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 i s 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.

The Liberty of the Citizen—Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 18, 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

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

The Reliance of the Rebels.

We attended yesterday to the construction placed by the niggerhead journals upon a remark made by the Richmond Whig lately, that the only reliance of the rebels was "a determined opposition by the conservatives of the North to the abolition faction which has the control of the Government at Washington." Recent events have demonstrated most conclusively that the rebellion has nothing to hope from the Democracy of the North. It has been charged by the Republicon press that it was the intention of the Democracy of the Northwest to slide the Northwestern States out of the Union and unite them with the Southern Confederacy. JOE WRIGHT, in his stump speeches a year ago, in this State, made that his main argument, and he openly declared that if the Democrats succeeded in electing a majority of the Legislature that their first act would be to pass an ordinance of secession by which Indiana, through some hocus pocus operation, would be landed like a flat boat load of corn in the Southern Confederacy. Instead of the rebels meeting any sympathy or aid in their recent raids in the Northern States, the most decided and active opponents they had to contend with were Democrats, or "copperheads," if the Abolitionists prefer that term. MORGAN'S Adjutant General made his escape during the raid of the rebel chief through Ohio. In his report of the operations of MORGAN while in Indiana and Ohio, which first appeared in the Richmond papers, he says that "copperheads and butternuts were the most bitter opponents they met;" that they "were always in front opposing them." The Mobile Register, the ablest and most decided of the secession papers, recently said:

"We want separation. Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. *They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we.*"

The Democracy constitute about one half of the population of the North. If that party had any intention to give "material aid and comfort" to the rebels and assist them, as has been flippantly charged by the abolition papers and speakers, for the past two years, they intended to do, the recent raids of LEE and MORGAN gave them the opportunity. The rebel flags were hoisted by LEE's powerful army in Pennsylvania, and by MORGAN's well disciplined corps in Indiana and Ohio, and what was the result? The testimony of the rebel generals is that "the copperheads and butternuts were always in front opposing them." There would have been no better chance, if it was desired, for extending aid to the rebel cause with men and money, and to have assisted LEE in his scheme of capturing the Federal capital. But the first to send troops into Pennsylvania to help drive back the rebel forces, were the Democratic Governors of New York and New Jersey. While the conservatives of the North are determinedly opposed to the abolition faction who unfortunately have direction of the National Administration, that opposition is subordinate to their determined purpose to uphold the government—to sustain and preserve the Union under the constitution. The Mobile Register says—and that is the voice of rebeldom—"Give us rather men like THADDEUS STEVENS and CHARLES SUMNER." That class of politicians have been playing into the hands of the rebellion, and their fanatical and revolutionary course have given the rebel cause its unity and strength. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress passed a resolution, declaring "that the war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." This resolution received the vote and approval of every Republican member of the House, and of all its members except two. If the war had been prosecuted in the spirit and for the purposes expressed in that resolution, ere now it would have ended with a restored Union. But different counsels prevailed. The character of the war was changed; it has become one of subjugation; and it is openly announced by the radicals that there must be no re union unless the rights and institutions of the Southern States are ever blown. The leaders of the Southern rebellion hailed these radical measures as giving strength to their cause, and they have been their chief reliance for success. They rejoiced when men like THADDEUS STEVENS and CHARLES SUMNER gave direction to the policy of the Administration, for alike they cursed and despised the old Union, and that policy united the South against its restoration. The secessionists will know that the Northern Democracy were against separation upon any condition, and that they would always be found in front opposing all schemes of disunion. Hence the only reliance the rebels can now have upon the conservatives opposed to the abolition faction who control the Administration, is, that like honest men they will faithfully adhere to the solemn pledges made by Congress as to the objects of the war, which were to restore the national authority and national Union as they were before it commenced.

—THE SHAVING OF MORGAN.—Much comment has been excited by the act of the Warden of the Ohio penitentiary in shaving the heads of Morgan and a portion of his officers. We have authentic information that this proceeding on the part of the Warden was without any authority whatever from the commander of the department, and that as soon as Gen. Burnside had information of what was being done, he promptly telegraphed to Columbus a peremptory order that no more of the officers heads be shaved, but that they should in all respects be treated with the amenities due to prisoners of war. His order for their incarceration in the penitentiary was made because no safe place, beside that institution, could be had for their imprisonment. He further ordered that the prisoners of war be confined separately from the convicts in the prison.

From Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LEE—IMPOLITIC MEASURES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT—GEN. MEADE REDUCED TO THE NECESSITY OF RETREATING—RESULTS OF CONDUCTING THE WAR ON POLITICAL PRINCIPLES—PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF SUBJUGATING THE SOUTH—WHAT THE BEGINNING OF THE WORK HAS COST, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

Unless the signs of the times are utterly deceptive, the approaching month of September will open with very nearly the same military situation near Washington as was witnessed in the first days of September of last year. The Confederates are doing all in their power to bring on a collision between the armies of Gen. Lee and Gen. Meade, under circumstances that will result in the defeat of the latter, and that will place Washington in danger; and the administration is doing all in its power to assist them.

The movement of Gen. Lee's army from Winchester to Culpepper, between the 22d and 24th of July, was not the end of Gen. Lee's campaign, although the administration has been led to believe it was. The object of the campaign, on the part of Lee, was the defeat of Meade's army and the capture of Washington. All of Gen. Lee's movements ever since he recently reached Gordonsville and Culpepper, have been made with this object still in view. The administration is so blind that it cannot see this.

At the time the two armies reached their present positions, on opposite sides of the Rappahannock, say on the 25th ult., they were about equal in numbers; at least the disparity between them was not very great. What has been the course of the two Governments since? The one has been marked by wisdom, decision and activity; the other by hesitation, inactivity and stupidity. On the part of the Confederates, Gen. Lee has been reinforced to an extent that now gives him the command of 150,000 troops, and he has been spending the last three weeks in drilling and exercising, in the cool and shady dells of the Shenandoah valley, fifteen squadrons of newly organized cavalry and twenty batteries of newly organized artillery, the guns of which are new brass field pieces. Has anything of the kind been done to Gen Meade's army? On the contrary, so far from acting on the offensive, it may well be doubted whether that army is even able to act on the defensive on the line of the Rappahannock. To keep that army where it is now is to expose it to attack from greatly superior numbers, and from an enemy who has, within a few days, showed both the ability and the inclination to get in Gen. Meade's rear. Do not be surprised, therefore, if at any moment you hear that the Army of the Potomac has returned to Washington. If Gen. Meade is allowed to make this movement promptly enough, it will be in his power to occupy with his army the hights of Centerville. By doing this, he will not only cover Washington effectually, but he will also be able to prevent the enemy from coming north of the Occoquan river, or east of the Bull Run Mountains, all winter. But, if the policy of vacillation and indecision prevails here many days longer, you may expect to see the hights of Centerville occupied by Gen. Lee's army, and Gen. Meade's army either defeated or else retreating to the Washington fortifications. In this case, either the scenes of last September will be re enacted, or else we will have another winter like that of 1861–2, with Washington beleagured and the Confederate flag floating in sight of the Capitol; or else this city will be at once attacked.

Such are the disgraceful alternatives that are presented to us. Such is the humiliating position to which we are reduced in consequence of the fact that the war on our part is managed by politicians, and solely with political ends in view. Instead of reinforcing Gen. Meade properly, the Administration during the last four weeks has been bending all its energies to the task of managing the next Presidential election so as to secure a new lease of power; and of maneuvering to defeat the election of a Democratic Speaker in the next House of Representatives; and of plotting for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States.

The members of the Administration are greatly depressed at the nature of the dispatches from Charleston. In spite of the glowing accounts in the papers, and the fine promises made every day, but never fulfilled, that "Charleston will be taken in a few days," that "Fort Sumter will soon be ours," and that "the nest of the rebellion will speedily wiped out," it is well known that there is no prospect of immediate success there, and very little prospect of ultimate success at present. The popular idea that the fate of Charleston depends upon Fort Sumter, is erroneous. If Fort Sumter were demolished to morrow, the task of taking Charleston would only be begun. The city *cannot* be reached by vessels. The harbor has been rendered utterly *inaccessible*. This fact will be apparent after Fort Sumter is knocked to pieces, if that fate is in reserve for it. When Charleston is completely invested, both by land and sea, and by a land force amounting to 200,000 troops, Charleston may be expected to fall. But this has not been done; and the Administration has been informed to day that enough troops have been sent from Richmond to General Beauregard to insure the successful defense of the place.

