

The Union it must be preserved

Democratic Union State Ticket

- Election Tuesday, October 14. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATSON, 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 Desha 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 " HENRY W. HARRINGTON. 4th " WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. 5th " EDWIN D. JOHNSON. 6th " ALEXANDER H. CONDUITT. 7th " DANIEL W. VOORHEES. 8th " JOHN PETTIT. 9th " DAVID TURPIE. 10th " JOSEPH K. EDGERTON. 11th " JAMES F. McDOWELL.

Democratic Barbecue at Seymour

One of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions of this year came off at Seymour on Tuesday last. The vast assemblage, estimated at five thousand people, was called to order by that sterling Democrat S. W. Holmes, Esq., of Jackson county. Gen. Spahn of Jennings, was chosen President, and Major Moorey, of Jackson, Vice President. The exercises were opened by an able and effective speech from Oscar B. Hord, Esq., after which Hon. M. N. Shields, Marshal of the day, formed the crowd into line and marched them to a beautiful grove south of the town, where a bountiful and excellent dinner was prepared and in waiting, and in the meanwhile the band played some soul stirring and patriotic airs. After dinner, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald delivered an argumentative and telling speech. He was followed by Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham in an eloquent and powerful vindication of the Democratic party, its principles and policy. In referring to the accusation of "disloyalty" charged upon the Democratic party by its political opponents, Colonel D. inquired how long the war would last without the aid of the Democrats who had volunteered to fight the battles of the Union? If that element was withdrawn from the army, officers and privates, he said that the rebel forces would triumph in thirty days. The exercises were closed by a capital speech from James B. Bowes, Esq., the young and talented Democratic candidate for Representative from Jackson county. The meeting was a decided success in every respect, and its influence upon those who attended it will be felt in giving renewed courage and zeal in the great conflict to maintain the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

Secretary of Interior

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, is on a visit to this city. The distinguished gentleman appears to be in excellent health, and seems to bear the burdens of his position easily. It is stated in well informed Republican circles that the Secretary aforesaid was sent out by the Administration to look after political affairs in Indiana, and in connection therewith his prospects for an election to the Senate, in case his party should carry the legislature at the coming election. If such are not the objects of his visit, it is a little singular that a Cabinet officer should turn up on the eve of an important election. If the Democrats were in power and a member of the Administration should make a trip similar to Mr. Smith's, the ebony papers would howl over the circumstance as an effort on the part of the Federal authorities to interfere with the elective franchise. But Hale, and Davis, and other leading Republicans having complimented the party in power for its immense purity and freedom from corruption, we must take it for granted that Mr. Smith's only purpose in visiting Indiana just at this period is to imbibe the healing waters of Knightstown Springs. Of course this no-party Administration, professedly relying for support upon the patriotism of the people, and as evidence thereof conferring all its civil and most of its war patronage to its partisan friends, can feel but little, if any, interest in the result of the elections soon to come off.

The terrible ordeal through which our beloved country is now passing we must presume entirely excludes from the minds of the Republican leaders any thought of party affairs, of party triumphs or party defeats, and that they think only of the restoration of the Union and the preservation of American liberty. The only object Mr. Smith's party has in sending partisan tracts and partisan speakers all over the State is to impress upon the minds of the people the very high patriotic necessity of continuing a party in power which is a leading Republican member of Congress, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, thus graphically and truthfully portrays:

In the first years of a Republican administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land, that somebody has plundered the public Treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.

We do not know what Mr. Secretary Smith can do to elevate such a party in the affections and confidence of the people, but we have no doubt if he has any means under his control that he will use them to fasten still longer upon the country a political rule which a distinguished Republican Senator said was more dangerous to the liberties of the people than the rebel armies.

We hope that Mr. Smith, relieved for a while from the corrupting influences of the Federal capital, will improve in health, politically as well as physically, and that he will return to his onerous duties a wiser man.

