Democratic Documents.

Address of the Democratic Members of the General Assembly to the People of Indiana, setting forth the history of the late session, and the reasons why more had not been accomplished during its constitutional term. This document makes a pamphlet of sixteen pages, and will be furnished to any quantity. Price $1 50 per hundred.

The Conscript Act—Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, on the Conscription Bill, in the House of Representatives, February 23, 1863. This is one of the finest speeches of Mr. Voorhees, on a question now occupying a large share of public attention, and every citizen in Indiana should have a copy. It makes a pamphlet of eight pages. Price $1 per hundred.

The Liberty of the Citizen—Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 16, 1863, on the "Act to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof," is now printed in pamphlet form, and can be obtained at this office. This is the great effort of Mr. Voorhees to protect the liberty of the citizen, and should be in the hands of every voter in Indiana. It makes a pamphlet of sixteen pages. Price $1 50 per hundred.

☞ All orders should direct the speeches to be sent by express, as the postage will be one cent a copy, and must be prepaid.

Address ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Indianapolis.

DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

The Democrats and their Opponents.

A cotemporary forcibly remarks: "The Democratic party, in their administration of the Government, showed that they could use POWER and yet protect and preserve LIBERTY. Their opponents have proven, under this Administration, that they are incapable of using power except to abridge liberty. Under this Republican Administration the agents of the people have undertaken to become the masters of the people.

"The Question of Coercion"—Robert Dale Owen and the Indianapolis Journal.

On the 28th of November, 1860, there appeared in the Indianapolis Journal a letter from ROBERT DALE OWEN upon "the question of coercion." It occupied the leading place in that paper. We have not room to reproduce it entire, but make a few extracts to show how decided that gentleman was at that time against the subjugation of States or the policy of attempting to maintain the union of the States, as it had existed, by force. Referring to the demands of South Carolina as a condition of remaining in the Union, Mr OWEN remarks:

"I think that the North, on sober second thought, will reflect that if the Constitution contains certain clauses which grate on her feelings, still it is not only the supreme law of the land, but the best which the wit of man has yet devised for human government; and, so reflecting, that she will repeal the obnoxious statutes in question. I think, too, that she may accede to other concessions, as, an agreement that fugitive slaves shall be paid for, in cases of non-rendition But I feel that she never will, as I am sure she never ought, recognize the carrying of slavery anywhere by implication."

Then referring to the contingency that South Carolina might secede, if her demands are not complied with, Mr. OWEN says:

"We have the legal right, then, to coerce. But all things (we are told on the highest authority,) which are lawful for us are not therefore expedient.

Our fellow citizens, now the inhabitants of the South, had nothing to do with the introduction, within its boundaries, of slavery. If we had been born to the same circumstances as they we should probably have thought and felt in regard to slavery as they do. It is equally unchristian and unphilosophical in us to denounce them as criminals because they are slaveholders. In so doing we are neither fair in principle or guiltless of having fanned the flame of sectional hatred that rages around us now."

After counseling the exercise of a Christian spirit in considering the then impending troubles of the country, Mr. OWEN thus argues:

"Violence breeds violence. We may determine, in advance, when we are commencing, that it shall only go to a certain point, and no further But the dogs of war, once let slip, *escape beyond our control*. We may call them back in vain. * * * * * * *

By coercion what do we propose to ourselves? To convince? *The sword never convinces*; it *subjects*. Is it our purpose to subject, if we cannot convince our fellow citizens of South Carolina? *But it is utterly at variance with the spirit of our Government to have, in our midst, subjects kept loyal by force.* And if it was not, South Carolina, if she lack judgment, has spirit and courage; too much spirit and too much courage to submit to the degradation. A political creed cannot, any more than a religious one, be thrust upon brave men by force * * *

In certain cases numbers suffice to confer consideration. When numbers combine for an unlawful object, the offense changes its character. That which, in six men, is robbery, becomes warfare in sixty thousand. The difference between rebellion and revolution lies chiefly in numbers. Had Washington struck for liberty and independence at the head of fifty followers only, and had he and his men been captured, they might, without outraging civilization, have been hanged as rebels. But with Washington at the head of fifty thousand, the British Government felt constrained to regard their colonial prisoners as any other captives taken in war; and to allow them the mercy, which, in such cases, the law of nations prescribes * * * *

