DAILY SENTINEL.

OUR UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14

THE DIGGER OF THE UNNAMED GRAVES OF SOUTHERN PRISONS.

Much has been said recently of the rebel cruelties to the Federal prisoners of war, and the horrors of Andersonville are cited in proof thereof. Who are responsible for the tortures that were suffered in the South by the soldiers who went forth in the service of the country with the solemn assurance that they should have the sympathy and protection of the Government? The sufferings of the men who were confined in the Southern prisons were well known to the Administration, and especially to EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War, and it was in his power to release them at any moment, but this he steadily and doggedly refused. As one of the prisoners remarks, the people of the loyal North are indebted to him "for the cold-blooded and needless sacrifice of their fathers and brothers, their husbands and sons." It was in his power to have prevented these sufferings by consenting to an exchange of prisoners, which the rebels were anxious to effect, at any time within two years previous to the close of the war, but this man STANTON objected on the ground, as there is abundant evidence to show, that "the Government could not afford to exchange able-bodied men for skeletons;" hence the "digger of unnamed graves" permitted these occupants to suffer all the terrible cruelties which he is now so anxious to prove, until death relieved. He finally consented to an exchange of prisoners, but not until thousands had been sacrificed by his cruel policy. Every new development of the sufferings of the Federal soldiers in the Southern prisons only adds to the infamy of the Secretary of War, for his own declarations are evidence that he was fully advised of the cruelties to which they were subject. Knowing all, he coolly and persistently refused every appeal made to relieve the sufferers by an exchange of prisoners, until public sentiment finally forced him to recede from his barbarous position. The following communication from JUNIUS H. BROWNE, which we find in the New York Tribune of last Friday, and who was a captive in rebeldom for twenty months, demonstrates most conclusively that Mr. STANTON is especially responsible for the tortures our prisoners suffered in the South:

"THE EXCHANGE QUESTION AND SECRETARY STANTON.—Lately, Mr. Charles A. Dana, alluding, in the journal of which he is the editor in chief, to a statement in my recently-published volume—'Four Years in Secessia'—that Edwin M. Stanton is responsible for the failure to exchange the thousands of prisoners of war held in the South, avoided the question at issue, and entered into an elaborate explanation to show that the twenty months' detention in captivity of my confrere, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, and myself, was in no manner attributable to the Secretary of War. Neither of the correspondents of the Tribune has ever made any complaint, privately or publicly, of his long captivity; and I should be deeply mortified to suppose that any one would think that, after we had escaped, we were so lacking in good sense and humanity as to maunder or make accusations against an officer of the Government from mere personal feeling, when tens of thousands of captives were perishing by systematic cruelty in the rebel prisons of the South.

"Mr. Dana, as I have said, does not undertake to meet the main and only important question beyond the general and incidental declaration that not one of all the prisoners could make Mr. Stanton responsible for the tortures he suffered in the South. This is simply not true, as all who had any acquaintance with the administration of affairs in Washington during two years previous to the close of the war must, I should think, have been aware.

"Mr Richardson and myself spent nearly a week in the National Capital after our escape, endeavoring to do all that was possible for the release of the brave men in the hands of the enemy; and every one we met there told the same story, that the Secretary of War was the obstacle in the way of the resumption of the exchange.

"Moreover, General Butler, in his speech at Lowell, Massachusetts, stated positively that he had been ordered by Mr. Stanton to put forward the negro question to complicate and prevent the exchange. Colonel A. D Streight, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a fellow-prisoner with us in the Libby, told Mr. Richardson, after our return to freedom, that, in an interview between the Secretary and himself, the former declared to him that the Government could not afford to exchange able-bodied men for skeletons. Other officers and civilians, whose names I cannot now remember, have assured me that he had used to them the same language in effect; and there is no doubt whatever that that was his policy and his determination until the clamors of the people compelled him to retire from his barbarous position.

"Every one is aware that, when the exchange did take place, not the slightest alteration had occurred in the question, and that our prisoners might as well have been released twelve or eighteen months before as at the resumption of the cartel, which would have saved to the Republic at least 12,000 or 15,000 heroic lives. That they were not saved is due alone to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy and dogged obstinacy; and, as I have remarked before, he is unquestionably the digger of the unnamed graves that crowd the vicinity of every Southern prison with historic and never-to-be forgotten horrors.

