

A private telegraphic dispatch received at Indianapolis, last evening, announced the arrest of the hopeful Beriah, of Kentucky notoriety. The miserable devil has been trying to bring his State into the horrors of civil war, for some time past, and has probably brought himself up "with a round turn" inside the walls of a prison. Beriah has a penitentiary countenance, and evidently "owes service" to the State of Kentucky. We hope the rumor may prove true, and shall be glad to hear the report, that he is "caged" confined. He is a "sweet scented patriot." A certain warm place—which should be mentioned to polite ears—is full of just such Union men as he is. Let him suffer the penalty of his gross crimes! If he is not arrested, he ought to be, before the next sunset.

From the Louisville Journal, of yesterday, we learn that Col. Rousseau's Brigade was in possession of Muldraugh's Hill, yesterday, and a large force was earnestly at work repairing the bridge at Rolling Fork, which, it was supposed, would be finished last night. The bridge at Nolin Creek was not burned, as reported. Both parties were anxious to destroy it, but each prevented the other.

The leader of the party of rebels, who formed the bridge over the Rolling Fork, had been caught, and valuable papers found on his person. He had been in Louisville with a confederate in Jeffersonville, who signalled him by a rocket at the moment Rousseau's Brigade commenced to cross over, then took a horse and started South, to convey the intelligence. His horse fell and crippled him, and thus he fell into the hands of the Union men.

A fight, yesterday, was not improbable.

Tas Sullivan Democrat, speaking of the speech of Col. Dowling, at Sullivan, the other day, says:

"The great question with Col. D. was, how to preserve the Union. He believed it could not be done by war, but by peace and compromise. He was, therefore, for compromise with the South; but if the Union of our fathers could not be preserved by compromise, then he was for war—war eternally and forever, to the support of which he would most cheerfully contribute his all."

Now, we would not do injustice to Colonel Dowling; but it is clear to us that the plain reading and meaning of the foregoing is this: that, as the Union cannot be preserved by war, therefore he is opposed to the war—that as it can be preserved by peace and compromise, therefore he is for making peace with the rebels without further fighting, and trying to compromise—and then, if the war has been stopped and the army dispersed—if the South will not compromise—the war shall be begun again, and fought "eternally and forever." This would be wise statesmanship indeed! A wise Daniel has come to judgment.

There is nothing which reflects more credit upon the patriotism of our people, than the anxiety they exhibit to subscribe to the government loan, and, thereby, aid in the prosecution of the war, and the support of the credit and existence of the government. When it was first suggested that we should have to resort to a loan for these purposes, the British press, under the lead of the London Times, took care to feel the pulse of the Union bankers, upon the subject, and to prepare them for rejecting any proposition to purchase our Government Securities. And, to some extent, doubtless, these instrumentalities were successful in impairing our credit abroad—which fact has been found to be sufficient of itself to stimulate our loyal citizens to extraordinary efforts to furnish the Government with every dollar it needs. And under the influence of this patriotic feeling a day does not pass, where the books of subscription are accessible, without large subscriptions by all classes of our citizens. Thus we have constant exhibitions of the loyalty of our people, which must be as mortifying to those of England who have sought to injure us, as it is gratifying to all classes of our countrymen.

The death of no man, perhaps, who has taken up arms in defense of his country has been more universally regretted than that of Col. Lewis Andrews, of the 4th Ohio Regiment. At the commencement of the war he was President of the Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. He was taken desperately sick with typhoid fever in camp, in Western Virginia, and was taken home to Gambier, where he died on Wednesday last. Col. Andrews was one of the most efficient and popular educators in the country.

At the first call for troops, he entered the military service with enthusiasm, and was made Colonel of the regiment to which he belonged, by acclamation. He acquitted himself admirably, and his regiment was recognized as one of the very best in the service, and at Camp Dennison was pointed out as a model. He was a natural Commander, and genial as he was brave. Few men in the army were so beloved by the soldiers, and thousands of friends will mourn the loss which the country has sustained in his death, as personal to themselves. He was born at Ashland, Ohio, educated at the College of which he was lately President, and was about forty years of age.

The National Fast. Our readers will remember that in accordance with the recommendation of both Houses of Congress, the President has indicated the last Thursday of September as a day of "humiliation, fasting and prayer," on which all Christian people are requested to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon our beloved but distracted country, and pray for the success of our arms in defense of the free and Christian institutions besought to us by our patriot sires.

To a Christian people who acknowledge an overruling Providence, it is eminently fitting that they should, in the hour of sore trial, humble themselves before him and, confessing their sins, both National and individual, deprecate his wrath and entreat his favor. We hope, then, to see all our people on next Thursday, observe this day in a suitable manner, by abstaining from all secular employment, and from food; that the war

our churches may assemble in their respective houses of worship; and that all hearts and voices may join in invoking the blessing of the God of nations and of battles upon our country and upon our arms. The Governor of our State will probably issue his proclamation to-day, recommending that the people of the State properly observe the day set apart by the Chief Executive of the Nation.

