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Indianapolis.

DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2

Fudge.

The Journal makes Governor TOD, of Ohio, say in a recent speech that within a year GEORGE E. PUGH solicited from him the position of a colonel of a regiment. Who will believe such a statement? The political enemies of Mr PUGH in his own State concede to him ability and integrity of the highest order. CHARLES ANDERSON the Republican candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, in a late speech at Dayton, we believe, had the manliness to acknowledge that Mr. PUGH stood foremost among the ablest men of the country. The idea that Gov TOD or any other Governor, would refuse a coloneley to such a man as Mr. PUGH, is simply absurd. If he did Governor TOD not only publishes to the world his lack of sagacity, but we may say his imbecility. No man with a grain of common sense will believe the statement that Governor TOD is made to say. And it is a libel upon human nature to charge that the political principles of GEORGE E. PUGH, or his views of public policy, could be influenced by the paltry appointment from such a source, or any other. The men who thus judge others make themselves and their motives their standard of judgment.

Loving Brothers.

The Journal says that JEFF. DAVIS is an Abolitionist. If so, the rebel chieftain has out-heroded Herod. He has stolen the Republican thunder, the very object for which the party in power has urged the "vigorous prosecution of the war." Hence, to use the language of the court organ, the Republican "dog is dead. His bark is silent henceforth for evermore.'" JEFF DAVIS has killed the (abolition) beast and stopped his yelp. Rebel papers say that he and his Cabinet have agreed to "call out 50,000 slave soldiers, and give them their freedom for a bounty and 500 acres of land for pay." This goes far ahead of LINCOLN's proclamation, which only proposes to give freedom to the slave, but no bounty. If slavery is the cause of the war, as Republicans insist it is, JEFF. DAVIS & Co., representing the slave interests of the rebel States, offer far better terms to the negroes in bondage than the most ultra Abolitionist. It is not only freedom, but a homestead in the bargain. The radicals have said remove the cause of the war, which they averred was slavery, and then there would be no occasion for further strife. But JEFF. DAVIS says to the negroes, "fight for Southern independence, and not only freedom but a large bounty shall be your reward." So the Southern niggers are now invited to fight the white men of the North not only to secure freedom but "free homes," and to protect the property and families of their masters. The Northern Abolitionists have made emancipation the condition of acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States, and the Journal says "JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet" have become "Abolitionists." The cause being removed, as a matter of course LINCOLN will declare a cessation of hostilities. If the party in power is consistent, peace must ensue. There is no longer cause for war. To repeat the language of the Journal, "The (abolition) dog is dead. His bark is silent henceforth and forevermore."

Consulting.

Quantrell the leader of the Lawrence massacre, was in Springfield, Ill., on the 17th day of last June, at the great copperhead convention, and was in close consultation with several of the leading men. The resolutions were submitted to him; and one of them intimating resistance to the "unconstitutional proceedings of the "Lincoln tyranny" met his special approval.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Similar statements to the foregoing were made by the State Journal of Springfield, Illinois, and the Chicago Tribune. The Springfield Register in noticing these infamous slanders, remarks:

> We can only do justice to the unparallelled mendacity of the above by branding it as a deliberate, wilful and intentional lie. A lie direct, studied and enormous. A lie uttered by a man who goes to church regularly, and on his knees makes formal pretensions of his love to God, to his fellow man and to truth. A lie without the slightest excuse or justification.
>
> Having thus filed our "demurrer," we call upon the Journal to furnish its "indubitable evidence." Do this, or stand convicted as a liar and a slanderer, unworthy the notice or association of honorable men.

