DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

The Position of the Republican Candidate for Governor of Ohio on Negro Suffrage.

The platform of the Ohio Republican Convention carefully evades any commitment upon the negro suffrage question—but its nominees are of the ultra radical school. The New York Tribune thus photographs the candidate for Governor:

"Those friends of universal suffrage who hoped for an emphatic expression by the Republican State Convention of Ohio, have no occasion for discouragement in the record of its action. The question, we are assured, will be canvassed in every school district of the State from this time until election day; the Democracy having ranged themselves against it as the Republicans have taken ground for it.

"Gen. Jacob Dolson Cox, the Republican candidate for Governor, was originally a Liberty party man, but has been an active member of the Republican party ever since its organization, and is at this moment an ardent advocate of negro suffrage, a fact well known to the Ohio Convention, and it may be added, for the benefit of one or two New York newspapers, that General Cox has been for many years, and is now, the warm personal and political friend of Chief Justice Chase.

"General Cox is a young man of about thirty-eight years; of great abilities and thorough education; has served in the Ohio State Senate, where he ranked as a leader among the radicals, and has served from the commencement of the present war, first as Colonel, then as a Brigadier, and now as a Major General of Volunteers. His services in the army are well known. His wife is a daughter of the late President Finney, formerly of Oberlin College, in which blacks and whites are admitted on equal terms."

This places the position of General Cox beyond a doubt, and the Tribune says the Republicans have taken ground in favor of negro suffrage, and it will be advocated by that party in every school district of the State from this time until the election day. Will the conservative portion of the Republican party in that State, who insisted, and carried their point, too, that the convention should make no issue upon the question, be satisfied with the present sympathies of their candidate for Governor? The Tribune says he "is at this moment an ardent advocate of negro suffrage, a fact well known to the Ohio Convention." That paper not only places General Cox upon the platform of negro suffrage, but it asserts positively that "the Republicans have taken ground for it also. Either the conservative wing of this Republican party in Ohio have attempted a game of deception on the voters of that State, or else the radicals have stolen a march upon them by letting them take the husks, an empty platform, while they secured the fruit, the nominees, who will, if elected, construe their party resolutions as they understand them.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.

The railroad meeting held yesterday, convened to organize a company to construct an air line road from this city to Chicago, was largely attended by substantial men from the counties of Marion, Boone, Clinton, Carroll and Jasper. The delegates present were sanguine of the success of the undertaking. The arguments urged in favor of the proposed line were, that it was the shortest between Chicago and Cincinnati by thirty-two miles, which would always give it an advantage over any other, and that it would pass through a rich and fertile country, now without railroad facilities, the local trade of which would not only sustain, but make it a paying investment. The company was organized under the laws of the State, and committees appointed to at once obtain stock and releases for right of way along the route.

Assurances were given by gentlemen present that if stock enough was taken to grade and tie the road from Indianapolis to Delphia, there would be no difficulty whatever in placing the entire line in running order in a short time. The distance from here to Delphia is about sixty miles, and the cost of grading and tieing this portion of the line cannot exceed $200,000. Certainly this amount can be raised on the line for so important a road to the city and the country through which it passes, without any difficulty. The enterprise is inaugurated under the most auspicious circumstances, and it needs only perseverance and energy to accomplish it.

FINANCIAL FALLACIES.

The Cincinnati Gazette pitches into the journals, and they are generally of its own party, which assail what it terms the "fallacious financial theory," put forth by JAY COOKE, that "a national debt may be a national blessing." The pamphlet which embodies and amplifies this idea, was written, it appears, by SAMUEL WILKESON, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. These assaults of the Gazette must be intended for sarcasm, and sarcasm too aimed at the journals of its own political faith, for it remarks of the fallacy alluded to:

"That debt is capital, is no more absurd than that increase of currency is increase of capital. Yet how many of these virtuous journals were exempt from that fallacy? If the play were worth the candle, we would undertake to show from the columns of the journals which are so savage at Wilkeson and Jay Cooke, notions of currency and finance, which at the time were insisted on as the philosopher's stone of the national finances, which were more absurd, and a thousand times more mischievous, than Wilkeson's theory that the national debt is capital, which is a blessing. It becomes newspapers to be charitable, and, especially when their ideas are not reliable, to keep themselves out of bad company."

