DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

The resolutions or platform adopted by the Ohio Republican Convention neither favored or opposed negro suffrage in the reconstructed States. The Convention gave this issue a wide berth, but in general terms endorsed the Administration of President JOHNSON. On account of the immense patronage at his disposal, the Ohio Republican Convention maintained a prudent silence in regard to all questions upon which the President had indicated opinions which were not in harmony with those entertained by the leaders of that political organization, but they were careful to nominate candidates who were ultra Republican in their partisan sentiments. The position of President JOHNSON, as we understand it, is, that the question of negro suffrage in the South must be determined by the people of the Southern States themselves; that they have the same right to determine the qualifications of voters within their limits that the people of the Northern States have exercised and still continue to exercise. He holds, that if the people of any State confer the elective franchise upon negroes that it is their right and privilege so to do, but, at the same time, if they so elect, they have the right to forbid them the ballot; in other words, each State has the right to determine the qualifications of voters for themselves. The latter is the Democratic doctrine, to which the President inclines, if we may accept his public declarations as evidence of his sentiments upon the question.

It is evident, however, that to secure the Executive patronage, and to perpetuate the rule of the Republican party, a strong effort will be made to avoid an issue with any of the peculiar sentiments of the President not in harmony with Republican ideas. The action of the Ohio Republican Convention confirms this view of Republican tactics. The object of the Republican leaders is to maintain their party organization and perpetuate their party rule, if possible, without breaking with the President. A letter from JOHN W. FORNEY, who is known to be a shrewd partisan manager, develops most fully the schemes and purposes of the Republican leaders, and for that reason we give it in full. He writes from Washington to his paper, the Philadelphia Press, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, June 18.

"Now that the rebellion is at an end, the necessity of maintaining a homogeneous and energetic organization of the friends of the Union must be kept steadily in view. Should the administration of the Government fall into the hands of those who have been assailing and weakening it, it will be an unspeakable calamity. To prevent such a catastrophe will require the wisdom and the self-denial of all true patriots. The result of a so-called Democratic victory at the elections is prefigured in the present course of their leaders in both sections. They still expect to save slavery; and nothing gives them greater hope that the slightest prospect of a division among the masses of the Union party. In Kentucky, they boldly declare that if they can defeat the amendment of the National Constitution to abolish slavery, the right to hold human beings in bondage will be revived and secured. It would seem to be a plain proposition, that when so many great interests demand harmony of action among men devoted to a common and a glorious work, merely individual aspirations and ideas should be abandoned or ignored. President Johnson's policy offers a common ground upon which all earnest loyalists can meet. He does not attempt to make tests, or to dictate doctrines, but he invites all good men to combine for the safety and the security of the Republic. If he cannot confer the right of suffrage upon the colored southern people, he can and will keep them free, and contribute to their moral and physical welfare. If he cannot do that in the South which the best statesmen of the land have failed to do for the negroes in the North, he can protect the liberated masses of that long persecuted race against the attempts of their late masters to restore the horrors of an accursed system. It is cheering to notice that, however a very few may object to the practicability or sufficiency of his suggestions on the reorganization of the seceded States, the overwhelming majority of the Union masses are with President Johnson. Even those who insist that the ballot shall be placed in the hands of the colored masses, are content to give his recommendations a fair trial. I have seen and conversed with many of the representative men of the country within the last week—including several leading journalists—and not one has had the slightest doubt that the organization which elected Lincoln and Johnson is in hearty accord with the proclaimed opinions of the latter. Notice, as a proof of the fact, that every Union Governor in the Republic has formally tendered his support to the head of the Administration. In the primary meetings of the Union party the warmest demonstrations of attachment to his policy have been made. And you will have observed that the vast patronage at the disposition of the President is not used to build up selfish or ambitious factions. The brave defenders of the flag are never forgotten. Wherever they are found to be equal in other respects, they are preferred to the men who did not risk their lives on the battle-field. Let this good example not be lost on the politicians. A sincere and unselfish patriot like Andrew Johnson knows the value of organization, and not the least of his hopes is, that the great party that has stood so firm and been so efficient a champion of the Republic, will grow stronger and stronger and more united every hour.