QUANTRILL is an assumed name. The man who passes under that cognomen, is a partizan chieftain, who has no connection, whatever, with the Confederate army. We understand he was formerly a stage driver and in that capacity earned sufficient money to purchase a small farm in Western Missouri. In the border difficulties between that State and Kansas his farm was desolated, and a brother who occupied it was wantonly murdered. These difficulties probably occasioned the recent terrible tragedy in Lawrence and in the raid he was undoubtedly assisted by Missourians who had been subject to similar grievences and all arising from the partizan border warfare which has grown out of the so-called Kansas troubles. We state these facts not to extenuate the conduct of QUANTRILL and his band in the attack upon Lawrence, for we have condemned it as without justification or apology, and as deserving the severest punishment, but to show that it arose from personal and local difficulties, which might have occurred under different circumstances from those now existing. In heartlessness and wickedness there is no distinction between QUANTRIL and SULGROVE. The latter daily suggests and advises just such forays upon his political opponents that the former had courage to execute. There is no difference between the two in innate wickedness of heart and purpose, but one lacks the personal bravery and daring that the other possesses. In this connection we give the following personal history of QUANTRILL, which we find in the St. Louis Republican:

> Quantrill was an early resident of Lawrence where he went by the name of Charles Hart, as any well posted Kansas man will tell you. In 1854 he was anything but a "Border Ruffian," in the sense in which the Press applies the term. He was, "on the contrary, quite the reverse." He was a member of Jennison's regiment, and proved himself an apt pupil under his tuition. Of late years he seems to have subordinated the question of politics to that of brigandage, and although he now professes to be a rebel, holding a commission of some sort from Jeff. Davis, it makes very little difference to him by what name he is called, so that he gets all the plunder he wants. His relations with all the leading brigands and the Red Legs of Kansas were of the most friendly character—so much so that they never did each other much harm in battle or otherwise—and Quantrill's plunder of horses, mules, cattle and valuables have frequently been found in the market in Kansas.

STATE ITEMS.

—THE MASS MEETING AT FORT RITNER.—A correspondent writes us as follows:

> One of the largest crowds that ever assembled in this vicinity filled our grove to-day, (Saturday, August 29,) the occasion of the Democratic gathering. Hon. Jason B. Brown, of Jackson county, the distinguished young champion of Democracy, was the principal attraction. Having listened with pleasure to many of this young orator's able efforts, both in our Legislature and in various parts of the State, we can safely say that his speech to-day was among the most forcible of them all. The future has much in store for this talented gentleman, and we shall be much surprised if the prediction of his many friends are not fully realized. I regret that I am not able to place his able speech before your Democratic readers. It was full of eloquence and sound doctrine, and went directly to the understandings of the sturdy farmers who flocked in crowds to hear.
>
> Judge A. B. Carleton of Lawrence followed Mr. Brown in an able address of an hour's duration. It was full of truth, logically arranged, and was well received.
>
> Col C L Dunham made a few unsatisfactory remarks by way of explaining his "position" and "policy," but the plain people desired the flat footed thing; the unvarnished truth; they want leaders who are actuated by the proper "policy" in these perilous times; who will show *both* sides of their hands. It is difficult for professed Democrats, with "shoulder straps," to go before the people with a fair criticism of the war policy of the Administration—and the farmers want to hear the *truth* with regard to the war.
>
> It was a big day for the Democracy. The immense crowd dispersed with three cheers for the Union and three for the Democratic tickets of the several counties.

—FROST IN AUGUST.—Saturday night and last night we had quite severe frosts, which we are sorry to learn have almost entirely destroyed the corn and buckwheat. Potatoes are very much injured, and vines and garden vegetables generally more or less destroyed.

—A dapper little gentleman in uniform, named E S ANTHON, claiming to be an officer in the navy, swindled the citizens of Fort Wayne last week out of some $300. His family are said to be wealthy and respectable.

—MASS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY AT HAMILTON, OHIO.—A notice has been issued by the Democracy of Southwestern Ohio, and of Southeastern Indiana, to meet in mass Convention at Hamilton, Butler county, on Thursday, September 10, 1863. Vorhees and a number of other prominent speakers will be present. It will be one of the largest meerings held in the State.

—The Fort Wayne Times publishes the following card:

To the Editor of Dawson's Daily Times:

In order to correct the report in circulation that the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Latta was a "copperhead affair," or, in other words, that the Odell who committed the act was a Democrat, the undersigned neighbors of the Odell family, who now reside in the vicinity where that act was committed, assert that we have been acquainted with said Odell from childhood, and with many of his relatives; that, so far as we are thus acquainted, we know his relatives are staunch Republicans, and supporters of President Lincoln in all orders and proclamations; that said Odell is a minor, and has never voted within our knowledge, but has always been reputed to be of the same political party with his relations; and further, that instead of the neighborhood being intensely "copperhead," we state that a majority thereof are Republicans.

