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 in 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.

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☞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

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27.

☞The Lafayette Courier, in enumerating what the Administration has done, rejoices that it has given us a national paper currency.

☞Mrs. LINCOLN is on a visit to Yankee land, so, according to Republican interpretation, the better half of the Government is on a tour of pleasure. The other half is to follow soon, and and when that occurs the whole Government will be peregrinating.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The telegraph announces that MAXIMILLIAN has accepted the throne of Mexico. This intervention by European powers upon this continent is in direct conflict with the traditional policy of our government—is a violation of the MONROE doctrine. Will the American people tolerate the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico under the protection and fostering care of France? We expect the "abolition faction which has the control of the Government at Washington" will. The party in power will sacrifice all national self-respect to the single idea of abolishing slavery to the common injury of the white man and the negro. Such is not the spirit of the people, however. They will demand that the Union be restored upon an honorable basis, and a common war be made upon the foreign powers who have taken advantage of our family quarrel to gain a foothold upon the soil of a neighboring State. The Democrats have ever maintained the MONROE doctrine, and they will adhere to it now.

The Reliance of the Rebels.

The abolition press are harping upon a remark attributed to the Richmond Whig, of the 21st inst., which states that the rebels have now but two resources to rely upon, viz: "foreign intervention" and "a determined opposition by the conservatives of the North to the abolition faction which has the control of the Government at Washington." That is the expression of a single paper in the South, and it does not represent the views of the Southern leaders. There is every reason to believe that the Confederates for a long time confidently expected help from abroad to aid them in establishing their independence, but of late, so far as the expression of their leading papers represents the public sentiment in that regard, there is but little, if any reliance for aid from that source. There is no doubt but the European powers, except Russia, would rejoice over the disseverance of the Union and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. And the reason is obvious. It is especially the object of England and France to neutralize the power of the United States for the security of their own interests upon this continent. But it is very doubtful whether to secure that object even they would hazard a general war by a hostile intervention in the struggle pending between the rebel States and the General Government. We think the hope even of such aid to their cause has about departed from the rebels who have been the most sanguine in the success of their cause.

The other reliance alluded to by the Whig, is entirely hopeless. The "Conservatives of the North" are pledged to the maintenance of the Union, to the perpetuation of the old Government in all its integrity and the free institutions upon which it is based. The Democratic party has been the Union party from its organization. It has ever opposed sectional parties, based either upon geographical divisions and interests or hostility to the domestic institutions or policy of the States. And such will be its platform as long as it remains a national organization. While there is "a determined opposition by the conservatives of the North to the abolition faction which has the control of the government at Washington," that opposition is more decidedly hostile to a division of the Union. This has been demonstrated in every possible way that good citizens could since the "abolition faction" obtained control of the government. To preserve the Union they have promptly responded to every call of that "faction" for men and money to overthrow the rebellion. Far different is the record of the abolition faction. After the Presidential election of 1860, the leading Republican papers of the country were willing to separate from all the dissatisfied States—the States now in rebellion—in peace, and such was the view of the prominent Republicans who aided in the nomination and election of Mr. LINCOLN. At the last session of Congress the leaders of the "abolition faction" in that body, openly proclaimed against the restoration of the Union if slavery was to be tolerated in the States where that institution has and now exists. And that is the policy of the "abolition faction" now. The abolition of slavery, with the "abolition faction," is made the condition of receiving back the slave States into the Union not only, but even the restoration of peace. The war must not stop, they say, until slavery is abolished, even if the "last man and the last dollar" is sacrificed in the attempt. Overtures were made to the President by prominent citizens of Louisiana for the return of that State to the Union upon the old basis; but they were not entertained. A decided Union movement is being developed in North Carolina, but it will receive no encouragement from the "abolition faction" unless upon the basis of emancipation. The difference between the Democratic party and the "abolition faction," is this: the former is for the overthrow of the rebellion to restore the Union without reference to slavery, whether it is abolished or continued in the States where it existed, while the latter care not for the suppression of the rebellion or the restoration of the Union unless slavery is abolished. The "abolition faction" care not about preserving this great Government in all its integrity upon any other basis. All the rebels can rely upon from the conservatives of the North is that their constitutional rights will be respected and maintained by them, if they return to their allegiance to the Union.

STATE ITEMS.

—Captain JOHN P. DUNN, formerly of company D, 35th regiment Indiana volunteers, has reported himself for duty to General BOYLE, and will again enter the service.