A Lying Circular

We have been shown a circular which is being distributed in some portions of this District, the contents of which are a vilification and misrepresentation of the political and private character of Mr. Conduitt, the Democratic candidate for Congress for this District. It is anonymous, but its authors are known. This attack upon Mr. C. is prompted by malice and revenge. It comes from men who, if they had their deserts, would now be in the penitentiary. They were the prime instigators in the ballot box stuffing which disgraced the county of Morgan for several years. Their malice is accounted for by the fact that Mr. Conduitt actively assisted in bringing to light by judicial investigations the deep dyed villainy by which elections in that county were for several years made a farce. It was only by packing Grand Juries for several terms of the courts that

the perpetrators of these infamous frauds upon the elective franchise were able to evade indictment and the just punishment of their crimes. The nominal editor of the sheet upon whose press the thing was printed was, not long since, we are advised, soundly cowed by the present Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Morgan county, for the villainous of his scurrility when referring in his paper to that gentleman.

The whole circular, if such it may be called, is from beginning to end a tissue of misrepresentations. The political record of Mr. Conduitt has often been before the people of his county, where he has been known, from boyhood, and he has always been handsomely sustained, even when the party to which he belonged was in the minority. His consistency in political action, purity of moral character, and admitted devotion to business duties have commended him most to those who best know him. This effort to injure him by flooding the country with billingsgate and blackguardism will only increase the ardor of his friends and react in his favor even with such as differ with him politically. But one paper has yet given it publicity, and that is known in Hancock county as the "smut machine." It is a print which delights in "making its meals on good men's names," and its political stock in trade is misrepresentation and slander. We should not have hallooed to this dirty attempt to injure Mr. Conduitt, if the distribution of the slanderous circular was confined to that portion of the District where his political and private character are known. But as it may reach those who are not acquainted with either, we have thought it due Mr. Conduitt that we should thus notice it.

The Coming Election—Its Importance and the Duty of Every Good Citizen

The importance of the elections this fall can not be over-estimated. Every candid observer of the condition of the country can not but concede that its fate is in a great measure involved in the expression of the people at the ballot-box. If the conservative sentiment triumphs, it will have a healthy restraint upon those in power, and the unwise, suicidal and unconstitutional measures which have been inaugurated will give way to the just, enlightened, Christian and constitutional policy set forth in the CRITTENDEN resolution of July 22, 1861, as to the purpose of Congress and the people in the prosecution of the war. But if the radicals are successful, we firmly believe its result will be National ruin. Every vote dropped in the ballot-box tells for good or for evil. A fearful responsibility rests upon every voter of Indiana in the discharge of that trust. However important the success of our arms and the overthrow of the rebellion, the preservation of constitutional liberty—the glorious institutions framed by our fathers, and which give our Government all its value, is of equal if not of greater importance. A contemporary well observes: "It involves each man's personal security—his peace, his life, his property, the welfare of his family—all of that is most dear in existence." A change in administration is necessary to secure these priceless blessings of a good government. The history of the past eighteen months of the Republican rule illustrates this necessity. How different now from 1860! An exhausting civil war has raged with all the terrible evils of such a contest, a war that has no parallel in history. A vast public debt has been created. From comparative freedom in public burdens, we rank among the heaviest taxed nations of the earth. War is still raging, the public debt daily increasing, and the burdens upon industry made more and more oppressive. And with all there has been profligacy in the public expenditures and frauds upon the public treasury, but so great in extent that the knowledge of it is even withheld from the people. All these evils could have been avoided and the country now been united and happy if the Republican members of Congress of 1860-61 had voted for the adjustment of our national troubles upon the basis of what is known as the CRITTENDEN compromise.

The only hope now for the restoration of the Union and the Constitution is in the return of the conservative party to power. This is the question for the people of Indiana to decide at the election, Tuesday, October 14th.

What faith can the people place in the party which now rules the Government. Remember its broken pledges. The declared purpose of the war was the restoration of the national authority and unity, and no interference with the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the States. This pledge of the nation is violated in the Emancipation Proclamation of the President. Is more evidence needed of the designs of those who control the Government? Do the people desire to see four millions of helpless negroes set free to still further tax the industry of the nation? Do they want to purchase the slaves of the Border Slave States and colonize them at a cost of five hundred millions to the public treasury?

Let the ballot box answer these important inquiries. They are all involved in the vote soon to be given.

We ask every good citizen to give one day to his country. As he values constitutional liberty and all the blessings it confers, we appeal to every voter to discharge the duty devolving upon him faithfully and fearlessly. Not only vote yourself, but see that every neighbor votes. It is not a contest for the success of men, but of principle. Yield prejudices against candidates, if any there be, to the higher interests at issue.