We have not read a more cutting rebuke of the absurdities put forth by JAY COOKE, and what gives it additional force is the fact that it is made under the cover of defending that remarkable financier, while, at the same time, it reveals the financial ignorance of its party friends.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Chicago Republican claims that the minor, the alien and the negro who have performed faithful service in the army should be allowed to vote. It says:

"A certificate of service in the Federal army, and an honorable discharge, ought to entitle the holder to immediate citizenship and to the right of voting. On principle, there can be no reason for excluding a foreigner, or a boy, or a negro, who can produce his certificate of faithful duty in the field, and is entitled to wear the title of his country's veteran, from the right of suffrage."

And why exclude women from the polls who have been nurses in the hospitals, and who have contributed their services in various ways to aid the armies in the field and to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers who have been disabled in the service? Are they not equally entitled to vote as the foreigners, minors and negroes who have performed faithful duty in the field?

WAR ENOUGH.—If you want to know something of the evils and horrors of war, consult the officers who have been most engaged in it, and who have seen its calamities. General SHERMAN remarks, in his report, that those who visit Charleston, now in ruin and almost desolate, will pray deep and loud that it may be long before another war shall occur.

☞ We are happy to renew an exchange with the Mobile Daily Tribune. It presents every indication of being one of us.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of the Trial of General Lee—President Johnson and His Future Policy.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, June 23.

Nothing has been done with the indictment against General Lee, and nothing will be done with it. General Lee is a prisoner of war on parole, under the terms of his capitulation, as approved by President Lincoln. The order of President Johnson is necessary before he can be legally arrested, and that order will not be given. The story that he is to be warned to leave the country, and that if he does so the indictment will not be pressed against him is entirely groundless; but it shows upon how weak a foundation the indictment itself rests. If the indictment would stand the test of law, there would be no authority here to condone with crime and to offer to a criminal the facilities for escape. But it will not. If he were amenable to the laws, it would have been the duty of President Johnson to have had him arrested long ago, and this duty would have been performed. He has not and will not be arrested, simply because, upon the well known and universally recognized principles of international law, and by virtue of the terms of his capitulation, he is not amenable to the law for any act that he may have committed during the war.

The bright anticipations which have been entertained in regard to the general policy of President Johnson's administration, based upon his well-known Democratic antecedents, are not likely to be disappointed. All that I have written on this subject in my recent letters will be fully verified, and indeed the verification is taking place every day.

The great difficulty which has lain in Mr. Johnson's way, and which has retarded him at every step of his progress, consists in the fact that some of his constitutional advisers, and all of his unconstitutional advisers—the latter comprising the leading men of the Republican party—are bitterly opposed to his policy of reconstruction, and their hostility to him and to his administration will be very embarrassing. There was, however, but one course for Mr. Johnson to choose. Either he must be President, and carry on the Government according to his own views of government policy, or he must give up at the outset, be the mere tool and instrument of the self constituted leaders of the Republican party; have no policy of his own; carry out their views; make whatever appointments they wished; and, in a word, be simply the administrator of Mr. Lincoln's estate.

Mr. Johnson does not believe that he has been called to the Presidency for any such purpose as that. He has determined to be President himself; to have a Cabinet of his own, composed of men whose advice is worth asking, and on whose advice he can rely; and as regards the whole troop of unconstitutional and self constituted advisers, whether in Congress or out of it, he has resolved to give them to understand plainly that he intends to carry on the Government without them, and that their advice is not at all needed, and will be dispensed with in future. He intends that in future each department of the Government shall confine itself to its legitimate functions. He will execute his office in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and sanctioned by the usage of former Presidents; and he will permit no encroachments upon his constitutional prerogative. He has no desire to quarrel with Congress, and does not expect to have any quarrel with the representatives of the people, by a majority of whom he expects his policy will be approved. E.

[From the Rochester Union.]

