DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[Jackson

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.

GIVES IT UP.

The Journal yields the further discussion of the States Rights question, and finding that it cannot maintain its position, seeks to hide its weakness by descending to personalities. We shall not follow its lead, although we could return its compliments with interest.

The Journal makes a common mistake by confounding the doctrines of State Rights with the right of State secession. It says that our concession that a State has not the right to withdraw from the Union at its pleasure, makes the doctrine of State Rights powerless. This is not so, if the Federal Constitution is fairly construed. The security of the States in their reserved rights is, or should be, in the Supreme Court of the United States, a tribunal which has the power to nullify the unconstitutional acts of the law-making or Executive Departments of the Federal Government. The question of State Rights, in a case which has occurred within our own State recently, is now deferred the Federal Courts. It is involved in the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in the trial of the Daviess county murderers. There is not a doubt of their guilt—there is no issue as to that. The question is whether their offense comes within the cognizance of the Federal or State Courts—in other words, whether their crime is a violation of National or State laws. This very issue illustrates the distinction between State Rights and Federal authority, and while there is no question as to the guilt of the prisoners, there is as to the jurisdiction in the case—whether the accused are amenable for their crime to State or National laws. The Circuit Judge, Mr. Justice Davis, regards the conflict of authority, or of jurisdiction, of sufficient importance to have it determined by a full bench of the Supreme Court, to whom, as we understand, it will be submitted.

What is termed the "Sovereignty" of the States should not be confounded with the reserved rights of the States. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land in all the powers and authority delegated to it by the States, and enumerated in that instrument. And the Constitution, rightfully interpreted, is bound to respect and maintain the States in their reserved rights. While the machinery of our Government, State and National, looks complex and apparently conflicting, yet, in fact, when properly regarded they are the source of its strength and prosperity. Our country embraces a vast area of territory not only, but a great diversity of climate and productions. Necessarily this occasions a diversity of interests between the different States and sections, but, happily, local legislation can, in a great measure, adjust those differences and adapt the laws to meet the peculiar exigencies of each locality. A Republican form of Government is but the development of self-governmnt, and it is subdivided until it reaches towns and townships. We have in the United States township, municipal, county, State and National, if we may so term them, courts or legislatures, the first four having jurisdiction of the personal rights of the citizens and their local interests and relations, while the latter has the care of what affects the general welfare of all. This peculiar form of government secures to the citizen a personal independence to a greater degree than in any other, as it places under the control of the people in each locality a supervision and direction of their domestic or neighborhood affairs. If the distinctions we have named were broken down and power centralized, we should soon have an unbearable despotism. Happily we have a President who has avowed his intention and purpose to respect the reserved rights of the State and maintain that form of government which has been, and we trust will continue to be by its maintenance, the admiration of the world not only, but the basis of renewed strength and prosperity.

While the Journal is disparaging State Rights, it should not forget that His Excellency, the Governor, has contributed much to give the doctrine vitality and strength, by doing all in his power to develope, encourage, and strengthen State pride. Throughout the war he has appealed to this sentiment of the people, and he has heralded upon every occasion the great and gallant services of Indiana, and Indianians, comparing them favorable with those of other States. But the other day the Journal appealed to our mechanics and artizans to send contributions of their skill and ingenuity to the Bombay Fair, to increase the fame and to spread the name of Indiana, especially as it was so closely allied in orthography with India. What use in fostering State pride, if the States, as some maintain, bear the same relation to the Federal Government that Counties do to the States—if the States have no reserved rights, no right of independent legislation and control of local affairs upon which to base that sentiment? If the doctrine of State Rights, as we have presented it, is a fallacy, instead of encouraging State pride, it should be a common duty to subordinate the State as much as possible to the Federal Government.

When we started out we intended to say but a few words, but the subject grows in importance as attention is directed to it. We will, however, dismiss it for the present.

Speech of Gerrit Smith—"The Way to Peace not Through Perfidy and Vengeance."