"OCCASIONAL."

These appeals cannot heal the split which has already taken place in the Republican ranks. The Iowa Republican State Convention gave an expression in favor of negro suffrage. In Ohio, on account of policy, the issue was avoided. A similar policy will be adopted in this State, for the sentiment of the people is decidedly against negro suffrage and equality. In other States there will be a different expression. It is idle to suppose that this antagonism can be reconciled. The radicals will insist that the political equality of the negroes shall be recognized in the Constitutions of the reconstructed States. Upon this question the President will take issue with the radicals, as he has already announced, and in this position he will be sustained by the conservative masses of the country.

COLONEL FORNEY says in a letter to the Philadelphia Press:

"We have been fairly and completely defeated, and we come back to the Union without conditions." Precisely such admissions, and nearly in the same words, are made by all the leaders of the returning States with whom I have conferred. I have yet to meet one who has shown a haughty or ungrateful spirit. Are we not too apt to take it for granted that because insolence and ingratitude have been the chief traits of the old leaders, therefore those who come into the Capital, or into the Northern cities, now are instigated by the same spirit? Let us be just to these men.

NEGRO TALENT LEAVING THE UNITED STATES FOR LIBERIA.—Mr. Johnson, who is a pure negro, and admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of this State, at Rochester, in June of last year, has decided to remove to Liberia to practice his profession. In a note of commendation Judge James C. Smith says of him:

"By his own efforts, in spite of the hindrances of poverty and race, he has educated himself and his family, acquired a reputable knowledge of the law, and made himself one of the finest public speakers in the State. He really deserves to succeed in what he has undertaken."

This testimony is endorsed by Hon. Francis Granger, Ex Governor Myron H. Clark, and over twenty-two other members of the bar of Ontario county.—N. Y. Observer.

—Ex President Buchanan's forthcoming history of his administration will shortly appear.

[From the New York Times.]

The Negro.

It is decreed that the negro shall occupy the attention of the American people. For thirty years he has been the great topic of discussion. His rights as a man; his wrongs as a slave; his status among the races; his intellectual calibre; his moral possibilities; his physiological peculiarities; his hair and his heels; his color and his odor; his history and his future have been questions concerning which every man and all women are supposed to be thoroughly posted and ceaselessly excited. Nay, his body, soul and earthly relations were not enough for the speculators. Sweeping beyond this world and into the next, they argued as to whether, when he got to Heaven, he would occupy the same quarters as the white man, and be permitted to sit on the same bench.

The questions before the public often seemed to vary, but under and behind them all was always the same old question—the negro. There was an African behind every fence, a darkey on every wood-pile. Without the negro Congressmen would have nothing to spout and shout about, except questions of national development, national progress and national glory; without him the preachers (some of them.) would have been hard up for a theme; without him what would the newspapers (some of them.) have done? But for him there would have been no big Southern Confederacy; the late war would never have been waged; our present debt would not have been piled up, and Jeff Davis's neck would never have been in danger, (possibly not).

So important a part has he played in our history, that it is impossible even to conceive what our history would have been without him. Had that "dark bark," which was "rigged with curses," and crammed with Ethiopians, never been permitted to reach our shores; and had the trade ended with that accursed freight, what would have been the state of the South? what the character of our politics? what our whole past career? The subject would have been an excellent one for debate in young men's lyceums, but it is altogether beyond our depth.

Some of the phases of the great discussion, which have harassed the nation for years, have been settled by the war; but others are as far from settlement as ever, and new phases are continually arising. We shall hear no more, for example, of the wrongs of the negro as a slave; but we are as far as ever from having established his status among the race of men, or solved the problems concealed in his physical conformation. The vast system of negro education has settled the dispute as to the capacity of the negro for intellectual development, at least so far as concerns his capacity of achieving the three famous R's, "reading, riteing and rithmetic," but how does that help us to decide the tastefulness or propriety of amalgamation? We have but lately settled the question of the negro's right to be a soldier; but we have only got fairly into the dispute as to the wisdom of conferring upon him the franchise of a citizen. When the latter comes to be a practicable and political phase of the one great question, we shall have some other phase of it before the country. What it will be, remains to be seen.