William Gilmore Simms—His Visit to Buffalo and Rochester Some Years Ago.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald, giving an account of a late expedition into the interior of South Carolina, says:

"During Lieutenant Breck's stay in Columbia he had several very pleasant interviews with that veteran writer, William Gilmore Simms, now editor of the Columbia Phœnix. In one of these interviews, lasting over two hours, the Lieutenant says he was unable to put in a word, and could only reply to the numerous suggestions made by Mr. Simms for restoring the country by an affirmative nod of head. Mr. Simms still retains a very lively humor and fascinating conversation, which make his presence much sought after, and his fatherly good-humored advice is listened to with great attention. He is full of hope, and recommends his fellow citizens to reconcile themselves to the new order of things, ordained in the providence of God; to concentrate what is left of strength, resource and energy, to make new capital out of the wreck, for the commencement of a new career."

Simms has a number of "ardent" friends in this city who will be delighted to learn that he has weathered the rebellion and retains his gift of advisory eloquence. Some six or seven years ago Simms was engaged to lecture before the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, and the Atheneum here, on "South Carolina in the Revolution." He appeared at Buffalo, delivered his lecture, and was hissed and hooted by the unmannerly Buffalonians, and pitched into without gloves by the unmerciful Buffalo papers. Next morning Simms arrived here with copies of the Courier and Express in his hand, and in a towering rage. He called upon the Chairman of the Lecture Committee, and proposed to throw up his engagement, utterly disgusted with Northern civility and manners and customs, as illustrated at Buffalo. The Chairman being something of a philosopher, advised the fiery South Carolinian to be calm, and his rising wrath assuage, and sent for a number of the most statesmanlike directors to meet and hold counsel on the situation. All being duly assembled, Mr. Simms was politely requested to state his experience in Buffalo. He did so. He cited the boisterous manifestations of the audience during the delivery of his lecture; how he was allowed to retire after its delivery to the solitude of his chamber without the slightest attention from the officers of the Association; how he paced the floor in indignation; how he spent a troubled night; and how he arose in the morning to find the morning journals raking and ridiculing him. Mr. Simms was thereupon assured that Buffalo was no criterion of Northern society; that its inhabitant are a comparatively uncultivated people, living upon the borders of Canada; that its editors were better judges of liquids than literature, and that Rochester would give him a respectful hearing. Satisfied with this reception and these expressions, he consented to give the promised lecture. He had a splendid house, and was applauded at every salient point during the delivery. The lecture over, Mr Simms was invited to partake of the hospitalities of the Grand V. P., in company with a select party of gentlemen, whose social qualities were relied upon to take the Buffalo chill out of the distinguished Southron. And the reliance was not in vain. Simms took the floor, and then, as now, his flow of talk and advice upon the affairs of the country, the formation of parties, the future North and South, &c., would scarcely allow the putting in of a word. Refreshing himself at intervals, he orated well in the short hours, and was finally escorted to his rooms in the Eagle a happy man—a man who proclaimed Rochester a green spot in the barren North, and who promised that until death the Atheneum Directors should retain a place in his heart of hearts. Let the Lecture Committee not forget Simms when they come to make up their scheme for next winter. We have heard him upon "South Carolina in the Revolution." Now let us hear what he has to say on "South Carolina in the Rebellion."

PROLIFIC.—A woman living in South Boston, whose husband is in the army, gave birth the other day to four girls, weighing five pounds apiece.—Boston Courier.

What is to become of Massachusetts if her preponderating female population is to be increased at this rate, and if the universal suffrage doctrine of her "statesmen" is to be adopted? Will not the women virtually become the body politic?

JEFF DAVIS' TRIAL AGAIN.—The Washington City Republican of Tuesday evening asserts, with a good deal of positiveness, that JEFF DAVIS is to be tried there by a civil court, and that he will be indicted on the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, as well as treason.

HO! FOR FORT WARREN.—They are getting up a Jacobin party in Boston, and it is very probable President Johnson will have to serve them as his predecessor had to serve some Charleston rebels—clap them in Fort Warren if they do not behave themselves.—N. Y. Herald.

—Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, having effected the abolition of slavery and feeling out of his element in having nothing on hand to demolish, has concluded to attempt the abolition of tobacco.

Noticeable Speech of General Frank P. Blair,

At the St. Louis Banquet on the 22d.

HIS VIEWS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

EXTRACTS FROM IT.