DAVID MCNABB,
JOSEPH METCALFE,
JOHN POTTS.

—FLOYD COUNTY.—The Democracy of Floyd met in convention at Galena, on the 29th of August. The New Albany Ledger says it "was fully attended—every township being largely represented—and its deliberations were characterized by the utmost harmony, every Democrat present striving to do all in his power to secure that harmony and union so essential to the success of the party. The following ticket was nominated: For Auditor, CHARLES SACKETT; for Commissioner, WM. P. SWIFT; for Land Appraiser, SAMUEL WILLIAMS; and for Surveyor, JOHN E WILLIAMS.

The following resolutions were read and with one acclaim, adopted:

> *Resolved*, 1. That we re-endorse the declaration of principles made by our last Democratic State Convention.
>
> 2. That a strict adherence to the spirit and letter of the people and the States has always been the cardinal rule of the Democratic party. So long as that rule was not violated we continued to be a prosperous and happy people. Its violation is the cause of the present war. There can be no permanent peace unless it is restored, and the people of the different States shall be content to observe their own rights and obligations without interfering with those of others.
>
> 3. That the secession of the Southern States for the alleged purpose of righting their supposed wrongs, was unnecessary and in violation of our constitutional compact, which affords ample means of redress for all such grievances. We can, under no circumstances, recognize as valid the secession of any State, or assent to a dissolution of the Union; but upon the return of the misguided people of those States to their allegiance, their constitutional rights as citizens and States should be restored to them without regard to confiscation acts or proclamations.
>
> 4. That we hold it to be the imperitive duty of every citizen, in times of peace or war, to give to the Government both moral and material support, to the utmost of his ability and influence, in all its measures for the public good or public defense, provided such measures are right, and honestly intended to accomplish those objects, and are not themselves subversive of the public liberty and free institutions.
>
> 5. That we hold it alike to be the sacred right and imperitive duty of every citizen of the United States, with the utmost freedom, to canvass and criticise, to condemn or approve, according to his best judgment, the acts and conduct of our public servants; and the neglect to exercise the right or discharge the duty is at once to invite and consent to the establishment of despotism.
>
> 6. That, whether in times of order or disorder, of subordination or insubordination to law or government, the denial, by our rulers, of the right to investigate, and to approve or disapprove, to the utmost extent and with the utmost freedom, all their public acts and the policy thereof, should be hailed as the signal of danger to our liberties, and should redouble our vigilance in their defense.
>
> 7. That the plea of military necessity, in times of revolution, is only tenable in the immediate vicinity of the theater of revolution, and in matters directly connected with its suppression; but elsewhere it is simply usurpation.
>
> 8. That the practical denial, by military power, of the freedom of elections and the right of suffrage to more than one-half of the citizens of Kentucky, at the late elections therein, was an outrage upon the institutions of our country, in the last degree alarming and intolerable.
>
> 9. That the so-called "War Democracy" of the State of Indiana, in all its elements and components is simply the *guerrilla* force of the Republican party, organized by that party to carry on an irregular political and partisan warfare, in the defense of the numberless heresies and wrongs and outrages of that party.
>
> 10. That *all* secret political organizations, however pure and patriotic the motives of their members may have been in their inception, are ultimately dangerous to free institutions, and ought not to be encouraged, because they become with such fearful facility the instruments of ambitious or bad men to accomplish their selfish purposes, without the light of day to check the use of unlawful means.
>
> 11. That it is at once the duty and the true policy of all Democrats to keep constantly in view the most unselfish objects of conservative political organization, and to maintain the greatest possible harmony in action and feeling, and especially all new and singular tests tending to produce divisions.
>
> 12. That we heartily recommend the conduct of our Auditor and Treasurer of State, in their refusal to take money from the public treasury without authority of law, although we deeply regret their inability, by reason of the want of such authority, to discharge all the pecuniary obligations of the State.
>
> 13. That the absence of such authority from our statute book is solely and directly chargeable to the factious and revolutionary conduct of the Republican members of our last General Assembly, and the subsequent stubborn and disgraceful refusal of Governor Morton to convene the Legislature in special session.
>
> 14. That we fully approve the prompt refusal of our Agent of State to become a party to any illegal dodge or bargain of Governor Morton to borrow money in plain violation of the laws of the State, for the purpose of mitigating his own official misconduct and that of his partisan associates.
>
> 15. That we fully approve the official conduct of the Hon. Augustus Bradley, our Senator, and the Hon. George V. Howk, our Representative, as members of the last General Assembly.