The magnitude of the task of "subjugating the South," which the Administration has undertaken, now begins to become apparent. The work is only begun yet; but see what it is costing the country already. Look at the matter of military force required alone. We have already called out and put into the field one million five hundred thousand men. Of these, 100,000 have returned to their homes at the expiration of their term of enlistment, and 600,000 now compose our force in the field. Where are the rest? Where are the other 800,000 men? They have perished, either in battle or by disease. And how many of the troops that we now have in arms are available for active operations in the field? Not one half of them. It will require more than one half of them—nay, it does require more than one half of them to "hold, occupy and possess" those points on the borders of the South that have already been captured. Look at Norfolk, Newbern and the sundry points in North Carolina where the attempt is being made to develop "a healthy Union sentiment" by stealing slaves and "confiscating" private property. Can it be supposed that anything less than 15,000 troops would be enough to retain possession of those places? Look at the Peninsula. Even while General Dix was there with 30,000 troops, he had hard work to hold his own; and now, with the Confederate in possession of the whole of the Peninsula as far down as Williamsburg, it requires 15,000 troops to hold Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Gloucester Point, Hampton, and Newport News. No one can tell what good it does to hold Florida. Yet it is certain that, having a foothold there, the administration seems determined to hold it, and there must be 8,000 or 10,000 troops there. Gen. Daniel G. Woodbury, the most able and skillful engineer officer in the army, holds a command there. Would it be safe for Gen. Banks to have less than 25,000 troops at New Orleans? Certainly not, unless the administration wishes to lose the Cresent City. Can Vicksburg and Port Hudson be safely held with less than 25,000 more? Every soldier knows they cannot be. It would puzzle the wit of man to explain why we have to keep 12,000 or 15,000 troops at sundry points in Arkansas and Missouri; and yet the letters of correspondents from those points make that fact evident. Everybody is expected to know that Washington would not be safe if 40,000 of the best troops were not left here. (Mr. Lincoln wrote a long letter, which he considered sharp, and which history will characterize as impudent, to Gen. McClellan, setting forth the fact;) and experience has shown that the safety of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad requires along its line at least 30,000 troops; and it is due to those of your readers who intend to travel over that road to say that they are there. Is any one verdant enough to believe that Burnside can play the part of a satrap over the great States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, suppress copperheadism in them all, and control the elections in the two former States, with less than 30,000 troops? The New York papers enumerate 32,000 troops who are on duty in that city, enforcing the conscription. If there are 15,000 scattered at various points, doing such duty as guarding the railroads between here and Philadelphia; and 15,000 in guarding hospitals, and hospital and military stores; and if there are 30,000 sick in the hospitals, and if there are 20,000 absent on leave or as deserters, (and every one who has paid the least attention to these subjects knows that all these are moderate estimates,) we will find that the effective strength of the army has been depleted to the extent of over 300,000 men, who, of necessity, must be employed in this garrison duty. The more territory we "conquer" from the South, the more cities and States we "subjugate," the more troops we will have to employ in "holding and possessing" the subjugated provinces.

X.

STATE ITEMS.

—ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—"The South Bend Spirit of the Times" is the name of a new Democratic paper to be published in that city, weekly, at one dollar and fifty cents per year. R. L. FARNSWORTH is its editor and proprietor, and from the specimen number we judge he is not only a mechanic, but that the paper will be conducted with ability upon sound Democratic principles. The Democracy of St. Joseph county should give their home organ, not only paying, but encouraging support.

—DR. CALVIN WEST, of Hagerstown, Wayne county, an excellent physician and worthy citizen, died on the 24th inst., of diarrhea contracted at Vicksburg, whither he had gone upon the call of the Governor to attend to the wounded after the severe battle at that place.

—REMOVED.—On last Saturday, Thomas H. Keys, Esq., who has held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for Pulaski county for the past year, was removed by the Assessor of the District, and William Imes, of Francesville, appointed in his place. The Assessor before removing Mr. K., informed him that he had invariably discharged the duties of his office in a manner most satisfactory—that he (Mr. Turner, the Assessor,) had had less trouble with the report from this county than any he received—but (here Mr. Turner hesitated as though ashamed to make known the reasons for the removal of a deputy with whom he was so highly pleased,) said he: "Mr. Keys, I understand you attended the Vallandigham meeting at Logansport, and that you are a Democrat and opposed to the Government, and for this I must remove you." Which he did. Parties in this county had written to the Assessor that Mr. K. was a disloyal man! A lie which Old Pluto himself would blush to utter.—[Pulaski Democrat.