If our minds were filled with prejudices on the question of slavery, if we allowed ourselves to be still kept in a state of alarm and excitement about this question of slavery, we would not be able to consider fairly and dispassionately, and with that calmness which the magnanimity of the people demands, this great question of the reorganization of our Government. By reorganization I mean all the States that have been in rebellion. Therefore, the sooner we get rid of the dead, and bury them, the better for the living. Now, I believe, for my own part, in the theory proclaimed by Mr. Lincoln for the reorganization of the States, and which has been sanctioned by the people at the last Presidential election, and which has been announced in the proclamation of Mr. Johnson. [Cheers.] It is, I believe, satisfactorily known to everybody that those who maintain a different attitude on this question, and who sat in the Convention at Baltimore, that nominated Mr. Lincoln, wanted to vote against him, and would have voted against him if they dared to. Mr. Lincoln had announced himself, again and again, in different letters, in regard to the State of Louisiana, and again in regard to the State of Arkansas, in a letter of instruction which he addressed to General Steele, as to the manner in which the States should be reorganized, and allowed to resume the functions of government. Well, the people indorsed these sentiments because they liked them; and Andrew Johnson, true to the pledges which he made to the people, and which were sanctioned by the people in this election, has issued his proclamation for the reorganization of the Government in North Carolina and several other States, in which he assumes the position maintained by Mr. Lincoln in his last utterances. Said he: "I don't know that these States have been abroad." The States have never been out of the Union, and the man who maintains that they have been out of the Union, because there were certain traitors in those States, is just as much a secessionist as the secessionists themselves who attempted to carry these States out. [Cheers.]

Now, what is the difference between that class of people? They act from different motives, as a matter of course, and ought to have the benefit of their motives; but they maintain the Union was actually dissolved by the declaration of secession in the Southern States; they must maintain it, because they undertook to lay on the Southern States conditions which they do not put on other States, and they say we have authority and power over these States that we have not over other States. Now every State in the Union; as heretofore held, has had the right to decide and exercise the right of suffrage as it chose for itself. [Cheers.] Rhode Island excludes a large class of its foreign population—Irish and German born—no matter how much property they have or influence; no matter whether they have a million in bank or railroad stock, or own any amount of real estate, and in the State of Rhode Island they would have to cut it very small. [Laughter.] Why a man who does not own a freehold of the soil, amounting to a certain value, cannot exercise the franchise in the State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations. Who has ever questioned the right of Rhode Island in this respect? Who has ever questioned the power of any other State to declare who shall have the right of suffrage in those States? And now these gentlemen say that these rebellious States, where men have usurped power, and put down the people and the Government of the people, that they have subjected themselves to certain conditions; that they can not now return to the Union unless the Congress of the United States prescribes who shall be the electors in those States. Well, Andrew Johnson has put his foot upon that proposition [cheers,] and Andrew Johnson was compelled to put his foot upon it, if he was an honest man.

Who is most to blame in this matter? The State of Virginia voted, by 80,000 majority, against secession, and these armies, these conspirators armed by the officials of our own Government, forced the State out of the Union, and our Government stood by—aye, my friends, for months after we had a Republican President—not alone while we had a President of the Democratic school, but for months after we had a Republican President, the Government stood by with folded arms, and refused to feed its soldiers who were cooped up in the beleaguered forts of the South. In Louisiana an ordinance of secession was passed by the so-called Convention and submitted to the people, and it is notorious that it was voted down by a majority of the people, and those who had been the conspirators seized the arsenal of the State, and turned the arms against the majority of the people, who refused to take the State out of the Union, and drove the Union men into this rebellion. That was the condition affairs. People will say, and people do say, that these men, these disarmed Union men of the South, who were a majority of the people, ought not to have submitted; that they ought to have had their bodies torn asunder rather than submit to the dismemberment of the Union after they were compelled by the Union to submit. Look how these very men treat the question when it affects other questions. It is notorious that the negroes built all the fortifications that were erected to resist us at the South. Who else than the negro is responsible for this thing? Does any man of sense hold him responsible? Would there not be an outcry made by that class of citizens who are so revengeful against the other class of citizens, if we should undertake to punish those negroes who built the fortifications around Atlanta, Richmond, and other places, around which so much blood of our soldiery was poured out in ineffectual contests. It would be absurd and ridiculous to hold these negroes responsible for doing that work and assisting, as they did, in this rebellion, because they did it reluctantly; because they were coerced and compelled to do it, and this Government had not the power to relieve them in their hour of trouble and trial. And so it is with a vast majority of the people of the South, and we all know it to be so. Now, therefore, I consider the Proclamation of President Johnson, in granting amnesty to all this class of people, stamps him as a wise statesmanlike person. I would have, instead of the sentiment which I understand was uttered here the other night, that these men shall not be allowed to return to this State—I would have the Proclamation of the President carried out in good faith. When an amnesty has been given by the President, an amnesty should be given in good faith by the people. Now, these things of political persecution and execution, when they are not necessary for the safety of our Government, are repugnant to every sense of justice and right. They are contrary to the character of a great and magnanimous people like that to which we belong—a people who has the power to maintain their own institutions against all adverse fortune—not like the miserable dynasties of Europe, that see suspicion lurking in every shade, and who are ready to hedge themselves around with terror, and to execute any man who utters a sentiment of disloyalty to their crown—but we, as a people, are great and magnanimous, and can forgive, because the principles which we uphold live forever, and are indestructible. [Loud cheers.]