Sister States dissevered is a grave misfortune, but sister States belligerent would be a deadly curse. * * The baptism of blood confers on national enmities a terrible perpetuity. * * What, then, is to be done? Shall we employ toward South Carolina urgency and entreaty? There is neither dignity nor use in entreaty beyond a certain point. What remains? Let us act toward her in that spirit which is gentle and easy to be entreated; *but if we can not convince her*, LET HER GO IN PEACE Thus going, she may some day, as did one of old, return to the parental home. In any event, we shall gain an ally if we lose a sister."

Such were the views expressed by ROBERT DALE OWEN, and they were reiterated upon various occasions subsequently, in carefully considered and elaborate addresses.

The opinions of Mr. OWEN and his views of public policy, as given in the letter from which we have quoted, were endorsed by the Journal, the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana. Be it remembered this was after the election of Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, and when the Republican party by the election of that year were soon to come into the possession of the national Government. Here is what the Journal said in approval of the sentiments of Mr. OWEN:

"It will be seen that his view is substantially that urged by us on several occasions. * * He maintains that though secession is unconstitutional, if it be deliberately and unitedly resolved upon by a State, *the dictate of Christian kindness, no less than of political wisdom, is to let her go in peace. So say we.* We do not concede that any State has reached that point of unanimity and determination which would make coercion impossible or improper in the view we maintain, though Mr. Owen assumes that South Carolina has done so, and argues the case as an actual instead of a hypothetical exigency. But that point being conceded, and the fact fully accepted on all hands, that one State or more has calmly and fixedly resolved that she can not remain in the Union without injury or dishonor, a state of affairs is conceded in which *coercion* would be at once *cruel* and *useless*. *Cruel*, because it would spill blood to make an enemy of a State that might otherwise prefer to remain friendly, though not in the same family; and *useless*, because when accomplished, the Union is just as effectually broken as if the conquered State had left us. We deem it superfluous to argue that a *popular* government can never be preserved by force. The act of compulsion changes it to a despotism so far as the parties afflicted by it are concerned. It is no government of *theirs* any longer, and despotism is simply a government that the governed don't create Consequently if "coercion" preserves the body, it surely destroys the life of this great popular government. It secures us a Union without unity, an aggregation of States without sympathy. And it does no more. Whether that is worth purchasing at the fearful price of a civil war, it is hardly worth while to reason to sensible men * * * *Secession is revolution.* We having established our government by revolution, on the right of a people at any time to change a government which is oppressive to them, cannot deny that right to those who deliberately declare our Government oppressive. What we claimed as our right we cannot deny to those who claim it of us, and helped us to assert our claim at the outset. They may be mistaken. In our judgment they are fatally mistaken, but we cannot judge for them whether the Federal Government is too oppressive for endurance any more than England could judge for us."

But enough. We have quoted the deliberately expressed views of Mr. OWEN and the Journal upon the questions of coercion and secession. They were uttered before violence had commenced or the "dogs of war" were let slip beyond our control. Mr. OWEN said "the sword never convinces, it subjects," and that "the difference between rebellion and revolution lies chiefly in numbers." He was opposed to coercion, and if South Carolina could not be urged or entreated to remain in the Union "let us bid her go in peace."

Where stands Mr. OWEN now? If honest in the convictions he expressed in 1860 and 1861 he must be regarded as recreant to them now. Then he was for letting the dissatisfied States "go in peace," now he is for coercion, although as he says, it is at variance with the spirit of our Government to have, in our midst, subjects kept loyal by force.

The Journal, as it will be seen by the extracts we have quoted, was far more decided in its opposition to coercion than Mr. OWEN. It said that if one State or more was calmly and fixedly resolved not to remain in the Union, "coercion would be at once cruel and useless." It took the position that a *popular* government could not be maintained by force, that the act of compulsion changed it to a despotism, and that a forced union would not be worth purchasing at the fearful cost of civil war. And these views have been reiterated by the Journal since the commencement of the civil war, with its fearful cost. The meanest traitor is the man who is faithless to his own convictions, and especially one who has given them calm and deliberate expression. Yet he urges the prosecution of a war which he says not only costs the nation its consistency, but changes our popular Government into a despotism at a fearful cost of life and treasure. Can a man be honest, can there be a particle of patriotism or Christian principle in urging such a war under such circumstances?