Beside the leading matter just referred to, we see never without exciting news specially bearing upon negroes. To-day, there is a deputation to the President of Richmond negroes; the negro soldier meeting on the James river; the accounts from the South of the unfixed and unhappy condition of negroes generally, and other things too numerous to be here mentioned. It is evident that this whole negro question can only be got rid of by getting rid of the negroes; and as that is impossible, we must rest content with our lot. In the meantime, it would be well for those of us who are white not to lose sight entirely of the fact.

STATE ITEMS.

OIL IN PERRY COUNTY.—We were shown, yesterday, by Mr. Fred. Rush, a sample of petroleum, the genuine article, from Perry county. Oil has been struck, at twenty feet depth, just above Cannelton, and we are informed that the yield will be equal to one barrel a day. This will was sunk by hand, without the aid of machinery, and the yield may be much greater at a lower depth. Petroleum in Perry county is no longer a problem, but a demonstrated fact.

THE PHEBUS WELL.—We visited this well on last Tuesday, and found Superintendent McMahomy vigorously prosecuting the work. The well has reached the depth of sixty-five feet, having passed through a formation of sandstone sixty-three feet in thickness, then through a strata of soapstone some eighteen or twenty inches, and then again penetrating a sandstone considerable harder than the first they bored through.

We have examined the earth and other matter brought up by the pump, all of which, in our mind, present unmistakable signs of oil, for when poured out in the creek particles of greasy matter float on the surface, showing conclusively that there is oil in close vicinity. We have no fears but what this company will find oil, and that too in a quantity that will remunerate them for their toil and outlay.—Covington Friend.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn that about one o'clock this morning a terrible accident occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Loogootee, Martin county, Indiana. A freight train coming East and a soldier train going West, collided at that point, and by this accident the engineers and firemen on both trains were instantly killed.

While the trains were lying to after the accident, a very angry dispute arose between the conductors of the two trains as to which was at fault for the disaster. In the excitement which followed this controversy, the conductors neglected to signal any approaching trains, and the result of this reckless carelessness was that another freight train from the East ran into the soldier train while it was at the station, and killed fifteen men and wounded one hundred and fifty, many of whom will die.

We have seldom been called upon to record a more terrible accident, or one caused by more criminal carelessness. The whole affair will doubtless be investigated. The soldiers belonged to Illinois and Missouri regiments, and were en route to their homes.—N. A. Ledger.

The Southern Rebels.

It was to be expected that the British pro-slavery organs, which have done so much to foment the rebellion and prolong the war, should go to work villifying the Southern people, now that the Confederacy has failed. The London Dispatch carries this to a great extent, saying, in an article on the "Collapse of Secession:"

"Men could not have been in earnest who were without the devotedness and resolution to lay waste their country that an enemy might be without supplies. It was clear that a people who had not heart enough to destroy their property that they might defend their rights, were neither fit to fight, nor worthy of any fate but that of submission to oppression. It was still more palpable when a whole army, 25,000 of Lee's troops, laid down their arms under the walls of Petersburg, and deserted, in his utmost need, the commander who had so often led them to victory, that they were not soldiers, that they were wholly unworthy of their cause, and that they were only fit subjects for tyranny. The Southerners have reached the bad eminence of being the only people known to history who have deserted their leaders in their trial, and left the heroes they themselves elected to guide them to be seized as prisoners or hunted down as traitors. They have not been conquered; they have funked and caved in. A handful of Swiss beat back Austria; the Flemings, single-handed, withstood Charles V.; Holland defied the power of France; eight hundred thousand Scotch baffled all the efforts of Edward I.; two million of revolted colonists defeated the armies and fleets of George III. The eight million of the South never could have been subdued had they been true to their cause and faithful to each other. But they are fickle, sensational, inconstant and craven. Such a people will be as readily reconciled to humiliation as Pistol was to his leek."

THE ARMY ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "The feeling in the army among the rank and file is very strong against allowing the negro to vote. Especially is this the case in General Sherman's army, which has seen more of the negro than any of the others. Some of the radicals try to get up a feeling against General Sherman, by arguing that he is responsible for this sentiment. Thus there are all manner of combinations, and wheels within wheels, operating upon the question of the hour.