—An elegant Catholic church is to be erected in the town of Princeton, this State, the present fall.

—The New Albany Ledger says that the cotton raising experiment in Southern Indiana has proved a most decided failure.

—Mr. JOHN DORN has erected a large tobacco warehouse at Canneiton, with the necessary machinery for pressing the great staple into hogsheads.

—DROWNED—A MYSTERY—On Saturday morning last Virginia Verney, living in Lafayette township, in this county, left her home for a neighbor's, as was supposed. Not returning, search was made for her, and yesterday her dead body was found in Little Indian Creek. It is not known in what manner she got into the water.—[New Albany Ledger.

—ORANGE COUNTY.—The Democracy of Orange county met in convention at Paoli on the 20th inst., and nominated the following ticket:

For Clerk, H. C. Wible; for Treasurer, Jas. Worrall; for Sheriff, David Jones; for Recorder, M. S. Mavity; for Coroner, W. H. Tate; for R. E. Appraiser, W. F. Mavity; for Surveyor, J. L. Megenity.

—The Paymaster killed on the U. S. gunboat Catskill, by a shot from Fort Wagner, was Maj. J. G. Woodbury, formerly law partner of Col. Dunham in this city. Maj. W. was a gentleman of many excellent social qualities, and his death will cast a gloom over the large circle of his acquaintances. It will be remembered that Commander Rogers, also well known in this city, was killed at the same time.—[New Albany Ledger.

—HARRISON COUNTY.—The Democracy of this county will meet in mass convention at Corydon, on Saturday, September 5, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices to be filled at the ensuing October election.

—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The Democracy of this county hold a nominating convention at Crawfordsville on Saturday, the 19th of September.

—ABSENT WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY.—Lieutenant JOHN C. DODD 7th Ind. Vols., and Col. C. L. DUNHAM, 59th Ind Vols., among a number of officers from other States, have received the following notification:

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for offenses, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service, unless, within fifteen days from date, they appear before the Military Commission, in session, and make a satisfactory defense to the charges against their absence without proper authority.

—GEN MILROY.—The special Washington dispatches to the Chicago Times say:

The military court of inquiry resumed its session to-day. The evidence thus far, it is intimated, clears Gen Milroy from all censure, but places it on other shoulders.

Old Abe's Last Joke.

A friend has related to us the following excellent joke, and vouches for its truthfulness: A few weeks since a Colonel was dismissed from the service by order of the President upon charges of disloyalty. The Colonel, finding that he had been grossly misrepresented by malicious enemies, secured papers from a number of our Generals and other influential men refuting the charges and requesting his reinstatement, and repaired to Washington to submit his case to the President. After the usual ceremony, an interview was granted, and the President received his papers, requesting him to call again in the course of a few hours, during which time he would give his attention to the case. The Colonel called at the appointed time, and was cordially received by the President and informed that his papers had been carefully examined, and that the evidence they contained was satisfactory, and injustice had evidently been done in dismissing him. The Colonel was thereupon reinstated. The President then put the following interrogatories to the Colonel:

"Now, Colonel, I have acted upon your case, and I know you to be one of my most bitter political opponents. I desire to ask you if you are convinced in your own mind that I am honest, and desire to do justice to all parties regardless of their political proclivities, and whether you believe that I have acted impartially through out my administration?"

The Colonel replied: "I am prone to acknowledge that you have done me justice, that you are honest, and have always done what you deemed right and just in all such cases."

"Well, Colonel," replied the President, "You are evidently satisfied of my loyalty and integrity, and you have, perhaps, been wronged. I now propose to promote you to a Brigadier General, providing you will allow me to fully test your loyalty beyond what papers you have produced. If you are a loyal man and a War Democrat you can surely have no objection."

The Colonel, as a matter of course, felt highly elated at this unexpected favor, and earnestly stated that he was prepared to submit to any requirements calculated to test his loyalty, and expressed his delight in complying with the demand, since his Excellency had shown such confidence in him, as to honor him with such an enviable position.

"Well, Colonel," replied Old Abe, as a merry twinkle danced in his eye, "I promote you to the command of a *negro brigade*, and I hope that you will prove yourself as loyal as you are represented, and do honor to the high trust to which you are assigned."