What a remarkable spectacle is here presented. With such a record, Mr. OWEN is now engaged in questioning the integrity of his former political associates, and the Journal from day to day charges the Democrats with being traitors to the Government for demanding that the war shall be prosecuted to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the Union under the Constitution. The moral deformity and the partisan malice are too apparent to require demonstration. The record of the Democratic party is against the separation or disunion of the States, yet the paper and its editor, who declared that if any State had determined upon secession that it was "the dictate of Christian kindness, no less than political wisdom, to let her go in peace," is charging treason upon those who demand that the Government shall be administered as to restore the Union and preserve a popular government. Enough for to-day. Our object has been to give a faithful portraiture of the men who are doing all in their power to stir up civil strife for personal aggrandizement and base partisan purposes. No meaner or worse enemies of the Government can be found, or more treacherous foes to social order.

The Republican War in Wayne County.

There is a big fight in progress between the Mortonites and the Julianites in Wayne county. The following article from the Centreville True Republican, the Julianite organ, will give some idea of the character of the war:

The two short-horn Holloway organs at Richmond, the Palladium and Telegram, take great exception to the paragraph from the Connersville Union, copied into our paper two weeks ago, which states that the Congressional committee found that Mr. Holloway "had been the means of swindling the Government out of a large sum of money," and that their report shows the fact. The short horn organs say this cannot be, because the same committee say they are not satisfied that Holloway intended the swindle. Nevertheless it were easy to demonstrate that the Union's statement was strictly true, irrespective of the intention of the guilty party. The sole question is as to the fact whether the Government was swindled as alleged. The report of the committee shows that it was—that over thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars was lost to the Government by Holloway's misconduct and maladministration. The committee, of course, could not judge of the intentions of the guilty party, except as his acts revealed them, and leaned to the side of mercy. But will any sensible man say that the loss was any the less a swindle upon the Government? or can he escape the obvious conclusion that Holloway was the means, whether intentional or unintentional, of consummating this swindle?

The richest part of the Palladium's "defense" of Holloway is the plea that if the report of the committee is to be understood as it reads, or as finding him guilty, the President would "immediately dismiss him in disgrace from the Patent Office." We think he ought to do so; but he has not done it—and what does that prove? Simply that he is the same good, easy man who suffered himself to be imposed on in the appointment of such men as Simon Cameron, D. P. Holloway, &c; and being honest himself, he is slow to recognize the knavery or incapacity of his appointees, and has thus clung to some of them as he did, for instance, to Gen. McClellan, with a long suffering faith, shared in by hardly anybody else. That is our explanation of his forbearance with such men as Holloway, and we think it is a much more satisfactory one than that of the Palladium.

Not for Peace on any Terms.

The Abolitionists charge Vallandigham with being in favor of peace on any terms In his great speech, delivered in New York, March 7, 1863, he said:

I am not for peace on any terms; I would not be with any country on the globe Honor is the life of the nation, and it is never to be sacrificed. I have as high and proud a sense of honor as any man in the South, and I love my country too well, and cherish its honor too profoundly, for a single moment to consent to a dishonorable peace. [A voice—"The whole country?"] Yes, the whole country; every State; and I, unlike some of my own party, and unlike thousands of the Abolition party, believe still, before God, the Union can be reconstructed and will be That is my faith, and I mean to cling to it as the wrecked mariner clings to the last plank amid the shipwreck.

☞ The Hon. D. W. Voorhees has been invited by the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio to visit that State and address the people at several different points He has consented to do so, and will commence a series of appointments at Bucyrus, Crawford county, on the 15th of September. He will speak at Dayton on the 17th of the same month. No man is performing more labor both at home or abroad, in favor of constitutional liberty, than he. Large crowds greet him wherever he goes.—[Terre Haute Journal.