"I regret the revival of this painful subject, but the gratuitous effort of Mr. Dana to relieve the Secretary of War from a responsibility he seems willing to bear, and which, merely as a question of policy, independent of all considerations of humanity, must be regarded as a great weight, has compelled me to vindicate myself from the charge of making grave statements without due consideration.

"Once for all, let me declare that I have never found fault with any one because I was detained in prison, for I am well aware that that was a matter in which no one but myself, and possibly a few personal friends, would feel any interest; that my sole motive for impeaching the Secretary of War was that the people of the loyal North might know to whom they were indebted for the cold blooded and needless sacrifice of their fathers and brothers, their husbands and their sons. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

"NEW YORK, August 8, 1865."

The Kentucky Election—Its Results.

The Louisville Democrat thus sums up the results of the recent election in Kentucky, and their value:

"Although we have, as a people in general, grave cause to fine fault with the military interference in our State election, there is much cause for congratulation. Our Congressional delegation will remain, politically, the same—five to four. In the legislative contest we have about two thirds of the members—quite enough to adopt any measures necessary to the safety and welfare of the State, and to repeal some dangerous and unconstitutional ones now on our statute books. We have enough to secure an able Conservative Senator to represent us in Congress; and all these we have won in the face of military power and military orders illegally directed to crush the voice of the people.

"Under such circumstances, we ought not to despair of the Republic, or believe that we can not remove martial-law, and negro troops especially, from our State. The necessity of this last is shown by the conduct of the Radicals at Lexington, Kentucky. All the white soldiers in and about that city were removed, and colored soldiers substituted—two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry—to keep order at the election. The reason of this was plain. White soldiers might not be such ready instruments. Officers of white regiments would be reluctant to seize and imprison men on the bare word of a partisan, but negro soldiers and the officers of negro regiments, it can be inferred, would be the willing instruments of oppression. It is true the same illegal acts were done at other places, but the fact that the negroes were preferred in this instance, shows that they are esteemed the readier instruments of tyranny. They must be removed.

"The Legislature should repeat its action of last winter; insist upon their removal as due to the freedom and prosperity of the State. For similar reasons martial-law should be withdrawn. We have no doubt, if the case is properly presented to President Johnson, he will grant the request of the State, so generally and unanimously expressed.

"We regard the important result in the election as tending to restore confidence in the Southern States, and bringing back the Union unimpaired. It shows to them that, in a loyal State, there is a strong majority who are disposed to defend at the ballot-box their right in the Union, and to condemn harsh and vindictive measures. Kentucky has placed herself in the van of the Northern Democracy in resisting the wave of dangerous radicalism which threatens not only to destroy the freedom of the South, but the whole Union. It is a strong step towards obedience to the Constitution and laws, instead of the martial-law, which, properly or improperly, has been introduced by the exigencies of the war. It is a pledge on the part of the State to obey the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and a strong condemnation of all illegality. As such it will be received by the people."

ON THE WING.

Fruit and Grain in Ohio and Indiana.

[Special Correspondence of the State Sentinel.]

Your correspondent, while "on the wing," has been in and through fifteen counties in Indiana, twenty counties in Ohio and two counties in Virginia. These counties in Indiana occupy the upper Wabash Valley and eastern-central Indiana, and in Ohio a central and northern central locality. Throughout this extent of country your correspondent has, by such diligent inquiry and personal observation as an "on the wing" trip permitted, ascertained the condition of grain and fruit crops, and proposes to give now a summary.

WHEAT.

The wheat crop has been the most marked failure. In Northeastern Indiana it has been mostly destroyed by the red weevil, while lower down the Upper Wabash it has been badly affected by rust and smut. In Ohio it has been either injured by the frosts of last winter or been caught by the honey-dew. Everywhere your correspondent saw large fields uncut, some even unfit to turn stock into, others laid open for the revel of hogs and other farm animals. He also learned of other fields which, though cut and shocked, were afterwards determined to be too poor to pay for the taking in and thrashing. For example, of the quality of that taken in, he may mention one instance where *sixteen* dozen, when threshed out, yielded only a bushel and a peck grain by measurement, which would be, probably a bushel by weight. This was in Guernsey county Ohio. In another instance, *ten* dozen yielded a bushel. This was Indiana wheat. In some localities such wheat as was saved proved to be *sick* wheat, and, therefore, was not fit for man nor beast. In fine, it is not an exaggeration to state that the present wheat crop will not yield more than a third of the annual average product.

