should labor for white men. Everybody is willing that the army shall seize as many rebel slaves as possible, and make them work for our army, but no one is willing to pay taxes to support in idleness immense bands of Abolitionists, or to place blacks and whites side by side in the Union ranks.

That this is the sentiment of the people is proved by the great uprising which followed Mr. Lincoln's orders to Generals to use niggers to work for the white soldiers. This is a very different matter from indiscriminate emancipation. The latter would throw upon our hands four millions of persons whom, during the war, we have no use for, and it is precisely for that reason, and not for any regard to slavery, that the Government will not emancipate.

The President, in his letter to Mr. Greeley, expressed the real sense and desire of the nation in regard to slaves and slavery. Make them subservient to the great and paramount object of saving the Union. Every true patriot agrees with him when he says "if he could save the Union without freeing any slaves he would do it; if he could save it by freeing all the slaves he would do so; if he could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, he would do that. What I do (he said) about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help save the Union." This is not the position of the radicals. They would do no such thing—they would not even save the Union at the expense of their party, and they would not have the Union unless slavery is abolished in all the States. No, not unless the lintel post of every home is crossed with the blood of the first-born. The issue is made up between the radicals; the Abolitionists—those who have fought the Union for twenty years past, and who fight now against its restoration—are on one side, and the President, sustained by the mass of the people, who are fighting for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, on the other.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Assessing and Collecting National Taxes.

The newly appointed Tax Collectors and Assessors for this city will meet during the present week, and confer relative to the regulation of details for the uniform and harmonious discharge of their duties. The tax law is voluminous, and was intended to leave very little unsaid, but there are some points which it does not touch upon. These are left to the discretion and experience of the officials. One point which will undoubtedly be agreed upon by all concerned, will be the establishment of an office in the central portion of each district, to be occupied jointly by the Collector and Assessor, and their respective staffs. To bring the two departments of the business thus together, although not required by the law, would be a decided convenience to the public.

With regard to the appointment of deputies, it is plainly the policy of both the Collectors and Assessors to take none but skillful, practical accountants, men of temperate habits, sterling honesty and pleasant address. The temptations for making false assessments will be great; and it will be impossible, in many cases to detect the fraud. An unscrupulous Assessor, acting in collusion with unscrupulous property owners, could keep millions of dollars worth of taxable articles off the books, and nobody else would be the wiser. There is a small fine for the non-performance of the duties enjoined upon Assessors; but no special punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, for malfeasance in office. The law does not even require bonds of Assessors or their assistants. Everything is left to their honor; while all sorts of penalties are judiciously contrived to force assessed parties to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It is, therefore, important that none but men of immaculate, proved integrity, should be placed in these responsible positions. Collectors are authorized to require bonds, if they choose, from their deputies; and both Collectors and deputies may be punished for extortion or wilful oppression, by a fine not exceeding twice the amount of damages accruing to the party injured, on the suit of that party, and dismissed from office. It is understood that the Collector's bonds have been fixed at $300,000—subject to increase at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Five approved sureties are required.

The compensation to collectors is quite liberal. They receive, for themselves and deputies, four per cent. on the first $100,000, and two per cent on all above that sum—provided that, in no case shall the commissions exceed $10,000, except in collection districts embracing more than one Congressional District. "Necessary and reasonable" charges are allowed for stationery and blank books. The Collector can appoint any number of deputies, or none at all, as he thinks proper—thus regulating the amount of his personal commissions.

Assessors receive three dollars a day, and five dollars for every day employed in hearing appeals, revising valuations and making out lists, and one dollar for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax list, as delivered by him to the Collectors. The Assistant Assessors receive the same, with the exception of the $5 per day for hearing appeals, &c. Both are allowed "necessary and reasonable" charges for stationery and blank books. Where the collection district embraces more than one Congressional District, the Secretary of the Treasury may grant the Assessor such compensation as he may deem necessary.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

### The Cause of the Indian Atrocities.

The La Crosse *Democrat* gives us the only intelligible reason for the Indian outbreak in Minnesota and Iowa that we have yet seen. It is the thieving and swindling of Government Indian agents, who, not content with the salary they are paid, seek by all manner of chicanery to defraud them of the miserable pittance doled out to them in the shape of annuities.