By Whom the Eggs Were Laid.

It is a favorite term of reproach by the Abolition newspapers against Charleston that it was the "nest of the rebellion." If it be true that it was the nest where the eggs of rebellion were hatched, it is not true that it was the nest where the eggs of rebellion were laid. That nest was situated considerably to the northeast of Charleston, in the region popularly known as New England, and eggs of rebellion were laid in it as long ago as 1812, by men assembled at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, whose conclave is historical by the name of the "Hartford Convention." Other eggs were laid in 1844, when the Legislature of Massachusetts resolved that the annexation of Texas would be cause of dissolution of the Union. A great many other eggs have since been laid in it by a great many men and a great many public meetings, both in and out of New England. Here is one laid by Wendell Phillips:

"The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. *Tear it in pieces and make a better.* Don't say the machine is out of order: it is in order; it does what its framers intended—protect slavery. Our claim is *disunion, breaking up of the States!* I have shown you that our work cannot be done under our institutions."

Here is one laid by Wm Lloyd Garrison:

"*This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposition, a covenant with death and an agreement with hell!* * * * *I am for its overthrow!* * * * Up with the flag of *disunion*, that we may have a free and glorious republic of our own; and when the hour shall come, the hour will have arrived that shall witness the overthrow of slavery."

Here is another laid by Garrison:

"No act of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval or higher satisfaction, none do we submit more confidently to the tribunal of Heaven and the moral verdict of mankind, than when several years ago, on the 4th of July, in the presence of a great assembly, we committed to the flames the Constitutionn of the United States."

Here is one laid by Abraham Lincoln, the same who is now President of the United States:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that suits them better. Nor is the right confined to classes where the people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose them."

Here is another laid by Lincoln:

"I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

Here are three laid by the American Anti-Slavery Society at one of its anniversary meetings:

Resolved, That *secession* from the *United States Government* is the duty of every *Abolitionist*, since no one can take office, or deposit his vote under its Constitution without violating his anti-slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor to the slaveholder in his sin.

Resolved, That years of warfare, against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the *American Union* rivets the chain of the slave—that the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, *must be over the remains of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union.*

Resolved, That the *Abolitionists* of this country should make it one of the *primary* objects of *this agitation to dissolve the American Union.*

Here is one laid by the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Francis E. Spinner—during the Fremont campaign:

"Should this (the election of Fremont) fail, no true man would be any longer safe here from the assaults of the arrogant slave oligarchy, who then would rule with an iron hand. For the free North would be left the choice of a peaceful *dissolution of the Union, a civil war which would end in the same*, or an unconditional surrender of every principle held dear by freemen."

Here is one laid by James S. Pike, long editorially connected with the New York Tribune, and now Minister to the Netherlands:

"I have no doubt that the free and slave States *ought to separate. The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South.*"

Here is one laid by Wendall Phillips shortly after the organization of the Republican party. He was speaking of that party:

"No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we (Abolitionists and disunionists) have attempted to bring about. It is the *first sectional party ever organized in this country.* It does not know its own face, and calls itself national; but *it is not national—it is sectional.* The Republican party is a party of the North *pledged against the South.*"

Here is one laid by Wm. Lloyd Garrison about the same time:

"The Republican party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish, viz: *The dissolution of the Union, and the abolition of slavery throughout the land.*"

Here is one laid in 1850 by the New York Tribune:

"THE AMERICAN FLAG.

"Tear down the flaunting lie!
  Half mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
  With hate's polluted rag!
Destroy it, ye who can!
  Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow man
  To groan with fellow slaves."

Here is another laid by the same Tribune in December, 1860:

"Whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self subsisting nation, shall see fit to say authentically to the residue, 'we want to get away from you,' we shall say—and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principle of self-government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say—Go!"

These are simply specimen eggs. Thousands more like them were laid in the same nest and by the same sort of people. It was these eggs which Charleston hatched. When she did so, she did a gigantic crime, but it was liliputian by the side of the crime of the men and the party who laid the eggs.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 24

Exchange of Prisoners—Little Hope that a Satisfactory Conclusion can be Reached.

This day Mr. Commissioner Ould meets for the first time the new General Commissioner, a certain Gen. Meredith, to confer on the terms of the cartel, and endeavor to settle the principles of exchange for the future. It is scarcely possible to hope that any conclusion satisfactory to both sides can be arrived at in this conference. The Federal Government has planted itself insolently upon the demand that our runaway negroes, when taken in arms against their masters, shall be treated as prisoners of war, and shall be exchanged against white men. Confederates have borne and forborne much to mitigate the atrocities of war; but this is a thing which the temper of the country cannot endure. Our Government has issued an order as to the treatment of revolted negroes when captured. Certain captured negroes, under that order, have been imprisoned at Charleston to await the disposal of the State Government. Thereupon the Yankee War Department sent forth this letter to their Secretary of the Navy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY }
August 8, 1863. }

SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst., calling the attention of this department to the cases of Orin H Brown, Wm H Johnson and Wm. Wilson, three colored men captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, has received consideration. This department has directed that three rebel prisoners of South Carolina, if there be any such in our possession, and if not, three others, be confined in close custody and held as hostages for Brown, Johnson and Wilson, and that the fact be communicated to the authorities at Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Thus issue is joined. We take it to be quite impossible that our Government will yield one jot on this vital point; but the first demand of the new Federal Commissioner will be that we at once consent to put the negroes on the footing of our own troops, and value them against each other, man for man, and grade for grade. That being refused, as it must be, the conference, no doubt, will be broken off; and there is an end of the cartel, and of all exchange of prisoners.

This attempted outrage by the Yankee Government is the first fruit of their temporary luck in holding an excess of prisoners. It was sorely against their will at first that they consented to any cartel at all and regarded Confederate prisoners in any other light than that of captured malefactors due to the penitentiary or the gallows. With spiteful rage they found themselves compelled to provide for the safety of their own great multitude of prisoners in our hands, by an arrangement for exchange, which we might have been sure would have been observed only so long as they thought they would suffer more than we for want of such an arrangement. They avail themselves of the first opportunity to assert their original theory, namely, that we are rebels and criminals having no rights. All the rights are on the side of what they call "the law;" they are suppressing an insurrection, they say, in their own country; and all means are legitimate. Thus they not only adopt the utterly barbarous expedient of exciting servile insurrection, but they inform us that if these revolted negroes are restored to their masters, they will put an equal number of Confederate citizens to hard labor. It is not merely the insolent pretension of a regular government affecting to deal with "rebels," but it is a deadly stab which they are aiming at our institutions themselves, because they know, if we were insane enough to yield this point, to trea black men as the equals of white, and insurgent slaves as equivalent to our brave soldiers, the very foundation of slavery would be fatally wounded.

The pretension to treat us no longer as belligerents, but as malefactors—to deal with us not by the usages of civilized warfare, but by the rules of criminal jurisprudence, is a fact which we have now to look full in the face, and to meet as best we can. The theory is very well expounded by a passage which we find in the old letter of an Ohio correspondent to the New York Tribune, describing the unmanly outrages perpetrated upon our gallant Gen. Morgan and his officers. The writer says:

> "Shove and wash and clothe a General! He's a general convict! If you explain that it is John's due, of a horse-thief they are so angry that they tell you it is just what the Federal Government has been doing all through. When you point out that a Government can do something which private bodies can't—as a sheriff can take lawfully what a burglar can not—they tell you (those who know that they can do it safely,) that one is just as much a Government as the other; that one is a Government and the other is not, and so on."