☞ On the New Zealand gold fields provisions are very dear, by reason of the absence of good roads, and swarms of gigantic and voracious rats make food still dearer by their ravages On the Shotover river good oats are sold for £5 each, and in a neighboring district, where the cat market is much "easier" £1 an animal is freely offered

STATE ITEMS.

—A number of deserters have been arrested in this county and Brown during the past week, and sent up to headquarters by the Provost Marshal of this county. A man was also arrested in town a few days since, for using treasonable language, and sent up to Indianapolis.—[Bloomington Republic

—THE FEELING IN INDIANA.—As an evidence of the public feeling in Indiana, we may state that a *township* Democratic meeting at Busseron Station, Knox county, was attended, says the Vincennes Sun, by 8,000 or 9,000 people Voorhees and Allen, member of Congress from Illinois, made speeches All ages and sexes were represented, including the most magnificent display of ladies ever congregated. The people came in wagons, with music and banners flying, on horseback, on foot, and in every conceivable way that was requisite to reach the point.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

—LAPORTE COUNTY.—The Democracy of this county will hold a mass convention in the city of Laporte on the 19th of September, to take into consideration the present deplorable condition of the country, and for the adoption of such measures as may be deemed best in the present crisis.

—The Vincennes Gazette says the mail car from the west, on Monday last, brought the private papers of JEFF. DAVIS, recently captured by our forces at his farm in Mississippi. They were en route for Washington City. Much treasonable correspondence of the Democratic leaders will no doubt come to light

—The Cannelton Reporter understands from reliable authority that the Government, last week, contracted for a large supply of hay at $33 per tun.

—Colonel FERREE, an old citizen of Harrison county, died a few days ago, from the effects of a gunshot wound received during the fight with MORGAN's band at Corydon He was an excellent citizen and had filled the office of Commissioner of that county, for the last eight years, with ability and integrity.

—WAR DEMOCRATS.—Says the Fort Wayne Sentinel:

The self styled War Democracy tried to get up a mass convention at Indianapolis, last Thursday, and made a signal failure As an evidence of the kind of men now styled War Democrats, we notice that David P Wheaton, of this city, was appointed on the Central Committee. It will be news to his friends here that he ever was a War Democrat, or any other sort of a Democrat He has always been an abolitionist, and never voted a Democratic ticket in his life.

The Issue as Made by the Radicals.

The intelligence from North Carolina indicates great dissatisfaction in that State with the Confederacy, and warrants the supposition that she may soon cut loose from the Richmond Government and seek to resume her place in the Union Could she do so, and should—which is probable—our forces gain possession of East Tennessee, the effect upon the rebellion would be even greater than the capture of Vicksburg; for Virginia would be completely severed, as Arkansas and Texas now are, from the Gulf States But right here arises the question whether she will be permitted to resume her place in the Union, and this question is met by the New York Evening Post, on behalf of the radicals, in this wise:

"If that there can be no re-admission of North Carolina into the Union with slavery, because in North Carolina, as in other rebel States, slavery has already been abolished. There is not and can not be, in contemplation of the Federal Government or any of its officers or agents, a single slave between the south-ern frontier and the northern boundary of South Carolina The Federal Government cannot, without usurping a power to which it has no claim, proceed, even in the most trifling of its acts, upon the assumption that slavery still exists there.

"It is time to mock a question in the face and to state it with the greatest plainness. The proclamation of freedom to the slaves in the rebel States was, in the view of all who support the war, a rightful proceeding, authorized by the laws of war, and in no manner a departure from the proper constitutional province of the President, as the Commander-in-Chief of our armies. If it was this rightful, there is not a human being in North Carolina who is not free. The proclamation struck off their fetters, and there is no power on earth which can lawfully fasten them on again. There can be no further toleration of slavery in North Carolina, or any other rebel State, without acknowledging that the edict of emancipation was a false step, a usurpation of authority, without legal effect, and worthy of no other fate than to be put out of sight and speedily forgotten as the folly of an inconsiderate moment.

"If that was a rightful proceeding the Federal Government must adhere to it with all its legitimate consequences. The Administration cannot enter into any discussion with any agent or representative of a State Government which denies its validity. Congress cannot legislate in any manner which does not recognize the rights of those who were set free by it. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the right to issue the proclamation of freedom, there can be no difference of opinion on that point that the Federal Government, after having rightfully given freedom to a class of the inhabitants of our country, has no power to assist in reducing them again to bondage, and cannot, without departing from the plainest rule of duty, look on while they are re-enslaved by their former masters. If the Executive have the authority to set them free, it must see that its authority is respected."

Here we have the radical view of the case fairly stated and the radical issue fairly made If this view be correct, the American people now see for what the war has been waged since the issue of the emancipation proclamation. If this view be correct, North Carolina has the alternative of sacrificing her millions of slave property as the price of resuming her place in the Union, or falling back into the arms of the Confederacy and aiding in the rebellion until the end Does anybody doubt which horn of the dilemma she would choose?

If the emancipation proclamation is valid, the radical view of its scope and effect is undoubtedly correct. If it be not valid, and the Administration, while its invalidity remains unascertained, adopt the radical view—and that view seems already to have been adopted by the Administration—its effect upon North Carolina and every other insurgent State which might seek, in the absence of emancipation, to resume their places in the Union, will be the same as though it were valid, for the insurgent States cannot try its validity before seeking to resume their places in the Union. It is thrust at them as terms on which they will be permitted to resume their places, and these terms they must accept or reject They might accept these terms and try the validity of the proclamation afterward, may be said; but meanwhile, we answer, what would become of their slave property? And, besides, the insurgent States must return as they went forth, free and independent States, or the sovereignty of all the States will be impaired and the Federal system subverted.

The radicals have fairly made the issue. It involves the indefinite continuance of the war, the subjugation of State sovereignty, and, necessarily, the preservation of civil liberty. The immediate issue is: Shall North Carolina, if she seeks to resume her place in the Union, be permitted, as a State, to do so, or, shall the Federal Government continue to make war upon her to compel her to abolish slavery? This is the immediate issue, if North Carolina makes it, and upon it all men must take their position.—[Chicago Times.

Public Order.

It is remarkable that whenever a European ruler undertakes to put his foot a little heavier on the necks of the people, he always does it in the name and on the pretense of securing "public order." It was on this tyrants' plea that the Holy Alliance united to suppress the rising spirit of liberty in Europe The following item of foreign news tells its own story:

"The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, saying that the disloyalty in the Hungarian municipalities menaced the public order in such a dangerous manner that the public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such excesses; that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable until order is re established, all the existing authorities in the districts and communities are abolished, and the Chancellor ordered to elect persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of public affairs suffers no interruption *All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by military tribunals.* In conclusion, the Emperor expresses the earnest wish for the establishment of *public order*, and the future maintenance of the concessions he has granted Hungary."

We leave the reader to run the parallel between this Austrian rule and that of "the party of freedom" in this country.—[Detroit Free Press.

☞ All the different iron foundries in New York are compelled to give out portions of their work to smaller concerns throughout the State so as to complete the Government work which is now demanded for immediate service

Postal Maps of the United States—A Request to Each County for Information.

Editors of newspapers will please publish the following and oblige the citizens of the State:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
CONTRACT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, August 18, 1863.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of State of Indiana:

SIR: I have the honor to address to you the following request:

The Topographer to this Department having received instructions from the Postmaster General to prepare for publication a series of postal maps of the United States, it is desirable that the latest and most accurate information as to new county boundaries, changes from time to time of county seats, etc., should be here on file for immediate delineation on our maps

I would, therefore, respectfully request that there be forwarded as early as possible to this office, from time to time as the cases arise, a copy of the wording of the law establishing a new county or change of limits or site.

I would further respectfully suggest that, in order to make our maps correct in detail as to the direction of postal roads, etc., a copy of every county map existing, (manuscript or printed) should be forwarded to this office for preservation and reference, which would in many cases clear up doubtful points in regard to the establishment of new postoffices and their supply.

A request to this effect from you to the proper officer of each county might further this desirable object.

A list of the counties and county seats of your State as they now stand will be acceptable at the present moment.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO WM. MCLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

To Clerks of the Circuit Courts:

GENTLEMEN: The above request of the Postmaster General is one that interests your constituents, and in order to facilitate his object, I propose to transmit from this office any information you may send me on the subjects indicated in his circular. Very respectfully,
JAMES S ATHON,
Secretary of State.

A "Radical" Fault.

The system adopted by the radical press, of branding with opprobrious epithets all who differ with them and presume to criticise or question the wisdom of certain acts of the Administration, is, to say the least of it, injudicious and short sighted. It can answer no good purpose, and is far more likely to frustrate than advance the objects it is intended to promote. Under our political system, every man has a right to discuss public affairs freely and fully; and the attempt to deny or prevent the exercise of this plain constitutional privilege, either by harsh words or overt acts, is simply un-American, and argues a lamentable lack of discernment. Hitherto, in the history of our country, no party that abandoned argument for vituperation has ever succeeded. The attempt has been tried over and over again, with the same result of disaster to all who engaged in it. In the time of Jefferson, the Federal party, instead of counteracting the efforts of the budding Democracy by logic, branded the adherents of that great statesman as infidels, and disorganizers of society, and predicted universal chaos in case of his election. So, also, during the Jackson excitement, all who opposed a high tariff and United States Bank were ostracised from respectable society, and turned out of Whig factories and stores, and the term "Democrat" was applied in derision and contempt to all men who adhered to the principles of Old Hickory, but in reviewing the history of these periods, it is plain that the weight of argument was against the party that resorted to these, and that the ultimate success that attached to the victors resulted from this fact.

The history of the Republican party itself illustrates the importance of adhering to fair discussion. It climbed to power by virtue of the hard common sense that distinguished the speeches and newspaper articles of its friends in resisting the infamous Kansas policy of the Buchanan Administration, and now it it allows its opponents to get the advantage in fair argument, its doom is sealed. In the last fall election, the time and energy that should have been employed in proving that the defeat of Governor Seymour was essential to the best interests of the country, were wasted in calling his adherents "traitors" and "copperheads," and we all know the result.

The fact is, a resort to hard names and bad language generally, excites suspicion of a weak cause. The only effectual means of supporting the Administration is by demonstrating that its acts and policy are the wisest and best that could be adopted under the circumstances. We advise our radical friends to adopt this method if they wish to succeed, and drop calling their opponents hard names.—[N Y Sun

The Restoration of the Union and the Niggerhead and Copperhead Press.

The radical and copperhead journals of this city are making a great fuss about the mode, manner and conditions of the restoration of the Union at the end of the war, and they are speculating whether the army now being raised by the draft will be sufficient for the purpose. They might as well save themselves the trouble When the military power of the rebels is completely destroyed—as it soon will be—there will be no longer any question at issue The insurgent States, by virtue of the Constitution, whose authority is above that of Congress and the President, become unconditionally States of the Union again; and they have only to send their Senators to the Senate Chamber and their Representatives to the other hall of Congress, and no power can keep them out. It needs no proceeding of Congress, no act of amnesty, no proclamation of the President, to give validity to the restoration of the Southern States to their legal and constitutional status in Congress Nor has Congress or the President any power to interfere after the close of hostilities with any of the domestic institutions or municipal laws of the South

The confiscation act and emancipation act are null and void by their unconstitutionality, and the only emancipation which can have any effect is that which has taken place by the acts of the Generals within the lines of the army. All outside is legally untouched by the President's proclamation, which is, as he himself described it, only like the Pope's bull against the comet. The war being over, military lines cease to exist, and every State right and institution revives by the force of the Constitution. This was the platform laid down by Congress in its declaratory resolution in the extra session, proclaiming the fundamental law of the land; and all parties may as well make up their minds at once that this constitutional principle will prevail over all crotchets and revolutionary ideas The people are determined to have it so, and that settles the matter, as all the world will find out by the result of the next presidential election.—[New York Herald

Why so few Substitutes are Sent from Massachusetts.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican states that not a dozen out of the thousand conscripts examined in that district have furnished substitutes, and gives the following explanation of the facts:

At least twenty cases have come under my knowledge where men have been anxious to furnish substitutes, but when they reported with them on the day assigned, they were told that the board had no time to attend to them, and they had better pay $300 These instances are not exceptions!—there are scores of others, and the figures will show that in no district in the State, nor I believe in the country, have so few substitutes been sent and so much commutation money been paid in proportion to the men examined, as in this; and the reason, as I have said, is not because the large numbers of the men do not wish to furnish substitutes, but simply because "the Board has no time to attend to them." Now I ask respectfully, in making this draft, which does the Government want, men or money? If the former, is it consistent to discourage and continually place obstacles in the way of the presentation of substitutes? And is it the fair thing to deprive a man in this way of his right to send a substitute rather than pay, if he chooses to do so?

☞ The Richmond Sentinel of the 15th inst. says:

"General Ewell, the worthy successor of the lamented Jackson, since his severe wound last fall, prefers a small horse, as he can mount him with less difficulty Yesterday the General was mounted on a mule, and open for anything in the fighting line that might turn up."

DIED.

DUNN—On Tuesday, August 25th, at 5 P. M., Jane M., wife of James T Dunn, aged 54 years

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at the residence of Mr. Dunn, 92 North Alabama street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

HARDWARE.

IRON STORE,

POMEROY, FRY & CO.,

No. 117 West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

DEALERS IN STEEL, IRON, NAILS, ANVILS, BELLOWS, VISES, AXLES, SPRINGS, BOLTS, MALLEABLE CASTINGS, WASHERS, NUTS, HORSE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, WHEELS, HUBS, FELLOES, SPOKES, SHAFTS, BOWS, PLOW HANDS, &C.,

AGENTS FOR

The Ohio River Salt Company.
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☞ They will sell all articles in their line at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine their stock before purchasing.

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au26'63-d&wly

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO YOUNG MEN WHO UNDERSTAND the Retail Dry Goods Business. Apply to M. H. GOOD.
aug26-d3t

A Situation as Teacher Wanted.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF Young Ladies in French or in the higher branches of Mathematics, etc Any one wishing such will address Mrs. C. R. through the Postoffice aug25-d2t

INFORMATION WANTED.

WM. TAYLOR, HAVING MOVED TO BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, would be glad to hear of the whereabouts of his mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor, or Andrew Sharp, formerly of Caldwell county, North Carolina. Any information will be thankfully received.
aug25-d&wit

NOTICE.

TO TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, August 22, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CITY Taxes for the year 1863 are now due, and the duplicate placed in my hands for collection. Persons owing said taxes will please call at this office and settle the same JOS. K. ENGLISH,
aug25-d2w City Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE THAT very valuable and delightful tract of land on the national road, three quarters of a mile west of White river bridge, being the west half of the northwest quarter of section 10, and out lots Nos. 15 and 16 west of White river.

Also, that most valuable property in the city known as the "Palmer House."

Likewise some desirable property between the Bluff and Madison road, one mile south of the city, and some Iowa lands to trade for mechanical labor.

aug24 N. B. PALMER.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Rush Medical College,

CHICAGO, ILL.

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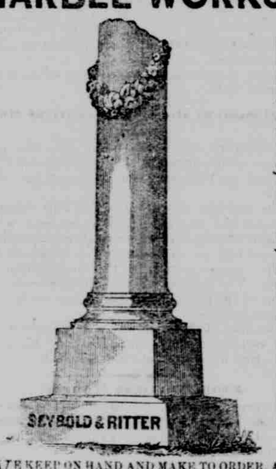

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First Class Residence for Sale.

LOT 109 FEET WITH EAST FRONT, AND 187½ feet in depth; 9 rooms, bath room, wood-bed, large cistern, stable for a cow and two horses and a carriage house, all in good repair and condition. The large lot has almost every variety of fruit grown in this country, and bearing yearly. The ground in front is beautified with a variety of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs. Will be sold for $4,000 cash. Inquire of

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Shirts,

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Dr. Vellny's Private Hospital,

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FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES OF A private or delicate nature.

No charge for consultation.

Persons at a distance can be treated by mail. Send for a circular. June28-d3m

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Now Commenced at No. 33 West Washington St.

ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN!

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500 doz. Glass Fruit Jars;
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20 bbls. Lard Oil;
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500 oz. Quinine;
50 oz. Sulphate Morphia;
10 bales Terra Japonica;
10 cases Mass Liquorice, pure, for Tobacconists;
10 cases Stick Liquorice;
10 bales Sponges, quality various;
800 boxes Glass, all sizes;
500 galls. East India Castor Oil;
8 tuns White Lead, in Oil;
4 bbls. Sp'ts. Turpentine;
22 bbls. Varnish;
16 bbls. Alcohol;
472 lbs. Gum Shellac;
45 bbls. Old Rye and Wheat Whisky;
10 doz. Old London Dock Gin;
40 doz. London Porter;
40 doz. Scotch Ale;

By STEWART & MORGAN,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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FOR SALE.

TO TOBACCONISTS.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE-CUT TOBACCO CUTTERS, one Roller and two Presses. Also an upright Steam Engine, Boiler and Belting but little used and in good order.

A well arranged and well situated Tobacco Factory would also be sold. All on reasonable terms

Apply at FRANKLIN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
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WILL SELL FOR SIXTY DAYS AT RETAIL

Shirts,

Warranted to fit,

Hosiery,

Corsets,

Hoop Skirts,

Linens, &c.

And offer great inducements to buyers of

NOTIONS, &C.

THONSSEN & LAHEY,

67 West Washington Street.

ap8,d3y

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DOG LICENSES issued in 1862 have expired, and that any person or persons owning or harboring any animal of the dog kind within the limits of the city of Indianapolis, without having first obtained a license and check therefor from the City Clerk, and attaching said check to a substantial collar of leather, iron, copper, brass or other durable material, to be worn by such dog, are liable to a fine of not less than $5 or more than $20, with the cost of prosecution. Further, that it is the duty of the Policemen of the city to kill all animals of the dog kind found running at large, unless the owners of the same have complied with the foregoing requirements.

Attest: CYRUS S. BUTTERFIELD,
aug8-d3w City Clerk.

MILLINERS.

MISS J. DOYLE

HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN INDIANAPOLIS. Rooms over No. 9 Bates House Block, West Washington street.

Miss Doyle intends keeping a Paris Millinery Emporium, where at all times may be found a full assortment of

Bonnets, Ribbons, French Flowers Plumes, Bridal Wreaths

And all goods usually found in a first class House.

Having brought from the East an experienced Bleacher and Presser, Miss Doyle will pay particular attention to all orders or calls in that line.

Miss D returns her thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. july27-d1y

GROCERIES.

PRIME GROCERIES,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &C.,

FOR SALE BY

SAWYER & WILLIAMS,

No. 9 West Washington St.

BUTTER.—A FINE LOT OF PRIME BUTTER, Western Reserve and Pine Apple Cheese, just received by SAWYER & WILLIAMS,
No. 9 West Washington street.

50 BARRELS N. O. SUGAR, AND TWENTY FIVE bags Prime Rio Coffee, in store and for sale low by SAWYER & WILLIAMS,
No. 9 West Washington street.

200 BOXES KENT'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Coffee, the best Ground Coffee in use. Call and examine it at SAWYER & WILLIAMS',
No 9 West Washington street

50 KITS NOS. 1 AND 2 MACKEREL, EXPRESSLY for family use, just arriving at SAWYER & WILLIAMS',
No. 9 West Washington st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA FINE TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black—selected with great care, and for sale low at SAWYER & WILLIAMS',
No. 9 West Washington st.

20,000 POUNDS ARNOLD'S EXTRA BOILED and Browned Rye Coffee, the best in use. Call and get some. Put up in small packages to suit the trade. SAWYER & WILLIAMS,
No. 9 West Washington st.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF EVERY VARIETY OF Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Wooden and Willow Ware, White Fish, Mackerel, Salmon, Trout, Canned Fruits, Jellies, Pickles Spiced Oysters, &c, &c Groceries sold cheaper than any house in the city at SAWYER & WILLIAMS',
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CALL AND SEE CALLINAN'S

SUMMER STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

SILKS AND GRENADINES, choice selections;
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, in all desirable materials and designs;
LACE MANTILLAS, from the Cotton, $2 50 to the real Puecher $50 00;
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BONITON, MALTESE, VALENCIENNES, GUIPURE, ENGLISH AND LISLE LACES;
LACE SETTS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES;
SUMMER BONNETS AND HATS, neatest styles and lowest prices.

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**D. J. C