DAILY SENTINEL

THURSDAY ..... MAY 22

The Union it must be preserved.
—*Jackson.*

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
Of Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
Of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Of Allen County.

Flax in Great Britain.

Owing to the American war, preparations have already been made in England and Scotland to sow ten times the breadth of flax that ever was sown before, and it is said that Ireland will have a fourth [illegible] surface covered with flax this year.

Respect for the Sabbath.

General McCLELLAN gave his army a day of rest and recuperation on Sunday. This was humane and Christian-like, and shows that his military ambition does not cloud his sense of right, or his sympathies for the welfare of those under his command. These are noble qualities in a commanding General.

The Negro Carrying the Mail.

Mr. COLFAX, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, in the House of Representatives, made an able and most conclusive report against the fanatical Abolition bill which had passed the United States Senate, allowing negroes to carry the United States mails. The argument is conclusive, and in any other body but the present Congress, it would cause the bill to be almost unanimously rejected.

When the South Will be Wholly for the Union.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says our armies will put down the rebellion and restore Federal rule in every section of the United States. The leaders, as we hope, will be caught and dealt with in a way that will be a terror forever to all traitors who may hereafter feel inclined to pull down the pillars of the Government. The Union will again be restored, yet we are not sanguine with regard to the South resuming an immediate affection for that Union, or acquiring any sudden attachment to the stars and stripes. Although the cause in which they are engaged is founded on fraud and corruption; yet, failing in it, they will experience all the bitterness of defeat, and hatred of Federal rule will long rankle in the breasts of many. This generation in the South must pass away before we can hope for united and general loyalty in the Southern States.

We do anticipate a time, however, when the wicked and designing men, who, to satisfy their selfish ambitions, imperiled the existence of their country, have gone to their account, deluded, yet clinging to their delusion to the last, have left the stage of life, that another generation of Southern men, abhorring and cursing the crimes of the former class, and wondering at and pitying the folly and delusion of the latter, will be imbued with that elevated patriotism and love of nationality which makes us a great and united people. So mote it be.

What has been Proven!

We ask our readers to consider and pass their judgment upon the following allegations which we find in the Milwaukee *News*. We have read and considered them, and our judgment is that every allegation made is proved by the events which have transpired during the past year:

That the election of the Republican candidates in November, 1860, was the direst calamity which could have befallen the nation.

That the Democracy were right in their predictions that the triumph of sectionalism would create civil war.

That the Republican party is the natural enemy of a free press and free speech.

That a Republican Congress is incapable of legislating for the interests of the people.

That a Republican Cabinet is the most corrupt of any which has ever assembled in Washington.

That the Constitution may be suspended by a Republican President, with the approval of his party constituents.

That the greater the thief the greater his reward at the hands of a Republican President.

That the army could not have been successfully led except by Democratic Generals.

That the Republicans desire the subjugation of the slaveholding States, and not the restoration of the Union.

That the military force alone cannot restore the Union.

That the party in power would substitute negro labor for white labor, wherever the opportunity is favorable for so doing.

That the public treasury is not safe in the hands of the present Administration.

That New England manufacturers rule the party in power.

That so long as the Republican party continues in power, the people must be enormously taxed and the laboring population must bear the bulk of the burden.

That the continuance of the Republican party in power must perpetuate sectional hostility indefinitely.

That Republican presses and orators can not be trusted.

That in the future dominance of national Democratic principles in Washington and throughout the country affords the only reasonable hope of maintaining "the Constitution as it is" and restoring "the Union as it was."

We will add the following:

That in the levying of taxes to support the Government, the Republican party discriminates in favor of capital and against labor, by imposing the burden of taxation on necessaries and useful commodities of consumption, and exempting capital from taxation.

That the tendency of the Republican policy of Government is towards despotism in the Government, by depriving the governed of their constitutional rights, both by legislative acts and assumptions of power by the Executive which are expressly reserved to the States and people.

That the tendency of so called Republicanism is to subordinate the civil to the military power, and to subject the Judicial branch of the Government to the Executive, and to center in the Executive all the power of Government, thus converting the Federal Government into a stratocracy like that of Austria and France, which is maintained by the force of large standing armies, and in which it is made the personal interest of military men to be on the side of the Government.

That the Republican party is founded not only on an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and South, thus provoking a sectional civil conflict, but it is founded also on an "irrepressible conflict" between power illegitimately acquired and arbitrarily exercised, and popular rights. The whole tendency of Republicanism, as manifested by the Republican party, being to centralize and consolidate power in the General Government by withdrawing it from the States and people, and thus establishing between the Government and people the relations which exist between despotic Governments and their subjects, in which the Government makes itself felt as an absolute master, and the people are ruled as slaves.

☞"The record of honorable members (says the New York *World*) for five wear some months is a bad one. The one thing into which they have thrown most heart is their relentless war upon General McCLELLAN. The one thing which, demanding the utmost zeal, limps like a sluggard cripple, is the great measure of the session—an adequate tax bill. While Congress, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along, our armies are all alive and doing wonders. The history of the world can not show such a rapid succession of brilliant successes as have been achieved within the last two months. But many prominent Congressmen never grow so warm as when carping at our Generals; are never so slack and lukewarm as in relation to the measures indispensable for feeding and paying our soldiers and maintaining them in the field till their work is consummated."

☞Says the New York *Herald*: "Standing quietly and securely in a capital defended by Union soldiers, Senator SUMNER inveighs bitterly against HALLECK, BURNSIDE, McCLOOK and other Generals who are fighting out in the battlefield the quarrel he has done so much to provoke. The motive of this attack is the refusal of the Western Generals to bother themselves with negroes and the negro question. Our Generals mean fighting, and are perfectly willing to allow SUMNER a perfect monopoly of the inevitable negro he so loves. The difference between HALLECK and SUMNER seems to be that HALLECK cares more for the Union than for the negro, and SUMNER cares more for the negro than for the Union. HALLECK never interferes with SUMNER's negro, and why should SUMNER distress himself about HALLECK's business?"

Who Caused the Rebellion!

Parson BROWNLOW ought to know, from his long intercourse with Southern men, and as no one questions his loyalty the testimony of this man is entitled to some credit. In describing a personal interview with BROWNLOW, a correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, signing himself "RINGBOLT," an old ship master from Dorchester, Massachusetts, writes as follows:

Now when it is so difficult to know the true feeling of the South, whatever falls from the lips of an honest man like Brownlow is of value. He said the other day that there is a great deal of ignorance at the North as well as at the South, and instanced the common idea entertained among us that the rebellion is the work of slaveholders. That, he says, is in no sense true. The slaveholders were conservatives generally—they feared the loss of property which disunion would bring upon them; whereas those who had nothing to lose were easily influenced by the demagogues who persuaded them that Abolitionists would free the negroes and let them loose among them.

This view perfectly coincides with that of Secretary BLAIR and many others of our most intelligent men.

Cameron on Dawes.

In the dinner speech made by Mr. CAMERON at Harrisburg before going abroad lately, he made the following reference to the investigations into his conduct by Mr. VON WYCK's committee:

Now, gentlemen, I could narrate to you in this way many incidents of official connection with the War Department. Were it necessary I would give you some particulars connected with the history of this man Dawes, who appears to be most active in the persecution against me. I understand he is a little prosecuting attorney living somewhere in Massachusetts. I am well aware of the real cause of his enmity, and I will briefly state it. Some people of Massachusetts, especially about the good city of Boston, own nearly all the stock in the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Notwithstanding that road has accumulated more money on account of this war, by the transportation of troops and war material for the Government, than it ever did before in double the length of time, (which fact was chiefly owing to the confidence I entertained in its management;) yet the managers of the road were displeased because a certain portion of the troops were ordered to Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore.

When the bridges on the Wilmington and Baltimore road were burned, it become absolutely necessary to construct a new line of travel to Washington. By my direction the President of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr THOMPSON, in connection with the Wilmington roads made arrangements to run a line of boats from Perryville to Annapolis, and succeeded in getting the new project into successful operation. This new route was used until the Baltimore and Ohio road was taken possession of by me for the Government, and until the bridges of the Wilmington road were repaired. In the meantime an arrangement was made by the Harrisburg, Reading and New Jersey roads, to reduce the fare from six to four dollars from New York to Baltimore, per soldier. But my action in this matter took money out of the purses of gentlemen in Boston, and Mr. DAWES, who appeared to represent the interests affected, became my enemy. This is the only reason for his opposition of which I am aware. I do not know him further than that he was frequently hanging about the War Department, in company with other applicants for special favors. Having my whole time occupied in preparing an army out of raw and undisciplined soldiers, of course I may have run counter to the desires of such gentlemen, and consequently they now return the disfavor.

The Army Nurse.

An "army nurse" is not a sinecure or a pleasant office. It may seem romantic enough to some young ladies, whose dreams are of administering cordials to wounded officers, but let them listen to the description of the duties of a nurse, as depicted by an army surgeon at Pittsburg Landing:

The duties required of an effective nurse are not the administering a spoonful of wine, nor bathing an officer's temples with a sponge. These require no sacrifice of feeling. Not attending upon a Colonel or Major in a state-room, but combing matted hair, washing dirty faces, hands and feet, binding putrid wounds, and numbers of things which can not be described. The lady who can not, with a smiling face, roll up her sleeves, go on her knees among the black boilers and wet straw, to wait upon an unfortunate private soldier, repulsive in his manner and words, is here easily out of her proper sphere.

It is a noble sight to witness one who bears the impress of nature's nobility in every expression, a highly educated lady accustomed to every indulgence that wealth can furnish, thus employed, with disordered hair, hoopless, in a solid calico dress, bespattered with blood, coal-smut and grease, forgetting every feeling but the one of seeking and helping the most wretched and neglected. God has blessed my eyes with the sight of such a one. The name of the noble minded lady shall not soon be forgotten.

The "Satanic" on the Anniversaries.

The *N. Y. Herald* alludes to the anniversaries now holding in New York in the following irreverent and scurrilous style:

"The religious anniversaries, with which this city has been blessed for the past few days, are now nearly concluded. In a pecuniary point of view they have been very, and deservedly, unsuccessful. There is no greater humbug on record than these annual assemblages of vagabondizing parsons and seedy philanthropists, who come here to pray money out of the pockets of simple people. So far from accomplishing any good, the moneys collected at these anniversary meetings support only a set of idle, worthless ranters, who are too lazy to earn their own livelihood, except in this swindling manner. Year after year these gatherings have been held, and vice and immorality are just about as rampant and prevalent as ever. Ordinarily such a dismal failure to accomplish anything would be the ruin of any organization; but when people dabble with religion they seem to lose their common sense, and so they have gone on, giving largely and receiving no returns. This year we are glad to notice that the war has cut off the supplies of the pious anniversary beggars, and we hope that they will suffer accordingly."

☞There are now in operation in Buffalo twenty twenty elevators, which have been erected at a cost of between $600,000 and $800,000. The amount of grain received last year was upwards of 50,000,000 bushels.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Our Army Before Corinth.

BATTLE FIELD OF SHILOH, May 15.

General Halleck has issued a second order, prohibiting the presence of civilians in the army, by which he renders the measure effectual. Having forbidden them from coming within the lines, he has ordered guards to be placed in the rear as well as front, and all stray persons are arrested. And, to render the measure more certain, he holds officers responsible for connivance at an infringement of the rule. All this is aimed directly at newspaper correspondents. Determined to keep them out of the army, he has revoked all passes, and leaves no precaution untried. If you ask him for his excuse for this, he says it is necessary to prevent spies from entering, and, at the same time he grants free passage to sketchers who are connected with the illustrated papers, showing quite plainly that the real reason is not given. It is as easy for a spy to go in the disguise of a picture-maker as a correspondent, or for that matter to go in the Federal uniform, of which he can pick up an outfit on the ground anywhere. The real reason is that he has determined that no newspaper correspondents shall have the means of acquiring information in the camps. I feel resigned to the measure in view of the fact acquired through the medium of three weeks' martyrdom in the camps—that more information can be got at the steamboat landing in a day than can be got at the camps in a week.

Nobody would believe, without practical experience, how thoroughly the army is kept in ignorance of its own movements. For instance, while in camp, I, in common with all around me, supposed that we were in the extreme advance. We used to go out in front a mile or so, where some pickets were posted, and look from the high points off towards Corinth, where five or six miles away were to be seen camps and camp fires. The enthusiastic officers would climb tall trees, and sit perched for hours in precarious positions, scanning the landscape with glasses and reporting progress faithfully, until at last we thought we knew all about it, and even had some thoughts of reporting our important information to Gen. Halleck. When we moved forward, however, we found that a large portion of the army was in front, and that we had been looking at our own troops all the time. In like manner we received our only detailed information of the various skirmishes which were transpiring on our left from the Chicago and St. Louis papers. The occurrences were about three miles distant, and the news went a thousand miles before we got it. The majority of the army never heard of the expedition to Purdy until detailed accounts came in the Chicago newspapers, and, for an actual fact, not one man in a thousand in the army can tell at the present time whether our forces are in Corinth or the enemy's. Such mere machines are military men in the hands of their commander.

Foreign Intervention.

Events vary so rapidly in the present condition of the country, that the opinion of to day is out of date to-morrow. We supposed, and have not altogether abandoned the supposition yet, that the European Powers had relinquished the idea of intervention in American affairs; but the correspondents of our journals, the tone at the French and English capitals, and the hostility of leading foreign journals to our Government, all point to the fact that there is danger of a recognition of Southern independence.

Causes which no nation can ignore, conspire to that result. First is the suffering of the manufacturers and their operatives. It may literally be said that millions are starving from the cotton dearth. How long can this last, is a serious and pressing question—serious to us and the rulers of these millions. It is to be observed, too, that it is eminently not a sentimental question; no chance, in answering it, to appeal to prejudice against Southern institutions. Abolitionism can bear only one part in the solution, and that is hostile to the best interests of this country. For next in order to the present suffering in France and England, is the fear of sudden emancipation. Indeed, the statesmen and press alike of those countries now regard slavery as a practical producing institution, and, whatever theories they may have entertained against it in the past, when they saw in it only an abstract philanthropical problem, they recognize that to extirpate it by force, or in the manner prescribed by the Abolitionists, is to drag with it by the roots, all the industrial interests throughout Christendom which are dependent upon it. This view is unmistakably emphasized by the destruction of cotton in the Confederate States. The millions who suffer may well raise their voices in clamorous despair, as they behold the flames destroy all hope that the triumph of the National cause will restore to them their necessary staple; and their voice will be heard. No Government, save ours, dares to turn a deaf ear to the complaints, whether ill or well founded, of millions of its subjects.

There is, then, in England and France three causes which may force these Powers to intervention; the suffering of their own people, the destruction of cotton by the South, and the fear that the radicals in this country will execute their schemes of emancipation. These causes are at work now, despite the gloss and denial which Abolition journals attempt to place upon our foreign relations. Indeed, from the voice of the British Ministers in Parliament, and from the leaders in the chief British newspapers, we catch only one tone, and that is, of sneers and scoffing at the idea that the abolition of nearly five millions of slaves in this country can ever be accomplished. They naturally ask the question, which Abolitionists pertinaciously ignore, what will be done with the negroes when they are freed? What *can* be done with them? The expense of colonization, added to the expense of the war, would crush the nation. The equality of the races is impossible, and nothing short of equality or colonization would be philanthropy to the blacks. The common sense of Europe understands that the prejudices of races cannot be overcome by mere sentimentalisms. It sees, what abolitionism should see here, that those prejudices are founded in an eternal law, which makes black and white as much distinct animals as donkeys and horses are, and that the attempt at social equality, which means inevitable amalgamation, is as much resented by nature, as the attempt to extinguish distinct species of brutes by the same process. The Almighty never errs. The laws which he has established vindicate themselves. An intelligent nation of white freemen will never receive into their blood the base infusion of the African slaves. Nor will any agitation or labor by *pseudo* philanthropists educate the people to it. The social equality of races is never attained save where the white race is degraded and ignorant. They are neither the one nor the other in the United States, and they, therefore, cling to the natural antipathy which prevents their violating a law of their being.

English and French statesmen have no expectation that this antipathy can be eradicated. They gaze, therefore, with unchangeable incredulity upon the entire abolition idea in America. They recognize in it danger to their own people, and they therefore set us an example, the wisest and greatest which nations can follow, of that selfishness which takes care of those who are dependent upon them in preference to espousing the cause of strangers. We style this "the wisest and greatest" example, because it points in the direction of entire fidelity to responsibilities. It would be as infamous in a British Minister to let British manufactures starve, as it is in Abolitionists to prolong the war and the sufferings of the whites by their wanton agitation for the imaginary benefit of the blacks. There are limits to the duties of all men, and especially to those of men in office. Who takes care of himself best does his duty most faithfully to God and to society. The errantry of modern philanthropy is a violation of all laws alike of divine and social wisdom. It is a monstrous outcrop of the isms and infidelity which believe that men die like rats, to rot.

The Government of the United States has come very near to being an engine for the propagation of this species of errantry; but England and France, with all their follies and crimes, know well enough that nations can not indulge in the luxury of philanthropy—that they are *business* institutions, and must be conducted on close business principles, or fail. They, therefore, will listen to neither their love nor their hatred of Americans, but to their necessities alone in the present strife. They will not withhold their hands from affection, nor let them fall in anger, but will count the cost—arrive at the sum total in dollars and cents—before they intervene. They have already taught the Abolitionists a lesson which should silence them forever in the politics of this country.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞The negroes from the near counties of Maryland steal their masters' stock and wagons to come into Baltimore, and parties in Maryland have frequently stopped them to search the wagons for "contrabands." A negro, driving a wagon to town a few days ago, was thus stopped, when he said:

"No use looking in this wagon, massa; I hain't got any concubines dar."

The Sullivan Affair.

SULLIVAN, IND., May 17, 1862.

MR. B. R. SULGROVE—*Dear Sir:* We were very much astonished at noticing in your paper of yesterday morning a very intemperate article in reference to the unfortunate railroad disaster at this place, by which Professor Fletcher came to an untimely death, in which our community is most basely libeled. You state that "the evidence is almost conclusive that the collision was a premeditated act;" that this place "is and has been a nest of the most violent rebel sympathizers;" that "Union men have been lynched there;" that "Union sentiments have been suppressed by violence; that "the traitors of Sullivan have kept a secession flag flying from a tall pole in full sight of every passing train;" and that "it has been a notorious and disgusting hole of treason." These charges against the town of Sullivan are, to say the least, basely, if not maliciously, false, and calculated to injure the reputation of our county abroad.

The verdict of the coroner's jury, (composed of men of both parties) is conclusive to our minds as to who did the act, and that the motive was not to take the life of Governor Morton, and that it was not prompted by secession sympathy.

We, the undersigned, members of the Republican party, and citizens of Sullivan, therefore ask you to make this correction, and also to give us the name of your author. We feel unwilling that our political opponents should lie under any such false imputation, or that the reputation of our county should suffer that our party may be benefitted.

James Reed,	Joseph Vansant,
John Bridwell,	M. E. Chase,
Sam'l McReed,	John J. Gumo,
F. M. Lucas,	Jas. Martin, P. M.,
G. Manwaring,	W. M. Knotts,
Joseph L. Merrill,	Wm. Wilson.

☞What a wonderful man Governor Morton must be. He says through his chamber maid, the *Journal*, that the railroad accident that occurred at Sullivan, in which Professor Fletcher lost his life, a few days since, was occasioned by secessionists for the purpose of taking his valuable life. We leave it for the citizens of the State without regard to party or party feeling, which would have been the greater loss to Indiana, the death of Governor Morton, or Professor Fletcher. A man that occupies the position that Governor Morton occupies and would for the advancement of party purposes, in the face of the evidence given before the Coroner's jury and their verdict in the case, use the unfortunate and distressing accident, for party purposes, is unworthy of the position he now holds, and of the confidence of the people to whom he owes his office.—*Kokomo Press.*

CONNECTICUT DIVINES.—According to a correspondent of the Winsted *Herald* the clerical profession of Hartford includes some rather dry divines. One of them amused himself in the night by running about the streets and pulling people's door bells, and also by firing a musket with startling effect close by a party of romantic serenaders. Another clergyman, it is said, confines his care of his flock mainly to his "ewes," and has fallen under suspicion, so that he may find it advisable to resign.

ABRAHAM'S BURIAL PLACE.—While the Prince of Wales was at Hebron, he and his suite obtained permission to visit the cave of Macpelah, Abraham's burial place. They are the first Christians that have been allowed to enter it since the crusades, nearly seven hundred years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca and Leah are buried there.

☞Parsons, a Chicago lawyer, was trying a case before a jury, being counsel for the prisoner. The judge was very hard on him, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Parsons moved for a new trial. The judge denied his motion and remarked, "The court and jury think the prisoner a knave and a fool." Instantly the counsel replied, "The prisoner wishes me to say he is perfectly satisfied—he has been tried by a court and jury of his peers."

FROM CORINTH.—A gentleman who left Gen. Halleck's army on Sunday morning, within three miles of Corinth, says all the regiments had three days' rations served, and that heavy skirmishing was going on, our forces having driven in all the rebel pickets. He thinks that the great battle has been commenced.—*Louisville Journal, May 21.*

☞"What abominable lies we have been told!" exclaimed an uncombed, unwashed and uncomely Newbern damsel of forty five summers, as Burnside's gallant boys were filing past. "Why, they said the Yankees were after 'beauty and booty,' but they havn't touched me yet!" And she lifted up her voice and wept that she had been so deceived.

☞The number of postage stamps sold in the New York postoffice has been gradually increasing for the past two month, and is considered a sure indication of the revival of business generally. The amount now averages about 2,300 per day.

☞It is estimated that the rebels, since the war began, have destroyed $70,000,000 worth of property in cotton, sugar, railroads, bridges, vessels, ordnance, &c., to prevent the same from falling into Union hands.

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by addressing.

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P. O. Box, No. 1353, New Haven, Connecticut.
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may22 d1mw2m

NOTICE OF SALE.

By Wm. Y. Wiley,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND,

one mile south of the city, on the Madison road,

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY THE 26TH.

I WILL sell, as above, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in front of my office, on Washington street, two desirable lots on the east side of the Madison Gravel road, one mile south of the city, near Pleasant Run, being

LOT No. 9, CONTAINING 4 ACRES.
LOT No. 10, CONTAINING 3 ACRES,

Of the subdivision of the Duval Farm.

Terms of Sale---Cash.

The Plat of the premises can be seen at my office.

WM. Y. WILEY,
Real Estate Agent,
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SCHOOL ORGANS.

A NEW INSTRUMENT—JUST THE THING FOR Sabbath Schools, Academies and Small Churches.

VERY CHEAP.

my2 WILLARD & STOWELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle, or Parquette, for a Gentleman	50 cents.
For a Lady and Gentleman	75 cents.
Each additional Lady	25 cents.
Private Boxes, to hold six persons	$4 00
Single Seats in Private Box	75 cents.
Gallery	25 cents.

THIS NIGHT ONLY.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

MISS MARION MACARTHY.

MR. FELIX A. VINCENT.

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

THE FOUR SISTERS.

SINGING, - - BY MISS MACARTHY.

☞Doors open at 7½ o'clock, commence at 8.

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THE STAR SHOW OF 1862.

This Company is selected from the best performers of the age. Prominent among the features of this establishment will be found

E. W. PERRY,
The greatest American Rider. The unanimous voice of the press and public throghout the civilized world has proclaimed him the "Equestrian Wonder."

LA BELLE JEANETTE,
The Beautiful and Fascinating Equestrienne, the best female rider in the world.

MRS. E. W. PERRY,
The Queen of the Arena and Maitress de Cheval.

SILAS BALDWIN,
The wonderful Japanese Juggler, Balancer and Knife Thrower.

ASHTON & DONAVAN,
In their thrilling and beautiful acts of Groupings, La Trapeze, L'Echelle Perilleuse, etc.

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The Dramatic Scenic Rider.

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Tha Byronic Clown.

ANTONIO BROTHERS,
Acrobats and Gymnasts.

MASTER THOMAS PERRY,
The daring Hurdle Rider.

MIGASI BALLET TROUPE,
In their Character Dances.

MASTER CERITO,
Grotesque Gymnast and Tumbler.

MOTLEY BROTHERS,
In their pleasing act of the Two Comiques.

"AMERICAN EAGLE,"
The Performing War Horse, introduced by A. Antonio.

W. SCHLECHT'S SILVER CORNET, REED AND STRING BAND will execute at each exhibition.

The night performances will conclude with the startling and terrific act entitled the

FIRE KING

In which G. ANTONIO will appear on the Corde Volante, enveloped in a VOLCANO OF FIRE.

ADMISSION—Boxes, 50c.; Pit, 25c.

Performance Every Day at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

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No. 97.

United States of America, District of Indiana, SS:

WHEREAS, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 24th day May 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., District Attorney of the United States for said District of Indiana, against two valises, containing forty-five gross army buttons, ninety-five pieces gold lace and cord, twenty-eight yards bolting cloth, two trunks containing six pieces blue cloth, one valise containing a lot of gold lace and bullion for epaulettes, sundry packages, containing needles, buttons and notions, one barrel coal oil, two boxes containing one hundred gross military buttons, two hundred ounces gold bullion and two hundred yards gold lace, seized at Evansville, Indiana, for a violation of the laws of the United States, the said goods and merchandise being contraband of war, and praying process against said goods, and that the same may be condemned and sold as articles contraband of war.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said goods, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the tenth day of June next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Per J. S. BOXLOW, Deputy.
Attest: JOHN H. REA, Clerk. may22-d15d

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