The Democracy of the Colonel was violently jarred at this announcement, and, straightening himself to his full length, he replied:

"Mr. President, I thank you for the temporary pleasure you have conferred upon me in building up an air castle of such extraordinary dimensions, and thus sweeping it down with one stroke. While I admire the joke, I must respectfully beg leave to decline serving in such a capacity.—[Louisville Journal.

Financial and Commercial Prosperity—And a Probable Revulsion.

The New York Herald, in an article portraying the wonderful financial and commercial prosperity of the Northern States, remarks:

Our finances and our commerce will continue to flourish. Our commercial intercourse is open with the whole world, and our shipping whitens every sea. But our internal trade is immense, borne over immense lines of railroad and navigable waters. The manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania are making fortunes, owing to the monopoly given them by the tariff, which shuts out foreign competition. The dry goods merchants are doing a vast business, because money is plenty and everybody can buy. Speculators in stocks have made their millions. And all this prosperity is likely to continue to the end of the war, provided the war is ended in a reasonable time. But when the war is over, and the time for settlement arrives, then there will be a general smash, both financial and commercial. The people are only now beginning to pay the direct taxes; but when they have borne the burthen for two or three years they will think it is time to get rid of it altogether or to greatly lessen the load of interest. In fact they will refuse to pay it, and then down will go the Federal paper, and with it the paper of the banks, and the wealthy who hold the Government securities will then be the chief sufferers. This financial and commercial crisis would be brought about by the natural reaction in every kind of business consequent upon the cessation of the war, and the rapid depreciation of the enormous amount of paper currency in circulation, which would be then without employment. But it is the tax which will precipitate the catastrophe. Let every one therefore now make hay while the sun shines. But when the war is ended, and the reckoning comes to be paid, then let our prudent men stand from under the falling ruins. Even that revulsion, however, like every other in the United States, can only be of temporary duration, and the nation soon, recuperating by its elastic energy and its boundless resources, will go on its way rejoicing, as if no calamity had ever befallen it.

—The Marshal for the District of Columbia advertises for sale, under the confiscation act, of the life estate of sixteen owners of numerous parcels of land.

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter—The Effect of our Fire—Modern Guns and Modern Sieges.

Our advices received yesterday by the Star of the South, from Charleston, are very interesting. According to these accounts and rebel telegraphs of the 20th inst., our two hundred pounder Parrott guns, directed by the skillful hand of General Gillmore, were transforming Fort Sumter into a mass of ruins, and probably ere this that work has been made untenable to the enemy, and perhaps is now in the occupancy of our troops. Events thus far have proven what has hitherto been theory, that the heavy ordnance now used in our army and navy will destroy any masonry fortifications, even at a distance of three thousand yards.

The ingenuity of the present day is fairly taxed to its utmost to produce new engines of war, and almost every day brings to notice some new invention of this description. The present rebellion has done more to develop these machines and prove their practicability than a thousand years of theorizing and speculation. Not only have we developed the best war machines, but have introduced new and important systems of managing great armies, strategy, tactics, and the manner of conducting modern sieges. Writing of sieges reminds us of their indispensable concomitant, big guns. Since the year 1854, when Sir William Armstrong, in England, commenced the construction of the first piece of his great rifled ordnance that was to revolutionize the use of those of anterior fabric, to the present day, scarcely a month passes that the leading English papers have not something to say about the Armstrong guns. The English people, for a score of years or more, having found themselves outwitted by their cousins across the water in many departments of the arts and sciences, thought, as a set-off, when Sir William Armstrong invented his rifled ordnance, that his branch would counterbalance all their deficiencies and lack of inventive genius. Columns upon columns of the English journals have been devoted to the publication of statistics and tabularized statements of experiments with the Armstrong gun, from the first experiment against a wooden target with small calibers, and then with iron ones, until the present day, when the inventor has reached the maximum of his genius by making a six hundred pounder of immense range, which he asserts has power sufficient to throw a shot that will penetrate any iron ship now afloat, or destroy any fortification now extant. But the power of this gun is yet to be proved.