—THE DEMOCRACY.—The Logansport Pharos says:

The delegation from this county (Cass) is probably a fair index of the other parts of the State. About 60 went to Indianapolis and only two of the number (C. Carter, Esq., and Captain John Guthrie) have been known here as Democrats. All the balance were Republicans or openly avowed Abolitionists, who wished to make the meeting of the "War Democracy" respectable after the Republican mode of patronizing Breckinridge meetings in 1860. The meeting was declared by Republicans a failure.

—STARK COUNTY.—The Democracy of "Old Stark" met in convention on the 15th inst., and nominated the following ticket: for Treasurer, WINGATE PRETTYMAN; for Recorder, SYLVESTER A. MCCRACKIN; for Commissioner, 2d district, JESSE JACKSON; for Real Estate Appraiser, CHRISTOPHER HILLABOLD; for Coroner, SAMUEL SMITH.

The Press says of the ticket:

Democrats of Stark, the ticket to be supported by you this fall is nominated. It is one worthy of your support. The men are all honest; some of them you have tried. They have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. If you are opposed to the revolutionary proceedings of the bolting members of the last Legislature; if you are opposed to the action of Gov. Morton in refusing to convene the Legislature to make the necessary appropriation to pay the interest on the State debt; if you are opposed to the swindling, thieving horde of abolition contractors tolerated by the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, then you will not falter in support of this ticket. There is no dodging the issue. Every vote cast in opposition to this ticket—even if it is only a county ticket—is a vote in favor of intolerance, corruption, theft, plunder and abolitionism. Choose whom you will have to serve you, remembering that by your votes shall you be known.

—PUTNAM COUNTY.—The Democracy of this county will hold a convention at Greencastle on Saturday, the 12th of September, to nominate a candidate for Real Estate Appraiser. Good speakers will be present from abroad upon the occasion.

—We understand that the draft is to take place in this State within the next ten days, *beginning at Evansville*. The number to be drafted from the State is about 10,000, which will make the quota of Vanderburgh county range between one hundred and one hundred and fifty. Our patriotic people are ready for the wheel to commence turning.—[Evansville Journal.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, August 26.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

It having become evident that Charleston and all the surrounding fortifications will, sooner or later, fall, considerably sends down gold, and has a corresponding effect on the public mind and securities. The week has been one of general cheerfulness among all classes.

Gold closed dull yesterday at noon, at 123½ in New York, and the tendency was downward. The fall of Charleston will put it down to 110, because with Charleston Savannah fails, and thus the whole Atlantic coast will be virtually in the possession of the Government.

The money market continues easy, though there has been a fair demand, and the supply of capital is abundant. Six to eight per cent. are the figures for good sixty and ninety days paper.

The demand for exchange has been in advance of the supply. U. S. currency has been shipped extensively to keep up balances in New York, by the banking houses. The offerings of Government securities have been light, though the restrictions upon the negotiations of vouchers were removed in the early part of the week. The quotations at the close, last evening, were as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	par.	⅛ prem.
Gold	22@22½ prem.	24@25 prem.
Silver	13@16 prem.	prem.
Demand notes	22@22½ prem.	prem.
Kentucky bank notes	½@1 prem.	....
Indiana State notes	½@1 prem.	....
Orders on Washington	½@⅝ dis.	....
Certificates	⅞@1 dis.	....
Quartermasters' Vouchers, city	99@98½	....
Quartermasters' Vouchers, country	no sale.	....

The weather up to Monday evening continued very sultry, and some heavy showers fell at intervals, but on Monday night the thermometer fell 30 degrees, and yesterday it stood at 70, though it was down to 58 early in the morning. At noon on Monday the temperature was 88 to 90, showing how sudden and decided the change has been.

The general market presented nothing of special importance in flour or grain.

There has been some demand for old flour, holders being more disposed to sell, and about 5,000 barrels sold at $3 60 to $4 00. This grade has declined in New York to $4 75@$5 00. There has been a moderate demand for prime wheat, but the market closed rather dull. Corn and oats have been in good demand. Whisky remains steady. We have to notice increased firmness in provisions, with a good demand from the Government to supply the large and constantly increasing wants down the Mississippi, to which we alluded some time ago, is being felt, and no doubt that the large stocks of provisions now held will be reduced considerably in this way. Shoulders have been a favorite article. We have not heard of much demand for lard, but it is held with great firmness, notwithstanding the heavy stocks held by speculators here and elsewhere.