And when war is ended—war should end and peace should begin, else when can we have peace?—we would forever be compelled to keep our armor buckled on and maintain an army, and it would of itself saddle us with a debt and taxation that would be felt by our remotest posterity; and although the Republic has maintained itself against intestine foes, yet if you keep alive this animosity, if the persecuting and unrelenting spirit is allowed to keep alive animosity and keep a division, it will be productive of no good result. You know, and you must all feel, that we have other enemies. The gentleman who addressed you a few moments ago, (Colonel Baker), alluded to the fact that in the hour of trouble there came stealthily a thief from the other continent, clothed with the mantle of monarchy, and assigned to one of the fairest territories of the American continent—that Bonaparte, with one of the Hapsburgs in his arms, came over and seated himself on the throne of the Montezumas, and thus occupied the territory which interposes between our great Atlantic and Pacific—a position in which he threatens to drive us in twain as with a wedge. Now we have got to look out in that quarter, and there may be other quarters in which we shall have to look, and we cannot afford to make enemies any more than we have. I say there can be no justification for any execution which is not demanded by the safety of the State, because these men have already been afflicted by this war to such a degree that retaliation would be wicked; why, if you talk about retaliation, follow in the wake of the army which marched from the Mississippi to the sea, and thence to Washington. Who could then speak of retaliation, after witnessing that scene of devastation—necessary it seemed to us, it seemed to those who inflicted this severe calamity upon those people necessary even for their own safety, that we should thus inflict and desolate them; but the desolation rests and broods upon them still. Their homes exist no longer, and their people are driven out, and therefore, to me, accustomed to look at things as I do, I can see no necessity of making treason other than it is already—odious. [Cheers.] No punishment that we could possibly inflict could equal the punishment inflicted upon them, and justifiable, by the great objects we had in view, of the reuniting of our Government, and justifiable by no other reason and no other right, nor can its prosecution in any other shape or form be justified unless the safety of the Government is imperiled. Any policy, my friends, which proceeds from mere malice, comes from hell, and is at the instigation of the devil. [Loud cheers.] Therefore I embrace the doctrine which has been put forth by the President of the United States in his several proclamations, and I trust that the wounds which have been inflicted by this war will be healed; and that the bond of freedom, which is all that we have snatched from this terrible scene of desolation and destruction, will, and I believe it will, from the bottom of my soul, at no distant day, repay all the suffering through which we have gone. [Cheers.] Now, I will not detain you longer. [Go on.]

STATE ITEMS.

—New potatoes are selling in Terre Haute at $1 60 per bushel.

—Mount Vernon is to be made a city under the laws of the State. It will be quite a metamorphose from a village corporation to a municipality, but "sich" is life.

—The following are the prices of coal in Terre Haute, established by the dealers; Grate or furnace coal, delivered within the limits of the city, 14 cents; Nut Coal Screened, 12 cents; Grate Coal at the Mines, 10; Nut, 8 cents.

—The following item is traveling the rounds of the press:

"Bowles, Milligan and Horsey are already busy at work in the Ohio Penitentiary. Bowles is waiting on the tables; Milligan is engaged in assorting files, and Horsey is engaged in packing them away."