We recommend the suggestion of "A Citizen," which appeared in the EXPRESS, a few days ago, to the favorable consideration of the City Council.

Trouble at Princeton College—Students Suspended.

A letter in the Newark Mercury, from Princeton College, New Jersey, says: "There has been for the last three days an unusual excitement in the college at Princeton. The demon of secession has disturbed the classic stream. Princeton five months ago underwent an expurgation which would have been complete. One hundred valiant southerners left the country for the country's good. The present session began some four weeks since; the accession of students from the northern states was unusually large, and the college, notwithstanding the serious loss in numbers, began a new year with most encouraging prospects. They were, however, hardly settled in the daily routine before it became unmistakably evident that the cleansing of the previous session was not by any means a thorough one. The returning Marylanders, with a few honorable exceptions, were found to be decided traitors, and we were sorry to say that we have been obliged to rank in the same disgraceful category some of our own fellow northerners. The majority of them maintained a prudent silence, but a few of them soon became conspicuously obnoxious because of their open and undisguised sympathy with the South and their hatred of the national government. The indignation and disgust which for some time had been brewing among their classmates and fellow students toward them, upon last Thursday culminated in decided action. A party of twelve or fifteen visited the rooms of two of them with the intention of 'pumping' them. Their names are Francis Cook, Jr., of New York, and Alexander Fullerton, Jr., of Philadelphia. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Fullerton, managed to evade them, and took refuge in the town, but the other was not so fortunate, and was compelled to undergo a most thoroughly effective ducking from the college pump."

"On the following day the faculty discovered three of the parties engaged and decided to suspend them from the institution. This action of the authorities caused intense excitement among the students, and a whole sale rebellion was seriously advocated by quite a number. On Saturday morning the President gave notice to the three detected ones that they must go to their homes until they were cleared by the faculty to return to their duties."

"He was determined upon the subject and there was no evading it. The names of those who are suspended are Howard J. Reman, a son of ex-Governor Reman, of Eastern, Isaac K. Casey, of Harrisburg, and Samuel B. Hney, of Philadelphia. Previous to their departure the members of the college procured a large and elegant barouche and decorated it very tastefully with American flags. To this they attached a long rope, and placed the excited three in the carriage, amidst the cheers of the citizens, they drew them through the village to the depot. Some two hundred students held the rope and were preceded by music. The march through the town was almost an ovation."

"At the depot an immense crowd of citizens and students witnessed their departure. The President says the matter shall not end here, but promises that every one engaged in the proceeding shall suffer. Thus the matter stands."

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH ENGINEER CORPS.—The uses of the wire and the electric spark have become valuable accessories to the prosecution of war, and are destined to be carried to perfection by the United States in the present great struggle, under the immediate supervision of Major General Fremont. We are enabled to state that a corps of two companies of one hundred men each has been fully organized, uniformed and equipped in this department, and is now at work. The corps engaged in building a line on the Iron Mountain Railroad to Ironport, and will be completed in ten days. The corps is designed to follow the army when it moves southward from this place, for the purpose of weaving a telegraph line as it advances, and sustaining a regular communication with headquarters. The men are all armed with Sharp's Rifles for self defense, and it may be that they will occasionally take a hand in pitching into the enemy to keep themselves warm.

The Telegraph Engineer Corps is commanded by Major George B. Smith, a gentleman who has had long and varied experience in telegraphic matters, and is extremely industrious and energetic.

Harry W. Guerid is First Lieutenant of company A. This gentleman is from New York originally, and is an ex member of the famous New York Seventh. He has been twelve years in the telegraphic business. Charles A. Waterhouse is Second Lieutenant of company A. He is an experienced telegrapher and is widely known as a good fellow, and as bold, efficient, and enterprising.

Company B. W. S. Hewet is Captain; Theron R. Lee, First Lieutenant, and Geo. Allen, Second Lieutenant.

The whole country will hear from the United States Telegraph Engineer Corps, and will be indebted to it for full and early accounts of the army of the people, as it progresses in the overthrow of rebellion.

Governor Morton Looking After Kentucky. Gov. Morton, who had been absent at St. Louis since Monday, immediately on his returning home, yesterday, leaving the condition of affairs in Kentucky, and the danger to which the Union men and their property was subjected, took prompt measures to afford all the aid at his command. All the arms in the arsenal here were shipped by express to Jeffersonville, and distributed to companies of Home Guards on either side of the river. The Home Guard companies, as far as they could be made available, were placed in condition for service all along the river. There are several regiments of Home Guards in the border counties, but they lack discipline, and portions of them lack arms. Several sections of batteries, however, are perfectly well provided with ammunition and other equipments for 6, 9 and 12 pounder cannon, and are tolerably well trained in the management of artillery. Everything is being placed on a war footing along the border. Col. Northern's regiment at New Albany, and the incomplete regiment of Col. Crittenden at Madison, will be held in readiness for any service that may be in their power to render. The Governor has acted very efficiently in leading all the aid at his command to the local men of Kentucky.—Ind Journal.

Exciting Times in Kentucky.

There are a thousand and one rumors from Kentucky. To attempt to give them in detail would be to fill almost our entire paper. The substance is that Louisville and all the towns between that city and the Tennessee line are in a state of alarm. Col. Rousseau's Brigade and companies of Home Guards have advanced to points south on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Gen. Anderson has based orders of all the Home Guards in the border counties of Indiana to fly to the relief of the Union army of Kentucky. Gov. Morton has sanctioned these orders, and the Home Guards from Mt. Vernon to Madison are holding themselves in readiness to move at any moment to any point where they may be directed.

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WAR TIMES!

NO MORE CREDIT!

WE HAVE ALWAYS AIMED TO DO A Cash Business!

Yet we have made a great many accounts, with no specified time of credit, to be paid when such accounts were presented, the AGGREGATE OF SUCH DEBTS now AMOUNTS TO SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS, many of them long standing. To be kept out of this money in these SCORCHING TIMES, puts us to serious inconvenience and we most urgently request everybody indebted to us to make immediate payment. If they can't pay all, pay part and arrange the balance as soon as possible! We shall give Particular Attention to the Collecting of these Debts. At the same time we have determined NOT incidentally that we will make No More Accounts, and from this time we intend doing a CASH Business.

Within the Next Thirty Days, We will sell of our present stock, Ten Thousand Dollars worth, if we can make Prices that will induce people to buy.

AND WE THINK WE CAN!

Throughout the Fall and Winter, we shall be EXTENSIVELY SUPPLIED, as usual, (New Arrivals Daily) with DESIRABLE LEADING GOODS, and NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, as they appear in market. OUR BUYER has just left us, Fully Packed in regard to our Wants, and we are determined there shall be Lively Times at the "BUCKEYE," this Fall.

Our New Programme, GOODS SOLD STRICTLY FOR CASH, will offer GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS to purchase at the "BUCKEYE" than they are aware of.

L. RYCE & SON.

Wall Paper Sale!

40c Wall Paper Reduced in Price to 25c

25c " " " " " " " " " " " "

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15c " " " " " " " " " " " "

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Carpets, Canton Matting, Curtain Drapery, AND—

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FRENCH STORE.

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50,000 YARDS NICE PRINTED LAWNS—Very Cheap.

10,000 YARDS OF LAVELLA and BARBEGE ENGLAIS.

5,000 YARDS PLAIN COLORED Crape Barege and Tissues.

5 CAR-LOADS OF PRINTS; Unusually Cheap.

2 CART-LOADS OF LADIES and Misses' Best Steel Hoop Skirts.

10,000 PARASOLS AND SUN SHADERS—From 25c to \$4.

Embroideries and Laces!

GLOVES and HOSIERY!

LADIES and GENT'S Linen Handkerchiefs.

WRITE and PRINTED Lin n Drill for Pants

First-rate Quality!

Gent's Neck Ties, Paper Collars and Shirts!

Best in the Market!

Summer Cloths and Cassimeres!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Summer Vestings!

Boots & Shoes!

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

TERRE-HAUTE, IND.

F. NIPPET & DUNN

1200

WOLF.

L. RYCE & SON.

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CLOTHING.

Minshall & Paddock

HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE SUPERFINE

No Plus Ultra

SHIRTS!

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Summer Underwear,

EXTRA LARGE SIZED MERINO

Undershirts & Drawers,

FOR LARGE SIZED MEN!

Also, a Superior Article of

Leather Faced Driving Gloves!

We have also on hand, at all times, a

FULL ASSORTMENT

FRENCH BROAD CLOTHS,

DOESKINS, AND

GREEN ADJINES,

PRINTED CALICOES,

ALL of which we are now selling as follows:

CALICOES, at 3 cents per yd.

Extra Fast Colors, at 6

Superior qualities and styles at 8

Very best manufactured, at 10

Brown Mustins:

Good 4-4 Brown Mustins at 6c

Superior Fine do., at 7, 8 and 9c

Extra 36 to 40 inch do., at 9 and 10c

Bleached Mustins.

Good Bleached Mustins at 6c

Extra Fine do., at 8c

Superior Shirting at 10c

We have also in store over 10 different

brands of the most popular Bleached

muslins in

Shirtings, Sheetings, Pillow Cases

of the following names: Hill, Sonner, Idem,

James Mill, Booth Mills, Sussex, Wamsutta,

Superior, MYERS, Springfield, O., AUG. 11, 1864.

My muslins (made with profit at 25 cents per gal-

lons) took the first premium of \$15 at the Illinois

State Fair. My Responder will last for years.—

MURRAY, MARYSVILLE, ILL.

Prices for the 15th of August.—From 2c, 2 1/2c, 3c,

3 1/2c, No. 4, 4 1/2c, Copper—No. 2, 4 1/2c, No. 3, 5c,

No. 4, 5 1/2c, Copper—No. 2, 4 1/2c, No. 3, 5c,

No. 4, 5 1/2c, Copper—No. 2, 4 1/2c, No. 3, 5c,

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