With all this blow and bluster incident to the John Bull family, a wide margin must be made between the promise and the performance. Before we pin our faith to any system or theorem we would rather see it practically tested. The Armstrong gun is a very good machine; but, notwithstanding its inventor has been knighted, and dined and wined from one end of the British kingdom to the other, the only practical result he has given of the efficiency of his guns was during the Anglo French war with China, where a battery or more of Armstrong field guns were strayed against the enemy, who had a few old, ineffective guns. The accounts of the wonderful performance of these guns were sounded throughout England in English style. This is all that is practically known of the great Armstrong gun. Then, again, there is the great Whitworth gun, also of English invention. It is the rival of the Armstrong gun. Both of these weapons have their friends, both their relative merits, and, although the Whitworth gun, in a trial of efficiency, exceeded the Armstrong gun, Whitworth has not yet been knighted. We do not propose, however, to discuss the merits of either, except to dismiss the subject by saying that the Whitworth field pieces have been tried in our army in this rebellion, a battery having been sent on here by loyal Americans in London. After a fair test of them in the field they were condemned as inferior to guns of our own manufacture. The rebels, in their late defense of Vicksburg, had several of these guns, which were furnished them by neutral John Bull. These were also condemned by the rebels as not being equal to their own manufacture and the guns taken from us at Norfolk.

While the English people were crying "Eureka" over their great guns, Sir William Armstrong's transatlantic cousin, in the person of Capt. R. P. Parrott, was devoting in a quiet way his genius to the perfection of rifled ordnance which was to be in all its essential features American, and designed to surpass—as Dahlgreen has surpassed Paixhan—in efficiency all modern ordnance, not excepting the great Armstrong and Whitworth guns. The efforts of our countryman were first devoted to field artillery. The gun is made out of cast iron, bored and rifled in the ordinary way. Its chief original peculiarity is the addition of a sleeve of wrought iron at the breech of the gun. This sleeve is made by twisting bar iron spirally around the breech, and welding it under the hammer into a compact mass. It furnishes an absolute protection against explosion at the point of the gun most exposed to that accident. In all its essential features it is radically different from the Armstrong or Whitworth gun, has proved itself in actual combat more serviceable than anything claimed by the English public for theirs, and they are furnished at one tenth of the cost of English guns. The great utility of the Parrott gun, contrary to the general rule, early attracted the attention of the Washington authorities; it was adopted by them forthwith, and its working merits repeatedly tested by severe and special experiments. In the year 1861 our government had three hundred of these guns—ten, twenty and thirty pounders—in the field. Since that time this number has been greatly increased, and improved calibres, in the shape of fifty, one hundred, two and three hundred pounders made. The two latter have not had a fair trial. The two hundred pounder has recently been tried against the walls of Fort Sumter, and proved a great success, every shot displacing a cartload or more of the masonry of that work. From the three hundred pounders we expect still greater results.

The Yankee nation having taught the world how to construct masonry fortifications and superior war vessels, wooden and iron clad, we are now going to teach them how to destroy the former. The first great test of big guns against masonry fortifications is furnished in the case of the siege of Fort Pulaski, in the months of February, March and April, 1862, which affair was conducted on our side by General Quincy A. Gillmore, the present efficient commander of our forces conducting the siege of Charleston. The labors of preparation by our army occupied, by day and night, a period of nearly eight weeks. During this time a herculean task was performed in getting big guns into position, in which were quite a number of the Parrott and James patterns. The history of this siege, embraced in the report of General Gillmore, gives the whole history of that affair. The rebel fort succumbed to our forces on the 11th of April, 1862. The rebels did not surrender until the walls of the fort—seven and one half feet in thickness—had been breached in several places and the fort becoming a monster heap of ruins. General Gillmore says that "with heavy James or Parrott guns the practicability of reducing the best brick scrap at town thousand three hundred to two thousand five hundred yards, with satisfactory rapidity admits of very little doubt. How we possessed our present knowledge of their power previous to the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, the eight weeks of laborious preparation could have been curtailed to one week, as heavy mortars and columbiads would have been omitted from the armament of the batteries."

The result of the siege of Fort Pulaske established the fact that for the reduction of masonry fortifications there is no better arm than our Parrott and James guns, fired at high elevations. If this assertion needs additional proof we will refer those skeptical on the subject to the siege of Charleston and the effect of our new two hundred pounder Parrotts against its walls. At the last accounts that fort had been materially damaged by our shot, was rapidly crumbling to pieces, was apparently untenable by the enemy, and ere this no doubt has succumbed to our superior guns.