—The Fort Wayne Sentinel of Monday says: "A severe thunder, wind and rain storm visited us yesterday, doing considerable damage to shade trees and awnings. In the country the damage was very great. Fences were blown down, trees uprooted, and the growing wheat terribly prostrated and "lodged." The rain poured down in torrents, and the storm was one of the most violent we have experienced for years."

THE CROPS.—Says the Brownstown (Jackson county) Union:

"The farmers have been busy during the past week. They tell us, and we have seen some from all over the county, that wheat will not be a half crop. In White river bottom the rust has injured it so badly that there are many fields which will not be cut. We saw at least a hundred acres in a body, not an acre of which will be cut. Corn looks well and is growing fast. Oats looks well and is growing fast. Oats and grass were never better."

JAIL BURNED AT KOKOMO.—The Howard County Tribune of the 23d says:

"At 12 o'clock last night the jail was discovered to be on fire and the flames had got such a start they could not be subdued, and it was burned to the ground. The building was old and unsafe, but answered very well as a "hotel" for the accomodation of drunken men and persons charged with petty crimes. It undoubtedly was the work of an incendiary. Up to the time of going to press we believe suspicion does not rest upon any particular one.

HEAVY DEFALCATION OF A HORSEMAN IN TERRE HAUTE.—Says the Terre Haute Journal, of yesterday:

We were astounded yesterday evening to learn that Mr. Norman T. Wells, the well-known proprietor of the City Livery Stable, on Market street, opposite the Buntin House, had clandestinely left the city, having in his possession some twenty thousand dollars, mostly belonging to other people. It appears that Wells and three or four other well known citizens were engaged during the war, in filling heavy Government contracts for horses, and of course they handled large sums of money in the operation. About a week ago, Wells went to St. Louis, to make a final settlement with the Government agent there, which he did, received the money, report says $20,000, and from thence left for parts unknown. Yesterday his large livery establishment was placed in charge of the Sheriff, to await the developments. It is to be hoped that Mr. W. may yet turn up all right, as he has heretofore been esteemed as one of our best citizens, though our informant stated to us that officers were on his track and that he had already been traced into the distant State of New York.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was discovered floating in the Ohio, opposite town, on Thursday morning last, by two of our citizens in a skiff, who brought the body to shore. It is supposed to be that of Mr. J. Snyder, of Cannelton, who was drowned about the 27th of last May.—Rockport Umpire.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Catholic Church, was attended on Sunday afternoon last. The ceremonies were conducted by the Bishop of Fort Wayne, robed with the full insignia of his office, assisted by a number of clergymen, in canonicals, and were very impressive. The address of the Bishop was instructive and was listened to with attention.—Peru Republican.

A NOBLE GENEROSITY.—During the occupation of the Presbyterian Female College of this city as a hospital, a very comfortable and substantial building was erected upon the lot for the purpose of a chapel. When the hospital was given up Lieut. Col. Thos W. Fry made application to the medical authorities at Louisville for the transfer of this building to the Mission Sunday School. We are gratified to learn that Col. Fry's application has been granted, and a deed for the property has been made out and presented to the school. This school has been productive of incalculable good in our city. Its officers and teachers have literally gone out into the highways and by ways and hunted up the poor and destitute little ones who had no means themselves, with clothing, books and instruction, so that the school now occupies a most prominent position among the charitable and moral institutions.—N. A. Ledger.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Young divinity students may be said to look happiest when they look *for lawn* (forlorn.)

—Why are people who stutter not to be relied on? Because they are always breaking their word.

—Trenton ladies of the highest respectability smoke cigarrettes in the public places after dark.

—San Francisco advices state that 60,000 acres of land will soon be for sale by the Central Pacific railroad along the first thirty miles of the road.

—A father was winding his watch, when he said playfully to his little girl, "Let me wind your nose up." "No," said the child, "I don't want my nose wound up, for I don't want it to run all day."

—Some one suggests that cedar birds and sparrows be procured, to diminish the number of measure worms in New York. The Evening Post says that 80,000 cats in that city would make short work of the birds.

—The gross receipts of the leading newspapers of Philadelphia for a [illegible] last year were as follows: Ledger, $61,000; [illegible]er, $31,000; Press, $31,000; Bulletin, $[illegible]; German Democrat, $10,000.