Just so—here is the principle stripped naked. The enemy has a right to take horses and everything else in our country; we, if we retaliate, are horse-thieves. Milroy, and Butler, and Banks are agents of the lawful Government; but Lee is a private person, merely stealing. They are the constituted authorities; we are lawless persons evading or resisting the sheriff's officers. Their prisoners in our hands are entitled to respectful usage; ours captured by them are entitled to nothing but condign punishment for their crimes. If they yielded for a time to our superior force, and agreed to exchange on equal terms, it was still under protest, and with the firm resolution to make us suffer for it ten-fold the moment they should have the advantage. On the same principle, also, the forbearance of Gen. Lee in Pennsylvania was received as a matter of right; for the criminal at large had no title to retaliate upon the officers of justice; and the enemy looked upon that chivalrous forbearance with sincere pleasure, not so much because their people were spared as because ours were degreed by it. Our refraining from retaliating the desolation which they had visited upon our country, had at least the appearance of accepting, on our part, the character of criminals which it is their policy to impose upon us.

Under these circumstances, what hope is there of the arrangement of the cartel upon a footing of equality? Will Lincoln's government renounce that audacious pretension to treat us as criminals? Or will it, after deliberately enlisting our runaway negroes into its military service, consent to give them up to be dealt with by our State laws as insurgents? We know very well what these questions all tend to. We have long perceived that the time is at hand when no more prisoners will be taken. Our people and our troops are entitled, at the hands of the government, to such protection as a government can afford them. Our soldiers entered the Confederate service as the soldiers of a regular government, and they cannot afford to meet the enemy in the character of malefactors. If there is to be no exchange on equal terms, better there should be no exchange at all—better that the enemy should understand there will be no quarter asked nor given; and then at last there will be equality.

We await with impatience the result of the conference between the two Exchange Commissioners, but strongly apprehend that the occupation of those gentlemen is almost gone.

Our Army Correspondence—From Alabama.

CAMP VON TRELVE, BELLFONTE, ALA.,
August 25, 1863.

EDITOR SENTINEL—The 2d division of the 20th army corps, under command of Brig. General Johnston, took up the line of march from Tullahoma, Tennessee, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., toward the Tennessee river. From the heavy rains which had fallen a few days previous to the move, the roads were speedily worn into deep ruts which gave rise to all the inconveniencies of speed, known only to moving armies. Darkness overtook us before we had accomplished half the distance intended for the first march, which added greatly to the obstacles against our movement. At about 12 o'clock at night, the 2d brigade reached the Elk river and camped upon its banks, retiring to grass after a feast of hard tack and muddy water. At 4 o'clock the bugle sounded the assembly, and, without allowing us time to smear our eyes in the semi fluid water, much less to convert it into coffee, we were in ranks and upon the road again, marching at the rate of eight miles an hour through a fog that would have defied the efforts of flying grass-hoppers or humming birds to clear their way through what so recently was the ambient air. The atmospheric moisture soon dissolved the glutinous secretions from our eye-lids, and by the time old Sol enlightened the scenes, our eyes were released and we beheld nature in all her gorgeous array. Nothing but the innumerable wild flowers appeared cheerful amid the general ruin that marks the course of our armies. Fences, houses, ornamentals of all kinds have met their fate and lay in ruins amid the general destruction. Vacant houses, despoiled graves, broken down fruit orchards, &c., reflect a cheerless gloom and express the horrors of war.

We passed through Winchester about eleven o'clock with our colors flying, as if in victory over the demoralization and ruin of that beautiful town. It is the county seat of Franklin county, and was the residence of many wealthy and influential citizens. Now its halls of learning, of wealth and justice are converted into barracks for soldiers, and luxurious abodes for the American people of African descent, the female portion of whom appear upon the balconies, in the bay windows, and shaded lawns, loaded with their late mistresses silks and jewels, in gorgeous display, whilst the little pickaninnies appear in profusion in the foreground, very much in their ordinary, cool and summerlike costumes (partial nudity.)

Crossing the mountains from this place, we took the Bellefonte route, which is farther than some of the others (of which there are three), but not so difficult. We passed the first range with little difficulty, and found ourselves in a deep, dark valley traversed by a small stream which the road crosses about every fifteen or twenty feet, and which the men were compelled to wade to the very great detriment of their corns—for the army shoes, it must be remembered, can't withstand this great dissolving element above ten minutes. The breaking down of wagons, miring of artillery (things of common occurrence) were on this occasion not without their advantages; for they gave the boys time to cook and eat corn, taste the peaches and apples and honey, all of which articles are quite abundant upon the route—no soldiers having preceded us this summer. Our artillery mired so often, and the night was so dark, that the rear guard concluded to grass upon the first island, which was soon found, and, after partaking freely of coffee and honey, we laid our weary bodies above high water mark at about 12 o'clock—we bid adieu to the surrounding gloom, whilst prolific corn stalks waved proudly o'er us.

The next day, we reached the foot of the mountain. It required a great deal of time and much labor to ascend. The teams were doubled, and ten men placed to each wagon; so that, with great industry and painful labor from morning until about 4 P. M., we succeeded in ascending the two miles to the summit. The ascent was over rocks, and most frightful. Several very large rattlesnakes were killed by the boys, some of them having as many as thirteen rattles upon them.

Without any accident to ourselves except those mentioned, we reached Bellefonte, the county seat of Jackson county, Ala., on the afternoon of the 21st, having performed the march of seventy miles in four days.

The citizens of Jackson county have fled across the river with their moveables; except the sick, of which there are quite a number, and the old and crippled. None remain to give life and animation to the beautiful valley in which this prosperous county town once flourished.

Our camp is at present located within one mile of the river, on the opposite banks of which the rebels keep a watch over our movements, and occasionally hail us for news and an exchange of papers. The voices of ladies and children are often heard in the evenings, singing gaily to the approaching twilight; and they seem regardless of our proximity, or the danger which certainly menaces them.

Thus upon the banks of the Tennessee, overshadowed by tall oaks, and cedars, with prolific verdure, and the gigantic Sandy Mountain in the rear, we leave the fair refugees until our artillery shall awaken them from the delusive dream in which they now repose.

WINDEN.

* * *

☞ At Saratoga, it is reported last week, at the Bates ball, one Cuban lady wore diamonds that cost $70,000 and a dress that was made in Paris for a court ball.

* * *

☞ The condemnation of the radical measures of the Administration in power is the highest obligation of a patriot.—[Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK.

81 & 83 FRANKLIN STREET.

Wicks, Smith & Co.,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
BRITISH, AMERICAN
AND
CONTINENTAL
DRY GOODS.

sept2-d1m

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE NEXT COLLEGIATE YEAR, (THIRTY-THIRD,) of this institution, opens on Thursday, September 17, 1863. Expense of instruction $11 per annum. Board from $2 50 to $2 75 per week.

JAS. D MAXWELL,
President Board of Trustees.

sep1-d2t&w1t

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
LA PETITE
HOOP SKIRTS,
THE LATEST.
Received at CALLINAN'S
AT NO. 28, EAST WASHINGTON STREET,

aug28

CONFECTIONS.

GRATER & SPENCER,
FANCY CONFECTIONERS AND BAKERS,
FIRST DOOR SOUTH OF POSTOFFICE.

Ladies' Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon. The best of Cakes, Candies, Fruit, Bread, Crackers, &c., &c., of all kinds kept constantly on hand. Parties supplied on short notice.

jy24-d1y

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.
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

WANTED.

WOOD WANTED.

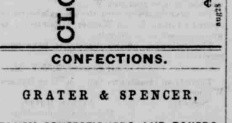
INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
INDIANAPOLIS, August 10, 1863.

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

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c. and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $3 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

☞ !!!Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.

☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.

☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by BROWNING & SLOAN and W. B. VICKERS, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Indianapolis, Ind.

feb24

Why should I buy a box of
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO
THE WONDERFUL GRANULES.

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.

feb8-d1y

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 style 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 d1y

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice to Sinking Fund Borrowers.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE SINKING FUND are notified that lands mortgaged to said Fund, and on which interest has not been paid in advance, will be offered at public sale on the second Tuesday of December next.

By order of the Board.
W. H. TALBOTT,
President.

aug18-d&w till oct1

[Register and Republican, Lawrenceburg; Courier, Madison; Gazette and Volksbote, Evansville; Journal and Express, Terre Haute; Jeffersonian and Palladium, Richmond; Times and Sentinel, Fort Wayne; Argus and Courier, Lafayette; Democrat and Union, Laporte; Press, Kokomo; Fact and Republican, Greensburg; Mercury and Sentinel, Rochester; Democrat and Republican, Plymouth; Democrat and Spectator, Monticello; Jacksonian and Republican, Rushville; Democrat and Republican, Valparaiso, will insert to the amount of two dollars and send bills receipted to the office of the Sinking Fund for payment, with a paper containing the advertisement "marked."]

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO
Is Pleasant to the Taste. Children cry for it.

CROCERIES.

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',
No. 9 West Washington st.

june30

FEMALE COLLECE.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL begin on Monday, September 14, 1863. The location, near Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, is central and very desirable; the site and surroundings are unequalled, the buildings and accommodations are ample and elegant; the Teachers, in the literary and ornamental departments, are unsurpassed; the course of study is as thorough and extended as any other, and the charges are moderate. Glendale is a desirable place for young ladies in these troublous times.

For catalogues, information or admission address
Rev. J G MONTFORT, D. D.,
Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.

aug15.

MEDICAL.

NIP THE EVIL IN THE BUD.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of Females
AND
PRACTICAL ACCOUCHER.

AT THE AMERICAN DISPENSARY WE TREAT BY a new method, and with the happiest results, *Prolapsus Uteri*, (falling of the womb,) *Ulceration*, *Ulceration*, *Leuchorhea*, (whites,) *Urinary* and all other diseases to which the *American Female* is so peculiarily liable. Send three dollars and receive by express one of the Doctor's *Female Syringes*. This instrument should be used by every woman in the land, for the purpose of *cleanliness, comfort, health, &c.* Sent free on receipt of stamp, a copy of our Private Letter to Married Ladies on health, &c. The Doctor's *celebrated Female Pills*, fresh from the Dispensary, are *very good* in simple diseases, irregularities, &c. Price $1, sent by mail.

At the *American Dispensary* we also treat, *without mercury*, and with never failing success, *Venerial*, or what the quacks call *private* or *secret diseases*; *Syphilis* in all its stages, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele, Circocele, Varicocele, Carsocele, Spermatorhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, and effects of self-abuse. The last six are treated of in a "private letter," which we send free on receipt of stamp.

The experience of the Surgeon in charge of this department in some of the best Hospitals in Europe and in New York City, enables him to treat patients scientifically and restore them speedily.

Those living at a distance can communicate by letter and be treated at their homes. In urgent cases send $5 or $10 and receive medicines.

Consultation *free* and *confidential*. Room No. 24½ East Washington Street, Indianapolis. P. O. Box 1264.

apr9-d1y-w12t,1am

CLAIM AGENCY.

SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENCY.

McKERNANS, PIERCE & CO.,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE
COLLECTION OF SOLDIER'S CLAIMS,

WILL COLLECT OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Pay for Extra Duty, and Pay for Horses lost while in the service, &c., and will collect Claims at Washington City.

OFFICE—No. 39 West Washington street, (next door east of Palmer House,) Indianapolis, Ind. Box 1004, enclose a stamp.

Major Walker and D. S. McKernan have an office in Nashville, Tennessee.

J. H. McKERNAN,	WINSLOW S. PIERCE,
D. S. McKERNAN,	Maj. J. D. WALKER,
	Late 2d Ind. Cavalry.

REFERENCES—Gov. Morton, Adjt Gen. Noble, Gen. Love, Judge Perkins, Indianapolis.

june30-dtf

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 Tomb Stones, carve to order, with design, emblem, or device that may be wanted. Those wanting such will do well to give us a call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

mch21-d&wly

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

McKernan & Pierce,
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
First Door East of Palmer House,
(UP STAIRS.)

WE HAVE FOR SALE HOUSES AND LOTS IN the City of Indianapolis, and Farms and Farming Lands in this State, and will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

feb21-d&wly