The signs of success are hopeful. All over the North a reaction is going on in public sentiment. Let Indiana as of old lead the column of conservative States. It can be done with effort. We believe the great heart of the people beats right. Victory will perch upon the banner of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." If we put forth our strength. We trust that on the evening of the 14th of October no one will have occasion to regret of having failed to have done his whole duty. Let not defeat overcome us, and all the interests such a calamity would involve, by apathy or the failure to put forth that effort which the crisis of the country demands.

"Strike—kill the last armed for export, Strike—for your allies and your lives, Strike—for the great graves of your wives, God—send your native land!"

General Sigel and the Governors

The following is from the Washington Star of October 2d:

We take it for granted that the authorities here will decline assenting to the late request of General Sigel to be relieved from his present command. This request grew, doubtless, out of his dissatisfaction with the failure to assign to his corps certain regiments recently raised, which the Governors of the States in which they were raised promised to send to him. No such agreement or arrangement between these functionaries and General Sigel could be binding on the department, which must necessarily assign troops as they come into the service just where the exigencies of the moment require them most imperatively. We are persuaded that a little reflection will open the eyes of General Sigel to this fact, as well as to the further fact that the President and War Department have at all times done every possible thing to gratify him. The troubles between them forcibly illustrates, first, the embarrasments to the service growing out of the interference of Governors—acting as such with the disposition of troops raised for the public weal rather than to be commanded by any particular General; and also the worse than folly of disposing of troops to any other end whatever than that of

using them as and where they can for the time being best to subvert the cause or which they were brought into the service.

P. S.—We may not inappropriately remark that the Governors lately here, are also understood to have virtually assumed the right to send troops to assign the troops, but in more than one instance the Generals; in the way of insisting vehemently that one should have this command, another that command, and for others also removed from their command, &c. All this is in exact keeping with the doings of the political leaders that have, up to this time, brought many delays and reverses on our arms.

It will be readily perceived that to permit the Governors of States to assign troops to special officers, would be virtually conceding to them the right to make or unmake Generals in command.

An Abolition Argument

The Abolition and Palm, an Abolition paper furnishes the following argument in favor of the President's Abolition proclamation, and against colonization:

1st. The American is becoming ever after more nervous; the negro race in the course of time will contract this tendency, and supply him with muscle through Amalgamation.

2d. We need a more powerful moral attributes—his faith, his docility, his patience.

3d. It is the negro race who will inaugurate the millennium. "The Lord hath need of it" for a higher purpose than to administer to our national evils. The black is a natural Christian.

The supply of counteracting material is now daily being sent forward into Illinois from Cairo, there being no objection on the part of those in authority. They, too, no doubt, have had revelations of the coming millennium to be inaugurated by the negro.

The Habeas Corpus and Martial Law

From the opinion of Judge HALL of the United States District Court at Buffalo, on the habeas corpus right, we take the following extracts:

Can the President, then, without the authority of Congress, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus?

The question is one of constitutional law and constitutional construction, and was, I think, generally considered by the Chief Justice of the United States, until it was brought prominently before the public by the case of Merryman before the learned and venerable Chief Justice of the United States. In that case (34 Boston Law Reporter, page 78 and 79), the highest judicial officer of the United States did not hesitate to declare, in respect to the claim that the President had the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, "that he listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed to be a matter of course, that the highest judicial officer of the United States did not hesitate to declare, in respect to the difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, except by act of Congress."

The clause upon which the objection arises is found in the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which treats of Congress and its powers, and is in these words: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and the reason of the Chief Justice in the case referred to is sufficient, in my judgment to show that the power of suspension is a legislative and not an executive power, and can be exercised, or its exercise authorized by Congress.

But the question does not rest upon the reason or authority of the present Chief Justice. He properly cited the authority of Mr. Justice Story, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, when the Chief Justice's seat was filled by John Marshall, the ablest constitutional lawyer our country has produced. I can not forbear now to quote that portion of the opinion of the Chief Justice which refers to the authority of Mr. Justice Story, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Chief Justice says: "But I am not left to form my judgment upon this great question from analogies between the English Government and ours, or from the opinions of English jurists, or the decisions of English courts, although upon this subject they are entitled to the highest respect, and are justly regarded as authoritative by our courts of justice. To guide me to a right conclusion I have the commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of the late Chief Justice Story, not only one of the most eminent jurists of the age, but for a long time one of the brightest ornaments of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also the clear and authoritative decision of that court itself, given more than half a century since, and conclusively establishing the principle I have above stated."

Mr. Justice Story, speaking in his commentaries of the habeas corpus clause in Constitution, says:

"It is obvious that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise, which may justify, say, even the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in foreign countries, and even in England, that the writ has, upon various pretexts and occasions, been suspended, whereas a person apprehended upon suspicion, have suffered a long imprisonment, sometimes by design and sometimes because they were forgotten, the right to suspend it is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or invasion, and when the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint is thus imposed, and a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto no suspension of the writ has ever been authorized by Congress, since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the emergency has arisen, and that the writ should be suspended, is given to the President, and not to the courts." (3 Story's Com. on the Const., section 1206.)

And Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in case of ex parte Bollman and Swint, uses this decisive language in 4 Cranch, 55:

"It may be worthy of remark that this act (speaking of the one under which I am proceeding) was passed by the first Congress of the United States sitting under the Constitution which had declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it. Acting under the immediate influence of the spirit of the Constitution, and with peculiar force, the obligation of providing efficient means by which this great constitutional privilege should receive life and activity; for if the means be not in existence, the privilege itself would be lost, although the law for its suspension should be enacted. Under the impression of this obligation, they gave to all the courts the power of awarding writs of habeas corpus."

And again, in page 101:

"If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the powers vested by this act in the courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. The question depends upon political considerations, on which the Legislature is to decide. Until the Legislature or a court, the court can only see its duty and obey the law."

I can add nothing to these clear and emphatic words of our great predecessors.

If it be said that the laws of war, being the laws of the United States, authorize the proclamation of martial law, I answer that in peace or in war no law can be enacted by the legislative power. In England, from which the American jurist derives his principles in this respect, "martial law can not be used without the authority of parliament." (5 Comyns 225. The authority of the monarch himself is insufficient. In the case of Grant vs. Sir C. Gould 3d, (Hep B. 63,) which was a prohibition (applied for in the Court of Common Pleas,) as to the defendant as Judge Advocate of a court martial to permit the execution of the sentence that the defendant, the counsel who resisted the motion said it was to be disputed that martial law can only be executed in England, so far as it is authorized by the statute act and the articles of war, all of which are established by Parliament, and authority, and the court declared it totally inoperative to state any other martial law, as having any place whatever within the realm of England.

In the same case Mr. Justice Denby, in delivering his opinion, said: "To have a correct idea of martial law in a free country, examples must not be sought in the arbitrary conduct of absolute monarchs. The monarch who makes laws, and in a republic, where the Constitution has fixed the extent and limits of every branch of government in time of war, as well as in time of peace, is bound to deliver his power, and to exercise it in the exercise of any authority."

The Constitution of the United States, in which everything necessary to the general and individual

security has been foreseen, does not provide that in times of public danger the executive power shall be transferred to the hands of a dictator. It does not trust into the hands of a dictator the reins of the government. The framers of that charter were too well aware of the hazard to which they would have exposed the fate of the republic by such a provision, and had they done it, the States would have rejected a Constitution stained with the blood of the threatening to their liberties. In the meantime, conscious of the necessity of removing all impediments to the exercise of the executive power, in cases of rebellion or invasion, they have permitted Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in those circumstances if the public safety should require it. Thus far, and no farther, goes the Constitution. Congress has not hitherto thought it necessary to authorize that suspension. Should the case ever happen, it is to be supposed it would be accomplished with such restrictions as would prevent any wanton abuse of power. "In England, says the author of a justly celebrated work on the constitution of that country, 'at the time of the invasion of the Indians, the habeas corpus act was suspended, but the executive power did not stretch itself upon and taken by the pre-entives of the people, and the detaining of individuals in consequence of the suspension of the writ was limited to a fixed time. Notwithstanding the just fears of internal and hidden enemies, which the circumstances of the times might raise, the deviation from the former course of law was carried out through the single point of having examined Persons detained by order of the government were to be dealt with in the same manner as those arrested at the suit of private individuals; the process against them in a public place they were to be tried by their peers and have all the usual legal means of defense allowed them, such as calling of witnesses, peremptory challenge of jurors, &c.; and can be arrested while British subjects are thus secured against oppression in the worst of times, American citizens are left at the mercy of the will of an individual, who may in certain cases, the necessity of which is to be judged of by himself, assume a supreme, overbearing, unbounded power.' The idea is not only repugnant to the principles of a free government, but subversive of the very foundations of our own.

Under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has a right to call, or cause to be called into the service of the United States, even the whole militia in any part of the Union, in case of invasion. This power, exercised by his delegate, has placed all the citizens subject to military discipline under military and martial law. That I consider to be the extent of the martial law, beyond which all is usurpation of power. In that state of things the course of judicial proceedings is certainly much shackled, but the judicial authority exists, and ought to be exercised whenever it is practicable. Even when circumstances have made it necessary to suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus, and such suspension has been pronounced by the competent authority, there is no reason why the administration of justice, generally, should be stopped. For, because the citizens are deprived temporarily of the protection of the tribunals as to the safety of their persons, it does by no means follow that they can not have recourse to them in all other cases.

The proclamation of the martial law, therefore, can not have any other effect than that of placing under military authority all the citizens subject to military service. If it is in that sense alone that the vague expression of martial law ought to be understood among us. To give it any larger extent would be trampling upon the Constitution and laws of our country.

That the doctrine of these decisions in regard to the exercise of the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus have been almost universally considered as incontrovertible, is fully established by reference to the works of all eminent writers, and by the fact that no evidence of the dissent of other jurists or of the profession has been recorded. Hurd, in his work on habeas corpus, in reference to the constitutional provision before referred to, says: "Rebellion and invasion are eminently matters of national concern, and charged as Congress is with the duty of preserving the United States from both these evils, it is fit that it should possess the power to make effectual such measures as it may deem expedient to adopt for their suppression." p. 133. And (p. 134) "This power has never been exercised by Congress." And again (p. 149) "The provision of the Constitution relating to the writ of habeas corpus, limits the legislative power."

Those who have flippantry remarked that "no sound lawyer" would express the opinion that the President has not the authority to suspend the habeas corpus, will perceive, by the extracts quoted above, that some men, heretofore considered "sound lawyers," have expressed such opinion.

Democratic Meeting in Hancock County.

Pursuant to notice the Democracy of Boone township met in the grove Monday, the 6th, at 12 o'clock, M. After a splendid dinner, prepared by the fair and patriotic ladies, was disposed of, the meeting was called to order by Montgomery Marsh, Esq., and on motion Seth Walker was called to the chair, and H. Reeves, Thomas W. Collins and Wm. McCallister were chosen Vice Presidents. Morgan Chandler and W. J. Wright were appointed Secretaries.

As the Hon. T. A. Hendricks had not yet arrived, James L. Mason, candidate for Joint Representative, and Noble Warrum, each made well-timed and appropriate speeches, and were received by the hearers with shouts of applause. When Mr. Hendricks arose he was greeted with three long and loud cheers. Mr. Hendricks made one of his happiest efforts. He chained the vast crowd before him for about two hours with his eloquence and logical arguments. Such speeches as Mr. Hendricks are rarely found. His speech opened the eyes of many who were on a stand as to how they should cast their votes at the ensuing October election.

The crowd was the largest ever assembled in Boone township—some two thousand five hundred persons being present.

At the close of Mr. Hendricks' speech the assembled multitude gave three cheers for the "Constitution and the Union."

The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday, when they expect to meet again at the ballot-box.

J. REEVES, Vice Presidents. THOMAS W. COLLINS, Vice Presidents. WM. McCALISTER, Secretaries. MORGAN CHANDLER, Secretaries. W. J. WRIGHT, Secretaries.

Wayne County Democratic Meeting

The Democrats of Wayne county met in Mass Convention on Saturday, 4th inst. Eleazer Malone, President, and George A. Johnson, Secretary. The following straight Democratic ticket was nominated:

For Senator—James Elder. Representatives—Lavi Dudley, George A. Johnson, and Thomas Wilson. Treasurer—Larken G. Turner. Sheriff—Thomas Wilson. Commissioner—B. Beeson. Conventions—C. E. Pennington. Edmund Johnson, Democratic candidate for Congress, George A. Johnson and Late Develin, Esq., also addressed the meeting. Their remarks were attentively listened to and enthusiastically cheered. The Court House was crowded.

The New Albany Ledger says: "The public confidence in Gen. Buell daily increases as the result of his splendid strategy and Generalship becomes more apparent. Next to George B. McClellan, Gen. Buell justly ranks as the great military genius of the country. He may appear slow to come, but he is also sure, and hence, and all his traders will be covered with shame and confusion."

We commend this honest utterance to the attention of the Indianapolis Journal—Louisville Journal.

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.

SEALED PROPOSALS

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for the purchase of 100,000 lbs. of No. 10 Sugar, to be delivered at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, at an early date, will be received at the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., at No. 39 West Washington St., until 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 14th of October, 1862. Payment will be made in cash on receipt of contract. Any other information given on application to the undersigned. JAMES H. LARKIN, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

MEDICAL. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

SESSION OF 1862-3.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE Medical College of Ohio will open on MONDAY, the 14th day of October, and continue four months. Preliminary Lectures will be delivered during the month of October, embracing chiefly clinics at the Hospital and College Dispensary.

FACULTY. L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. NELSON SAYLER, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry. J. H. BUCKNER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES. Tickets of the Professors, each \$10 00. Matriculation Ticket, 5 00. Lecturing Ticket, 5 00. Hospital Ticket, 5 00. Graduation Fee, 25 00. Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets which may suit their purposes. The Dissecting and Hospital Tickets are optional. Boarding can be obtained at \$2 50 to \$3 00 daily. Students on arriving in the city will be aided in procuring boarding houses by applying at the college on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean, Cincinnati, Ohio. L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean. 8 E. Corner Sixth and Race streets. oct9-62

NOTICE

NOTICE—Letters testamentary, with the will annexed, upon the estate of Doctor Livingston Hussey, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, for payment, and those knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are hereby required to call and make immediate payment. The estate is solvent. D. M. DUNLAP, Executor. oct9-62

COFFEE.

144 RUBIA MILLS 144 144 GREENE STREET, NEW YORK CITY. GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

Put up in the full pound papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 20 cents. We put up the following kinds:

JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO and SUPERIOR COFFEE.

We believe our Coffee to be better than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders addressed to us or our Agents, Messrs. PLACE & YOUNG, 183 Chambers street, corner Washington street, New York City, and Messrs. POLLARD & DOANE, 159 & 161 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois, will receive prompt attention. oct9-62

TAHER & PLACE.

AUCTION.

LADIES' AUCTION AT LOTHROP & WRIGHT'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 17 New Pennsylvania street, three doors south of the Postoffice, in New & Talbot's Block, commencing on Thursday, October 9th, precisely at two o'clock. Come one, come all.

Ladies, this is our first opening sale in Indianapolis, and we wish to be made acquainted with your wants and desires, and particularly your quarters, and we assure you that we represent all goods as they are in all of our Auctions, and guarantee the least you will be supplied of the same by the Auctioneer. J. P. LOTHROP, Auctioneer.

N. B.—Any goods left with Lothrop & Wright on commission will be promptly sold, with quick returns, and supplies of family groceries, which they offer to sell and satisfaction given, by Lothrop & Wright, or no pay. Give us a call. Also to be shown, the new and elegant French four-stick Sewing Machine, by W. H. SHARP, Auctioneer. oct9-62

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

New Hat Store!!

ISAAC DAVIS, DEALER IN HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS, No. 15 Pennsylvania St. RET. ODD FELLOW'S HALL AND THE POST OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

IS NOW OFFERING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Hats and Caps, embracing every variety of style and quality, and being the largest and best assortment ever brought to this city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my goods. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street. oct9-62

Silk Hats.

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING EXPRESSLY FOR my trade, a large and splendid lot of SILK HATS, which, for beauty and finish, elegance of style and quality of material, can not be excelled. They are especially the *De Luxe* Class of Hats. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street. oct9-62

Children's Hats.

THIS ATTENTION OF PARENTS IS DESIRED TO my large stock of Children's Hats, Caps and Turbans. I have something to please every taste. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street. oct9-62

GROCERIES.

H. & H., No. 25 West Washington St., HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention is invited to our large stock of Sugar.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar-cured Hams, Mackerel, Corn Meal, Buckwheat, Baltimore Oysters, &c., &c. and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offered at the cheapest rates in any of our articles. HOUSHER & HENTER, oct9-62

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