We do not forget, while speaking of these improvements in native ordnance, the valuable inventions of Admiral Dahlgren, of our navy, who is now opportunely in command of the iron naval fleet at Charleston, and Colonel Rodman, of the United States Ordnance Department. Every artillerist knows that to Admiral Dahlgren the best form of naval guns is due, and to Colonel Rodman the present admirable plan of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun. To the genius of this latter officer is due the development of guns of large calibre. The great fifteen inch gun was made under his direction, and has been practically tested with success on our iron clads. He is now employed in casting a number of twenty inch guns for naval and land purposes, that are expected to put the Armstrong six hundred pounders in the shade. They will throw a round shot of one thousand and ninety pounds in weight, which, when it strikes, would crush in the side of the Warrior, La Glaire, or any iron clad of European construction. In this war we have demonstrated that the great masonry fortifications, such as at Portsmouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp Cronstad, Sebastopol and elsewhere, are useless for military defenses when our modern ordnance is arrayed against them. We have demonstrated that well constructed earth, sand or turf works are infinitely superior to masonry forts, and indeed very formidable to our improved ordnance. Warren and Prescott introduced earthworks on Bunker Hill, and Washington at Dorchester Heights, which commanded the city of Boston; also at Fort Washington, on this island, the latter visible at this day. And while on the subject of fortifications we have another Yankee idea to promulgate to the world. It is the construction of cotton bale forts. Modern invention has increased the peculiar properties of this royal plant, and practical tests of its value as a means of fortification have placed it high in the opinion of our military men. The steam cotton press has augmented vastly its resistence. We suppose that the size of the cotton bale is reduced by compression from one fourth to one-third. After having been subject to this tremendous pressure, it approaches in resisting power more the palmetto than anything else. Another invention of one of our countrymen is the plan of firing guns under water to blow up ships. This has been practically tested, and, with some minor improvements, can be made a success.

The names of Parrott, James, Dahlgren and Rodman will occupy prominent pages in the history of this war as the inventors of the best ordnance and big guns for siege and other purposes, and in conjunction and side by side with their honored names will be those of Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore and Captain James L. Worden, who gave the first practical test of their inventions against formidable stone fortifications and iron clads.—[New York Herald.

From the Louisville Journal.

Meeting of the War Democracy of Indiana.

The meeting of "War Democrats" at Indianapolis turns out to be simply a meeting of Republicans of Democratic antecedents. The affair evidently belongs to that sort of juggling which comprehends the taking of a trick with a pack of cards. The gentlemen in question had already once joined the Republican party. They accordingly are past cards. They are played out. They cannot again fairly take a trick in the present game. The attempt is contrary to the rules of fair play. Being exposed, the attempt of course amounts to nothing, though whether or not it carries with it a forfeit remains to be seen. If it shall not, the Republicans of our sister State will have reason to congratulate themselves on so cheaply getting out of a very shallow ruse.

We observe that the name of the venerable Cass is so mixed up with this meeting as to suggest his approval of it. This is an incidental ruse even more unjustifiable than the main one. General Cass has no part or lot with the Republicans in any shape or under any name. His position is fixed in the ranks of the conservatives. It is thus defined by him of in a recent letter addressed to the Democracy of the county of Washington in Pennsylvania.

"I have come to look with almost as much solicitude upon the action of the Democratic party in its primary meetings as for the result of the conflict in arms; for the reason that it is now clear that the perpetuity of our present form of government rests upon the patriotism, intelligence, forbearance, and consistent course of action by the Democratic party. The Jacobins and radicals who are the leading spirits of the political party in power seem quite as intent on destroying our civil rights as in whipping the rebels into subjection. It is our duty to insist on the preservation intact of the form of government established in 1789, and that the territorial limits of the nation shall never be diminished. To attain this end, we must see that the government is not allowed to fall to pieces. We must hold the executive agents of the government to their duty, until we can by means of the ballot box put in their stead those who will administer the government as it was formed by our noble ancestors."

There is surely no mistaking this explicit language, and no one mistaking the position it asserts for the position of the Republican party. The language is indeed leveled straight at the position of the Republican party. The venerable Cass occupies essentially the same position that our lamented Crittenden occupied. He is a War Democrat but not a Republican Democrat. He is a Union Democrat. In other words, General Cass, though a Democrat in name and in sympathy, now stands in fact on the simple basis of that devotion to the government itself which underlay the Old Whig party and the old Democratic party alike, and to which the terrible shock of this rebellion has brought equally all the Old Democrats of the North whose love of country is stronger than sectional hate and fanatical zeal combined. It is on this basis that enlightened patriots of whatever region and of whatever party antecedents are preparing to make a grand stand for the rescue of the Government from the wild jacobins now in authority. The basis at the lowest, not less Whig than Democratic, and the millions that occupy it, with the thousands that are thronging to it, embrace the flower both of old Whig party and of the old Democratic party. Doubtless these millions embrace a considerable number of mere factious zealots, whose clamors make them appear ten fold more numerous and a thousand fold more influential than they are; but this is the fate of even the noblest bodies of men, united in the noblest of causes. Sincere and intelligent patriots, keeping their eyes fixed upon the great essentials in the contest, will suffer these clamors to pass by as the idle wind. It behooves men, high minded men, such men as "constitute a State," firmly to put aside all such clamors, or magnanimously to rise above them. They do not really touch the paramount issue, and can never touch it.

