DAILY SENTINEL

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11

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 REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT.
MICHAEL C. KERR,
Of Floyd 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.
5th " A. B CONDUITT.
7th " D W VOORHEES.
9th " DAVID TURPIE.
10th " J. K. EDGERTON.
11th " J. F. McDOWELL.

"Knights of the Golden Circle."

There is but one demagogue in the State who pays any attention to the exploded humbug of the Grand Jury, by charging the existence of a secret organization, known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." We understand that Gov. WRIGHT takes a *scare*, now and then, at that spook, and tries to alarm other old women in the same way. The friends of Uncle JOE are quite aware of his wretched *weakness* where danger is apprehended, and feel a great sympathy for his infirmities They would not have him feel uncomfortable about these villainous "Knights," and it was decidedly cruel in the Grand Jury to mention such a subject in the public papers. GOV. WRIGHT has not yet been in the region where it is said these villainous "Knights" most do congregate, and he won't go there. But, like a brave man, he abuses them at a distance.

A good story is told of Mr. WRIGHT, when he was an applicant for a foreign mission at the hands of the BUCHANAN Administration. He applied for any one which might be vacant, and was willing to go any where to get away from Indiana. The first vacancy occurred away in one of the South American republics, in the land of thunder, lightning and earthquakes. It was offered to him, and he immediately proceeded to examine the map, the locality, the climate and the chances for living *out his four years* if he went. He then found out, for the first time, that the country to which he was to be accredited was remarkable for the sharp and vivid lightning, the huge and enormous thunder and the grand and destructive earthquakes which visited it in the heated months. He stood aghast at the prospect, wrote to Washington begging for some place where a man could go to sleep without being compelled to lie between two feather beds, to keep the accursed lightning from rending him to pieces. Old BUCK took compassion on him—for JOE was a dear "friend of his Kansas policy"—kept him away from the thunder, lightning and earthquakes—and sent him as Minister to Prussia, "where not a wave of *thunder* rolled across his peaceful breast!"

We do hope no one will be cruel enough to speak of the "Knights" in the neighborhoods where Gov. WRIGHT may visit. It might create very serious inconvenience to our quondam friend.

☞ The "inquiry" in yesterday's *Sentinel* was not made to serve any good purpose, but with a view solely to create in the minds of its readers distrust of the Government, dissatisfaction with those who manage military matters in Indiana, and to harrow up the feelings of the friends of those who have suffered by the late disasters in Kentucky.

An assertion is made that Generals Wallace and Love deserted the regiments placed temporarily in their charge for the purpose of being organized, and that the disasters that followed are consequences that flowed from such desertion.—*Journal.*

In the remarks we made about the manner in which the six new regiments were put in the field without discipline, drill or competent officers, we but reflected public sentiment Whether Generals WALLACE and LOVE did their duty we did not profess to decide, but we simply stated facts. And whether the other gentlemen performed theirs, we are willing that the circumstances should decide. The *Journal*, with the hope of relieving the parties concerned, attempts to impugn our motives in alluding to the matter. It says that our object was not for a good purpose, but "solely to create in the minds of its readers distrust of the Government, dissatisfaction with those who manage military matters in Indiana, and to harrow up the feelings of the friends of those who have suffered by the late disasters in Kentucky." No such considerations influenced us. Somebody is responsible for sending undisciplined troops, with out competent officers, upon a hazardous expedition. Six very competent officers, in the emergency, offered to take command of those regiments as long as necessary, as the *Journal* itself announced Two of those regiments, in a few days after leaving here, were called upon to meet a well disciplined foe, and where were the "distinguished officers," who "willingly and enthusiastically" volunteered to take charge of them, until the Governor had opportunity to find competent men to relieve them? They were not with them. They failed to fulfill the duty which the *Journal* tells us they "gladly accepted." Under such circumstances have not the people a right to inquire about the management of military matters in Indiana—about the men who assume to be competent to be "commanders of departments, and the conductors of campaigns?" But we propose to let the *Journal* answer itself. On the 18th of August the following article appeared in that paper. On the 30th of August, only twelve days there after, the disasters occurred. Read the following, and then inquire who are responsible for the late disasters in Kentucky:

The crisis is alarming, and Gov. Morton is moving with all his energy to meet it. All the troops that can move *will* be sent at once to Kentucky, and they will go *amply prepared* in all but discipline for any conflict.

Gen. T. A. Morris, who won the Western Virginia campaign, will command one regiment. Gen. Lew Wallace will command another. Others will be under the command of Gen. Dumont, Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Love, and Lieutenant Colonel King, of the 19th regulars. In the absence of experienced officers to take permanent command of the regiments, Governor Morton has hit upon the happy expedient of putting them temporarily, *for this emergency*, under the command of these distinguished officers, and the officers *willingly and enthusiastically accede to his wishes.*

It is rather novel feature in warfare to see Major Generals, the commanders of departments and the conductors of campaigns, take regimental positions, and return to the unobtrusive rank in which they started, but it is for the good of the country, and *all gladly accept the opportunity*, without stopping to think of their present grades and well earned honors. *These officers will remain in command as long as necessary.*

The Highest Honor.

On the 23d day of December, 1783, in Congress assembled, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, voluntarily tendered his resignation to the authorities under which he had acted. The President, Mr. MIFFLIN, in responding on behalf of Congress, uttered the following eulogium:

Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a Government. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power throughout all disasters and changes.

Is This Treason!

The following is an extract from an official dispatch from WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, to Mr. ADAMS, Minister to England, dated April 10, 1861 It would be denounced as treasonable, if uttered by a Democrat:

"For these reasons he (the President) could not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of their's (the seceding States) namely, that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest, even although he was disposed to question the proposition. But in fact the President willingly accepts it as true—only an imperial or despotic government could have the right to subjugate disaffected and insurrectionary States. This Federal Republican system of ours is, of all forms of government, the very one which is most unfitted for such a labor."

Putting Down the Rebellion.

While we believe that the legitimate power of the Government ought to be sustained in putting down the rebellion, and the Administration supplied with all the means necessary for that purpose, at the same time we submit the following questions for the consideration of our readers:

What are the legitimate and appropriate means to put down this rebellion, and what are not?

Was it necessary to put down this rebellion to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

Is it necessary to put down this rebellion to tax the people of the whole Union to pay for the slaves that States may see proper to emancipate?

Is it necessary to put down this rebellion to get up negro schools and support them at the Government expense?

Is it necessary to put down the rebellion to burden the treasury with millions to support runaway slaves?

Is a general confiscation consistent with humanity, if it were constitutional?

Is it necessary that the whole North shall be afflicted with the curse of free negroism to put down the rebellion?

Is it necessary to overthrown the old Union, wipe out the Constitution and make a new one, to put down the rebellion?

From the New York World, Sept. 6.

Strategy vs. Pope-ry.

The Abrupt and Melancholy Termination of Pope-ry—Secretary Stanton's "Spirit of the Lord" Letter the Model of Pope's Address to his Army—"The President, the Army, the Country, Stand Aghast at the System into which He Deviated under the Pressure of the Radicals against McClellan.

The change in the command of the army consequent on the disastrous failure of Gen. Pope, brings to an abrupt termination the predominance of a certain set of ideas which have for the last seven months held ascendency in the executive councils. We do not now go into the question of the military capacity of General McClellan; that is subordinate to the larger question whether the particular order of military ideas with which his name is connected is to prevail in the future conduct of the war. Gen. McClellan may or may not be an able strategist; but it will at least be granted that he is the leading personal representative among our army officers of the principle that good strategy is an indispensable element of military success. We wish to call attention to the fact that the persistent persecution of this commander has been equally persistent attempts to bring the whole idea of strategy into derision. It has been not so much insisted that Gen. McClellan is no strategist, as that strategy itself is a humbug and a delusion. The radicals have attempted to sink him in public estimation very much as they would an astrologist who undertook to read their destiny in the stars, or an alchemist who pretended to transmute the baser metals into gold. They have scouted the art even more than they have decried the professor.

The idea that strategy was of any value in the conduct of a great war was discarded by the President soon after the appointment of Secretary Stanton; the opposite idea prevailed in the War Department until the disgraceful defeat of Gen. Pope gave a signal demonstration of its utter absurdity and folly. The anti-strategic doctrine was publicly and formally enunciated first by the Secretary of War while yet new to his office, and more recently by its most distinguished personal embodiment in the army, in the address of Gen. Pope to his soldiers. Both of these very remarkable enunciations were understood by the country and meant by their authors as slurs on Gen. McClellan and his mode of conducting the war. They were indorsed with the warmest applause by all the radical journals, and accepted with great gusto in all radical circles. The inexorable logic of events has made sweeping work with those supremely silly and crack brained productions. Posterity will read with amazement and shame that for the seven most important and critical months of a great war they formed the chart and compass of our military administration. The following letter, written by Secretary Stanton, in January, to the head organ of the radicals, embodies the anti-strategic doctrine in accordance with which the plans of Gen. McClellan were thwarted and upset:

"To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

"SIR: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

"Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battlefield? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers, and from on high, and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

"We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people or in any age since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war was declared in a few words by General Grant's message to General Buckner—"I propose to move immediately on your work-I"

"Yours truly,
"EDWIN M STANTON"

Gen. Pope's address to his army was merely a repetition, with a great deal of stilted gasconade, of the staple idea of this preposterous but much applauded letter. Gen. Pope had been summoned from the West because he was considered a fit representative of these anti-strategic ideas. Unfortunately for the country, they have been too faithfully adhered to and have borne their bitter fruits. The large portion of an intelligent letter to the *Tribune*, which we transfer to our columns this morning, gives a vivid but most appalling picture of the results of this policy, which was thrust upon the President by the clamor of the radicals, and the pressure of a public opinion which they created.

What Gen. McClellan's strategy would have resulted in if he had not been interfered with, is, of course, mere matter of opinion, like all possibilities which have not been carried out of the realm of conjecture by the actual march of events. But what the anti-strategy which was set up in opposition to him has resulted in, is, unhappily for the country, not a subject of speculation and conjecture, but a terrible and disgraceful accumulation of disasters. The premature advance in the West ordered by the President in opposition to the judgment of General McClellan, caused the concentration of effort and the sweeping military conscription by which the rebels have acquired their present strength. Had we permitted them to remain as they were until the Eastern and Western armies could move upon them simultaneously, their whole military strength might have been crushed within six weeks of this combined advance. When, at a later period, the Government refused to allow McDowell's corps to be placed where it could have intercepted the rebel army in its retreat from Yorktown, the direct consequence of this interference was the failure of the campaign against Richmond. When, after this failure, the President undertook to organize a new campaign against the rebel capital, to be conducted on the anti-strategic principle, and summoned Gen. Pope from the West to command it, he entered upon an experiment which demonstrated the positive, as the interference with McClellan proved the negative, demerits of the anti strategic system of warfare lauded by Secretary Stanton and the radicals.

The President, the army, the whole country stand aghast at the results of the system into which he deviated under the pressure of the radicals against General McClellan. Even if the failures of particular Generals should again raise the question where strategy is to be found, the President is not at liberty to be again deluded into the notion that strategy is of no value. It is only by the superior strategy of the rebels that we have been disastrously beaten. They are inferior to us in every kind of material resources, they have succeeded by the masterly maneuvers of their really able Generals. Pope has been so disgracefully repulsed, because he was so constantly outwitted and out-generaled. Experience teaches a dear school; but we are hereafter safe against any such public renunciations of military strategy as were made by Secretary Stanton and Gen. Pope. Hereafter the attempt will at least be made to conduct the war on sound military principles.

Democratic State Conventions in New Jersey and Delaware—The Nominations and Resolutions.

NEW JERSEY.

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey met at Trenton on the 4th inst. Jacob R. Wortendyke presided. Joel Parker was nominated for Governor on the 4th ballot, his principal opponent being Moses Bigelow. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of New Jersey have again assembled in convention to exercise the right of freemen, to nominate a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people; and,

WHEREAS, We hold that a popular convention alone may rightfully proclaim the tenets of the party; therefore,

Resolved, 1, That, deploring the demoralizing tendency of the higher law teachings of the Republican party, we feel impelled to reiterate our faith in the doctrine that constitutional law is the only true basis of Executive action in peace or war.

2. That in the present exigencies of the country we extend to the National Administration our most cordial support for the speedy suppression of the rebellion by all constitutional means, and that the party stands, as it ever has stood since the formation of the Government, for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

3. That as in establishing the Constitution the people reserved to themselves all powers not delegated to the Government, therefore, all assumptions of power by the Administration, whether in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, arrests and imprisonments without due course of law, or restrictions of the freedom of speech and of the press, are dangerous infringements of the constitutional rights of the people, only to be partially borne by the hopeless serfs of an aristocratic despotism.

4. That while we enter our solemn protest against the reckless extravagance, infamous peculation, and political outrages of which the party in power is guilty, and while we deprecate the horrors of the civil conflict now raging, we still hold it our duty to advocate the use of every constitutional means, to the extent of the full power of the Government, for the suppression of the rebellion, and the vindication of the authority of the Constitution as it is and the re-toration of the Union as it was.

5. That we reject and abhor the idea that, as an object of the present civil war, any purpose of emancipation of the slaves shall be promoted or at all regarded; and that the language recently used by the Washington *Republican*, that "the farce of restoring the Union of the States is about played out," is utterly infamous, and deserves, as it will receive, the most solemn and sincere condemnation of all true patriots.

6. That we applaud our brave volunteers, who, by their gallant deeds, have emulated the heroism of the old "Jersey Blues;" and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to those who are bereaved by the calamities of the war.

7. That to the candidate this day nominated we pledge our united support, believing that the political triumph of the constitutional Democracy in the coming election will have a powerful effect in terminating the rebellion and re establishing peace, prosperity and happiness throughout the land.

DELAWARE.

The Democratic State Convention of Delaware met at Dover on the 4th inst. Henry B. Fisteman presided. Samuel Jefferson was nominated for Governor, and Wm. Temple for Representative in Congress. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the people are deeply attached to the Federal Union, and would deplore the subversion of the Federal Government; that the Constitution of the United States is the bond of our Union and the written charter of our liberties, intended for war as well as peace; and that the infraction of its guarantees for the civil liberties of the citizens and the substitution of military for civil power in loyal States is the most dangerous mode in which the subversion of the Government can be effected.

Resolved, That the people have the right, and it becomes a duty with them to change their agents for the administration of the government in the modes provided by the Constitution, and that any interference, directly or indirectly, by an existing administration, with the elections in the respective States of the Union is prohibited by the Constitution, and, if successful, would convert a Government of laws into a centralized despotism.

Resolved, That from the origin of our government the control over their domestic institutions has been vested in the States, and that, in our past history, each State has dealt with the institution of African slavery at its own time and in its own mode, irrespective of the views of the Federal administration or those of other States; and that the project inaugurated by the President of the United States for the emancipation of slaves in the border States, is a gross infraction of the Constitution, and both inexpedient and impracticable.

Resolved, That it rests with the people of Delaware *alone* to determine when their interests and sentiments require the abolition of negro slavery, and, when they so determine, they have no right to ask that the people of other States shall be taxed for that purpose, and that he believe it both unwise and dangerous to attempt any radical change in the institutions and habits of the people in the midst of civil war

Resolved, That the evident intent of the Republican party is to place the negro on a footing of equality with the white man, and that the constant intermeddling of Congress, during its last session, with the question of slavery, although the late abolitionized Republican convention of the State affects to slur over the qustion as "threadbare," affords ample evidence that such intent exists, and that we are not prepared to degrade the white race to a level with negroes, at the bidding of false philanthropists and fanatical men.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the co-operation of all persons, without regard to former political associations, who are in favor of the principles herein enunciated, and opposed to the doctrines and practices of the Black Republican Abolition Disunion party now in power, extending to them the right hand of fellowship, and the assurance of perfect equality and fraternal regard

Resolved, That the Democrats of Delaware are in no wise responsible for our national troubles; that their efforts have been exerted to arrest the causes and avert the consequences of the sectional strife which has involved the country in civil war; that we have no sympathy with Northern abolitionism or Southern extremists, but have ever proclaimed both to be dangerous to the peace, integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and we hereby declare our unqualified condemnation of both.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are unalterably opposed to the scheme advocated by the Black Republican Abolition Disunion party for the abolition of slavery in this State, and we hereby pledge ourselves, if intrusted with the public confidence, to resist said scheme by all honorable and constitutional means.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to our Senators in Congress, the honorable James A. Bayard, and the honorable Willard Saulsbury, for their course in the Senate at its last session, and we hereby fully indorse their votes and speeches as truly reflecting the sentiments of the Democracy of Delaware.

Resolved, That the action of George P. Fisher, Esq., Representative in Congress from this State, has been unworthy of the people of Delaware; that his petty and slanderous attacks upon private character, and his affiliations with abolitionism, entitle him to public contempt and distrust.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Sept. 10.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the past week.

As announced in our last impression, martial law was declared in this city and the commerce and citizens thereof placed under the absolute rule of the military commander on Tuesday morning, September 2d, and since then the people of this city have experienced in its fullest sense what the power of law, and a strict obedience thereto, are. Business of all kinds was prohibited in the first place, excepting that connected with publishing newspapers, and supplying the Government with provisions, and the city transformed into a vast military camp of armed men. Never was a more sudden and thorough change produced in any city in a shorter time. In a day or two the orders were modified so as to permit the retail of provisions in the markets and stores, but not until last Monday was a general resumption of business permitted, when it was ordered that all lawful business might be resumed until four o'clock each afternoon, when all stores and places of business should be promptly closed, and the citizens capable of bearing arms should turn out and learn the science of war. In this order the buying, selling or shipment of all kinds of liquors was still prohibited, and all stores where such liquors are retailed are kept closed.

The banking houses were ordered to be closed, under the first order, but afterwards permitted to open from one to two o'clock each afternoon, so that the business done in money matters has been exceedingly limited, there being no paper offered worthy of note. Exchange was in active demand, and rates advanced to par, buying, and ¼ prem, selling rate. Gold, in response to the New York market, where it has materially advanced, went up to 18 prem.

The news from Washington, from day to day, has kept the people of the loyal States in a state of constant excitement, and the inroads made by the rebel army up in Washington and Maryland, as well as upon the Western Border States, have been most discouraging. Our army has fallen back to the intrenchments at Washington, which it moved from last March, and the rebels have crossed the Potomac in force, and are now at the Capital of Maryland, and threaten Pennsylvania and Baltimore

These facts, in connection with the utter incompetent management of the war displayed on the part of those at the head of affairs in the Cabinet, and the field, make the state of the case as dark as it can well be, and every loyal man is now praying for some great mind, some man equal to the emergency, to take the control of the army and bring about a unity of action, and lead it on to victory.

Government securities have declined some under the pressure, but much less than could have been expected.

The quotations for exchange and coin, at the close, are as follows.

	Buying	Selling.
New York	¼ dis. @par	¼ prem.
Gold	17 prem.	21 prem
Silver	10 prem.	15 prem.
Demand Notes	6@7 prem.	

In the market for general produce there has been great irregularity. A short supply of corn and oats has put up prices materially, but with moderate supplies these quotations could not be sustained.

Corn sold as high as 53c, and oats as high as 55@60.

Nothing doing in rye

Barley would bring 75@78c.

Wheat has been in good demand at 80@83c for red, and 90@95c for white.

The trade in whisky being contraband, it has been a blank That made before the 1st is held at 29c, and that made since then at 15c, and the duty. Did military law permit it, there would be some demand for the latter from alcohol manufacturers; but as it now stands, there is no certainty in procuring permits to ship the article; the orders issued by the authorities being vague and indefinite in many respects, admit of various interpretations.

Butter in light supply, and prime fresh would bring 16@18c., though packers do not pay over 11c.

Cheese advanced to 7½@8c, and is in light supply.

Hay unchanged and quiet.

The supply of white beans is exhausted, and prices are nominal. Small parcels new crop have been in the market The last sale to the Government was made at $1 25 per bushel at sixty two pounds including packages

Linseed oil sold yesterday at 74c. There is not much demand.

The business done in provisions has been confined to the sales made to the Commissary.

There is no demand for mess pork; it is offered at $9 50.

About sixty hhds of bacon shoulders sold yesterday at 4½@4⅝c. Bulk shoulders are worth 5¾c and sides 4¾c. Bacon sides would bring 5⅝c rib in, and 6¼c clear.

Sugar cured hams scarce and selling at 10c. Plain hams sell at 8½@8¾c, and are scarce.

Lard firm at 8½@8¾c for prime in tierces and 9c in keg.

Groceries quiet and unchanged. Rice advanced to 7½@8c.

The difficulty experienced in shipping produce has been the means of limiting the business materially; the drays are all engaged on the fortifications, as well as men, so that it is extremely difficult to move goods from the warehouses to the railway stations, and this difficulty caused the different companies to stop goods in transit to this city and put them in store at other places, on account of owners, which seems to be rather a summary way of doing business.

Notwithstanding that the conduct of business is permitted, commerce is greatly deranged, and under existing circumstances but a small amount can be done.

COL. GRAHAM N. FITCH.—This able and distinguished Federal officer is sojourning in our city, on his way to his home. He has been disabled by the fall of his horse, and rendered thereby unfit for the fatiguing and more active operations of the army. He has, we learn, tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War. We trust it may not be received, and the services of so brave and gallant a soldier, and so wise and practical a statesman, be lost thereby to the country. He unites in his person the highest qualities of a commander and the greatest sagacity of the legislator with the loftiest and most elevated patriotism.—*Memphis Bul., 6th.*

DIED.

DUNLAP—On Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, of pneumonia, after a brief but severe illness, Livingston Dunlap, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

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.

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UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
HAVE GREETED
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NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE.

Beauty and the Beast.
Beauty and the Beast.
Beauty and the Beast.

....AND...

Gems of Melody.

THIS EVENING.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

Reserved seats 25 cents. Children half price.

☞ Box Office open from 10 to 2 o'clock. sep11

EXCISE TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have been appointed Assistant Assessors for the several Assessment Districts named below, comprising the Sixth Assessment District of the State of Indiana.

MARION COUNTY.

District No. 1—Leonidas M. Phipps, Indianapolis.
Townships—Warren, Lawrence, Washington, Pike, and north half of Center.

District No. 2—John B. Stumph, Indianapolis.
Townships—Perry, Decatur, Wayne, and south half of Center, including out-lot No. 70 in the city of Indianapolis.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

District No. 3—Andrew Tone Hart, Greenfield.
Townships—Center, Buck Creek, Sugar Creek, and Vernon.

District No. 4—John Quincy Hatfield, Cleveland.
Townships—Brandywine. Blue River, Jackson, Brown, and Green.

SHELBY COUNTY.

District No. 5—Sidney Robertson, Waldron.
Townships—Washington, Noble, Liberty, Union, Hanover, Marion, and Van Buren.

District No. 6—Wm Wiles, Shelbyville.
Townships—Addison, Jackson, Hendricks, Sugar Creek, Brandywine, and Moral.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

District No. 7—J. H. Clarke, Edinburgh.
Townships—Blue River, Nineveh, Hensley, and Union.

District No. 8—Lafayette W. Fletcher, Franklin.
Townships—Franklin, Clarke, Pleasant, and White River.

MORGAN COUNTY.

District No 9—William H Craig, Martinsville.
Township—Ray, Jefferson, Baker, Washington, Green, and Jackson.

District No. 10—Nathan Gilbert, Mooresville,
Township—Adams, Monroe, Brown, Madison, Gray, and Clay.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.

District No 11—S. T Hadley, Danville.
Townships—Union, Fel River, Marion, Clay, Franklin and west half of Center.

District No. 12—Allen Hess, Danville.
Townships—Middle, Brown, Washington, Guilford, Liberty, and east half of Center

WILLIAM A. BRADSHAW.
Assessor Sixth District.

Indianapolis, Sept. 10, 1862—sep11-3t

FOR THE WAR.

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SELF-ACTING REVOLVERS

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A full supply—New Pattern.

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500 BAGS Rio Coffee;
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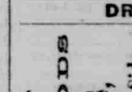

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