—P. L. Allen, Democrat, was elected Mayor of New London, Conn., on Monday, over B. Colt, Republican.

[From the New York Herald.]

Our National Debt—Is it a National Blessing?

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, has employed some literary Bohemian to write, and has induced the Tribune Bohemians to publish, a long article endeavoring to prove that the national debt is a national blessing. To Mr. Cooke the debt may be a blessing, since it gives him a good income from per centages on the sale of United States bonds, and it is quite natural, therefore, that he should object to having it paid off by subscription. The Bohemian who wrote the article may also be in favor of debts, both personal and national, and, doubtless, if his tailor, landlady or washerwoman could be consulted, we should discover that, like all other Bohemians, he had made a practical application of his peculiar financial views. But people who pay they debts, and who are heavily taxed to pay the large annual interest upon the national debt, take quite a different view of the subject, and would be very much pleased—Mr. Jay Cooke to the contrary notwithstanding—to have the vast debt of the country removed at once.

Mr. Jay Cooke and his Bohemian assure us that "it was not the industry, persistency and frugality of the British people—it was not their coals nor their iron stone—that gave them supremacy on the ocean and in the money markets and trading exchanges of both hemispheres," but it was their immense national debt. If this be true, it is astonishing how any country can prosper without such a benificent burden. Everybody thought that Prudhomme said a pretty bold thing when he declared that "property is robbery;" but Mr. Jay Cooke and his Bohemian throw Prudhomme into the shade by asserting that debt is wealth, debt is success, debt is better than industry, debt is preferable to frugality, debt is a great blessing. Evidently the memory of Ben Franklin has been lost in Philadelphia. We are no longer to thrive by industry; we are to thrive by running in debt. We are no longer to save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves; but we are to let both pence and pounds slip through our fingers, and get rich by getting in debt. The man who lived upon the interest of what he owed is no longer a mere figure of speech. He is adapted by Mr. Jay Cooke, and his example is earnestly recommended to Uncle Sam.

But we are further told that the national debt of England is "a mortgage upon every nobleman's estate and every spinning jenny in Great Britain—upon every coal mine and every ship—upon every mug of beer held in the fist of a workingman—a mortgage, signed, sealed, acknowledged and delivered on the whole life; aye, on the death and burial of the people of all England;" and that this mortgage is "backed up by the most vigilant, distrustful and thorough system of taxation, for the enforcement of which the whole power of the government, military and civil, is pledged." The Bohemian, who has nothing to mortgage and pays no tax, may admire this cheerful picture of the pleasant effects of a national debt upon Great Britain, and Mr. Jay Cooke, with a single eye to his little per centages, may wish to see the same system established here; but we would like to hear the opinion of the workingmen, the farmers and the business men of this country upon this queer kind of a blessing. One hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars a year are to be taken out of the pockets of the people to pay the interest upon our debt. Can we convince them that it is better to pay out this money than to keep it? Who will go to a laboring man and tell him that he is richer because he has just paid his ten, twenty, or one hundred dollars in taxes? Who will assure a land-owner that he is really wealthier because the Government has taxed a mortgage upon every foot of his land, and demands the yearly interest upon that mortgage in the form of a tax? Mr. Jay Cooke and his Bohemian volunteer to do this; and we wish them all the success they deserve.

Next we are informed that a national debt will be a tie to hold the States together in the Union; but our merchants and financiers will answer, that debts, either State or personal, did not hold the Southern States in the Union, and that bayonets were much more efficacious. Perhaps, Mr. Jay Cooke and his Bohemian believe that if we possessed a national debt we should have had no civil war, and that our national debt really saved the Union. We should like to be informed then why the Southern Confederacy did not succeed? That had a national debt before it became a nation. If debt be such a blessing—better than industry, commerce, wealth or manufactures—why did it not help the rebellion? Surely the rebels carried out Mr Jay Cooke's theory to the utmost. Let him explain how they came to fail. That will be more difficult, we presume, than his explanation of the proposition that a national debt will sustain national industry—as if we could not have a protective tariff without a debt—or his revival of the old arguments in favor of a United States Bank, under the new name of a "uniform national banking currency." Undoubtedly, as Mr. Jay Cooke's Bohemian says, a national debt will "change the politics of the country." All changes are not improvements, however; and the creation of a countless number of new officials, is not to be regarded with complacency. Already a swarm of revenue assessors and collectors have settled down upon the land like locusts, and make a living by prying into other folks' business, and consume one-fourth of the taxes they collect. Mr Jay Cooke and his Bohemian may pray that this ruisance be perpetuated and extended; but the majority of the petitions are upon the other side, and we hope that Providence will go with the majority, as He goes, according to Napoleon, with the heaviest artillery.