—The police of Paris are like the police of London, becoming yearly more military in their character, and more formidable to the public. The latest addition *a la militaire* is a company of mounted sergeants de-ville.

—The mill where Henry Clay, when a boy, used to ride with his meal bags, is still standing and performing its old work. It is about three miles from Ashland, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, and about nineteen miles from Richmond. It escaped all injury from the ravages of war.

AMUSE WENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

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

Thursday Evening, June 29th, 1865.

MISS LOTTA

IN TWO GREAT CHARACRERS, IN

Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty

AND IN

A Bull in a China Shop.

☞ SONGS, DANCES, ETC., ETC. ☜

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.

TABERNACLE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO

J. E. GREEN,

This, Thursday, Evening, July 29.

Last Appearance of the Gigantic and Famous

DUPREZ & GREEN'S MINSTRELS!

Introducing one of the most attractive and pleasing Programmes ever offered in the Burnt Cork Profession.

ADMISSION.....50 Cents.

CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

[SAM'L POND, J. BLAKESLEY, Agents.
Je29-d1t

HORSE-TAMING.

TABERNACLE.

Great Attraction for the 4th of July.

J. S. RAREY,

THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSE TAMER,

THE SUBDUER OF

The World-Renowned "Cruiser"

Will give a series of his popular and interesting

LECTURES ON HORSE-TAMING,

AT THE

TABERNACLE,

On MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, JULY 3d and 4th.

These Lectures will comprise a complete elucidation of the secret of

RAREY'S EFFICIENT TREATMENT,

demonstrated by

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS,

in the way of

THRILLING EXPERIMENTS

upon a number of

WILD AND VICIOUS HORSES,

the property of persons residing here or in the vicinity. In the course of his lecture and experiments, Mr. Rarey will prove the

EFFICACY AND SUPERIORITY OF HIS SYSTEM

over all others, showing that by means, based on

THE LAW OF KINDNESS,

and divested of even the shadow of cruelty or harshness,

THE MOST VICIOUS AND UNBROKEN HORSES

can be made docile, obedient, kind and gentle; obeying every command, word and look of their master, and

COMPLETELY SUBSERVIENT TO HIS WILL.

Mr. Rarey has had the honor of demonstrating his system before

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN AMERICA,

as well as before

QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT,

and most of the

ROYAL PERSONAGES OF EUROPE,

from all whom he has received the

MOST DISTINGUISHED MARKS OF APPROBATION.

His lectures in the Atlantic Cities have invariably been attended by

REFINED, FASHIONABLE AND INTELLIGENT AUDIENCES,

and it is a source of self-gratification that

THE LADIES

have always honored him by their presence, and have invariably manifested the

GREATEST INTEREST AND PLEASURE

in the exhibition of the wonderful and extremely

INTERESTING AND SENSATIONAL EXPERIMENTS,

by means of which he demonstrates the infallibility and perfection of

HIS ORIGINAL SYSTEM.

In the course of his lectures Mr. Rarey will give an interesting and graphic account of his first interview with and subsequent subjugation of,

THE FAMOUS HORSE "CRUISER,"

the most vicious horse ever known.

Admission, 50 Cts. Reserved Seats, $1

A MATINEE on Afternoons at 2 o'clock.

☞ Tickets for sale at the two Music Stores, and at the Drug Stores of Stewart & Morgan and Browning & Sloan.

☞ N. B. Persons owning wild, unmanageable, badly broken, or vicious horses or mules, are invited to leave them at the Stable of HENRY ALLEN, in the rear of the New York Store, on or before Saturday preceding the Exhibition. Je29-d5t

MARBLE AND STATUARY.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

ITALIAN MARBLE

AND ALABASTER STATUARY,

Classical Subjects, Vases, Tazzas and Fountains, Imported by Sig G. P. PANDOLFINI & CO., New York. Sale on

Thursday, June 29, 1865,

At No. 79 West Washington St.,

Next door East of Masonic Hall, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold, without reserve, the largest and most splendid collection of Classic ware ever offered before in this City, viz: Alabaster and Marble Statuary; Three Graces of Canova, Cupid and Psyche, Flora and Zephyr, Spring and Summer, Dancing Girls, Guardian Angel, Venus in the Shell, Fisher Boy, Hebe of Canova; Marble Vases of beautiful design, carved in alto and basso-relievo, suitable for the decoration of entrances, halls, drawing-rooms, mantles libraries, lawns, &c., richly carved in tazzas, agate pedestals, temples, open work-baskets, animals, tripods, &c., &c. The whole collection was selected by

SIG. G. P. PANDOLFINI,

Who has just returned from Italy, and as works of art will be found the most exquisitely finished and elaborately carved of any heretofore offered at public sale.

Also a choice collection of Silver-plated Ware, consisting of richly carved Tea Sets, Urns, Tureens, Castors, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Cups, Liquor Stands, Flower Vases, Pickle Stands, Egg Boilers, Butter Coolers &c., &c.

This beautiful collection will be on exhibition

Wednesday, June 28, 1865.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine the goods and attend the sale.

TERMS—BANKABLE FUNDS. SALE POSITIVE.

Wm. E. Featherston.

Je27-d3t AUCTIONEER.

SALT.

CATTLE SALT.

A LARGE LOT OF CATTLE SALT FOR SALE CHEAP, at KINGAN & CO'S PORK HOUSE.
Je26-d1w

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. 14 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,
Je27-d1d Assessor, Sixth District of Indiana.

EXCURSION.

GRAND EXCURSION

—TO—

CINCINNATI!

Tuesday, July 4, 1865,

THE INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI

RAILROAD

Will run a Special Train from Indianapolis, on **Tuesday, July 4th,** leaving Indianapolis at 6.00 A. M., and will return after the Splendid Exhibition of Fireworks in the Evening, leaving Cincinnati at 10.00 P. M.

The Celebration of the Glorious Fourth, in connection with the Ovation to be given to the Returned Veterans, will be one of the most Splendid and Imposing Demonstrations ever witnessed in Cincinnati. Immense preparations are being made for the

GRAND PROCESSION!

Which, of itself, will fully compensate the price of a Ticket, and the ride to and from the "Hoosier City." ☞That an opportunity can be afforded to the public at large, Tickets are placed at the low price of

$3,00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP!

EXCURSION TICKETS

Can only be procured at the Ticket Office in the Union Depot, where they will be on sale Saturday, the 1st; Monday, the 3d, and the morning of the 4th.

The Excursion Tickets will be good on the 6.00 A. M. Train from Indianapolis, and 10.00 P. M. Train from Cincinnati, on that day.

☞ Passengers not having Tickets will pay Full Fare.

F. B. LORD,
Je29-d4t General Ticket Agent.

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.

NOTICE.

SOLDIERS

HONORABLY discharged from service, who are in want of EMPLOYMENT, should address E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan, with stamp for return postage. Je24 d6t

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address,

D. B. HERRINGTON & CO.,
Je24-d6t Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED,

TO CANVASS IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE for one of the best selling and paying inventions of the age. Agents are positively clearing from $10 to $25 per day, with a capital of $50 to $100 invested. All applications must be made in person to

DR. A. DURR,
No. 76 South Meridian street, Indianapolis.
Or GEORGE MOSIER, Valparaiso, Porter county, Indiana. Je19 d1w&wlt

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED EVERYwhere to introduce the improved Shaw & Clark $20 Family Sewing Machine, the only low price maker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to fine and imprisonment.

Salary and expenses, or large commission allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free.

Address SHAW & CLARK,
my5d&w3m Biddeford, Maine.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LEWIS P. REPP. C. G. 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

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-d1f

TO INDIANA MILITARY OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
BUREAU OF FINANCE,
INDIANAPOLIS, June 24, 1864.

INDIANA OFFICERS, who have been or are serving in the army, are informed that their Ordnance Returns will be made up and presented to the proper Department and certificates of acquittance obtained, *free of charge*, by applying to Mr. C. F. Rooker, Chief Clerk State Ordnance Department, office up stairs over Valens' hardware store, No. 21 West Washington street, Indianapolis. By making returns, as above directed, officers will not only save all fees, but they will be able to settle with the Government and draw their pay from one to three months earlier than if the business is entrusted to Claim Agents.

By order of Governor MORTON.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
e25-d Financial Secretary.

COPYING INK.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF FRENCH VIOLET COPYING Fluid, at BOWEN, STE