Linseed oil is scarce; and the supply hardly equal to the demand, and it is being jobbed out at $1 10. The crushers are not sending the new oil to market, under the impression, we suppose, that the present rates are too low, but this seems to be a rather strange conclusion in the face of existing facts. Our city crushers have not done much beyond filling some contracts.

The jobbing demand for groceries has been fair, particularly as regards sugar, which has been bought quite freely. Prices have not changed essentially.

The accounts from Europe by the late arrivals, are exceedingly favorable, regarding the crops.

The Negro above the Union.

Mr. Wilkinson, a member of the Senate of the United States from Minnesota, recently addressed the Republican State Convention at St. Paul. He said he had conversed with the President recently, and asked him if he ever intended to withdraw his negro proclamation for the sake of restoring the Union, and that the President answered, in very decided terms, "*Mr. Wilkinson, there is not the slightest probability that I ever shall.*" What an excellent Union man Lincoln is! He would not give up the freedom of the negro for fifty Unions.—[Cin. Enq.

Gerrit Smith on the War.

Once a radical and extremist on the subject of abolitionism, Gerrit Smith, of New York, has changed his course sufficiently to give utterance to words like these, in a speech at Albany, on Tuesday:

"I have said we must insist upon the unconditional submission of the rebels. Our opposition to the rebels must also be unconditional. We must make no conditions on behalf of the Republican, Democratic or Abolition parties. We must make no conditions. If the rebellion triumphs, let all else die—for all family, wealth, party—all would be worthless without a country. The rebellion must be put down at whatever cost, or whatever sacrifice. The Republican or Democrat who is intent only on helping his party is in league with rebels. Are there Abolitionists who will not go for crushing treason unless the Government shall pledge itself to prosecute the war until slavery is abolished? Let me say to them, I have no sympathy with you. I know you only as enemies to my country. The true doctrine is—let come what may of temperance, of Abolitionism, of Republicanism, of Democracy, the rebellion must and shall be put down. It is not now down, only because we have not been as earnest in putting it down as the rebels have been in putting it up. We are in this war to be brothers. We are to know no man by his party name, but only as an anti-rebellion man. In the course of my long life I have had to do something against intemperance and slavery; but since the bombardment of Sumter I have been ready to work with all against rebellion—to work, if you please, with the greatest drunkard on my right, and the greatest pro-slavery man on my left. If Abolitionists refuse to work with me without some pledge for the abolition of slavery, it is little to their credit that they allow the sin of slavery to blind their eyes to the greater sin of rebellion. If, as some say, slavery and rebellion are one, then put down the rebellion and slavery falls with it."

Artemus on the Draft.

CIRCULAR NO. 78.—As the undersigned has been led to fear that the law regulating the draft was not wholly understood, notwithstanding the numerous explanatory circulars that have been issued from the national capital of late, he hereby issues a circular of his own; and if he shall succeed in making this favorite measure more clear to a discerning public, he will feel that he has not lived in vain.

I. A young man who is drafted and inadvertently goes to Canada, where he becomes embroiled with a robust English party, who knocks him around so as to disable him for life, the same occurring in a licensed bar-room on British soil, such young man cannot receive a pension on account of said injuries from the United States Government nor can his heirs or creditors.

II. No drafted man, in going to the appointed rendezvous, will be permitted to go round by way of Canada on account of the roads being better that way, or because his "uncle William" lives there.

III. Any gentleman living in Ireland, who was never in this country, is not liable to the draft, nor are our forefathers. This latter statement is made for the benefit of those enrolling officers who have acted on the supposition that the able bodied male population of a place included dead gentlemen in the cemeteries.

IV. The term of enlistment is for three years, but any man who may have been drafted in two places has a right to go for six years, whether the war lasts that length of time or not—a right which this Department hopes he will insist on.

V. The only sons of a poor widow, whose husband is in California, are not exempt, but the man who owns stock in the Vermont Central Railroad is. So also are incessant lunatics, habitual lecturers, persons who were born with wooden legs or false teeth. Blind men (unless they will acknowledge that they "can see it"), and people who voted deliberately for John Tyler.

VI. No drafted man can claim exemption on the ground that he has several children whom he supports and who do not bear his name, or live in the same house with him, and who have never been introduced to his wife, but who on the contrary, are endowed with various mothers, and "live round." A. W.

"The Creed of our Political Faith."

Mr. JEFFERSON in his first inaugural address laid down the following political maxims as "the creed of our political faith" and "the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust:"

"The diffusion of information;

"The arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public opinion;

"Freedom of religion;

"Freedom of the press;

"Freedom of person under the protection of habeas corpus; and

"Trial by juries impartially selected.

"These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of our civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which leads to peace, liberty and safety."

How, asks a cotemporary, would the present Administration appear, tried by this touchstone?

The Administration Whip.

We take the following from the Boston Journal of Saturday:

"The Government has decided not to retain any officer in the army whose views on the war policy is not in consonance with its own. Cases still continue to be reported for dismissal for the use of what was termed disloyal or treasonable language."

☞Thus does the Administration snap its whip at the manhood of its officers. It is as much worse than the plantation overseer as the manhood of the white man is better than the body of a negro. If there be anything ahead of this in the refinement of despotism we cannot conceive of it. It is enough to make a patriot shudder at what is before us if this steady march of Administration despotism be not rebuked—sternly rebuked at the ballot box.

If such be the tyranny over officers, what must it be over the poor soldiers who have to expiate the crime of having an opinion, in the guard-house or with ball and chain? How long will it be at this rate before the private citizen will be forced by the bayonet to the present condition of private soldiers? Answer, men of Maine!—[Eastern Argus, (Portland,) Maine.

Ex-President Pierce to Returning Soldiers.

At Rockport, New Hampshire, one day last week, a company of the 50th regiment was publicly received to their homes, and ex-President Pierce being in town, was invited to make a speech, which is briefly reported as follows:

"He said he did not come here to speak, but being here to enjoy the pure atmosphere of our beautiful town, was permitted the pleasure of uniting with the people in welcoming home the boys of the 'Fiftieth.' They had gone forth at the call of their country to vindicate and defend the Union, and right nobly had they done their duty, and returned with honors upon their head; it would be the proudest legacy that could be left to their children. This Union had been formed with a written charter, plainly setting forth the rights and privileges of those living under it, and he hoped that whenever any attempt was made to set aside those provisions, that they would be ready to march forth in its defense. They had withstood the perils of climate and the perils of war, and he was proud to unite in welcoming them to their homes once more."

Call for a National Democratic Convention.

The telegraphic dispatches to the Chicago Times contain the following:

An official call has been issued by the National Democratic Committee of New York for a meeting of conservative men in New York, Sept 7, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next Democratic Convention. Some of the delegates here have proposed the meeting of all conservative men in the Capitol here on the 17th of September, and that they expect Buchanan, Pierce and Fillmore to be invited. These delegates announce to day that this meeting is intended to initiate a conservative movement which contemplates the union of all political elements in the approaching Presidential contest, opposed to the party in power.

—Hon. M. M. RAY, by request of the Democratic Central Committee, will address the Democracy and conservative citizens of Shelby county on the political issues of the day, in the different townships, commencing on Monday, August 31.

MARRIED.

BALLARD—STILWELL.—In this city, on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., by the Rev. J. V. R. Miller, Mr. Granville M. Ballard to Miss Mattie Stilwell.

FOUND.

WALLET FOUND.

FOUND ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 22D, NEAR THE East Market-house, a small wallet containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling on George Youngerman, corner of Washington and Delaware streets, and proving the same. aug28-d2t

CAMP MEETING.

Another Sunday at Camp Meeting.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS WISHING to attend the Camp Meeting at Acton, passenger trains will be run on

Sunday, August 30, 1863.

Between Indianapolis and the Camp Ground as follows:

Leave Indianapolis at 8:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.

Leave the Camp Ground at 8:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M. and 10:00 P. M.

☞Tickets for the round trip 60 cents.

☞All persons on trains without tickets will be charged full fare.

ROBERT MEEK, Sup't.

W. H. L. NOBLE, General Ticket Agent.

aug28-d2t

FOR SALE.

Wabash and Erie Canal Lands.

THE FOLLOWING LOTS OR TRACTS OF WABASH and Erie Canal Lands, having become forfeited to the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal for the non-payment of interest and principal, will be offered for sale, unless previously redeemed, on Monday, the 5th day of October, 1863, at the Land Office in Terre Haute, Indiana, according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved December 26, 1846, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act for the relief of the purchasers of canal lands, approved January 19, 1846,'"

No. of Certificate.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.
	EAST OF TIPPECANOE. (Original Certificates.)					
2755	E hf of N W qr	25	31 n	14 e	80	00
3066	E hf of N E qr	17	27 n	1 w	80	
3070	E hf of S E qr	17	27 n	1 w	80	
3071	W hf of S E qr	17	27 n	1 w	80	
3200	E hf of S W qr	32	32 n	15 e	80	
3201	W hf of S W qr	32	32 n	15 e	80	
3283	Fractional Section	31	27 n	2 e	74	18
3300	Fractional N W qr	10	24 n	3 w	82	70
	Trustees' Certificate					
35	Lots 28, 29, 30, 31, 6 ch strip		30 n	11 e	8	00
	WEST OF TIPPECANOE. (Original Certificates.)					
1623	E hf of S W qr	35	33 n	1 e	80	00
1936	S W qr	17	35 n	8 w	160	00
	Trustees' Certificates.					
161	W frac of N E qr	33	32 n	2 e	38	88
285	S W qr of N W qr	33	32 n	2 e	40	
368	E hf of N W qr	7	31 n	2 e	80	
388	S W qr of N E qr	12	24 n	2 e	40	
461	S E qr of S E qr	1	24 n	2 e	40	
1583	All of Section	4	25 n	5 w	613	79
1736	All of Section	15	25 n	5 w	640	
2476	N E qr of S W qr	5	31 n	1 w	37	50
2477	S E qr of S W qr	17	31 n	1 w	40	
2478	E hf of S W qr	20	31 n	1 w	80	
2479	S hf S W qr	21	31 n	1 w	80	
2480	S W qr of N W qr	31	31 n	1 w	47	46
2507	S W qr of S W qr	20	30 n	1 w	40	
2508	S W qr of N E qr	26	30 n	1 w	40	
2509	S W qr of S W qr	34	30 n	1 w	40	
2510	N E qr of N E qr	3	30 n	2 w	40	
2511	S E qr of S E qr	3	30 n	2 w	40	
2512	N frac of S W qr	7	34 n	8 e	65	70
2559	S W qr of S E qr	34	22 n	1 e	27	33

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

J. H. HAGER, Clerk of Canal and Land Office.

Terre Haute, August 26, 1863. aug28-1td&w2w

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

NEW FALL GOODS,

LA PETITE HOOP SKIRTS,

THE LATEST.

Received at CALLINAN'S

AT NO. 28, EAST WASHINGTON STREET,

aug28

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, CINCINNATI.

SESSION OF 1863-'64.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN this institution will open on Monday, the 2d day of November, and continue four months. Clinical Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

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. B., Professor of Chemistry.

Charles Kearns M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

Professor's Tickets	$60 00
Matriculation Tickets, (payable once)	5 00
Dissecting Tickets	5 00
Commercial Hospital Ticket	5 00
St. John's Hospital Ticket	5 00
Graduation Fee	25 00

Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets that may suit their purposes. Boarding can be obtained at $2 50 to $3 per week. Students 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,

L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean, South-east corner Sixth and Race streets.

aug28-d3t&w3w

WANTED.

WOOL WANTED.

INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, INDIANAPOLIS, August 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE institute for the Blind until September 1st, for 300 cords of good, well seasoned wood, delivered and piled upon the premises.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, Superintendent.

aug10-d3w

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, 33 West Washington street.

jy21

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, No. 40 East Washington Street.

jy4

DRY GOODS.

THONSSEN & LAHEY,

67 West Washington St.

BETWEEN ILLINOIS AND TENNESSEE STREETS,

WILL SELL FOR SIXTY DAYS AT RETAIL

Shirts, Warrented to fit,

Hosiery, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linens, &c.

And offer great inducements to buyers of

NOTIONS, &C.

THONSSEN & LAHEY, 67 West Washington, Street.

Le9-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, 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-d1y

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

FARMER'S,

30 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

apr10, '63-d1y

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