But why waste all this space, all this paper, all this ink and all this argument? Mr. Jay Cooke and his Bohemian wind up their article by declaring not only that the National Debt ought not to be paid, but that it could not be paid, "because it is not possible," and that nobody would take the money if we offered to pay it. "There is not on this continent," says Mr. Jay Cooke's Bohemian, "a holder of a seven thirty note, man or woman, which wraps up the savings of labor, who would consent to its present payment, or its payment ever." The grammar of this quotation is not so clear as its meaning, which is further reinforced by a splendid sketch, descriptive of a commissioner rolling a barrel of goods across the continent and offering to pay off the National Debt without finding anybody who will take his money. If this be true, there is an end of the matter; but let Mr. Jay Cooke open an office in this city and advertise that he will redeem the National bonds in gold at par and he will soon see how true his picture is. The article which he has hired a Bohemian to write, and persuaded the Tribune to publish, may suit the revenue officials, and may not be displeasing to the paper millionaires, the stock-jobbing aristocracy, and the men who drive four, six, or ten horses in the Park, and build private operas in the haylotts over their stable, where the perfume from below mingles with the perfumes of the toilet; but to the intelligent masses of the people it will seem the most arrant nonsense and rubbish. Mr Jay Cooke is a smart broker, but he knows nothing of the history and philosophy of finance. The National Debt of England cost that country fifteen years of debate, three commercial revulsions, the failure of nine-tenths of the tradespeople, ten or twelve riots, and an insurrection which the Duke of Wellington could scarcely quell, before British statesmen could get back to those sound financial principles which Mr Jay Cooke now ignores and ridicules, and over the temporary suppression of which in this country Mr. Jay Cooke's Bohemian, like a burlesque financial Nero, makes merry and is glad.

—President Johnson's family, which has just arrived at the White House, consists of Mrs. Johnson who is in ill health, Andrew Johnson, Jr., the President's youngest son, a lad about fourteen years of age, Mrs. Judge Patterson, the President's daughter, and wife of Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Patterson's two children. Mrs Patterson will be the President's lady at the White House, owing to the ill health of Mrs. Johnson.

—A Paris letter in the Nord says: "The Emperer Napleon astonishes everybody by his unalterable health. Bodily weariness, enormous heat, fatigue from work, nothing overcomes him. He is always bright and well, the first to be ready, while some of his suite appear singularly fatigued.

—Among the curiosities of the Chicago Fair is a grotto composed of a variety of rare minerals partially overlaid with moss. Around it are planted small pine and fir trees, with flowers and roses twining all about. From this cool grotto water is dispensed to the thirsty crowds from numerous fountains.

—Canadians are making large calculations upon the new wool crop, provided the reciprocity treaty is not repealed, as the yield will be much in excess of last year.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Martial law has been abolished in Hungary.

—A man in England hung himself while trying a Davenport rope trick.

—The once beautiful city of Jackson, Miss., is now called "Chimneyville," as expressive of its desolation.

—Constance Kent, the murderess, is reported to be a piece of Queen Victoria, her father being an illegitimate son of the late Duke of Kent.

—Shakespeare says that "use strengthens habit." Somebody says he tried the experiment on a coat, but it did not answer at all.

—To an interrogatory of Secretary Stanton, General Halleck replies that he knows nothing of any cruelties to negroes at Richmond.

—The chief dog killer of St. Louis, aided by his journeymen dog killers, slaughtered during the month of May 434 members of the canine family in that city.

—There is a set of inhuman charlatans going about the country, applying sulphuric acid to the teeth of their dupes, which while it gives a temporary brilliant whiteness to the teeth, in a short time ruins them forever.