There are but two principal divisions of the people in the loyal States. One is the radical party; the other is the conservative party. The principles and the measures of the present Administration constitute the basis of the former; the principles and the measures announced in the platform of the Union Democracy of Kentucky constitutes the basis of the latter. Between these two bases the people of the loyal States who have not already chosen must prepare to choose. These are the alternatives before the people, and not to choose the latter is to choose the former. One or the other the people must choose. There is absolutely no escape from the alternatives. The time has come when the people are under obligations of especial sacredness to decide not according to prejudice or accident, but according to the broad principles of justice and of truth as illuminated by a pure love of country. From a decision thus formed and freely rendered the Republic has everything to hope and nothing to fear.

Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist.

The Defenses of Charleston.

The "situation" here is probably well understood in Georgia. The city is flanked on the right and left by Cooper and Ashley rivers; the Cooper river and Town creek being too wide to allow of much uneasiness from that quarter, but on the right side of the city, as we look toward the sea, the Ashley only separates us, with its comparatively narrow stream, from the sandy waste, so long and hardly contested for, James Island. To the left of the battery, and nearly opposite the wharves, is Castle Pinckney, probably stronger than it looks, and only one mile from the city. Fort Ripley is only about two miles further down the bay, and on the left, four and three-eighths miles from the city, Fort Moultrie frowns upon the ship channel, and is the only strong fortification on the left of the harbor, save Fort Beauregard, at the extreme end of Sullivan's Island. On the right of the entrance of the harbor, and opposite Sullivan's Island, is the famed Morris Island; Cummings' Point, on Morris Island, is three quarters of a mile from Fort Sumter; Fort Johnson, on James Island, one and three eighth miles, and Moultrie, one and one third miles from the frowning fortress in the center of the outside harbor, the famed Sumter. The portion of Morris Island to the right of Battery Wagner the Yankees have and use, while their army fringes the ocean sand beyond our reach, and the ocean is held by frigates and transports, the Ironsides, gunboats and monitors—the latter looking like pictures—said to bear marks of shots in their sides similar to the print of a negro's heel in the sand, and conforming very much to the old Virginia description of a "cheese on a raft." Morris Island is somewhat unhealthy on account of ponds, but it is a matter of congratulation that the part held by the Yankees has the most ponds.

—One of the exempted conscripts of Holliston, Mass., mowed an acre of heavy standing grass in seven hours and a half, on a wager of $300—the time given to do it in was eleven hours. He received his cash as soon as the job was finished.

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Three Dwelling Houses

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ONE VACANT LOT,

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One and a half Squares North of the Postoffice.

I WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, THE following very desirable property,

On Monday, the 31st Day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

ON PENNSYLVANIA STREET—Lot No. 2 of J. K. Sharpe's subdivision of Lots 2 and 4, in Square No. 37, being 29 feet and 6 inches front and rear, by 125 feet deep, with the cottage house thereon; street No. 65; and

ON PENNSYLVANIA STREET—The vacant Lot (No. 1) adjoining the above on the south, 25 by 125 feet; same subdivision;

ON MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE—Lot No. 5, same subdivision, with the cottage house on same; street No. 26;

ON MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE—Lot No. 4, same subdivision with the cottage house on same; street No. — immediately south of the above.

TERMS—One third down, the balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. For further information apply to

JOHN S. SPANN, Real Estate Agent.

Indianapolis, Aug. 27, 1863-dtd

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COLLEGE,

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The large and complete Gymnasium and Library of the Institute are open to pupils.

The Faculty consists of B. H. Entrup, Director and Prof. of Mathematics, Ancient Languages, &c.; John R. Carnahan, Professor of Commercial Branches and the English Language, and other competent teachers.

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AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS

—BY—

McKERNAN & PIERCE.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION OVER ONE HUNDRED City Lots, in Crane's north addition to the city of Indianapolis. These Lots are situated immediately north of Drake's addition and east of the Michigan road.

Sale on the 21st of September, in front of McKernan & Pierce's office, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Terms—one-fourth cash, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months and one-fourth in eighteen months; notes to be given with interest at 6 per cent., and mortgage to secure deferred payments.

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The Madison Spice Mills.
The Madison Pearl Starch Company.
Coal Oil and Benzole.

☞They will sell all articles in their line at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine their stock before purchasing.

POMEROY, FRY & CO.

aug26'63-d&wly

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 north-west quarter of section ten, and cut lots Nos. 15 and 16 west of White river.

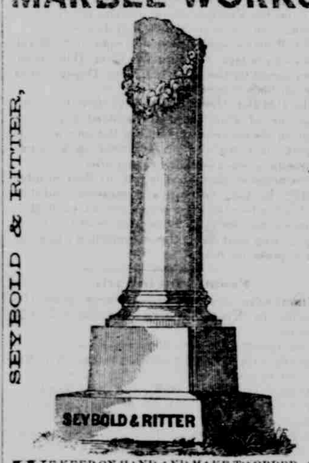
Also, that most valuable property in the city known as the "Palmer House."

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

aug24 N. B. PALMER.

TOMB STONES.

MARBLE WORKS.



SEYBOLD & RITTER,

Market Street, No. 40, East of Postoffice

WE KEEP ON HAND AND MAKE TO ORDER, ALL kinds of Marble Monuments and Grave Stones, carve to order, with design, emblem, or device that may be wanted. Those desiring anything in our line will do well to give us a call, as we use none but the best materials and insure all work.

mch21-d&wly

FOR SALE.

First Class Residence for Sale.

LOT 109 FEET WITH EAST FRONT, AND 187½ feet in depth; 9 rooms, bath room, wood-shed, 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 $4,100 cash. Inquire of

McKERNAN & PIERCE,

aug14-d1m&w1m Real Estate Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO YOUNG MEN WHO UNDERSTAND the Retail Dry Goods Business.

Apply to M. H. GOOD.

aug26-d3t

NOTICE.

TO TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, INDIANAPOLIS, August 22, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CITY and 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, City Treasurer.

aug25-d2w

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS!

Now Commenced at No. 33 West Washington St.

ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN!

Great Inducements Offered!

DECIDED BARGAINS TO BE GIVEN.

Those who buy Dry Goods for cash will do well not to mistake the house. Inquire for, and make out.

LYNCH & KEANE'S

DRY GOODS STORE

And save thereby from 25 to 30 per cent.

Remember it is the only Dry Goods Store between Charley Mayer's and the Palmer House, south side.

5,000 HOOP SKIRTS,

Wholesale at New York prices.

☞Country merchants are invited to call.

LYNCH & KEANE, Proprietors,

jy21 33 W-st Washington street.

SUNDRIES.

FOR SALE:

500 doz. Glass Fruit Jars;
1,000 Gross Corks, all sizes;
1,000 lbs. Sealing Wax;
300 doz. Brushes, of all kinds, sizes and styles;
50 bbls. Coal Oil;
10 bbls. Benzine;
20 bbls. Linseed Oil;
20 bbls. Lard Oil;
50 bbls. Lubricating Oil;
50 bbls. Whiting;
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,

jy4 No. 40 East Washington Street.

DRY GOODS.

THONSSEN & LAHEY,

67 West Washington St.

BETWEEN ILLINOIS AND TENNESSEE STREETS,

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.

feb.dly

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, City Clerk.

aug8-d3w

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-dly

SHIRTS, &C.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Shirts,

Made to order,

And a

PERFECT FIT

WARRANTED.

Also,

Ready-Made

All sizes and styles on hand.

Directions for Self Measurement sent by mail.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Furnishing Goods at

PARKER'S,

30 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

apr10,'63-dly

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

Is Pleasant to the Taste. Children cry for it

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', jun30 No. 9 West Washington st.

DRY GOODS.

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 Pincher $50 00;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE, MITTS, EMBROIDERIES, a full line;
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in all colors at low prices;
HONITON, MALTESE, VALENCIENNES, GUIPURE, ENGLISH AND LISLE LACES;
LACE SETTS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES;
SUMMER BONNETS AND HATS, neatest styles and lowest prices.

AT NO. 28, EAST WASHINGTON STREET,

D. J. CALLINAN.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION W