DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—JACKSO

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11.

"STATE TAXES ON NATIONAL SECURITIES"

The New York Tribune of Friday, in discussing the question of National securities for the support of local governments, remarks:

"The issue, therefore, which the Democratic party threatens to make on this question of taxation is not with the Republican party, nor with the Administration, but with the United States Supreme Court, and the first Democratic Legislature that attempts to lay a tax on National securities will find itself confronted by the judicial power of the United States. And this, not on the loan acts during the war, but upon the general principle that a State cannot tax *any* Government securities. Unless, therefore, the Democratic party purposes to begin a warfare on the Supreme Court of the United States, it must stop where it is, or direct its efforts for repudiation toward Congress. The sooner the Democrats try that the better, for their failure will be complete whenever they try it, and the country will cease to be threatened with a party of Repudiation."

The Democracy do not make the issue stated by the Tribune. A few years ago this same paper argued that the decision of the Supreme Court in the DRED SCOTT case was subject to a popular reversal, but now, in a question of taxation, in which it is claimed as a matter of strict justice that the wealth invested in National securities should be subject to the same burdens that are imposed upon capital otherwise invested, it is suddenly imbued with a most profeund respect for the "judicial power of the United States." It is very singular that the Republican press pertinaciously insist that the Government bonds shall be exempt from local taxation and never suggest or favor any remedy to equalize the burdens of taxation. Why this sympathy with the capitalists, the wealthy classes? Why the effort to increase or continue the burdens of the laboring man? The fact is, the Republican party of to-day is but a reproduction of the old Federal party, and the former favor the same odious measures that drove the latter out of power. The Republicans are in favor of a strong central Government, holding the States in the same relation to the General Government that the counties do to the States. This they hope to accomplish through a moneyed influence and an aristocracy based upon the public indebtedness, free from State, county and municipal taxation, would be a powerful influence to sustain this centralized power.

Let us look for a moment at the question of taxation. The Tribune quotes approvingly the following sentiment of Chief Justice MARSHALL, in one of his opinions upon the right of local governments to tax United States securities. He says: "If the right to impose a tax exists, it is a right which in its nature acknowledges no limits.' The right of Congress to tax national securities will not be questioned under this opinion, and it has no restrictions as to the extent. If the Republicans are only fighting the right of States or corporations to tax these bonds, and not the justice of imposing upon them the same amount of taxation to which other property is subject, why do they not propose that Congress shall tax them an amount equal to the local taxes from which they are exempt, and which other property has to pay? While this tax would go into the national coffers, it would, at the same time, relieve the other property from that much contribution for the support of the General Government, and thus equalize the burden. JAY COOKE & Co., in their hand-bills advertising the Seven-Thirties state the State, county and municipal taxation to be about three per cent per annum. There is nothing in the contract between the bondholders and the Government to prevent the equalizing of taxation. The provisions of the law is, "All stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authorities." And the whole purpose of this provision is to prevent the States from discriminating by taxation against the national bonds to the embarrassment of the Government and the injury of its credit. There is another way to meet the difficulty. We believe that the present Supreme Court would decide it to be constitutional for Congress to authorize the local governments to tax the national securities just the same as other property—not discriminating against them in any way. Would there be anything wrong in thus placing the capital of the country upon a common level—subjecting it to equal burdens for the support of the governments which protects all alike? In the latter case the taxation of United States securities would be under National authority—not "by or under State authority," thus fulfilling the letter and spirit of the law. The States could collect the tax authorized by Congress, and this course would be in harmony with the decisions of the Court, the Constitution and the laws, doing equal and exact justice. There is no difficulty in subjecting the National securities to the same taxation that is, if there is the will to do it, levied upon other property and the people will provide the remedy rather than submit to an exemption of one-third of the wealth of the country from its equal and just contribution for the support of the Government, favoring a moneyed aristocracy, to the injury of the other interests of the country.

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☞ The address of the Bishops of the Southern Methodist Churches, a part of which we published a few days ago, takes strong ground against reunion with the Methodist Church North. We think this determination is not to be regretted, either in a religious or political view. The Northern Methodists *forced* a separation in 1844, on the distinct ground of slavery, and now that there is no longer any legalized involuntary servitude (if Proclamations stand the test) it is best that that separation should be maintained, both for the peace of these churches and the Nation. The separation in 1844 was a mischievous act, and one of the strong agencies which produced the war and the rebellion. It has done all the evil of which it is capable, and now these bodies should maintain their separate organization. We believe that the cause of religion will be promoted thereby, and that each of the churches will act on their responsibility, keeping in view the original design of the great founder of Methodism. When politicians get possession of such a body as the Methodist Episcopal Church, there is no telling what evils will befal the land in consequence thereof. We all *know* that religion has greatly suffered by the contact. It would be a pleasure to us to see all the religious bodies of the country of one mind in regard to the great theme of man's future hopes, but as ministers of many of the denominations have such a tendency to dabble in political matters, it is just as well that the *responsibility* for the evil be divided, and that each one should be put on its good behavior before the country. Let the Methodist Church North have free scope, and let the same Church South have "room and scope enough" to do all the good in its power. Let the piety, the talents and learning of each organization be the measure of its success throughout the land. That *test* will result in good.

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☞ HENRY CLAY's old District in Kentucky, known as the Fayette, gave 3,338 majority against the Abolition candidate for Congress, at the late election. This majority was attained, too, in defiance of the shameless conduct of PALMER, the military commander of Kentucky, who sent armed men to the various precincts to intimidate and alarm the voters. Thousands of old men were driven from voting by the agency of PALMER. The majority would have been 10,000 but for the schemes and corruptions of that infamous Thing. As it is, Kentucky elected a majority of Conservative members of Congress and a Legislature of the same character. The miserable tool, PALMER, perpetrated his frauds only to get defeated. Remember PALMER, THE TOOL.

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☞ The freed negroes in Kentucky, who refuse to work, are turning guerrillas, and robbing their neighbors. Why can't the Yankee Governors invite those "freedmen" to locate "down East," and try the beauties of emancipation? Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that humbug of humbuggers, might, out of sheer pity, extend them an invitation. The Governor and his people are quite willing that the Southern States should feed and support idle negroes, but Massachusetts has no room for them.

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☞ There is one thing the Republican papers conceal from their readers, viz: that the United States, under the Bond Law, can tax United States bonds to any extent they choose; that it can make them pay as much tax as other property.

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The New York Democracy—the Ticket and the Platform.

The New York World thus sums up the action of the Democratic State Convention of New York:

This is a strong ticket. Messrs. Van Buren, Grover and Robinson rank among the very ablest and best known men in the State. General Slocum, who heads the ticket, is an accomplished, respected, able, and popular soldier. The ticket, as a whole, is exceedingly well made up, combining more weight, experience, and personal strength than were ever before offered to the voters of this State, in a similar election. The ticket is not only personally strong, but politically liberal. The uprightness, financial capacity, and sound economical and monetary views of Mr. Robinson, for example, caused his spontaneous selection without any reference to the fact that his recent political associations have been with the Republicans. There are one or two other names on the ticket to which a similar remark will apply. This is a generous recognition, by the Convention, of the fact that the main questions on which parties have divided for the last ten years have ceased to have any vitality. The Democracy of New York receiva into their fellowship all who agree with them on the important issues of the present conjecture, without regard to the past differences of opinion on obsolete topics.

The resolutions are conceived in the same spirit of sagacious and patriotic liberality which dictated the nominations. Those indorsing President Johnson, and the one expressing the steady fealty of the Democratic party to the obligations created by the public debt, illustrate the spirit of high-toned integrity and devoted regard for the public weal by which the party is controlled. The Democracy of New York scorn any captious opposition. They support President Johnson, believing him to be RIGHT, although they had no hand in his election. They wish every dollar of the debt to be scrupulously paid, believing it honestly due, although they opine that a wiser policy, five yeare ago, might have prevented its creation.

With so strong and popular a ticket, and so excellent and liberal a platform, we shall carry the State by a large majority, provided only that we prosecute the canvass with the spirit, vigor and resolution which the Democracy of New York know so well how to exert.

* * *

Radicalism Kicked Out of Church.

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, Ex-Governor of New York, has for many years been an active and prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and repeatedly chosen one of the Deputies to represent his Diocese in the triennial General Convention. At the recent Convention of Western New York, held in Rochester, when the election of Deputies to the approaching General Convention (which meets in Philadelphia next month) came before the house, it was found that a ticket in opposition to the old one was to be run. That of last year was headed, on the part of the laity, by the name of Mr. Seymour, next after whom came the Hon. Wsshington Hunt, also Ex-Governor of New York. But the former's prominent connection with one of the political parties of the State has made him so obnoxious to the other party that a caucus of Republican members was held the evening before eletcion with the sole object of defeating him, if possible. No stone was left unturned, and they were aided by a brief speech from Mr. Seymour himself, who stated that he would be unable to attend the Convention, and declined being a candidate. But it was felt, as we learn from an official report of the proceedings before us, that to make such a change now, as to omit him alone of the whole ticket, would, at the present time, be understood abroad as a mark of unfriendliness towards our Southern brethren, whose return is so warmly desired, and thus put the whole Diocese in a false position; and also that this holding of a political caucus to effect a church election for political reasons ought to be resisted on the spot, whether or no. For these reasons, the whole of the old ticket was re-elected just as it stood; and the attempt to introduce politics, even as an unavowed motive in any election, was signally defeated.—New Albany Ledger.

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New England Slaves.

Edward Harris, of Woonsucket, now one of the most successful manufacturers in the country, who is conversant with the question of labor not only in mills, but in workshops and in the field, has published a letter upon the hours of labor, in which he answers the question: "Have the operatives in our mills any cause to complain of the hours of labor required of them and their children by the manufacturers of Rhode Island?" in this way:

"Many of the mills commence—first bell in the morning at 4½ o'clock, when all hands must by at work; ring out at 7 o'clock, evening. The help, then, require about half an hour to get home, wash and get supper. They have half an hour, and some cases three quarters of an hour, for breakfast, and three-fourths of an hour for dinner, making fifteen hours out of twenty-four hours' time which they can hardly call their own. Actual labor and confinement in the mills, twelve and a half, and twelve and three-fourths hours per day. This leaves nine hours out of twenty-four for sleep, time in the open air to improve bodily health, the culture of the mind, &c. Children of all ages, from ten years old upwards, are thus confined and work in many of these close and poorly ventilated mills."

No Southern negroes upon any plantation were ever put through such severe labor as the above. Just think of it, children ten years old placed to work in such a manner. Verily, is there a God in heaven, and such crimes go unpunished? But the overthrow of negro labor at the South will reduce as all to degrading slavery.—Vincennes Sun.

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[From the Boston Courier.]

Andy Johnson and the John Brown Worshippers.

In what kind of esteem Mr. Johnson holds those who make a martyr and a "Christ" of John Brown may be inferred from the following extract from one of his speeches: "I have got another idea in ethics," said Mr. Johnson, "and that is, that there never was any people on the face of the earth greater than the God they worshipped; and if John Brown becomes the Christ, and his gallows the cross, God deliver me from such people as they. They are fanatics, whether Democratic or Republican, or any ather description of persons, I care not by what name they are called."

* * *

☞ John Sherman, of Ohio, says those who oppose negro suffrage are governed by "mean and narrow prejudice of caste." The same party that now advocates the enfranchisement of the negro, is composed, in a great extent, of old Know-Nothings, who wished to prevent white men from voting because they happened to be born in Germany, Ireland, or some other country than our own, and professed a religion that has lived for ages.

* * *

—Benjamin Fitzpatrick, formerly President pro tem. of the United States Senate, is a candidate to represent Autauga county in the Alabama State Convention.

STATE ITEMS.

—A tobbaco factory has been started at Newburgh.

—The Madison Courier can't see any necessity for an extra session of the Legislature, and regards it no light matter to add $75,000 or a $100,000 to an already heavily tax-burdened people.

GIBSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democracy of old Gibson met in Convention on the 7th inst. The Convention was large and harmonious. Hon. S. M. Holcomb was President, and Samuel H. Hargrave and H. S. Evans Secretaries. The following ticket was nominated:

For County Clerk, Col. George W. Gorman; for Surveyor, Capt. W. T. Stillwell; County Commissioners, Grandison Vickers, District No. 2; Henry Mauck, District No. 3.

The Democrat says of the nominees.

"At the commencement of the war Col. Gorman was one of the first to volunteer his services to uphold the old flag. He was the first volunteer captain from the county of Gibson in the service of the Government, and led one of the choicest companies in that renowned regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana. He was afterwards appointed major, and then lieutenant colonel, of the regiment. In 1864 he was appointed commandant of the post for this District, and in this capacity raised and organized the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, after two other commandants had signally failed in the effort. A genial, high-toned gentleman, and a brave and gallant soldier, obliging, accommodating, and with excellent abilities, Col. Gorman will fill the position of Clerk of the Court with credit to himself and honor and usefulness to the people.

"Captain W. T. Stilwell is too well known to the citizens of Gibson county to need an extended notice at our hands. He, too, like Col. Gorman, has been in the military service of his country during the war just past. Captain Stilwell was Captain of Company B, of the gallant Sixty-Fifth, who have ever distinguished themselves whenever an opportunity offered."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of Gibson county in Convention assembled, recognizing the capacity of the people for self government and their right to be informed of the political principles upon which it is proposed to administer the affairs of the Nation, proclaim the following as their doctrine upon which they ask the suffrages of the people:

Resolved, That the heavy immigration of negroes into Indiana is a growing evil, and in order that white labor should be protected against negro labor, and the people against negro pauperism, we demand the rigid enforcement of that provision of the Constitution of Indiana which prohibits the immigration of negroes into our State, and the enactment of more stringent laws upon the subject.

2. That believing with the lamented Douglas that "this is a white Government, made by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever," we are unalterably opposed to the efforts now being made by the radical leaders of the Republican party to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes, and we will resist with every legal means in our power the abhorrent and degraded doctrine of negro equality.

9. That wealth can only be created by the toil of the laboring classes, and, therefore, it is most unjust and unfair to exempt the wealthy holders of United States bonds from paying their share of the taxation of the country, while the laboring classes are doublely taxed—taxed first to pay their own share, and taxed again to pay the share of the capitalists thus unjustly exempted.

4. That the Democratic party most emphatically declare that the honor and interest of the nation must be preserved at all hazards, and to this end, the just obligations of the Government to our soldiers, their widows and orphans, and to its creditors, must be paid to the last cent.

5. That we approve the course of President Johnson in regard to admitting negroes to the right of suffrage, and that in maintaing this position against the mad attacks of abolitionism, and in all his constitutional efforts to restore the Republic to its former grandeur and unity, he will receive the cheerful and earnest support of the Democratic party.

6. That our soldiers who have imperiled their lives to uphold the Constitution and the Union of these States deserve and will receive the lasting gratitude of the American people, and we congratulate the country upon the grand success which has attended their patriotic efforts; that without desiring to institute inviduous comparisons, we may be pardoned the expression of our admiration of the noble bearing and gallant conduct of our own Indiana boys, and the Western army, which, under the lead of the intrepid and skilful Sherman, cleaved its way to victory through the very heart of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

7. That we are in favor of such legislation as will equalize the Government Bounty among all the soldiers of the Republic.

8. That the assassination of the late President of the United States was an act of unmitigated barbarism, alike destructive to civil Government and abhorrent to the sentiment of christian men throughout the world, and receives the most decided reprobation of this Convention.

A Judicial Convention to nominate a candidate for Common Pleas Judge was recommended to be held in Evansville on the 28th of September, and the delegates from Gibson were instructed to vote for Peter Maier, Esq., of Vanderburgh, for that position.

Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Col. Gorman, Capt. Stillwell, R. S. Sproate, Esq., and Mr. Holcomb.

HEAVY TAXES.—Earl & Hatcher, wholesale grocers of this city, recently paid to Collector Moore, the sum of $14,664 50, the amount of their income tax for 1864.—Lafayette Journal.

—Eighty-four indictments are now standing against the various liquor sellers of Vevay, for violations of the laws of the State of Indiana, to come up at the next term of the Circuit Court.—Reveille.

—The Democracy of Owen county will hold a great mass meeting at Spencer on the 28th of this month. Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Judge Claypool and other eminent speakers are advertised to be in attendance. A very spirited canvass for county officers is progressing in Owen.

—The corn crop in this county, will be very large. The largest portion of the crop is already beyond the reach of injury from frost. The "katy-dids" were false prophets this season. They commenced singing over two months ago; and no frost has yet made its appearance.—Morgan Gazette.

THE POTATO ROT.—We are told by farmers and others who are posted, that the potato crop, which is one of the most bountiful ever raised in the county, is rapidly and universally rotting. Sound potatoes have been offered in this market during the week for twenty cents per bushel, holders preforring that price to having the potatoes rot on their hands.—Delphi Times.

THE CROPS.—The corn in this county is nearly all safe from frost. The crop is the finest we ever saw in this county, and we have heard many of the oldest citizens say that they never saw any better corn grow in the county. To look at the fields, it really seems that no more corn could grow upon the ground.—Delaware County Press.

—In another column will be found the prospectus of the State Sentinel. We cheerfully recommend this sterling Democratic paper to the Democracy of this county. The maintenance of the old Government, a strict economy in the public expenses, a sacred regard for our obligations and a faithful and strict payment of our public debt, constitute a platform which the Democracy need have no fear of presenting to the people.—Frankfort Crescent.

DR BOWLES AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The Republican leaders and candidates are making strong efforts to prove that Dr. Bowles belonged to and was a leader of the Democratic party of this county. It is a well known fact that after the Mexican war the Doctor publicly joined our opponents in open Convention; and that in 1860 the Republicans run him as their candidate for County Commissioner. In six townships he got 412 votes. It is true there was no vacancy—the object was to contest the election of the Democrat who was elected the year before—and some of the Republicans were very angry because he would not go into the contest. And it is well known the Doctor opposed the Democratic State ticket, and Gen. McClellan's election. Yet they charge that he was a leader, in the Democratic party—he acted very strange, if he was a leader in the party, in opposing the Democratic ticket, and publicly saying he preferred Mr. Lincoln's election to General McClellan's. The capital their candidates will make out of their attempt to hold the Democratic party responsible for the Doctor's acts will not amount to much.—Paoli Eagle.

THE FENIANS.

The Excitement in Ireland—A Loud Call for Irish Yankees.

[New York World Correspondence.]

DUBLIN, August 24.

Fenianism is at last spreading where it can do most good—or evil. "Agents" have been in Ireland and in an incredibly short space of time have created a most terrible excitement, not only here, but throughout the entire kingdom. The greatest alarm prevails among the priesthood, a majority of whom, though opposed to English rule, denounce from the pulpit and in pastoral letters the Fenian Brotherhood. The secret of their opposition lies in the fact that the Order alienates the people from the priesthood. They favor any movement against the English, either moral or physical, but it must, they say, originate with them and be guided by them. Of course, the thousands of Fenians already enrolled here and elsewhere on the island, find no such doctrine in their rules and regulations. The precepts taught them by the "Irish Yankees" during the past two months have convinced young Ireland that on their physical strength alone depend the future liberty of their beautiful country. Hence, we now hear of drilling all over the country, at some places in squads, at others in entire regiments. The lazy constabulary here have had a very hard time of it of late. The authorities, in many instances, have sent them out reconnoitring where the Fenians were drilling. They are kept constantly on the march, but it is seldom that they meet with their enemy. Only three collisions have, thus far, taken place, one of them resulting in loss of life. That was at Dangan, where Samuel Kelly was shot. The two other affrays did not result so fatally, but only tended to increase the hatred already existing between the constabulary and the Fenians. The latter generally select places for their drills, which are not easy of access, and while there remain in camp two or three days at the time, so as not to attract too much attention while marching to and from their camps. There is one paper in Cork, the Examiner, which is endeavoring to belittle the movement, though it cannot shut its eyes to the fact that the movement is going on, and that constant drills are everywhere taking place in the vicinity of Cork. The young men, in various parts of Dublin, have clubbed together, subscribed money, and as they cannot all afford to go to the country and encamp there for several days, they have hired halls, rooms, and evening cellars, where they are taught the "facings," "marchings," &c., &c. The constabulary here are aware of these secret assemblies, but they either dare not or will not interfere with them, and pretend not to know their locality. Last week six constables happened to fall in with one of these assemblies, but beyond two or three blows exchanged at the entrance, nothing serious has resulted from the affair. I have since heard that out of these six constables, four have already been converted to Fenianism.

The English, and in fact all those in power, are straining their utmost to find out the "delegates" from "somewhere," who have left the "impress of their wicked machinations after them," but they will have a hard time in catching them. The young men in several towns have banded together and quite a number of them keep constant watch over their "Head Center."

Our friends in the United States can now look forward for some practical work shortly. The movement here goes "bravely on," but tell the Fenians in your country that their support must not falter until the hour of liberating Ireland has arrived. We want constant aid and support. We want more "delegates" here to spread the doctrines of the order. The few who have been here, and are still here, have done remarkably well, but there is an immense field left, which has yet to be explored. Let Colonel Roberts or Colonel Mahoney come over. Their eloquence is needed here, more than in your city. If we are to succeed, the Irish Yankees must stand by us to the last. More anon. FENIAN.

Matrimonial Inconstancy.

A queer instance in illustration of this vice has recently been brought to light in a neighboring town. A married woman moving in high circles, left her home one evening last week, and taking a conveyance to a hotel in the rural districts, was soon joined by an unfaithful husband, who ought to have been at home taking care of his own family, instead of engaging in intimate companionship with those outside of his own household. The couple ordered a room together, representing themselves as husband and wife. At a later hour the same night a carriage drove up to the door of the hotel with another couple, who engaged lodgings in an adjoining chamber. All passed of quietly enough until the next morning, when the two couples were summoned to the breakfast table. There they met, when—lo and behold!—there was a mere change of partners, each gentleman having upon his arm the wife of the other! Although there was mutual blushing, mutual cursing and recrimination, it was deemed best, after a sober, second thought, to let the matter rest as quietly as possible, but the coincidence was a too remarkable one to avoid the ear of the over curious.—Lowel (Mass.) News.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Out of a population of 6,000, at Pebhole City, Pa., not fifty are females.

—A man in London has patented an illuminated hat to protect the wearer from being run over by cabs at night.

—Major General Hooker, it is said, has reversed the policy of General Dix, and allows the freest correspondence with Mr. Stephens. The apartments he occupies have been changed to the locality occupied by the officers of the fort.

—The "Head Centre" of the Fenians of Illinois, has issued an address in which it is affirmed that arrangements are projected for establishing a Provisional Government in Ireland soon; said Government to be backed by 200,000 men.

—The number of troops on the pay and muster-rolls of the United States Army at the present time is as follows. Regulars, 18,000; white volunteers, 100,000; colored troops, 90,000. The number of men in the field is estimated at 105,000.

—The bickerings of politicians these days have a parallel in the negro story of the alligator fight:

"Dey fites and dey fites
And dey chawed dar bodies down,
And dar tails walked up
And took annoder round."

—In one village in the Delta of the Nile, celebrated for the culture of watermelons, the whole of the inhabitants died during the recent prevalence of cholera. Being unable to sell their fruit, they ate it themselves, and died to the last man. It was necessary to employ forced labor to bury the last. It is said that in all eighty-two thousand victims of the contagion and bad living were buried in Egypt in the space of six weeks.

—Negroes in Owen county, Kentucky, conspired last week to hang a white man against whom they entertained a grudge. He heard of the plot against him, and saved himself by a timely flight. A negro soldier, who shot at a white man about the same time, was roughly treated. He was told to "go to the barracks an stay dar."

—A pew in the meeting house is thus advertised for sale in an Amherst paper: "A pew in the meeting house of the first parish in Amherst. The man who owns the pew owns the right of a space just as long as the pew is, from the bottom of the meeting house to the top of the roof, and he can go as much higher as he can get. If a man will buy my pew and sit in it on Sundays, and repent and be a good man, he will go to heaven, and my pew is as good a place to start from as any pew in the meeting house."

—The late Bishop De Lancy, of Western New York, expended no less than $40,000 of his private patrimony on the work of his diocese. He also kept a strict account of income and set apart a tenth to the church "as due unto the Lord;" and the deficits in these payments had been carefully added, and the sum of them, $4,000, had been bequeathed by him to the Episcopal Fund, as a special trust, the income to form an eleemosynary fund to be at the sole disposal of his successors in office. Washington Hunt stated these facts at the recent Diocesan Convention.

MASONIC.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF Center Lodge, No. 23, this (Monday) evening, at seven o'clock, for work.
By order of the W. M.
CHARLES FISHER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice to Liquor Dealers.

Ordered,

BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF MARION County, Indiana, that after the first Monday of December, 1865, the said Board will not consider or grant applications for license to retail liquors at other than the

Regular Terms.

Begun and held at the Court House, in Indianapolis, on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December, of each year.

Indianapolis, Sept. 9, '65. JACOB T. WRIGHT, Auditor Marion County.
sep11-1mod&4tw

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE W. PEE. ALEX. B. CONDUITT. JOHN R. COX.

PEE, CONDUITT & COX

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

No. 4 Alvord's Block,

SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, INDIANAPOLIS.

We have taken the south store in the beautiful new Block on Meridian street, and are now opening a

LARGE & CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK

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SEASONABLE GOODS,

To which we respectfully invite the attention of Merchants.

OUR STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW,

And having been bought exclusively for CASH, and under favorable circumstances, we are confident of being able to offer inducements not excelled in any

WESTERN MARKET.

Soliciting a share of trade, we ask the favor of a call and examination of our Stock.

sep11-d1mo. **Pee, Conduitt & Co.**

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO

45th ANNUAL SESSION.

THIS WELL-KNOWN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE HAS entered upon its 45th year.

Lectures will be resumed as follows: Clinical Lectures will commence on Wednesday, October 4.

The preliminary term, including Didactic Lectures at the College, and Clinical Lectures at the College Dispensary and Hospitals, will commence on the 1-th of October, and continue until the opening of

THE REGULAR SESSION, NOVEMBER 1st.

Tickets to the course,	$75
Matriculation,	5

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MEDICAL LECTURES.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE TWENTIETH REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, and continue until the latter part of February, with preliminary lectures during the first three weeks of October. There will be Clinical Lectures in the Commercial (City) Hospital throughout the entire winter, open to medical students.

FACULTY:

B. S. Lawson, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Thomas Wood, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
John H. Tate, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
Daniel Vaughan, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.
Frederick Rolker, M. D., Prof. of Pathology and Diseases of Children.
R. S. Reed, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. R. McIlvaine, M. D., Prof. of Physiology and Forensic Medicine.
B. P. Goode, M. D. Prof. of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
B. F. Miller, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
M. B. Graff, M. D., Prosector in Surgery.

FEES:

For all the Professors, tickets	$40 00
Matriculation fee	5 00
Demonstrator's ticket	5 00
Hospital ticket	5 00
Graduation Fee	25 00

Students on their arrival in the city, by calling at the College, southwest corner of Longworth and Central avenue, will be assisted in procuring comfortable lodgings.

For circulars or further information address
sep9-d&w3t B. S. LAWSON, M. D., Dean.

WANTED.

I WOULD LIKE TO LEASE THE WHOLE OR PART of a Store.

Also one or two front rooms on the second floor, in a business locality. Address
sep9 d2t W. H. V., Sentinel Office.

FRUITS, GROCERIES, &c.

NEW STORE.

W. H. STONEMAN. .... B. F. TUTTLE.

STONEMAN & TUTTLE.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wooden and Willow Wares,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
Spices, Cotton Yarns,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
Fancy Groceries, etc., etc.,
Corner Meridian and Louisiana Sts.,
Opposite the Union Depot,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We are now receiving our new stock of goods.
sep6-d1m

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.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 15 & 16.

ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S

MINSTRELS!

FROM THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CHICAGO.

Everywhere acknowledged by the press and public the SOVEREIGNS OF THE PROFESSION.

Entire change of Programme on Saturday evening.

ADMISSION—50 cents. Children under ten years of age, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.
sep11-d1w

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.

Manager .... Mr. W. H. Riley.

Monday Evening, Sept. 11th, 1865.

F. S. CHANFRAU.

Mr. DeWALDEN.

A NEW COMEDY.

SAM.

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.

CLAIM AGENCY.

BLAKE'S

LAW OFFICE

WAR CLAIM,

AND

COLLECTION AGENCY,

No. 79 West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL KINDS OF MILITARY BUSINESS TRANSACTED. All classes of War Claims correctly prepared, applied for, and promptly collected.

Soldiers and Officers, who, from defective rolls or other causes, have not obtained full Pay and Bounty can obtain the same from the Treasury Department through this agency.

Pay, Bounty and Pensions for Soldiers, Officers, or their Legal Heirs, if entitled.

Pay for Horses lost in battle, on picket, or in the line of duty, under orders.

All damages by Troops or by Military Orders; every class of claim founded in law, justice, or equity, secured.

Unpaid County and Township Bounty collected.

Citizens of Indiana holding Military claims, soldiers and Officers of the Morgan raid, can obtain their pay.

Business before the State Military Auditing Committee for loss or use of property, subsisting, transporting or recruiting men, will be attended to promptly.

Officers' Back Pay for Servants Wages obtained. (Officers will call or correspond, and find it to their interest to do so.)

Commutation of Rations for Prisoners of War, or men on furlough, speedily obtained. Errors on rolls corrected for men wrongfully charged and tried for desertion.

Civil and Military Collections made in all Counties of the State by Traveling Agents.

Officers' Settlements and Returns made out on fair terms, and certificates obtained with dispatch from the Departments.

Mr JOHN F. DURFIELD is attached to this office, who has been for two years in this business of Officers' Returns and Settlements, and is thoroughly posted in every question.

All Veteran Officers who are being mustered out can obtain their Final Affidavits and Pay Accounts, warranted correct, on which to draw their final pay.

Blanks of all kinds on hand.

Full instructions given to returning Officers without charge.

Competent Clerks and notaries always in the office.

An efficient Agent at Washington City.

Business in all parts of the State transacted by mail.

Office opposite Metropolitan Theatre and Major Dunn's U. S. Mustering and Disbursing Office, next to Masonic Hall, Sheets' Building, No. 79 West Washington street.

J. W. BLAKE,

Late Colonel 40th Indiana Vols., Attorney and Claim Agent. au29-dtf

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between B. F. Redman and Charles A. Ogden is this day dissolved by mutual consent, owing to the ill-health of Mr. Redman. To any one wishing to engage in the Merchant Tailoring and Clothing business, they now offer their entire stock of goods on hand, comprising Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, ready made clothing, &c., at a fair reduction from cost prices. Their store, No. 211 East Washington street, also will be for rent.

B. F. REDMAN,
sep5-d1w CHARLES A. OGDEN.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

BY mutual consent the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HEZEKIAH & CO., in the Saloon and Restaurant business, is this day dissolved. The undersigned assumes all the liabilities of the firm, and to him all the indebtedness due the firm is to be paid. Captain FENTON will remain in the establishment, and he will be happy, as heretofore, to see his old friends.

HENRY HEZEKIAH.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept 4, 1865. sep5-d1w

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

SPANN & SMITH,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

july27-d1y

MEDICAL.

DISEASE OF THE HEART.

SYMPTOMS—Palpitation, Fullness and Incompressibility, and a choking sensation analogous to that experienced in painful emotion when an effort is made to refrain from weeping, pain between the shoulders, back, numbness in either arm. Second Stage—Fits, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance.

A cure of this disease is usually effected in 12 hours by Dr. H Address, DR. HALSTED, Indianapolis.

P. O. Box 20. Office, 63 South Meridian street.
jy29-d1y

PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. COLYOUR, MEDICAL OFFICE NO. 63 SOUTH Meridian Street, forfeits his fee if he fails in curing any case that may come under his care, no matter how obstinate or long standing. He warrants you a cure. Syphilis, in the primary stage, helped in 25 minutes, cured in 24 hours. Gleet of 20 years standing cured by Dr. C. Office hours 7 to 10 P. M. mar2

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, three and a half miles Northeast of Indianapolis, on County Road, two 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. 85 North Delaware street.
aug16-dtf WM. WILKISON.

WANTED.

A HOUSE, containing six, seven or eight rooms, suitable for a Boarding-house, by a prompt paying tenant. Inquire at this Office.
se7

MEDICAL.

Mrs. WINSLOW

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE TO REGULATE the BOWELS

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

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

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

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

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price only 35 Cents a Bottle.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. E. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Pa.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the *good* Nurse—the *best* Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply; if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and human society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not wish to treat you gentlemen. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but she modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "30 years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe, and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble and happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Busy" to say "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less—Away with your "Cordial," "Parogoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind cholic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine if timely used.

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cholic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Office No. 48 Day street, New York.

DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE STAND BETWEEN your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cholic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, pastor of the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now, we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply."

SPECIAL CAUTION.

The great popularity of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, has induced unprincipal persons to put up articles to be used for the same purpose, in advertising which they have not only copied our advertisements and notices from the press, but have copied certificates and letters from clergymen and others, affixing other names to our genuine certificates. Beware of all imitators. mar7-3m [illegible]