The tale that STERLING PRICE had clandestinely forwarded arms up the Missouri river is a tale to scare children with. The true reason, we repeat, is given below:

The excitement in Northern Minnesota over the horrible Indian atrocities is becoming more intense each hour. At least one thousand whites have been already killed. Men have been tortured, women ravashed and then minced to pieces, children had their brains dashed out, houses, barns, out-building, wheat in stacks and yet uncut, have been burned. The Sioux Indians are noted for their blood-thirsty disposition, and have gathered on the Yellow Medicine to the number of 5,000 warriors. The trouble is indeed most serious.

The blame of this rests on the Government or its agents, who, on a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, in four years manage to *save* from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars! In some instances they pay an Indian five dollars—the ignorant red skin signs by making his X a receipt for fifty. Goods are sold to them at a thousand per cent. profit, and provisions at the shortest kind of weight. The last swindle on them was when gold was a premium, the attempt to pay $71,000 annuity money in paper. They would not receive it. Heretofore, nothing but gold and silver had been paid them. To exchange this paper for gold took some time. Meanwhile, they were suffering for provisions.

There is no excuse for their murdering in cold blood innocent ones. Had they cut the throats of the dishonest agents, and hung their bodies on the corner of some outhouse, the people would have said AMEN. The gold they were to receive did not reach them the day it was promised, and their work of vengeance began at once. Where the end will be, God only knows. The days of revolution never saw such butchery; even the Wyoming massacre sinks into insignificance, when compared to the Minnesota massacre of 1862. Unless they are exterminated at once, there will not be a town or city left in this section. This they swear. Here is a new and startling danger; it must promptly be met.

### The Affidavit on which Charles Ingersoll was Arrested.

The affidavit upon which Charles Ingersoll was arrested in Philadelphia, reads as follows:

Edward Willard being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he resides at No. 174 Laurel street, below Second, in the city of Philadelphia. Deponent was at the mass meeting held in Independence Square, in said city, on the evening of August 23, 1862. Charles Ingersoll was one of the speakers at said meeting. The said Charles Ingersoll made use of the following language: "The despotism of the Old World can furnish no parallel to the corruptions of the administration of Abraham Lincoln. They can imprison us as they like for the exercise of the rights of free speech, as in the case of a citizen of the Twelfth Ward; but what does it amount to? If they can imprison us, they have to feed, clothe and lodge us, and in these hard times that is quite a consideration." Deponent was in front of the stand, and in a position to hear all the said Ingersoll said.

### How the Rebels are Armed.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent gives his experience of the battle of the 5th of August as follows:

"The enemy were splendidly armed with Enfield and Minie rifles, throwing balls of English manufacture, with the box-wood plug in the base. The passage of these balls close to one's head is followed by the most infernal hissing sound it is possible to imagine. Sometimes they seemed to me to be endowed with vitality and possessed of the most fiendish spirit of vindictiveness. Then again they remind me of geese following you in the road—not dangerous, but exasperating.

"But the most singular thing, and one which I do not remember to have heard mentioned heretofore, is the effect of these balls upon the atmosphere through which they may pass. The passage of one immediately accross your face is followed by a momentary sensation of deathly sickness. The air seems thick, stifling and putrid, like that of a newly opened vault, accompanied by an odor of certain kinds of fungi found in the woods, and never willingly disturbed by either man or beast. I should like to know if any one else has felt this, or if it is a peculiar fancy of my own.

"The rebels were provided with percussion shells, fashioned like those used in our rifle cannon. It is supposed they were intended for exploding cassions."

Mischief has arisen from the habitual disparagement of the rebels as regards their equipment of arms. There is no doubt but they are amply supplied, as represented in the above extract.

A gentleman from Cairo, Illinois, extensively employed in running steamboats, and whose opportunities for information are very good, says the chief source of supply has been through Mexico; that enormous quantities of ammunition have come by that channel, and that one reason for the desperate defense of Vicksburg was to prevent these resources being cut off. The delusion so long cherished that the rebels were without arms, was strengthened by the fact that in every defeat of the Confederate forces many arms were thrown away, which proved on examination to be shot-guns, flint-locks, or otherwise inferior. This is explained by the supposition that the fleeing soldiers availed themselves of an opportunity to exchange bad arms for better ones, as the Government became better supplied. Certain it is that as a general rule the rebels are well armed—often with revolving rifles. The French blockade of the Mexican ports probably interferes with the arrangement which has worked so well heretofore.


## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

## 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.

DR. J. C. DEVERAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 1353, New Haven, Connecticut.
ly22-d&w'61

## EDUCATIONAL.

HAY'S ACADEMY

WILL BE OPEN FOR PUPILS ON MONDAY NEXT, (8th inst.,) in the School Building on the corner of Meridian and Ohio streets.

TERMS—Primary Department per quarter.....$5,00
Intermediate " " ..... 8,00
Classical Department, including Algebra, Nat. Phil., &c.....10,00

Competent Assistants will be provided. L. G. HAY
sept5-d1w

SELECT SCHOOL
—FOR—
*YOUNG LADIES.*

THIS INSTITUTE WILL BE OPENED UNDER THE management of Mr. and Mrs Herbert, on Monday, September 22, 1862, at the building on Meridian street, immediately north of the Episcopal Church.

☞ The advantages of a first class school are offered.

Parents and guardians are respectfully referred, for testimonials, of qualifications, &c., to the following gentlemen of this city:

W. H. MORRISON, Esq.;
GEO. W. MEARS, M.D.;
REV. L. G. HAY.

Circulars containing full particulars will be immediately issued. sept5-d1w

## MUSIC.

THE BEST PIANO FORTES.

A LARGE AND FINE STOCK AT
WILLARD & STOWELL'S.

*CAVALRY BUGLES,*
Drums and Fifes.
A FINE ASSORTMENT AT
sept5 WILLARD & STOWELL'S.

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FOR JOHN S. C. ABBOTT'S

History of the Civil War in America

To be beautifully Illustrated with

STEEL ENGRAVINGS

Of Land and Naval Battle Scenes, Portraits of prominent actors, &c., &c. Mr. Abbott is the well known author of the "Life of Napoleon," &c.

Experienced Agents will find in this a book that will sell. The people want it.

For Territory, immediate application must be made by mail to the Publisher, or personally over the Journal Office. LEDYARD BILL,
aug4-w3m Indianapolis, Ind.

## 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 contemplating 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 $4,338,009 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.
jy3-d1y J. WILLIAM SUFFERN.

## LOAN AGENCY.

PERSONS RESIDING IN MARION COUNTY AND wishing to borrow money, will find it to their interest to negotiate same through my agency, for which I charge a reasonable commission. K. FERGUSON,
Exchange Broker.
Office opposite Glenns' Block, Indianapolis, Indiana.
aug29-d10t

## 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.

TOBACCO.

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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*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.

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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, wi l 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.

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WILKINSON'S
LIVERY STABLE,

NO. 10 East Pearl street, half a square south of Washington street, between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, in rear of Glenn's Block, Indianapolis.
ap5-dtf WM. WILKINSON, Proprietor

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Livery and Sale Stables
NOS. 11 AND 13 WEST PEARL STREET,
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
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(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
ap9-d1y

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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.

W. H. MAHAN, Agent.
Indianapolis, Aug. 4 1862. aug15-d1m

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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*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,
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NO. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel in Barrels, Half Barrels, and Kits;
200 BOXES Herring;
100 BOXES Codfish;
100 BOXES smoked Halibut.
For sale low by
RUGER & CALDWELL,
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100 BAGS Old Java Coffee;
100 BAGS Rio Coffee;
150 BOXES Ground Coffee; Do. in Pa ks;
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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A LARGE and well selected assortment of Groceries now receiving and for sale as low as at any house in the West. Country Merchants and City Grocers invited to examine our stock. RUGER & CALDWELL,
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EXCURSION.

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WORLD'S HORSE FAIR,

at Chicago, to be held Sept. 2nd to 12th inclusive. The tickets will be good from Indianapolis to Chicago from September 1st, to September 12th, inclusive, and to return from September 3rd, to September 15th inclusive.

Price $7,00 for the round trip.
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*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.*

***Very Important to the Married!***

AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE!

THE undersigned will send free by mail the sure means of preventing conception. No drugs or medicines, BUT A LATE DISCOVERY. A circular with particulars will be sent to any address by inclosing me two 3 cent stamps. A book containing all the knowledge referred to, and several private receipts, WITH PLATES, will be sent to any name or address you may wish, by inclosing me one dollar.

Medicine, a French Pill, will be sent for one dollar per box. It is very sure in its effects. Address
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOmestic Dry Goods, Notions, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Old Post Office Building,
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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 Rutfles, at $5 worth $10.
SUMMER BONNETS REDUCED FULLY 50 PER CENT. TO CLOSE.
☞ Call and examine.
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Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "THE SECRET FRIEND."

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Best American brands, from 8c a yard up;
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