

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS - THEIR TREATMENT.

The telegraph from New York, under date of the 9th, has the following paragraphs: "A meeting of discharged soldiers and sailors was held, yesterday, with a view of adopting some measures to secure employment for those that have been honorably discharged from service."

Such paragraphs as the above mean a great deal, and should be thoughtfully considered by the country. If we believe what the telegraph states, on the authority of the War Department, there have been some six hundred thousand soldiers discharged within the last three months. These men return to the pursuits of civil life, and to their former homes, to find the places which they left filled by other men, and to find themselves in a position to be considered as intruders."

In many cities and large towns their places are occupied on the farm, in the shop, in the store, on the building, and at the private residences of the employing class, by negroes, colored and free. Look, for instance, into the large towns of Indiana, such as Indianapolis, Richmond, Fort Wayne, Ellettsville, Terre Haute, Madison, New Albany, and Evansville. In these places you will find thousands of negroes that were not in the State four or five years ago. These negroes have been brought here in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Indiana, which excluded all such from the State after 1832. But they are here, nevertheless. They have been brought from the plantations of the South by the rebel forces of the army, who went to the rebel States to entrench and uphold. Objections and laws there, but which they did not deem it expedient to disregard and violate at home, without the slightest shame. These persons are largely "loyal" to the negro, but manifestly "rebel" against the Constitution of Indiana.

While these returned soldiers are seeking employment throughout the North, as the telegraph tells us, we have another story from the South. They have a favored class down there who do not need employment, and don't desire any. That class is the highly prized negro, who live in government quarters, eat and drink at the expense of the white people of the North and South—make merry in their new homes, provided for them by the benevolent Administration now in power—have their children sent to school at the expense of the tax payers, and enjoy all other privileges belonging to the wealthy and aristocratic classes of the South. We have not heard of the Government supporting the wives or orphans of the killed soldiers in battle, nor has it paid for the schooling of the children of the poor whites of the South who have been beggared by the war. The negro is appointed in all its thoughts, and its "household of compassion" turn to that class alone. While "New England ideas rule the Nation," as the Yankee boast is the case, there will be no change in this respect.

In regard to public employment for the soldier, we need not say how faithful the Democracy has ever been in this respect. Soldiers imbued with a love of the whole country, and proudly attached to the Constitution and its sacred claims upon the observance of all men, will always find amongst Democrats their surest and most steadfast friends, ready at all times to recognize their services and to reward them. The upstarts who sold their principles and love of liberty and equality for a star, an eagle or a bar, have no place in the affections of those who worship at the shrine of Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas. Always just and generous to the private soldier, and fair to the officer who has maintained his love of the laws, Democrats everywhere are prepared to do their duty to those who deserve well of the Nation.

THE UNMARRIED GRAVES.

The Journal becomes the voluntary agent of "the digger of the unmarred graves," which surrounded the Southern prisons. Why were those horrors permitted? The men who committed those acts of barbarism stand condemned before the world for their infamy, but why did Mr. Stanton look coldly and indifferently upon the terrible sufferings of the prisoners, when it was in his power to relieve them? He is without excuse, for when they were released, it was upon precisely the same terms that they would have been liberated from twelve to eighteen months ago. He is only excused for permitting the brave and gallant volunteers of the Union army to suffer a thousand deaths, was that he could not afford to exchange sound men for skeletons. What tyrant ever exhibited more heartlessness! And the more terrible the suffering of the occupants of the Southern prisons are made to appear, the deeper will be the condemnation of the man who prolonged them, when it was in their power at any time to have restored them to liberty and the comforts of home.

National Debt table with columns for Date, Amount, and Interest.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

There are owned in Connecticut not less than six hundred and thirty Government securities, and the great amount of revenue which they would yield, were they to pay their fair and honest share of the burdens growing out of the war, must now be made up out of the hard-earned savings of those of moderate means.—Hartford Times.

In view of this fact the Times raises a cry of "Equal Taxation of Debt." The watchword "Equal Taxation of Debt." It is unnecessary to present discreditable alternatives, especially when the object to be gained is not likely to be proposed by a discreditable person. The people of the country will recognize the justice of the demand that the bonds of the non-republican should be taxed as well as other property. The bondholders themselves will be among the first to consent to have their property taxed in the same manner as the property owned by the non-republican. The latter will be permitted to repudiate.

The Courier very properly rebukes the city of contingent regulations. The ruling of the city is that we have feared and waged against as the effect of a determination of the holders of Government securities not to submit to taxation. It must be frowned down, and every effort should be concentrated to secure "Equal Taxation," and thus pay interest and principal of the National, State and local debts piled up by the President. Johnson's record on this question is sound. His "fundamental principle" of taxation, especially to pay the expenses incurred by war, will, if carried out, meet the desired end.

It will be recalled that a large number of bounty jumpers, and innocent persons charged with other crimes, were arrested by the military authorities in this city, confined in the Soldiers Home and all their personal effects taken from them—many instances large sums of money. A large number of these persons were sent to the front, or released, without their money or effects being restored to them. Who got the money? Where is it now? It must be lodged somewhere, in the hands of some official, as there is no law of Congress, we believe, to make disposition of such spoils. Again we inquire what has become of the arrested bounty jumpers?

Has any Republican office-holder resigned his place yet in favor of a returned soldier? We are anxious to announce the first instance, and ask for information.

The Louisville Journal, radical Republican, in commenting upon the recent election in Kentucky, remarks: "We have insisted all along there should be no elections or no military. They will not work well together."

Since the collapse of the late Confederacy and the proclamation that the President Johnson's nest is not State has manifested more prompt, sincere and universal loyalty than Virginia. Accepting the proclamation of the President as the sacred act and covenant of peace, forgiveness and reconciliation, all the citizens have conducted themselves as to merit the applause of all conservative friends of the Union. Without mental reservation, without reluctance or sullenness, they have accepted all the burdens and responsibilities imposed upon her citizens by the stern, inexorable logic of the war. The following are but a few guarantees which she has given to her sincere and honest loyalty.

1. They have voted for no candidate for office who has not been fully and unconditionally pardoned, and of whose present and sincere loyalty they have entertained a doubt.

2. They have not countenanced the candidacy of any citizen of the State who was prominently identified with the movements which brought about a dissolution of the Union.

3. They have religiously respected and carried out in good faith the policy of President Johnson in sustaining for office none but those who have been freely and fully forgiven by him and rehabilitated by the Executive as fully in their civil rights as if they had never aided the Confederate cause.

4. They have never, by word or deed, furnished the slightest pretense or excuse for the repeated and unfounded accusations of which they have been the victims, and they are now and have been for months past willing and anxious to show their loyalty to the Government whenever an opportunity has been afforded them of doing so.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, August 9, 1863. Everybody who goes on the rail for news from Fort Sumter, or to deliver Davis, or to see the (supposed) but not the (supposed) in the wind in relation to him. The visit of General Townsend to the Fort was directed to the subject, but to what purpose we have not yet been ascertained. I think an warranted in saying, however, that the Administration has at last come to the conclusion that a great blunder was committed in the starting Mr. Davis at all. Mr. Davis is a man of great energy and ability, and it is better that he should be punished sufficiently now, and that he should be brought to the attention of the courts or the military tribunals, than that he should be "expatriated" and sent out of the country, with the admission never to return to it again. I believe the only difficulty in the way of this is the fact that the Administration has not yet been able to get the necessary evidence to justify the punishment of Mr. Davis. The evidence against him is entirely insufficient to sustain the conviction of his guilt in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was safely seated, and it has been found entirely inadequate to convict him before a civil court, and the President is willing to have him tried before a military tribunal. Mr. Davis was confined in the military prison at Fort Mifflin, and he was charged by Mr. Davis with complicity in Mr. Lincoln's murder, and he certainly was so. The fact is that Mr. Davis was a man of great energy and ability, and it is better that he should be punished sufficiently now, and that he should be brought to the attention of the courts or the military tribunals, than that he should be "expatriated" and sent out of the country, with the admission never to return to it again.

Men's minds have cooled down a good deal since Mr. Davis was arrested, and they are no longer in a disposition to support the rebellion on the head of Jefferson Davis. The evidence against him—the evidence that can be brought against him—is entirely insufficient to sustain the conviction of his guilt in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was safely seated, and it has been found entirely inadequate to convict him before a civil court, and the President is willing to have him tried before a military tribunal. Mr. Davis was confined in the military prison at Fort Mifflin, and he was charged by Mr. Davis with complicity in Mr. Lincoln's murder, and he certainly was so. The fact is that Mr. Davis was a man of great energy and ability, and it is better that he should be punished sufficiently now, and that he should be brought to the attention of the courts or the military tribunals, than that he should be "expatriated" and sent out of the country, with the admission never to return to it again.

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REMARKABLE HISTORY - A Young Girl

It is a remarkable story, and one that is well worth the attention of every one who is interested in the history of the war. It is the story of a young girl who was captured by the rebels, and who was held in a prison for several months. She was treated with great cruelty, and she was almost starved to death. But she was not broken, and she was able to escape from the prison. She was then taken to a hospital, and she was treated for several months. She was then taken to a home, and she was able to live a normal life. This is a remarkable story, and one that is well worth the attention of every one who is interested in the history of the war.

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MASONIC.

There will be a stated meeting of the Masons of the 25th (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock at the usual place. By order of the W. M. JOHN M. BRANWELL, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE. FOR SALE. I WISH TO SELL A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, three and a half miles Northeast of Indianapolis, on Cain's Road, 165 miles North of the National Road. The said farm has SIXTY ACRES CLEARED, and the balance in good timber pasture. GOOD HOUSE AND OUTHOUSES, BARN AND SHEDS, GOOD ORCHARD AND FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS. For particulars call on the undersigned, at No. 53 North Delaware street. WM. WILKINSON.

BANK NOTICE. THE INDIANA NATIONAL BANK INDIANAPOLIS. DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. PAID CAPITAL, \$400,000. 7-30 United States Bonds for Sale. NO. 19 NORTH MERIDIAN STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE JOURNAL BUILDING. DAVID K. SNYDER, Cashier. GEO. TOWSE, President.

LECTURE. MR. SWINSON, THE TRAVELING DEPUTY OF THE International Union of Machinists and Amalgamated, of North America, will deliver a lecture on the "Workmen of this City, on THURSDAY EVENING next, commencing at 8 o'clock, at the Tabernacle, 100 North Delaware street. Free to all.

EDUCATIONAL. SELECT SCHOOL. MISS M. E. MORLEY. WILL OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, in the Basement of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Monday, September 4th. A limited number of small boys will also be received.

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.

LEMONS, &c. LEMONS AND ORANGES! DAGGETT & CO., 32 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, HAVE JUST RECEIVED 100 BOXES LEMONS! 100 BOXES ORANGES! All Selected Fruit and the Latest Arrivals!

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES! A. M. BENHAM & CO., Bates House Corner, Indianapolis, Wholesale and Retail Agents in Indiana.

REAL ESTATE, &c. FOR SALE. 15 Very Desirable Lots, ON BRADSHAW ST., Within 200 Feet of the Virginia Avenue Line of Cars.

SECOND HAND STORE. SECOND HAND STORE, No. 233 East Washington Street, Sign of the Big Hand. FURNITURE and Stoves, Tinware and Dishes in great variety. Also, all kinds of new Furnishing Goods.

MEDICAL. DISEASE OF THE HEART. SYMPTOMS—Palpitation, Fullness and Impediment in the chest, and a choking sensation analogous to that experienced in painful emotions when an effort is made to refrain from weeping, pain between the shoulders, back, numbness either arm. Second Stage—Fits, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance. A cure of this disease is usually effected in 12 hours by Dr. H. Allen's.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL. "HOUDIN!" THE GREAT "NECROMANCER," AND HIS WONDERFUL DAUGHTER, CAROLINE, WITH SHERMAN AND GRANTS. GREAT WAR SHOW! WILL APPEAR AT MASONIC HALL, 53 NORTH DELAWARE STREET, COMMENCING Monday, Sept. 4th, 1865.

A GRAND MATINEE! EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK. 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 Champagne. J. McNAMARA, (Late Henshaw & McNamara), RECEIPTS AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, MONROEGARRE, EVE AND BOURBON.

WINE AND CIGARS. 28 South Illinois Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. PETROLEUM. WABASH PETROLEUM CO., COAL OILING CO., COVINGTON, IND. Capital Stock, \$350,000. Divided into 65,000 Shares at \$50 Each.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. WILLIAM DALE, of New York, President, JOSEPH BARKER, of Covington, Vice President, W. D. KERR, Secretary, JAMES W. KERR, Treasurer.

Directors. Hon. JOSEPH E. McDOWALL, Indianapolis, Indiana. JOHN L. COFFRO, Hamilton, Indiana. W. B. BALE, New York, Indiana. JOSEPH W. NEWLIN, Attica, Indiana. J. M. HARTMAN, Huntington, Indiana. E. M. McDOWALL, Covington, Indiana. DAVID W. KERR, Covington, Indiana.

Office—South side Public Square, Covington, Indiana. The Company holds by lease, and in fee, about twenty thousand acres of the most selected coal lands in Western Indiana, bordering both sides of the Wabash River. Maps of these lands may be seen at the office of the Company, in Covington, Ind., at the office of Hon. J. H. Coffro, Huntington, Indiana, and at the office of Hon. J. H. Coffro, Huntington, Indiana.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, colic, and all other ailments. It is a most valuable medicine, and it is the most successful remedy for all these ailments. It is a most valuable medicine, and it is the most successful remedy for all these ailments. It is a most valuable medicine, and it is the most successful remedy for all these ailments.

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SPECIAL CAUTION. The great popularity of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, has induced unscrupulous persons to get up articles to be used for the same purpose, in order to get the name of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is a most valuable medicine, and it is the most successful remedy for all these ailments.

MEDICAL.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician offer to the attention of parents, her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soothing the gums, reducing inflammation, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Dependent upon its use, it will give rest to your weary nerves, and it will regulate the bowels, and it will give rest to your weary nerves.

Price only 35 Cents a Bottle. The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. We have put up and sold this article for over 20 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH that it will have a beneficial effect on every child who uses it.

A BENEFACTRESS. There is a woman in the public eye whose name has become a household word. Her name is Florence Nightingale, and she is a woman of great goodness and charity. She is a woman of great goodness and charity. She is a woman of great goodness and charity.

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