OATS.

The oats crop has not been in a number of years so large as the present season. Without further detail, we may state that of this cereal we shall have full garners.

CORN.

The corn, a crop so forward and promising in the early part of the season, has been retarded much by the incessant rains, which, I should have presumed, prevailed throughout the entire extent of country under consideration. Some of the corn has thus been so much retarded that it will have a tight race to escape the clutches of the early frosts of autumn. This is more particularly the case with the second and third plantings, which became necessary in some sections on account of the ravages of the cut-worm among the first planting. In some localities, also, the grasshopper is now doing damage to this crop, but still I do not think it occasions any general aprehension.

On the whole, however, in spite of the early frosts of autumn, in spite of the ravages of the grasshopper, it is safe to say of the corn crops of last season and of this, "from one extreme to the other," from the total absence of hoe cake and corn-dodger and mush and milk during the past year to a great abundance of the same during the year to come.

POTATOES.

Hail, Murphy! O, thou delectable fruit of Erin! "every dog has his day;" thou art now to have thine. Were I a poet, I would sing the song of the Potato. That vegetable, that to the poor, is bread and meat and vegetable, combined. And from the superabundance of the crop I could think of no better time (it being a question of inspiration) to write such a song than this season.

FRUIT.

My space forbids details. Of peaches the crop is small, but better than the severity of the fall and winter warranted expectations of. Of that great staple fruit, the apple, there were throughout this whole stretch of country, comparatively no signs. Orchard after orchard was closely scanned but the fruit was not to be seen.

The season, whether we consider the varying character of the spring, the incessant rains of the early summer, the varying promise of the crop and the ultimate results, must be considered as an unusually remarkable one not to be forgotten soon. MERRSCHAUM.

[For the State Sentinel.]

Expenses of the State Government—Taxes.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to call public attention to the expenses of the State Government. I have not time, to day, to go into particulars, but will do so at a future day. Said a fellow the other day, to some tax-payers, who had just learned the amount of the tax of this year, "*Groan on, people, your officers are fat.*" I think this proposition may be asserted, that the expenses of the State Government, during the eight years of Morton's administration, will exceed the entire expenses of the State Government from 1816 to Morton's advent. Look at the appropriations for 1866—one item, a puffing fund for Morton, of $5,000. Morton's individual pay is $8,000 a year.

An Interesting Incident of the War—A Lesson Taught.

Many instances have been given by travelers of the affection shown by the Arabian horses towards their masters; and so much, also, has been written to prove their sagacity, as to make one believe, at times, that they must be endowed with an instinct which approaches nearly, if not quite, to the reasoning faculty of a human being. Be this, however, as it may, we very much doubt if among the feats narrated of the horses of the East any can be found that exceeds in affectionate devotion the following incident, which was told us a few days since at Saratoga by the soldier to whom it occurred. The narrator is a young Irishman, and like many others of his nation, joined, shortly after his arrival in America, Sheridan's Brigade. It was in one of those forced marches when they had driven back the enemy and had been in the saddle for several consecutive days and nights, that this trooper availed himself of a temporary halt, to slip from his saddle and stretch himself upon the turf—his horse, meanwhile, brousing in the immediate vicinity. He had slept for some little time, when he was suddenly awakened by the frantic pawing of his horse at his side. Fatigued by his long ride, he did not rouse at once, but lay in that partially conscious state which so frequently attends great physical prostration. Soon, however, the faithful animal perceived that its efforts had failed to accomplish their object, licked his face, and placing its mouth close to his ear, uttered a loud snort. Now thoroughly awake, he sprang up, and, as the horse turned for him to mount, he saw for the first time that his comrades had all disappeared, and that the enemy were coming down upon him at full gallop. Once mounted, the faithful beast bore him with the speed of the wind safely from the danger, and soon placed him among his companions. "Thus," he added with emotion, "the noble fellow saved me from captivity, and perhaps from death."

Can there be found on record a more beautiful example of affectionate devotion on the part of a dumb brute to his master than this? Undoubtedly similar examples have occurred during the present war which will forever be buried in oblivion. Would that they might be brought to light, if their narration could in any degree mitigate the cruelty to which the horse is constantly subjected, especially in our large cities, where many of the drivers are more brutal than the beasts they have in charge.—New York Journal of Commerce.

—The census returns from most of the States, this year, show but little increase of population, except in a few of the cities, where the war caused the expenditure of large amounts of Government money.

STATE ITEMS.

—They are soon to start a woolen mill and a new chair factory in Tell City.

—Plunkett and his theatrical company are performing at Crawfordsville—having gone there because Lafayette had not a hall of sufficient dimensions in which he could play in a manner acceptable to both himself and the public.

—On the 8th inst. an Irishman was brutally murdered at La Porte. The deed was committed in the dead hours of night, and arrests were made on suspicion only. The deceased was an industrious, peaceable citizen, and had resided in that vicinity for ten years. One of the persons suspected of the crime is an Alabamian.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO AT SOUTH BEND.—The city of South Bend was visited by a terrible tornado Wednesday evening. Many buildings were demolished or badly damaged, and gardens, orchards, shrubbery and fences destroyed. The long bride, across the St. Joe River, costing $24,000, was swept away. The Court-house was unroofed. The loss in the village is estimated at $20,000. The track of the tornado was about two hundred feet wide, extending about ten miles west of the town. Many persons were more or less injured—none killed.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—We are informed that parties are expected to visit this city soon for the purpose of making arrangements for the reopening of the Wabash and Erie Canal. We are not sure that we have correctly understood the proposition made by the Company, but have been informed that the gentlemen now operating the northern end of this institution propose to reopen it to this city, and to begin the work as soon as a subscription of $140,000 is secured to the Company.

It does seem that the reopening of this canal is of the first importance to the city of Evansville. It opens up to us a scope of country that is not now reached by any public conveyance, and the natural outlet for all the produce of this scope of country will be Evansville, so soon as a means of transportation is provided. In case of the revival of the canal, no other city could compete with Evansville for this trade.

We are informed that quite an interest is being felt in this enterprise in Green, Daviess and Pike counties, and that the citizens are looking very favorably on the proposition. The Company, we are told, does not fear to risk the money necessary for its repair, but ask this subscription for the purpose of interesting the public in protecting the canal against the depredations of a class of persons who used to give much trouble in cutting the banks.

But, whatever may be the reason for asking the subscription, it is evidently an enterprise that greatly interests all the business men of our city, and one that, when completed, will add as much to the business of this city as any that could be conceived of at this time.—Evansville Journal.

MORE MURDERS IN JEFFERSONVILLE—GREAT EXCITEMENT—ONE OF THE PARTIES ARRESTED.—The fact that crime is greatly on the increase throughout the country no one will attempt to deny who reads the daily papers published in different sections of the country; for scarcely an exchange comes to us that is not filled with robberies, rape, mysterious disappearances and murders; some of which are of so horrible a nature as to make the blood run cold through the veins of the most hardened criminal. Our city has been disgraced with crimes of this sort, but during the past few days matters have been quieted, but the flames have no doubt been smouldered to again break forth with renewed vigor, and carry all law and order with them. The police force of our city is not sufficient for the emergency, and every effort should be used to have matters so arranged that occurrences of this kind in the city might be suppressed on the instant. For some time past our little sister, Jeffersonville, has been in a state of feverish excitement, and persons hardly dare to appear on the streets after nightfall, so daring have they become in their acts of villany. Only a few days since the bodies of two murdered men were found on the railroad track a few miles from the city, which had undoubtedly been placed there for the purpose of concealing the crime that had been committed, as it would naturally be supposed that they had been killed by being run over by the cars. This was but the commencement of other crimes which would follow.

On Thursday night two more persons were slain in cold blood in that hitherto quiet city. The first murder to which our attention was called was that of a German named Williams, who was shot by Page, a member of the One hunbred and twenty-third Negro Infantry, who are doing duty at the commissary depot at that place. There are, near the depot, a number of cars belonging to the Government. Williams, who was under the influence of liquor, got into one of the cars for the purpose of lying down. The negro, Page, who was on guard, observed him in the car, and ordered him to get out. The man attempted to comply with the demand, but, before he had time to leave the car, the negro guard fired, the ball taking effect in the breast of Williams, causing almost instant death. Our informant states that the negro has been placed under arrest, and will be tried.

The body of a murdered man, whose name we were unable to learn, was found on the State road about one mile from the city early yesterday morning. No clue can be obtained as to who committed the cowardly and bloody act, but there is no doubt that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery.

There is almost a perfect reign of terror in the little town of Jeffersonville, and while the troops that are now there are encamped around the city, a sufficient guard should be placed there to keep order and protect the citizens from a repetition of such outrages as these. We are assured that the authorities are using every effort in their power to bring the authors of these diabolical murders to justice. The negro who has been arrested will have a speedy trial, and if the facts as stated are true, punishment will no doubt soon follow the trial.—Louisville Democrat.

The Chicago Conspirators—End of the Farce.

The pardon of the last of the "Chicago conspirators" ends the farce inaugurated by a Wisconsin Colonel to secure promotion on Illinois soil. The thing served its purpose; it transformed the eagle of the Camp Douglas commandant into the star of a Brigadier General; and enabled the dominant party at the fall election to secure themselves a victory by preventing a fair exhibition of the wishes of the people. It was a good thing for Sweet and Wentworth, but a bad thing for the people, and those who were dragged off without process of law to undergo mock trial at Cincinnati.

The fact that even a prejudiced military commission failed to convict only a few of those charged with conspiracy; and the further fact that the convicted few were at once or soon after pardoned, shows perfectly the groundless character of the whole affair. That there may have been a few chimerical fools in Canada who entertained the idea of attacking Camp Douglas, is perhaps true; it is equally true that that design had no countenance on the part of any citizen in Chicago. In pardoning Grenfel, President Johnson has put the seal of his belief upon the farcical character of an enterprise which had no higher object in reality than the promotion of an ambitious Colonel, and the election to Congress of an unscrupulous, cunning demagogue.—Chicago Times.

A BOY'S LAW SUIT.—Under a great tree close to the village, two boys found a walnut. "It belongs to me," said Ignatius, "for I was the first to see it." "No, it belongs to me," cried Bernard, "for I was the first to pick it up." And so they began to quarrel in earnest. "I will settle the dispute," said the older boy who had just come up. He placed himself between the two boys, broke the nut in two and said: "The one piece of shell belongs to him who first saw the nut, the other piece of shell belongs to him who picked it up; but the kernal I keep for judging the case. And this," he said as he sat down and laughed, "is the common end of most lawsuits."

☞ The attempted Negro insurrection at Aquia Creek is a legitimate resnlt of the agitations of abolitionism. The negro has seen several millions of white people murdering each other to secure his freedom; and he now finds that he is much more an object of solicitude than Southern white men, and hence it is not wonderful that he has obtained an exaggerated idea of his own importance and his own rights. The end of these negro riots and mutinies will only occur when we extend to the negro no more consideration than we do to white men.

—The Collegiate Church of New York is the richest religious corporation in that city next to Trinity. The property is valued at $4 000,000, with an annual income of about $180,000.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—There are supposed to exist in Great Britain 50,000 idiots and imbeciles.

—There will be three Roman Catholic members of the new British Parliament.

—They sell milk by the glass in Springfield, Massachusetts. The business is popular and profitable.

—Robert Ould, the late rebel Commissioner of exchange of prisoners, has resumed the practice of law in Richmond.

—A new use for Confederate money has been found. A lady in Texas stuffed a mattress with five hundred thousand dollars worth of it.

—WHAT'S IN A NAME? The town of Lincoln, in New Hampshire, has not furnished a soldier in the late war, nor raised a cent in the prosecution of it.

—Mr. P. C. Wright, formerly of the News, recently released from Fort Warren without further charges on espoinage, is at the Astor-place Hotel. He is well and cheerful.

—It is stated that President Johnson has no intention of "running the churches," and that Southern Bishops may pray for whom they please, or not pray at all if they prefer.

—One "dodge" of the match manufacturers to avoid the internal revenue tax is to make long matches and dip both ends in the brimstone. They must then be broken in two before they are used.

—"I mourn for my bleeding country," said a certain army contractor to General Sheridan. "So you ought, you scoundrel," replied Sheridan, "for nobody has bled her more than you have."

—A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, where ice is not handy—invert a common flower pot over the butter, with some water in the dish in which the butter is laid. The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool.

—The Northern Lights must have made a splendid appearance in Massachusetts, the other night, for it is suggested in the Newburyport Herald, that the factory watchmen be allowed to ring the bell whenever such celestial phenomena are again presented, so that the citizens may enjoy the spectacle.

—The "midnight meeting" movement in London, for the purpose of reclaiming "unfortunates," is proving highly successful. At one meeting nearly 80 poor unfortunates were present, and seemed deeply affected by the addresses given. Fourteen girls were sent to Homes from the meeting the same night.

—An Irish glazier was putting a pane of glass into a window, when a groom, who was standing by, began joking him, telling him to mind and put in plenty of putty. The Irishman bore the banter for some time, but at last silenced his tormenter by: "Arrah now, be off wid ye, or else I'll put a pain in yer head without any putty!"

—A Richmond correspondent says: "It is, I am told, a remarkable fact, that the Israelites in this city knew every defeat or victory twelve hours before any other people—getting it through Benjamin. He knew of the fall of Fort Fisher the very night it fell, when it was twenty-four hours before the public knew it. They made immense fortunes."

—The Bangor Advertiser tells a good story of a Yankee who was refused a dinner at one of the taverns down East until he showed the landlord his "pewter." Boniface then did his best, and at the sound of the bell, in walked the Yankee, and, taking a general survey of the table, turned to the host and said, "Mister, you've seed my money, and I've seed your dinner—good bye."

—Matters are evidently coming to a crisis in Prussia. Not only has the King superceded the action of the popular branch of the Legislature in that country, by becoming his own Prime Minister, and voting whatever sums for the army and navy he thinks proper, without reference to the Chambers, but he has gone still further, and now prohibits the Deputies from meeting in public and talking about their grievances.

—Dr. Pritchard, the Glasgow doctor, who has just expiated a terrible crime, is thus described by the London Standard: "The desperate hypocrisy of this egregious sinner is one of the most painful features of his case. So ready to fall on his knees, so outrageous in his licentiousness, so monstrously cool in his method of murdering! In this Glasgow doctor we seem to have a sort of Scottish thug, who kept a religious diary, and who duly entered the decease of his 'lambs,' coupled with pious annotations on their amiable deaths. He was a man of gentle phrases and tender manners, ready with all possible terms of endearment, and capable of poisoning wife, mother in-law, or servant, in the graceful and elegant style. There is a certain beauty about the boa constrictor and other members of the serpent tribe, and Milton is at no loss for splendid imagery in his description of Eve's temptation. The charm of the serpent seems to have attached itself to this depraved and dissolute specimen of humanity. His 'madness' was of so much method that he smote his doomed ones right and left while he seemed to embrace them. Yet, after all, this species of adroitness is of the lowest possible order. We are surprised by it, and feel at the same time disgusted. Cunning, deceit and treachery scarcely deserve the name of skill, and common sense makes small account of the cleverness which leads a man to the gallows."

The Great Jewish Order.

The past week was one of great interest to the Jewish people of this country, from the fact of the annual Convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the "Sons of the Covenant" being held in New York. This is the great Jewish order of this nation, and its beneficial workings are highly estimated and appreciated by the Israelites. The "Sons of the Covenant" originated some twelve years since, and its founders sought by its means to bring about a union of all Israelites, irrespective of doctrinal differences, upon the broad platform of Jewish enlightenment, benevolence and brotherly love. It was started in New York, and has now spread over the entire Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its main objects are the foundation of colleges, schools, hospitals, and kindred institutions, the encouragement of Jewish literature, and the protection of Jewish interests whenever assailed by bigoted fanatics. Its influence in these directions is very prominent, and the powerful voice of the Order has made itself heard on several occasions. While the admission to the lodges and the internal workings are secret, its objects and purposes are open, and public observations and criticism courted rather than avoided.

The Order now consists of sixty six lodges located in each of the principal cities of the Union. The members number nearly 10,000, all men of influence and irreproachable social standing. Its capital is nearly half a million of dollars. During the past year some $20,000 has been expended in benevolent purposes. Among its doings during the vast year is the foundation of a Jewish hospital in Philadelphia, the successful working of several literary associations, and a large increase to the widows' and orphans' fund, with which it is intended at no distant day, to erect a widows' home and orphans' asylum.—Philadelphia Age.

Saratoga—Painted Angels.

I have been terribly shocked. For one whole week my most ardent sympathies were excited at the sickly, languid appearance of a young lady who had a seat directly opposite me every day at the dinner table; her form was emaciated, her skin perfectly transparent, and a death like hue seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere about her; the eyes shone with unnatural brilliancy, and under them was perceptible the inevitable blue black coloring—the tell tale of a debauchee. I longed for an introduction that I might recommend the application of fresh oysters or a blood-sucker, but failing of an opportunity to secure this privilege, I besought a lady friend to suggest these applications. "La, me," she exclaimed in utter amazement, "why how verdant you are; "don't you know that the lady paints her lower eyelids?" It was indeed too true, as I have since ascertained positively. She for whom my whole soul has yearned in sympathy for a week, was daubed all over with paint, and most shockingly disfigured herself to gratify a prurient taste to be in the extreme of fashion. Looking around me at the dinner table to-day, I saw no less than six ladies disfigured by a daub of blue black paint on the lower eyelids. When earth's angels begin to paint about the eyes, wear false busts, and false hair in a bag behind their heads, to what extremes may we not expect the dear creatures to go?—Cor. New York Times.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF CENTER LODGE, No 23, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work. CHAS. FISHER, Sec'y.

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J. A. BUTTERFIELD & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS

AND MELODEONS!

MUSIC PUBLISHERS!

DEALERS IN SHEET MUSIC, MUSICAL WORKS, BAND INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description.

☞ Persons visiting the City can COME DIRECT TO OUR STORE by taking the Massachusetts Avenue Street Cars from the Depot to the Post Office. jy27-d1mo

PROFESSIONAL.

LUTHER D. WATERMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

LATE Surgeon Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. Office—68 North Pennsylvania street, half a square north of the Postoffice. Can be found there day and night. jy4-1sd3m

WINE.

GOOD WINE MADE FROM SORGHUM!

JULY 13th, 1862, Rev. A. Myers, of Springfield, Ohio, secured a patent to make Sorghum Wine.

This Wine is not intoxicating.

Is better than the best. Cheaper than the cheapest.

Is very efficient in cases of sickness.

Can be made for 25 cents per gallon.

Requires no drugs to make it.

Can be made from the skimmings off syrup making.

No trouble to make it.

If anybody wants to know anything about this Wine let them address Apple & Wesner, St. Paul, Ind., who are assignees of A. Myers of his patent, and proprietors of the patent invention for "Improved Sorghum Wine," in and for the State of Indiana, and who are now prepared to sell County, Township, Manufacturers and Individual Rights, with the receipt to make the Wine.

Agents wanted to sell Rights in every County not sold. For particulars address APPLE & WESNER, aug3-d2m St. Paul, Indiana

NOTICE.

TO SINKING FUND BORROWERS.

ALL persons indebted to the Sinking Fund are hereby notified that all lands mortgaged to said fund, and on which interest has not been paid in advance, for the present year, will be advertised for sixty days previous to and offered at public sale on the second Tuesday in December next.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. H. TALBOTT, President.

July 18, 1865.

☞ The following named newspapers will please publish the above advertisement in their weekly issue to the amount of *Two Dollars*, and forward copy of paper and bill to this office, viz:

Register and Republican, Lawrenceburg; Courier, Madison; Journal and Democrat, Evansville; Journal and Express, Terre Haute; Democrat, Princeton; Press, Greencastle; Palladium, Richmond; Sentinel, Fort Wayne; Sun, Vincennes; Journal, Lafayette; Review, Crawfordsville; Democrat, Goshen; Union, Laporte; Standard, Anderson; Eagle, Decatur; Republican, Greensburg; Sentinel, Rochester; Democrat and Republican, Plymouth; Democrat, Monticello; Republican, Rushville; Volunteer, Shelbyville; Democrat, Huntington; Ledger, New Albany; Democrat, Salem; Democrat, Columbus; Register, St. Joseph; Republican, Valparaiso; Post, Columbia City; Indianian, Bloomfield; Democrat, Franklin; Reporter, Cannelton; Democrat, Corydon; Democrat, Rockport; Union, Danville; Crescent, Frankfort; Times, Delphi; Pharos, Logansport; Courier, Newcastle; Owen County Journal, Spencer; Democrat, Tipton; Reveille, Vevay. jy18-d4w

NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTERS, LINE AND FIELD OFFICERS retiring from the Veteran Service, either by muster out or resignation, can have all their papers fitted up with correctness and dispatch at Col. Blake's Military Claim Agency, opposite Metropolitan Theater. A Notary Public is in the office. je16 dtf JOHN W. BLAKE.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC RECITATIONS!

MRS. A. L. CHURCHILL

Will read her Original Poem, entitled the

INFLUENCE OF FREEMASONRY

And other Original Masonic Poems, at

MASONIC HALL,

Tuesday Evening, August 15.

ADMITTANCE—GENTLEMEN, 50 cts; LADIES, 25 cts.

☞ The public generally are interested in Masonry, and they are cordially invited to attend. aug12-d3t

MASONIC HALL

"HOUDIN!

THE GREAT

NECROMANCER,"

AND HIS WONDERFUL DAUGHTER,

CAROLINE,

WITH SHERMAN AND GRANT'S

GREAT WAR SHOW!

WILL APPEAR AT MASONIC HALL, SIX NIGHTS, COMMENCING

Monday, Sept. 4th, 1865.

A GRAND MATINEE!

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

aug5-dtf

CLAIM AGENCY.

WAR CLAIMS!

SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN paid full pay and the Government Bounty to which they are entitled, can have their claims adjusted promptly and correctly and obtained at

BLAKE'S MILITARY CLAIM AGENCY.

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,)

je23-dtf Attorney and Claim Agent.

LIQUORS.

T. C. STRICKLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS,

No. 140 West Washington Street, West of the State House.

WHEAT AND RYE WHISKIES,

ALSO,

PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON.

Irish and Scotch Whisky from Bond,

AND

Old Brown Cherry, Port, Claret and Champaign.

aug3-dtf

J. McNAMARA,

(Late REDMOND & MCNAMARA,)

RECTIFIER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

MONONGAHELA, RYE AND BOURBON

WHISKIES,

PORT, MADEIRA, MUSCAT, MALAGA

WINES, AND CIGARS,

28 South Illinois Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

jy17-dtf

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.

McKernan & Pierce,

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

First Door East of Palmer House

(UP STAIRS.)

WE HAVE FOR SALE HOUSES AND LOTS IN the City of Indianapolis, and Farms and Farming Lands in this State, and will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere feb21-d&wly

NATIONAL BANK.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF INDIANAPOLIS

IS THE official depository and financial agent of the United States, and will furnish, on the most favorable terms,

All kinds of United States Bonds and Revenue Stamps,

And will buy and sell Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Vouchers, Orders on Washington, State Stocks and Public Securities of every description.

Collections will be promptly made, and every kind of business attended to that belongs to legitimate banking.

Regular customers are only charged 6 per cent. upon Loans obtained at this Bank, and the most ample provisions are made for the safe-keeping of Deposits and for the accommodation of Depositors.

In addition to the responsibility of the United States for the liabilities of the Bank, the Stockholders are individually responsible to the extent of their stock, in addition to the amount invested in such shares, thus affording the most ample security to the public.

The following are the present Stockholders of the institution:

Wm. H. English,	Wm. Braden,
W. R. Nofsinger,	Benj. F. Tuttle,
Lewis Jordon,	John W. Murphy,
Deloss Root,	Judge F. M. Finch,
Jer. McLene,	
J. F. D. Lanier, of N. Y.,	Wm. Willard,
Gov. O. P. Morton,	A. Baldwin,
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A. J. Hay,	W. W. Leathers,
R. R. Parker,	James Winslow,
J. L. Holton,	
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,	
J. A. Ross,	

July 11

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