Hon. Gerrit Smith, in compliance with the invitation of several leading citizens of New York city, antipodes in politics, addressed a large and highly intelligent audience on Thursday night. His effort was bold, manly and forcible. Not courting any public position, his views were consequently not tempered by questions of policy or expediency. He took the ground that the Government had no right to punish the South for seceding, as we had accorded to them all the rights of belligerents and conducted the war upon the principles of international law. In fact we had recognized their nationality in various ways, especially in negotiating for peace, the Commissioners on our part being no less than the President and Secretary of State, they even going to meet the rebel agents. Throughout, he said, the war had been conducted as between two distinct nations, and having pledged ourselves to observe the common laws of war towards each other, it would be national perfidy if we violated those obligation by not treating prisoners as enemies.

Besides, the South had suffered enough already, and nothing would be gained by vengeance. The true way to win, to bring back the rebellious people to their allegiance was to "adopt a peace policy of the good spirit of Abraham Lincoln, then we shall not only save and bless our country, but we shall shed a sweet and saving influence over all the earth, and over the bosom of all mankind, and in that peace we shall do more to honor his memory than we could give had we the most splendid pageants, than we could give did we build the highest piles of monumental marble."

The views of Mr. Smith, uttered under the peculiar circumstances they were, are of deep significance, and will have a decided influence on the public mind. He strengthened them by liberal quotations from the leading writers upon international law. While we do not agree with all the sentiments of Mr. Smith, we regard his speech as instructive and worthy of consideration by all. We shall publish it in full to-morrow.

GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

The following splendid eulogy on our gallant fellow-citizen, General Jeff. C. Davis, from the pen of General W. T. Sherman, we find in a Tennessee paper, and do not recollect to have seen it before in print. During the eighteen months which have intervened since its date, it is scarcely necessary to say that those "accidents of war," to which General Sherman refers, have not only "brought," but kept the two gallant friends together in the splendid campaign which followed, and terminated in the capture of the Confederate Commander-in-Chief. During these eventful months our Hoosier General acquired renewed fame, and reaped additional laurels on nearly every battle-field fought in Gen. Sherman's Department of the army; and of course has additional claims to the high commendation bestowed upon his military abilities and conduct in the following frank and manly letter:

Headquarters Dep't of the Tennessee,
Chattanooga, December 18, 1863.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Chattanooga:

Dear General: In our recent short but most useful campaign, it was my good fortune to have attached to me the corps of Gen. Howard and the Division commanded by yourself. I now desire to thank you, personally and officially, for the handsome manner in which you and your command have borne themselves throughout. You led in the pursuit of Bragg's army on the route designated for my command, and I admired the skill with which you handled the division at Chickamauga, and more especially in the short and sharp encounter at nightfall, near Greyville, when General Grant called upon us unexpectedly and without due preparation, to march to Knoxville. You and your officers proved yourselves to be soldiers and patriots, marching through cold and mild without a murmur, trusting to accident for shelter and subsistence.

During the whole march, whenever I encountered your command, I found all its officers at their proper places, and the men in admirable order.

This is the true test, and I pronounce your division one of the best ordered in the service. I wish you all honor and success in your career, and shall deem myself most fortunate, if the accidents of war bring us together again.

Be kind enough to say to General Morgan, General Beatty, and Colonel McCook, that I have publicly and privately commended their brigades, and that I stand prepared at all times to assist them in whatever way lies in my power.

Again I thank you personally, and beg to submit myself,

Your sincere friend,
W. T. Sherman, Major General.

☞ The New York Sun says the great meeting in that city on Wednesday evening last, called to sustain the administration of President Johnson, was not needed. The patriotism of the people in their support of the new President was apparent enough without calling a meeting to tell him of it.

STATE ITEMS.

—Thieving has become an every-day occurrence in Franklin.

—Hon. James Wilson is to be the Fourth of July orator in Terre Haute.

—The Methodists of Martinsville contemplate the erection of a new church edifice in that place.

—There is a factory for the manufacture of tobacco in Crowville, Warrick county.

—There are nine lawyers in the village of Spencer, Owen county. Justice should be well administered in that "neck of the woods."

—The Evansville Journal says new potatoes have been in the provision stores and markets of that city for many days, at the moderate price of $8 per bushel.

—The poor expenses of Vigo County for the past year were $7,616 79. The amount paid out for the relief of soldiers' families during the same period was $29,000. During the last quarter $254 50 were paid to colored families.

—Arrangements are being made in many of the cities and towns of the State for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July. In some places they are exclusively partizan, but in others, we are happy to state, committees are composed of both political parties, as they should be generally.

—S. M. Barton, Esq., has resigned the clerkship of Gibson county, having retired into business in Cincinnati. Mr. O. M. Welborn, who has been deputy for the past two years, has been appointed to fill the place until the next election. Mr. Barton is a thorough going business man, and an excellent citizen in every respect.

—There is a fair prospect that the branch of the Cincinnati Railroad will be extended to Brookville this year, and to Laurel early next spring. The Commissioners of Franklin county have appropriated $20,000 to the object—which will leave only $10,000 to be raised by private subscriptions to make up the amount of $30,000, which the road requires to build the extension rom Harrison.

—From the returns of the Assessors, the taxable property of Knox county shows $6,655,035 for 1865, against $6,470,910 for 1864, showing an increase of $1,841 25.

Number of polls for 1865	2,029
Number of polls for 1864	2,095
Decrease of	66

—The Madison Courier advocates the conversion of the United States Hospital into a Home for Disabled Soldiers. It says, also, that the investment of one-half of the unproductive property in the city to secure the locality of the contemplated railroad along the bank of the Ohio river, from Cincinnati to Louisville, would increase in value the remaining half, after the road is in operation, to more than all the property would now sell for. The Madisonians must do something or else their beautiful and healthy city will remain a city in name only, under the hill.

—Seymour has put on the dignity of a city. By a large majority, its inhabitants declared in favor of making it such, showing that they appreciate its importance.

—General Burnside was in Franklin on Saturday last, in company with one or two other distinguished gentlemen. They were prospecting the route for the proposed railroad from Shelbyville to Gosport, via Franklin and Martinsville. Success to the railroad.—Jeffersonian.

—We have heard of coon skins, wolf scalps, and "garden sass" as "legal tender" in payment of marriage fees, but a few days since a minister at Lafayette, on concluding a marriage ceremony, received as compensation three brooms from the happy bridegroom, who is a broom maker.

—A "Small" Farm.—Moses Fowler, Esq., of this city has made, the present season, on his farm, near Kent, in Benton county, some twenty-seven miles of cedar post fence, at a cost of about one thousand dollars per mile. He has a small farm of thirteen thousand acres, in Benton county, which he is improving.—Lafayette Journal.

—Sudden Death.—Mr. A. Barnes, Agent of the American Express Comany, fell dead in his office yesterday evening, about half past four oclock, while attending to his usual business. He had made no complaint of being unwell, and had been transacting business and conversing with persons only a few minutes before the sad occurrence. The cause is considered by some to disease of the heart, and by others to apoplexy. He was about forty years old, and leaves a family residing here.—Terre Haute Journal.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY.

The following is an imperfect summary of the history of the regiments received at the State House on Saturday, since their organization up to the present time, which for want of space are crowded out of the regular proceedings:

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Organized by Col. J. C. Veatch, at Evansville, in August, 1861; marched to Missouri; was with Gen. Fremont during his campaign in Missouri; joined the army under Gen. Grant at Fort Henry, Tennessee, and participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862; the battle of Shiloh, in April, and the siege of Corinth. Also, in the battles of Hatchie River, in October, 1862, and Davis' Mills, in December, 1862; was with Sherman in his raid to Mississippi, in February, 1864. The regiment re-enlisted March 2st, 1864; returned to the State on furlough, and rejoined the army under Sherman; participated in the march upon Atlanta and engagements incident thereto; was in the siege of Atlanta, and battle of Jonesboro, and in Sherman's operations north of the Chattahoochie, in October, 1864; marched through Georgia to Savannah, and thence to Washington, D. C., through the Carolinas and Virginia. During this campaign, participated in battles of Rivers' Bridge and Bentonville.

FORTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENTS.

Organized February, 1862, and marched to Island No. 10; participated in the campaign which resulted in the opening of the Mississippi to Vicksburg; then went to Corinth, Mississippi, and remained till after the battle at that place, in which they participated; then went after Price, running him through Tennessee into Mississippi. Then these regiments went to Memphis, remained two months; and then went on the campaign to Vicksburg and participated in the siege; then marched by way of Memphis to Chattanooga to reinforce Grant; fought at Tunnel Hill; then went to Huntsville, Alabama, and remained about six months in garrison; then joined Sherman; fought at Atlanta and then went with Sherman on his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas, &c., to Washington; were in skirmishes innumerable.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-eighth Indiana was organized in the fall of 1861, at Princeton, Gibson county; entered the field of active service the following December with about 900 effectual men, under command of Colonel Carr; took part in all the active movements around Corinth, Miss.; was in the great retreat when the army fell back to Louisville, Kentucky; formed the skirmish line that captured Lavergne, Tenn.; held a part of the long line of battle at Stone River; was on the skirmish line and line of battle thirty-six hours at the memorable battle of Chickamauge; formed a part of the front line of battle that charged up the craggy steeps of Mission Ridge, and in all these engagements; had an aggregate loss in killed, wounded and missing amounting to about 400 men; having almost completed her time of service, and on the front at that; she then continued the organization by veteranizing, and by so doing obtained a place in the Engineer Department, and has now served more than one year on her second term, giving general satisfaction in performing the most severe duties connected with this arm of the United States service.

EIGHTY THIRD REGIMENT.

Organized in September, 1862, and left the State in a few weeks after for the Mississippi river.

Campaigns and Marches.—Tallahatchie march; thence to Vicksburg; the Black Bayo and Mechanicsburg march; Grand Gulf and Jackson; thence to Memphis; grand march from Memphis to Chattanooga and Cleveland, Tenn.; thence to Atlanta; then followed Hood on his raid through Tennessee, and then back to Atlanta; from Atlanta, through Georgia, to Savannah; thence to Beaufort, S. C., and thence to Goldsboro, N. C. via Columbia and Bentonville; thence to Washington, D. C., via Raleigh, Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg. The regiment has marched over four thousand miles by land, on steamboat eighteen hundred miles, and by railroad four hundred and eighty five miles; total by all modes, 6,285 miles.

Battles.—Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, the charges of the 19th and 22d of May, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, repulse of Hood's army, July 22d and 28th, near Atlanta; participated in the seven battles at Voigt's Hill (sometimes called the battle of Milton,) on the 18th of March, 1863; then went on the Chattanooga campaign under Rosecrans—was in the battle at Hoover's Gap; at Chickamauga on both days; remained at Chattanooga till Sherman started for Atlanta; participated in all the principal fights of that campaign, including the siege at that place (Atlanta.)

NINETEENTH BATTERY.

Organized at Indianapolis in August, 1862, was sent to Kentucky, and participated in the battle of Perryville. Remained in Kentucky the remainder of 1862, actively employed all the time, frequently performing hard marches after John Morgan. Joined Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, after having performed a heavy march to be in the fight at Stone river, but arrived one day too late. Were at Jonesboro, Fort McAllister, Columbia, S. C., Bentonville, and several minor engagemen, and have been over *two hundred days under fire!* Went on a campaign with Sherman to Savannah; took part in the siege of that place; then marched through the Carolinas, skirmishing all the way to Goldsboro. Fought at Bentonville, N. C., on the 19th of March, 1865, and lost First Lieutenant Webb. The battery then went to Newbern, N. C., and from thence to Washington by water.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Washington, June 10.—In the conspiracy trial to-day the counsel for Mudd, Spangler and Arnold announced they had closed for the defense.

The counsel for Payne asked for some time to allow Payne's father to arrive from Florida, to prove his antecedents relative to fortifying the plea of insanity.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY GORDON.

Henry Gordon testified that, while employed as counsel in Canada for the Government in the St. Albans Raid case, George N. Sanders acting for the defense, said: He (Sanders) was ignorant of the raid, but that it would be followed up by the burning of towns and depleting of more banks; that organizations were then ready to sack and burn Buffalo and other places.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT RIPPLE.

Lieutenant Ripple, of the Third Illinois, testified that while at Andersonville heard the rebel Quartermaster Hunter state that if Abraham Lincoln was re-elected he would not live to be inaugurated, as they had parties in the North who would attend to the President and the Secretary of State.

No further witnesss being present, it was announced that the Court would wait until eleven o'clock on Monday morning for further testimony, and accordingly they adjourned to that time.

Views of the British and French Press Relative to Davis.

New York, June 10.—Foreign papers by the Africa's mails comment freely on the capture of Jeff. Davis. All of them, both English and French, agree that Davis should not be hanged.

The Times says: Intelligence of the capture of Davis will produce feelings of uneasiness and anxiety in every country in Europe. The inhabitants of these Islands have little reason to sympathize with Mr. Davis. And we plead for his life. It is not for any esteem of his motives. He is known as one of the most inveterate calumniators of this country, whose policy it was to stir up the feelings of every class of his countrymen againt Great Britian. We remember him as the author and originator of the famous Mississippi scheme of repudiation. His plan of the rebellion was founded on the idea that the deprivation of England of Southern cotton would be intolerable, and driven by hard necessity we should be compelled to support the South with the whole of our Empire.

The London Post says; The absence of that material element of all human undertakings, success, will alone prevent Davis taking his place in after times by the side of Washington.

The Daily News says: If he were answerable for nothing more than the great sacrifice of life caused by the rejection of Mr. Lincoln's proposal at Hampton Roads, the weight of such a load of responsibility might well break the stoutest heart. His language and his actions during the nine months preceding his flight from Richmond sufficiently disclosed the ruin of his hopes. It was about the time of his reckless Macon speech he began to authorize those atrocities and outrages, which have made it less difficult to believe in his complicity with the plot which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's death.

The Paris Opinione nationale is of the opinion that the capture of Davis will produce moral embarrassment. And the Pays scouts the idea that he is an assassin.

The Seventy-Ninth and the Eighty-Sixth Regiment.

The following tribute to two of our gallant Indiana regiments will be read with interest:

Headquarters Third Division,
Fourth Army Corps,
Camp near Nashville, June 9th, 1865.

To His Excellency, Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana:

Sir: Yesterday two noble and gallant regiments, tried defenders and victors of the Union, the Seventy-ninth Indiana, Brevet Brigadier General Fred. Knefflier, commanding, and the Eighty-sixth Indiana, Col George F. Dick, commanding, both late of my division, started to their homes in Indiana. The noble, generous, thorough, self-sacrificing patriotism evinced by the gallant people of Indiana throughout the whole of this war, is her earnest of the reception that awaits these war-worn defenders of the Union, on their arrival in their beloved State. I know I need not ask anything on this score, but I feel it to be my duty, as it certainly is my pleasure, to inform you, as the representative head of the State, how well these regiments have performed their duty, and how worthy they are of the admiration and gratitude of their fellow-citizens of Indiana.

On every battle field these noble regiments have been in the front of the conflict, where death and danger were thickest; on the march and in camp they have been faithful, intelligent, and obedient soldiers. Their conduct in all situations has shed lustre on themselves, their State, and their country. Ever faithful, their services have been productive of the greatest good to our beloved Government and country.

"Dead on the field of honor," their gallant soldiers have been offered as a tribute to the cause of free government, and the perpetuity of the Union, on every battle field on which the old army of the Ohio and the army of the Cumberland have adorned the history of the country with noble deeds. Such noble and valuable services entitle the Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Indiana to be greeted by their admiring and grateful fellow-citizens with the swelling notes of "See, the conquering heroes come."

With the kindest regards to you personally, and with the warmest wishes for the prosperity of the people of the noble State over which you have the honor to preside.

I am, my dear Governor,
Your friend and obedient servant,
Th. J. Wood, Maj. Gen. Vols.

The Speed of Railroads.

The Great Western Express to Exeter, England, travels at the rate of forty-three miles an hour, including stoppages, or fifty-nine miles an hour without including stoppages. To attain this rate, a speed of sixty miles an hour is adopted midway between the stations, and in certain experimental trips seventy miles an hour have been reached. A speed of seventy miles an hour is about equivalent to thirty yards per second, or thirty-five yards between two beats of a common clock. All objects near the eye of a passenger traveling at this rate will pass by his eye in the thirty fifth part of a second; and if thirty-five stakes were erected at the side of the road, a yard asunder, they would not be distinguishable one from another; if painted red, they would appear collectively as a continuous flash of red color.

If two trains with this speed passed each other, the relative velocity would be seventy yards per second; and if one of the trains were seventy yards long, it would pass by in a single second. Supposing the locomotive which draws such a train to have driving wheels seven feet in diameter, these wheels will revolve five times in a second; the valve moves and the steam escapes ten times in a second; but as there are two cylinders, which act alternately, there are really twenty puffs or escapes of steam in a second. The locomotives can be heard to "cough" when moving slowly, the cough being occasioned by the abrupt emission of waste steam up the chimney; but twenty coughs per second cannot be separated by the ear, their individuality becoming lost. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly one-fourth of that of a cannon ball; and the momentum of a whole train moving at such a speed would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon balls equal to one-fourth of the weight of the train.—[Exchange.

PROSPECTUS.

A NEW VOL! LOOK AT THE JULY NO! PORtraits of President Johnson—two views; Secretary Harlan; Queen Victoria; the Empress Eugenie; the Emperor Alexander; Julius Cæsar, with sketches of Character; the Conspirators, and how they look; the Physiognomy of Classes; Love and Lovers; Second Marriages; Fat Folks and Lean Folks, and how to cure them, with illustrations; the Russian, with portraits; Enlarging the Lungs; Immortality of Mind; A Wonderful Prediction Fulfilled; Hymenial Poetry; Maiden's Eyes; An Appeal from the South; Art and Artists; Practical Preaching; Work-Day Religion; A Hint to Maiden Ladies; Dictionary of Phrenology and Physiognomy, with engravings; Hats—A New Notion, illustrated; Our Country; "Able-Bodied Men;" Early Patriots of America, illustrated; Our Finances; The Atlantic Cable, and Americans in England, with much more in

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BANK NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC!

WHEREAS, The Notes of the Bank of the State of Indiana are at a discount of one per cent. at several commercial points in this State, and are reluctantly received by our customers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Banks and Bankers of Indianapolis will not pay out the notes of the Bank of the State after the 12th inst., nor receive the same for less than ONE-HALF PER CENT. DISCOUNT, except as to the paper of such of the Branches as may make satisfactory arrangements to redeem their notes in this city at par.

HARRISON'S BANK,
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WILL ATTEND TO PROCURING HELP OF EVERY kind, either in the city or country. He will pay particular attention to renting sleeping rooms and procuring boarders.

Persons looking for situations will do well to call at his office, No. 37 Virginia avenue, one-half square from Washington street, west side, or address Box 1665.
mar28-d3m

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.
Manager.....Mr. W. H. Riley.

Monday Evening, June 12th, 1865.

THE STAR COMPANY

ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Prices of Admission.—Parquette and all reserved seats 75c. Dress Circle 50c; Private Boxes, for six persons, $5 00; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and Family Circle, 25 cents; Children in arms, $15.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 7½ o'clock precisely. Overture commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The Horse Cars leave the Theater every evening at the close of the performance. People living at a distance can rely on this.

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PIC-NIC.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

ANNUAL

PIC-NIC,

AT GREENWOOD,

Tuesday, June 13, 1865.

PROCEEDS for the benefit of the Boys' New School House.

The Train will leave the Union Depot at 7 A. M.

Parties are requested to procure tickets before entering the Cars.

Prof. Gresh's Band has been engaged for the occasion. The public may rest assured that every arrangement will be made for their comfort and enjoyment.

Tickets—Adults, 75 Cents. Children under twelve years, 60 Cents.

Tickets can be procured at the following places: Callinan's, No. 28 East Washington street; M. Simpson & Co., corner South and Delaware streets; Simpson & Nash, corner Maryland and Delaware streets; J. O'Connor, South Illinois street; Jerry O'Connell, West Washington street, or at the Depot on the morning of the excursion. je9-dtf

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Hon. JOSEPH E. McDONALD, Indianapolis, Indiana.
" JOHN R. COFFROTH, Huntington, Indiana.
" WM. DALE, New York City.
" JOSEPH W. NEWLIN, Attica, Indiana.
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THE Company holds by lease, and in fee, about twenty thousand acres of the most select coal lands in Western Indiana, bordering both sides of the Wabash river. Maps of these lands may be seen at the office of the Company, in Covington, Ind., at the office of Wm. Dale, No. 25 Park Place, N. Y. City, at the office of Hon. J. R. Coffroth, Huntington, Indiana, and at the office of Rosch & McDonald, Indianapolis.

A reference to the report of the Hon. David Dale Owen, late State Geologist, will show that these lands are situate in the midst of the finest coal fields of the State, abounding also in salt, iron and other valuable mineral substances.

Near the mouth of Coal Creek, where the Company has large quantities of lands salt water has been discovered equal in quality to the Kanawha. This water was procured some 35 years ago by boring, soon after, the Onondaga salt finding its way down the Wabash and Erie Canal, Mr. Thomas, the proprietor, finding himself unable to compete with it, abandoned the manufacture. In his boring he encountered that which recently disclosed facts prove to have been coal oil.

Those lands all lie in close proximity to the Wabash and Erie Canal, some of them upon its banks.

Mr. John McManomy, the business agent of the company, has returned from a tour of observation of the oil regions of Pennsylvania, convinced that the lands leased by the company, in Fountain and Parke counties, has, so far as the general formation of the country and the surface indications present themselves, a stong analogy in the oil and mineral substances as found on French Creek, Pennsylvania, where the greatest quantity and the most valuable oil is found. Mr. McManomy has purchased for the company the most approved machinery, with all the fixtures necessary for operation, and is preparing with experienced workmen the speedy development of the hidden treasure of the lands of the company.

All the indices of coal oil, found in localities where it has been procured, are strongly marked in various localities of the lands of the Company, affording every rational prospect of success. The company thinks it unnecessary to make any other reference to the character of the lands, other than the report and map referred to.

$100,000 of the stock, being 2,000 shares, is proposed by the Company to be offered in the market at one-half its par value, being $25 per share, for the purpose of aiding the Company in a speedy development of the lands. apr25-d&wtf

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Amerioan Express Company,

AND THE

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE ON THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND Meridian streets, Indianapolis.

Three daily Expresses to New York;
Two daily Expresses to Cincinnati, and
Two daily Expresses to Chicago and St. Louis;

The above Companies are the only privileged Expressors the following roads, viz:

INDIANA CENTRAL;
LAFAYETTE & CHICAGO;
INDIANAPOLIS & PERU;
TERRE HAUTE & RICHMOND;
BELLEFONTAINE & INDIANAPOLIS.

Money, packages, valuables and freight carried with safety and dispatch, and in charge of special and efficient messengers.

Notes, Bills and Drafts will be promptly collected and ready returns made. J. BUTTERFIELD, Agent.

NOTICE.

To Carpenters, Stairbuilders, Cabinetmakers and to the Public.

LOUIS KOLB, Plain and Ornamental Job Turner, South street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets. Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment Stair Ballisters and Newel Posts, and turns them to order. Also, all kinds of turning in building work done to order. I will receive all kinds of orders in turning in the cabinet making line, bedsteads, table legs, &c.

All work done promptly, neatly and at reasonable prices. L. KOLB.
apr15-d3m

COPARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE associated with myself in the Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable Business John A. Drew, who from this day has become a partner in said business.

The business of the new firm will be conducted at the old stand, No 10 East Pearl street, in the rear of the Sentinel Building.

Thanking the public for past patronage, I hope they may see fit to continue the same.

JOHN B. SULLIVAN,
of SULLIVAN & DREW.
Indianapolis, May 6, 1865—my8-dtf

TOLEDO ALE.

FINLAY & WILDER'S CELEBRATED TOLEDO ALE, in barrels and half barrels. For sale by

J. & D. DUNCAN, Agents,
mar29-dtf 77 South Meridian street Indianapolis.

AMUSEMENTS.

S. B. HOWES'

GREAT EUROPEAN

CIRCUS!

WILL PERFORM AT

INDIANAPOLIS,

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

June 19th, 20th and 21st,

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!

On the vacant lot near the

Terre Haute Depot.

Two performances daily—at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

S. B. HOWES respectfully informs the public that he has returned to America after an absence of seven years in Europe bringing with him the most

Complete and Attractive

CIRCUS

The world has ever seen, combining in itself all the great Equestrian Artists of England and Continental Europe, numbering nearly one hundred male and female artists, in addition to one who stands without a peer among the celebrities of the age, viz:

CROCKET, THE LION TRAINER

With a Den of

Six Enormous Lyons

fresh from the forest, untamed and unsubdued, save by this Magnipotent Beast Conqueror, whose daring exploit at Astley's Amphitheatre, London, won him enduring fame, "his glorious act consisted in going alone into a whole herd of beasts which had escaped from their cage and devoured a poor fellow who fell in their way, and by his mysterious power quelling their rage and thirst for blood, and leading them back to their cage" He will appear in each performance in their enormous den, feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them by making them perform a number of maneuvers and novel evolutions. Mr. HOWES, with a desire to please the universal public, as well as his immediate patrons, announces a grand

Gratuitous Exhibition!

which the people of Europe flocked by thousands from ten to twenty miles to witness, a Gorgeous Pageant more brilliant than ever beheld by mortal eyes since the days of Chivalry or the splendor of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In this great procession will appear the grand Chariot of Æolus, with the full Opera Band, followed by the Golden Car of Paris, and containing an Allegorical Tableau of America, represented by groups of beautiful females classically draped. To complete the beautiful picture, Mr. Crockett, to the wonder and admiration of every one, enters the den and leads out a large

LIVING LION

in the street, and at the word of command it bounds with a terrific leap to the top of the Tableau Car, where it gracefully crouches at the feet of (a lady) the Goddess of Liberty, representing the reconciliation of Great Britain to the Independence of the United States in A. D. 1783. Around are placed beautiful girls, representing England, Europe, Asia and Africa, while Truth and Justice stand by. This magnificent perapatetic picture will be followed by Neptune's Sea Chariot, Chinese Chariot of Confucius, the massive Cage of Lions, and other Chariots, Cars, Beltins of exquisite workmanship, drawn by detachments of the magnificent stud of foreign horses, and succeeded by the whole troupe of Artists, including the most Beautiful Lady Riders in the world. The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on the American Continent. The Circus Company numbers upwards of

Three Hundred Men and Horses,

and twelve of the smallest Shetland Ponies in the country.

☞ Look at the names of the Excelsior Troupe.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

BEDOUIN ARABS!

Ten in Number.

Their first appearance in the United States. They are, without doubt, the most wonderful curiosities ever seen in this country. No words can express the extraordinary feats performed by these wild children of the desert.

Among the performers from London are Messrs. James Cook, Geo. Wilson, Thomas and Ed. Watson, Holloway and Johnson. From Paris—Messrs. Osmond, Duprez, Albert and Henry Lemaitre, Gustave Thalbert and Jaques.

M'lle Carlotta de Burg,

Principle Equestrian from the Cirque Napoleon.

From London—Miss Blanche Watson, Miss Grace Holloway, Miss Rose Mowbray, Miss Emily Grover and Miss Charlotte Nelson. From Paris—M'lles Carlotta de Burg, Julia Amour; Emelia Eteille, Marie D'Angni and Eugenie Duvall. Together with

M'lle Lucille Watson.

The Sylph of the Arena, and most graceful Equestrian living, will appear at each performance and display an extraordinary amount of talent, rarely witnessed in one so young.

Charley Fish,

The great Bareback Rider and only rival of Robinson.

Hannon and Powers,

The great Trapeze Performers.

Mr. James Conklin,

The Cannon Ball Performer, and

Thos. and Ed. Watson,

The great Vaulters, and a host of auxiliaries too numerous to mention.

JOHNNY MACK.

PETE CONKLIN.

SAM LONG and

LITTLE MAC.

WALTER WATERMAN,

Equestrian Director.

☞ WALLAH REEVE'S BAND will discourse the most popular airs of the day during each performance.

Admission.....50 Cents.
CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS 25 CENTS.
je12-d6t

MEDICAL.

Mrs. WINSLOW,

An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician, offer to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE the BOWELS

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price only 35 Cents a Bottle.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the