—A little Swedish girl, while walking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in the contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was thinking, replied: "I was thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be.

—A company, called the "Chemical Gold and Silver Ore Reducing Company," has been formed in New York, with General Butler as President. We believe that Butler can extort more gold out of a lump of quartz than any man in the country.

A Turkish Bath in New York.

A lady in New York, who had just for the first time taken a Turkish bath in that city, writes to a friend as follows:

Fresh from the bath. Did you ever take a Turkish bath, Nell? I fancy not. They are scarce luxuries in this country, but let me describe one to you while I am still glowing with the warmth and friction generously bestowed, and my mind and body sympathizing with each other in elasticity and lightness. I am inclined to have a very good opinion of my looks reflected in the glass, and consider the present fresh, rosy hue, a good exchange for the old, sallow look. But come with me and take a bath, in imagination at least, and see if it is not well worth giving a good deal of pains to enjoy.

We go down a flight of stairs, open a door to the right, and enter the Frigidarium, which, to translate to your unaccustomed ears, means a nice, comfortable room, filled with easy chairs, and lined around with little curtained apartments, which are dressing rooms, ten in number. You enter one of these apartments, disrobe yourself of your attire, and take upon you the bath garment, which is a singular garment of rectangular shape and Turkey-red hue, known as a "Cummerbund." This is tied artistically over the right shoulder, passing under the left one, and descends about to the knee; thence you proceed to the next room—the Tepidarium. As you open the door the air within seems hot as an oven; but don't shrink back; you have not reached the hottest place yet; and in a moment or two the sensation is very pleasant. You seat yourself on a softly cushioned lounge; an attendant wets your head in a cold towel, places a tub of water at your feet, and, having immersed your feet therein, you lay hour head back, fold your hands, and begin to feel at peace with all the world, and with the soft light from the stained glass windows upon your eyes you feel as if it would be the easiest thing in the world to go to sleep. Soon the perspiration begins to start, and we are conducted by our attendant from luxurious warmth to luxurious hotness, into what you learn to be the "Sudatorium," meaning in a free translation, the hot place. You are stretched upon a couch, a sheet thrown over you, and the air envelopes you like a liquid element, warm, delicious; and there you lie till bathed in a profuse perspiration, and you are wet with tears of sweat. Then you are laid upon the shampooing bench in the middle of the room, and your limbs and body rubbed and kneaded till all the old skin is gone, and every joint is limbered, while pains and aches flee to parts unknown. A sponge bath of soap suds and a shower bath, the temperature gradually lessening from warm to cool, a bri-k rubbing with a cotton sheet, and you go back to the Tepidarium, cool a little, and then to the Frigidarium, where for the first time you feel that it deserves its name, from its contrast to the hot air you have been in. But a good, motherly, soft, woolen blanket keeps you warm, and you sit in one of the easy chairs, till you feel ready to go back to the every day world once more fresh with vigor and life.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SAMPSON.—The glory of a woman, like the strength of Sampson, lays very much in her luxuriant hair. To preserve this in all its glory, requires care, and the use of a carefully prepared and scientifically compounded vegetable wash, such as you have in Kendall's Amboline. It has no deleterious ingredient—it refreshes, strengthens and preserves the flowing tresses, and cannot be surpassed as an innocent and valuable preparation. The Amb line can be procured at any Druggists. je24-d1m

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Marion Court of Common Pleas, I will sell at public sale, for cash, on

Tuesday, August 1st, 1865,

On the Premises, the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of August Winkler, deceased, viz: Situate in Marion county, Indiana; being 18 94-100 acres, the west half of the following described land: Beginning on the north line of the south-east quarter of section 4, in township 15, north of range 4 east, at a point two chains and seventy-five links, east of the north-west corner of said quarter section, and running thence south, and parallel with the west line of said quarter section, 27 chains and 93 links, to the center of the Central Plank Road; thence eastwardly with said road, 13 chains and 58 links, to Caylor's corner; thence north with Caylor's line 27 chains and 21 links, to the north line of said quarter section; thence west with said line 13 chains and 46 links, to the place of beginning.

Also, the following Real Estate, situate in the same county, viz: Beginning in the center of the National Road, on the west line of the south-east quarter of section 4, in township 15, north of range 4 east; thence south with said line, 16 chains and 30 links, to the center of the Central Railroad, in section 9, township and range aforesaid; then east with said railroad, 3 chains and 8 links; thence north parallel with the west line of said quarter section, 16 chains and 29 links, to the center of the National Road; thence west with said road, 3 chains and 8 links, to the place of beginning; containing five acres, more or less.

Said pieces of land are severally encumbered by a mortgage, as appears by the records in the Recorder's office, to which the pieces will severally be sold subject.

THEODORE PFAFFLIN, Administrator.

S. F. PERKINS, Attorney. je24 d1t&w4t

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Claims for PENSIONS, Horses killed in battle or lost in the line of duty, Steamboats and all other property lost in the Military Service, and every class of claims founded in law, justice or equity secured.

☞ Business transacted by mail.

Office in Sheets' Building next Masonic Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hall, Washington street.

J. W. BLAKE,

(Late Colonel Fortieth Indiana Volunteers,)

Attorney and Claim Agent.

je23-dtf

NOTICE.

EXCISE TAX NOTICE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE SIXTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, June 21, 1865.

THE CITIZENS OF MARION COUNTY, INDIANA, are hereby notified that the Assessors' Annual Lists are now on file in my office (No. 34 New & Talbott's Block) and will remain open for inspection and correction until the 5th day of July next, at which time we will hear and decide upon all appeals which may be made. No deduction can be made after that time.

W. A. BRADSHAW,

Assessor, Sixth District of Indiana.

je22 dtd

ALES.

SANDS'

CELEBRATED CHICAGO

STOCK AND CREAM ALES,

AND XXX PORTER

JOS. O'CONNER, Sole Agent,

No. 54 South Illinois Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND

THE undersigned has always on hand a large supply of Barrels and Half Barrels for the Trade, and Quarter Barrels for Private Families.

He also bottles Ale and Porter expressly for Private Families as it is strongly recommended by Physicians for its medicinal properties.

je21 dtf JOS. O'CONNER.

MILITARY CLAIM AGENCY.

PRISONERS OF WAR!

ALL UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WHO HAVE been captured and imprisoned at Andersonville, Columbia, Millen, Savannah, Libby Prison, Florence, Salisbury, or other Rebel Prisons, or their Heirs, if the Soldier is dead, and the heirs of the lost on the Steamer Sultana, will find it to their interest to call at

BLAKE'S MILITARY CLAIM AGENCY.

Those who cannot visit the city will correspond.

OFFICE—In Sheets' Building, next to Masonic Hall, opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

J. W. BLAKE,

Attorney at Law and Claim Agent.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 16th, 1865. je20-d1m

HOTELS.

SHERMAN HOUSE,

Opposite Union Depot,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

Scott, Burgess & Co., Proprietors.

je19-dtf

MACY HOUSE,

Corner Market & Illinois Sts.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

E. PENTECOST, Proprietor.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO MY friends and numerous patrons that I am now established in this house, which I have refurnished and now thrown open for your reception.

I take the opportunity of thanking my many former friends for their patronage during the two years while I was conducting the Oriental House, and will at all times be glad to see them at my new stand.

my3-dtf E. PENTECOST

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery

MRS. REED

HAS FITTED UP HER ROOMS, NO. 3 PENNSYLVANIA street, nearly opposite the Postoffice, and will be pleased to serve every one that may favor her with a call to a dish of pure ice Cream, an excellent glass of Soda, or anything they may want in the Confectionery line. je17-d1w

NATIONAL PETROLEUM MINING COMPANY.

OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF INDIANA.

Capital, $320,000.

In 6,400 Shares, at Fifty Dollars Each

WORKING CAPITAL, $70,000

OFFICE—No. 3 Talbott & New's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

OFFICERS.

William H. Turner, President and Superintendent.
Delos Root, Vice President.
Edwin A. Davis, Secretary.
J. George Stilz, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Delos Root, W. A. Schofield, Wm. H. Turner, J. A. Grosvenor, Wm. T. Clark, C. C. Olin, J. C. Herith, Lucien Hills, Omer Newman, Jerre McLene and Edwin A. Davis.

A limited number of Shares are now offered to the public on terms that the Company feel confident will pay subscribers

Over Two Hundred Per Cent.

$10 per share only required at time of subscription.

For maps, circulars or information, apply to the Secretary of the Company, at Indianapolis.

apr28 d&w-d6t&w4t

BANKS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

INDIANAPOLIS,

No. 23 North Meridian Street.

Special Agents for the Sale of the 7 3-10 Loan.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPEN FOR THE TRANSaction of business; will do a General Banking Business.

Government Securities of all kinds kept constantly on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates.

HENRY SCHNULL, President.

V. T. MALOTT, Cashier. je9 dtf

MILITARY CLAIM AGENTS.

SAMUEL DELZELL, JONATHAN BROWN, BARTON D. JONES.

Attorney at Law.

DELZELL, BROWN & JONES,

MILITARY CLAIM AGENTS

—AND—

ATTORNEYS,

No. 37 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TO RESIGNED, DISCHARGED OR DISMISSED OFFICERS.

AS the Army is now being mustered out, and many Officers will soon be discharged from service, we would call your attention to our facilities for adjusting Officers' accounts and settling claims against the government.

We will procure Certificates of Non-Indebtedness for Officers, and promptly adjust their accounts with the different Bureaus at Washington.

We also Collect Claims for Back Pay, Bounties, Pensions, Horses lost in service, Prize Money, Damaged or Lost Property, Property Lost or Impressed, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Transportation Claims, &c., &c.

We can also supply Ordnance, Clothing, Quartermaster and Medical Returns, Muster-Out Rolls and other Military Papers.

☞ No claims bought or sold.

Officers and others interested in the settlement of Claims against the Government, are invited to call at our office, or address

DELZELL, BROWN & JONES,

No. 37 East Washington street,

my20-d3m Indianapolis, Ind.

LOST.

LOST.—A NOTE OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, dated May 31st, 1865, drawn by Conrad Spencer in favor of Thomas Adams, and endorsed by William Willetts, payable five months from date. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. je2-3t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LEWIS P. REPP. C. C. TOMLINSON.

REPP & TOMLINSON.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 37 South Meridian Street,

INDIANAPOLIS,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, Poultry, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., &c.

The highest price paid in Cash for all kinds of Country Produce.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

mar14-d3m

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

TARRANT'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

CUBEBS AND COPAIBA,

IS A SURE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, either in the Male or Female frequently performing a Perfect cure in the short space of three or four days, and always in less time than any other preparation. In the use of TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA, there is no need of confinement or change of diet. In its approved form of a paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient, and no exposure. It is now acknowledged by the most learned in the profession that in the above cases of diseases, Cubebs and Copaiba are the only two remedies known that can be relied upon with any certainty of success.

TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA NEVER FAILS.

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

278 Greenwich Street, New York.

☞ Sold by Druggists all over the World.

apr29-d1y

COLLARS.

THE LARGEST COLLAR MANUFACTORY

IN THE NORTH-WEST.

BIGELOW'S SATIN-ENAMELED

BYRON COLLARS,

A NEW article of invention. This Collar excels all other Paper Collars for comfort, neatness and economy.

Also a large assortment of

SATIN ENAMELED GARROTES, LINEN PAPER BYRONS, AND LINEN PAPER GARROTES.

Ladies Satin Enameled Collars and Cuffs; a new and convenient article. The trade supplied at the lowest market prices.

BIGELOW & CO.,

Manufacturers,

my5-d3m 11 La Salle Street Chicago.

PARTNERSHIP.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Dunn & Karney, to carry on the business of Gas Fitting, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business.

All work done by us will be guaranteed and done at the lowest rates.

We ask the public to give us a trial and solicit their patronage.

J. C. DUNN,

JOHN KARNEY.

DUNN & KARNEY,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS & PLUMBERS,

38 and 40 Kentucky Avenue.

ALL SORTS OF FIXTURES ON HAND AT ALL times and furnished at the lowest rates.

my4-dtf

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

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

B. M. SPICER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGEN