INDIANAPOLIS DAILY HERALD.

VOLUME I. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1866. NUMBER 238.

LATEST NEWS.

—Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at [illegible].

—The Ohio river at Louisville is falling rapidly.

—Cyrus W. Field announces the Atlantic Cable open for public business.

—The internal revenue receipts are at present averaging about $1,000,000 per day.

—Byron Sprague, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Providence, died suddenly Monday.

—The newspaper prisoners arrested at New Orleans have been released by General Baird, the military commander of the department.

—About eight millions of rations have been issued to Southern people within the past eight months.

—It is reported that Cornelius Wendell has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing vice Defrees, removed.

—General Dix has been confirmed Minister to the Hague, but as yet not signified his acceptance.

—Nineteen new cases and seven deaths from cholera occurred in New York yesterday, and fourteen in Brooklyn.

—The steamer Henry Chauncy arrived in New York yesterday, from California, bringing $16,780,00 in treasure.

—Collector, Smythe, of New York, has received notice that the new tariff goes into operation on to-day.

—Hamil, the champion, who was recently defeated in England in a rowing match against Kelly, arrived in New York City yesterday, and was warmly received by his friends.

—Mayor Hoffman, of New York, has received the following telegram, over the Atlantic Cable from the Lord Mayor of London: "May commerce flourish, and peace and prosperity unite us."

—Business messages are being sent over the cable, and everything is working in the most admirable manner. Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in four hours.

—The number of killed in the riot at New Orleans on Monday is estimated at thirty negroes and nearly the same number of white persons, principally policemen. The city is still under martial law.

—An armistice of four weeks from the 27th instant, has been signed by Prussia and Austria, Bavaria and the other German States. The proposition embraces a lasting peace over the whole continent of Europe.

—A dispatch received at headquarters at Louisville, from Major General Wood, says one hundred and ten cases of cholera occurred at Savannah, July 29, of which half proved fatal.

—The Western Associated Press meets in annual connection at Detroit, on Tuesday, 7th day of August. A full representation of daily newspapers is requested, as matters of importance will be a subject of consideration.

—Great activity prevails among the Fenians at Buffalo, and a call has been published for the purpose of forming a new issue. A grand picnic is to be held on August 21st, at which General O'Neil and other prominent Fenians are expected to be present.

—The message of President Johnson to Queen Victoria in reply to a congratulatory one from the Queen upon the successful laying of the cable, had been received at London, and was to have been delivered to her Majesty on yesterday.

—The New York *Herald's* Mexico correspondent says: The exit of the Emperor from the stage of Mexico is sanguinely expected by the Juarez party, it being decided to everybody's satisfaction that Maximilian will make a *coup de etat*, and disappear before the departure of the French.

—The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention met at Providence yesterday. It was presided over by Hon. Thomas Steere. Delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention, and resolutions indorsing the President and denouncing Congress were passed.

—Rates have been established for the transmission of messages over the cable as follows: for twenty words or less, from any telegraphic station in America to any station in Great Britain, including the address of sender and receiver, $100 in gold. Every additional word not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings.

—The opinion was expressed at the Treasury Department, yesterday, that the equalizing bounty bill, just passed by Congress, was so defective as not to warrant the payment of any money under it, even if Congress had made an appropriation to meet the expenses. The whole matter will, doubtless, be laid aside for the ratification of the next Congress.

—Head Center Stephens has addressed a circular to the Fenian Brotherhood, in which he says the Fenians of this country are subordinate to the organization in Ireland, and that they will do mischief instead of good unless they work together to aid the organization in Ireland. He reiterates the statement that the fight for freedom on Irish soil will come off this year. He has also addressed a circular to the Brotherhood in New Jersey, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New York City, to meet him in consultation the 6th of August.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* telegraphs to that paper under date of July 30, as follows: "It has transpired, officially, that the Tennessee Legislature made no ratification of the constitutional amendment. The State Department has received no official notification of the fact, and reliable intelligence from Nashville adds that the matter will now go over to the next session of the Legislature."

The New Bounty Bill.

The New York *Tribune*, on the day before the passage of the bounty bill by the Senate, wrote as follows of that measure:

"There is yet some hope that the Senate will refuse to pass the bill for the equalization of bounties, as the House insists upon its disagreements, and the matter is referred to a committee of conference. This bill is foolhardy; it adds a vast expense to the nation, and does little good to individuals."

The New York *Tribune* is the oracle of the Republican press. It represents the sentiment of the Republican party. The *Tribune* is opposed to the passage of the only measure passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress that is calculated to benefit the white man, and what is much more, the white soldier. But while the New York *Tribune* opposes every measure that would benefit the soldier, it has been forward in urging upon Congress the necessity of legislating for the negro, and has insisted upon the passage of laws and the appropriation of money for the Africans' protection, education and elevation. The *Tribune* believed with Senator Fessenden, that the Government did not owe the debt—that it had never contracted it, and consequently it ought never to pay it, and that the soldier of the Union had received for his services all the compensation that had been promised him, or that he was entitled to. This is another instance of radical gratitude for the soldier.

From Buffalo.

Appropriation to Railroad—Great Activity Among the Fenians.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 31.

The citizens voted to-day on the proposition for the city to loan $200,000 to the Buffalo and Washington railroad.

The vote from all the districts gives eighty-four majority beyond the two-thirds necessary to carry the loan. Only 3,000 votes were cast. It is alleged this road will bring cheap coal to Buffalo. It is this that recommended the project to the voters.

Great activity prevails among the Fenians in this vicinity.

A call is published for a meeting to form a new Circle to be called the Corcoran. Another is forming among the returned volunteers.

Great preparations are being made for the Fenian picnic to be held at Black Rock on the 21st. Barges have been engaged to transport the party down the river. A sham fight is in the programme, including a representation of the battle of Limestone Ridge.

From Providence.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, July 31.

Byron Sprague, a wealthy and prominent citizen, formerly of the house of A. & W. Sprague, died suddenly last night.

The Rhode Island State Convention, called by the Democratic State Committee, met here to-day, and elected the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

William Beach Lawrence, Amos Sprague, Alfred Anthony Bullow, Thomas Steere, James H. Parsons, James Waterhouse, and Elisha W. Potter. Resolutions denouncing Congress and praising the President, were adopted.

Hon. Thomas Steere was President of the convention, which was composed chiefly of Democrats. The Convention was entirely harmonious.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Spread of the Cholera.

It is Becoming Epidemic.

Treasure from California.

More Deaths from Cholera.

The Bounty Bill Void.

The Freedman's Bureau.

Interference with the same.

Details of Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 31.

It is stated that the cholera is assuming an epidemic form in the city, and is spreading to an alarming extent.

A meeting of the Health Board is to be held this evening. Extraordinary measures will be proposed for improving the sanitary condition of the city.

In consequence of the neglect of physicians to report cholera cases, orders have been issued insisting upon their so doing.

The number of deaths in the city for the past week was seven hundred and seventy-one; being a decrease of five hundred and ninety-two from the previous week.

Sixteen persons died of cholera at the work house.

On Blackwell's Island, from the 27th to the 29th of July, there were thirteen cases and four deaths, officially reported yesterday. A comparative table of three years of the cholera epidemic shows a smaller number of deaths yesterday than on the same day in 1849 and 1854.

At the Battery Barracks hospital matters appeared rather favorable. An injunction will be applied to complete its removal.

In Brooklyn the number of deaths for the past week is three hundred and four.

The cholera has increased, but no deaths are observable. There were forty-two deaths from cholera during the past week. The official reports of yesterday show ten new cases and four deaths. Of these six cases were in the county penitentiary. The official list shows two new cases at Governor's Island.

The epidemic seems to be a mystery, as the strictest sanitary precaution had always been observed. At present, there is extra vigilance, the men being fed with wholesome rations, and the barracks being kept in a thorough state of cleanness.

At Hart's Island the epidemic remains about the same as at last report.

The steamer Henry Chauncy brought from California $16,780,00 in treasure.

The Central American States are all quiet. President Peres has been re-elected in Chili, and all fears of a revolution are therefore dissipated.

Matters in Peru are still unsettled, and trouble is expected.

An attempt was made to assassinate Garcia Moreno, ex-President of Equador, on his landing at Callao. He was wounded by a pistol shot, but not much injured.

A Washington Special says that the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is of opinion that the bill for the equalization of bounties is inoperative in consequence of serious defects in the first section.

The arrival of the first steamer from New Zealand, at Panama, had excited much interest and good feeling. She made the passage in twenty-six days—two days under schedule time.

She brought ninety passengers. The route is spoken of as being a very delightful one, as regards temperature, the thermometer ranging from fifty to seventy-six degrees.

A new religion had sprung up among the Maoris and Waikato, inhabitants, abandoning the Han Han fanaticism, and establishing St. Peter as the patron saint.

Agricultural lands of the province are to be sold hereafter at one pound per acre, and pastoral lands ten shillings.

Nineteen cases and seven deaths by cholera, in this city, and fourteen cases in Brooklyn, are reported to-day.

Collector Smythe has received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that the new tariff law will go into effect on the 10th day of August next. Goods in bond will be chargeable with the old tariff rates.

A Washington special says a report was made to the freedmen's bureau a short time ago, by an agent at Annapolis, Maryland, of interference with the operatives of the bureau at that place by white citizens.

General Howard presented the report to General Augur, commanding this military district, and asked for a company of white troops to arrest the agent in the discharge of his official duties.

General Augur referred the matter to General Grant, with whom General Howard had a personal interview. General Grant declined to furnish the troops, on the ground that Maryland was not one of the lately insurrectionary States in which the army is required to support the bureau, and moreover, he was opposed to the interference of the military wherever it could be avoided. Such interference was only tending to increase the evil. It attempts to allay and excites the people to increased bitterness.

Details by foreign files say that the new Prussian-German Parliament is to be based on universal manhood suffrage.

At a dinner given by Mr. Girard, Prince Napoleon points out that France shall at once side faithfully with Italy and Prussia, and aid in crushing out Austria, the center of reactionary Catholicism. France must defend the revolution and aid the religion of the great Luther.

A Florence letter says: Victor Emanuel can not be classed among the number of great Generals, and his assumption of the command explains his defeat. Moreover, the Italian army is poorly organized. It is full of splendid material, but is now feeble, slipshod and defective in every particular, save only in the possession of men, that genius could mould into a magnificent force. Some armies are victorious in spite of their Generals, and some Generals win battles with any sort of an army, but Italy at present possesses neither such an army nor such a General.

From New Orleans.

Conference with General Baird—Rescinding of the Order Declaring Martial Law—Shots Fired by Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 31.

Attorney General Herron, Lieutenant Governor Voorhees and Mayor Monroe called upon General Baird, and laid President Johnson's dispatch before him. It was agreed that the Military Governor should occupy separate offices in the City Hall. The Mayor continuing his usual functions, and the Military Governor to direct the movements of troops, in case of further rioting.

It is supposed the order for martial law will be rescinded upon receipt of dispatches from Washington.

A lot of negroes living on Victory street, in the third district, shot at several passing citizens. They were arrested; one negro was badly shot through the body.

From Detroit.

Meeting of the Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 31.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press, will be held in Detroit, on Tuesday, August 7. At the last annual meeting at Louisville, the Western Associated Press organized under an act of incorporation, and at the coming meeting the organization will be perfected, so that it is important that all Western dailies desiring to participate in the privileges of the association, should be represented. Arrangements with reference to securing European news by the Atlantic Cable, will also be a subject of consideration.

WASHINGTON.

Presidential Appointments.

The New Revenue Law.

An Explanation Thereof.

Applications for Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 31.

The President has reappointed Joseph Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office.

It is said Cornelius Wendell has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

Nearly eight millions of rations have been issued to needy whites and blacks in the South, in the last ten months.

The new rates of duties on sugars, wools, spirits, compounds, etc., apply only to such as may be imported on and after August 10th. Goods in bond are not affected by the new law. The ninth section, which requires the addition of actual charges and expenses of transportation to the value of the goods, will be enforced only in regard to importations made on and after the above named date.

It is understood that the prohibition relative to the importation of cigars in packages of less than three thousand, will be deemed to take effect on and after the 10th of August, it being apparent that this was intended by Congress, as the date had been altered from the original.

In the first clause of this act the joint resolution of July 25th relieving officers and soldiers from the income tax as assessed in the act of 1864, does not relieve those who have already paid the tax, nor does it relate to any other income tax.

There is much talk about the law recently passed in relation to the equalization of bounties, and doubts are expressed as to whether its provisions can be carried into effect without further legislation. This point, however, will be taken into formal consideration and an opinion rendered [illegible].

Hundreds of applications already have been made for the bounties in question, and very soon, at the rate they are coming in, will be [illegible].

It was said [illegible] to-day, that according to the wording of the law the [illegible] will be much less than was originally supposed. Instead of $150,000,000, about $30,000,000 would be required. Nothing, however, is known with certainty as to what Government will do in the premises.

General Dix has not yet signified his acceptance of the mission to the Hague, his nomination having been made and confirmed without previous consultation with him.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

City of London to New York.

The Line Open for Business.

The Rates of Messages.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 31.

Mayor Hoffman has received the following dispatch:

HEARTS CONTENT, July 28, 1866.

To the Mayor of New York:

May commerce flourish and peace and prosperity unite us.

[Signed] MAYOR OF LONDON.

Business messages are being transmitted over the cable to and from Europe.

The latest London dates to private parties in this city, up to this morning, were to yesterday forenoon.

Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in twelve hours, on the 28th instant.

HEARTS CONTENT, July 28.

The Atlantic telegraph cable is this day open for public business.

[Signed] CYRUS W. FIELD.

The following have been the rates fixed by the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

From any telegraph station in America to any in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold. Every additional word not exceeding five letters, 20s. sterling per word. From same to same in Europe, £21. Every additional word, 21s. From same to same in Africa, Asia or India, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £25. Every additional word, 25s. The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Arrival of a Steamer.

Official Election Returns.

Report of Mining Stocks.

The Sailing of a Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 28.

A United States steamer, from Valparaiso May 31, arrived at Monterey yesterday.

Official returns from the recent election in Kean county show that the Democratic majority is 161.

Mining shares continue weak; Ophir, 240; Choliar, 180; Belcher, 185; Yellow Jacket, 585; Savage, 940; Imperial, 91. Legal tenders, 70½.

A Victoria dispatch says that the bark Onward, of the Collins line, sailed yesterday for Petropouloski.

From Raleigh.

Testimony before Military Tribunal.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31.

The General Court Martial, trying the freedmen's affairs in North Carolina, to-day concluded the trial of General E. Whittlesey. The argument for defence was delivered by counsel Charles Whittlesey, of Alexandria, Virginia.

The case of Chaplain George O. Glover will be resumed and probably concluded to-morrow.

The trial of Major F. C. Seady was concluded yesterday, and that of Captain Isaac Rasching was finished.

From Richmond.

Forbiddence of Military Associations.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 31.

General Terry has issued a general order forbidding in this military department during the existence of martial law, all military organizations or associations for the purpose of drill or military instruction, other than the militia organized by the Governor of Virginia.

This order will put a stop to the nightly drills of parties of negroes, which have recently caused much excitement in this community.

From Louisville.

Fatal Cases of Cholera at Savannah.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 31.

A Nashville dispatch received at headquarters from Major General Wood says there were one hundred and ten cases of cholera in Savannah, Georgia, of which one-half proved fatal.

The troops coming southwest from New York are reported to be infected with the disease.

The Colored Soldiers' National League passed a resolution holding a national convention at Nashville, on the 1st of January next.

Deaths from Cholera on the Tybee.

SAVANNAH, GA., Monday, July 30.

Total number of deaths from cholera at Tybee, to Sunday, was ninety-five. To-day there was two deaths and only new case. The latest accounts report the cholera subsiding in the city.

From Richmond.

Arrival of Davis' Counsel—The Object of his Visit Unknown.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Tuesday, July 31.

Charles O'Conner, the principal counsel of Jefferson Davis, arrived here this morning very quietly, unaccompanied by any person, on the steamer General Leary, from Baltimore.

At an early hour he proceeded into the fortress, and has remained there all day, in close consultation with his client. The precise nature of his visit is unknown.

COMMERCIAL.

Monetary Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 31.

The *Post's* money article says the loan market is still very easy, but there is more activity in the demand for accommodation. The rates are unchanged.

The stock market is less animated. Governments are rather lower, owing to the report that prices have fallen off in London. Railroad shares are strong.

After the board Erie was quoted at [illegible]; preferred 78, Hudson 120¾, Reading 111½, Michigan Central 120½, Michigan Southern [illegible], Illinois Central 122¾.

By the Atlantic we learn that 5-20's were selling at [illegible] at London on the 30th.

The *Commercial's* money article says the stock market continues active, but shows a slight abatement from the speculative activity of yesterday.

At the first board prices were somewhat irregular, but in most cases a fraction higher. Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Rhode Island, and Fort Wayne were especially firm, and in each case are higher.

Government stock opened steady, but upon receipt of telegraphic quotations of 68⅞ for 5-20s at London yesterday, the market was weaker, and each issue of 5-20s closed ¼c. lower than last evening. 10-40s are ⅛c. better. The first series of 7-30s is ⅛c. lower, the other series remain unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 31.

Cotton—Less active, but without decided change. Sales at 37@38c. for middling uplands. Receipts of the week 5,000 bales at all ports. Exports 6,000 bales to Great Britain, from all the ports.

Flour—Opened at 20c. better, but closed with the advance lost. Sales at [illegible] for extra State, [illegible] for round hoop Ohio, and [illegible] for trade brands.

Whisky—Dull and nominal, at [illegible].

Wheat—[illegible] Sales [illegible] No. 2 Milwaukee and [illegible] for white Michigan.

Rye—Quiet. [illegible]

Barley and Barley Malt—Dull and nominal.

Corn—Opened 1c. better, but closed quiet, with the advance lost; sales of 160,000 bushels at 85c. for unsound, [illegible] for sound mixed Western, closing at [illegible] for white Western.

Coffee—Firm; sales of Rio at 18½c.

Sugar—Firm; sales of Cuban at 11@12½c.

Petroleum—Dull; sales at 31@32½c. for crude, and [illegible] for refined in bond.

Pork—Opened firmer, and closed heavy; sales at $31 50@31 65 for new mess, closing at $31 65 for regular, $30 for old do., and $27 00 @27 50 for prime.

Beef—Steady and lower; sales at $10 00@20 00 for new plain mess, and $20 00@23 00 for new extra mess.

Beef Hams—Dull and nominal.

Cut Meats—Firm; sales at 14½@16½c. for shoulders, and 18½@21c. for hams.

Bacon—Declining.

Lard—Quiet; sales at 18@20½c.

Butter—Quiet; sales at 20@33c. for Ohio, and 37@40c. for State.

Cheese—Dull; sales at 15@19c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 31.

Flour and Wheat—Unchanged.

Corn—Dull at 62c. for mixed in sacks.

Oats—Firm for fresh receipts, at 51@52c. for No. 1 and 2.

Whisky—Unchanged and steady.

Provisions—Active; sales of 1,000 barrels mess pork at $31 25@32; and 300 barrels bulk meats, at 15@16½c. for shoulders packed, and 17½@17¾c. for sides. [illegible] for bacon shoulders, [illegible] for sides, the market closing with no sellers at less than 15c. for shoulders in bulk; 100,000 pounds sold at this rate, loose; 17¾c. for sides, loose, and 18⅛c. for bacon shoulders and sides.

Lard—Dull and unchanged.

Gold—[illegible]

FROM THE FAR WEST.

The Route—Western Forts—Fourth of July at Ellsworth—Scrub Races and "Lightning Whisky"—Lo the Poor Indian—Initiation of the Gentle Savages—Buffalo Hunting—More Forts—Rattlesnakes Tarantulas and Centipedes.

Special Correspondence of Indianapolis Herald.

CAMP FORT LYON, COLORADO, July 21, 1866.

EDITORS HERALD:—I have to apologize for not writing before, according to promise, but my duties have been multifarious, and opportunities very few.

Our detachment and outfit consisting of seven hundred men and one hundred and fifty wagons, ambulances and private carriages, fifty riding horses and mules and one hundred and twenty head of beef cattle, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Sykes, late Major General of the volunteer army, commanding the Fifth United States Infantry, and it is to fill his regiment that the detachment of recruits are now going out.

We have thus far travelled six hundred and thirty-two miles (having lengthened the route to keep near the water) in thirty two days, being an average of nineteen and twenty-four hundreths miles per day, which I consider first rate marching for recruits. Indeed, the animals appear to suffer much more than the men, which is, perhaps, owing to their rations having occasionally fallen short, while the men have devoured, in addition to full rations, every thing eatable that they could buy, borrow, beg or steal. I never, in my experience with troops, saw men with such mouths for "hard tack" and "sow belly."

I was much disappointed with the "forts." After leaving Fort Leavenworth, the first we arrive at is Fort Riley, which contains substantial stone store houses and stables, but no defences, after which is Fort Ellsworth, which was constructed during the war, and does not contain one habitable building. The troops are, as far as I could see, under canvass, the officers living in sod and mud built shanties, the sutler's establishment being about the best. We spent the Fourth of July at this place, loafing, and drinking "lightning" in the morning, and got up "scrub" races in the afternoon between ponies of the fort, and two quarter races between one of our horses and one from the fort, the second of which we won, but having lost all our money on the first race, we had nothing to bet on the second. We could not get up a match against Captain Forsyth's horse, as it was evident he could easily beat the field. The days proceeding were wound up with a ball at the fort under canvass which I did not attend, as we had to get under way at three o'clock in the morning. Most of the officers here are good fellows, and seem to enjoy themselves, notwithstanding their isolated situation. We were out on the road at five A. M., and in good time arrived at Fort Larah, a deserted and dilapidated owl's nest, where the Indian agent for the Cheyennes resides, and a ranch is kept, at which the Indians do their trading. Here I met with a little surprise. I and BANTA had ridden forward to select a camping ground, and were two hours ahead of the command, when we came suddenly upon an encampment of Cheyennes, who seemed as much surprised at our appearance as we were at theirs. All my previous knowledge of Indian character had been derived from works of fiction, in which the noble traits of the savage had been brought broadly to the foreground. Oh, ye noble savages! I shall never forget the turn in my stomach that I experienced upon first beholding a dozen of these ill favored wretches squatted in a half circle in a corner of the ranch, their whole persons bedecked with tinsel and other trumpery, of which ornaments they appeared very proud. Some of them wore fine blankets, and their chief had pants or leggings, made of splendid blue cloth, duly fringed and bejeweled. On the agreeable face of this scoundrel was written for the possessor a clear conviction of every crime in the criminal code. By means of an interpreter, who resides with the agent, a half breed, who speaks fluent English, I was introduced to their "big injun," or high cockalorum, whose unchristian name was BLACK KETTLE. He assured me that he was a great chief, and was much feared and respected by the balance of creation. Every time this chap shook his head, or gave vent to his guttural interjections, he produced a rattlesnake sound from half a dozen strings of wampum, dependent from his ears. He introduced me to his chief squaw, who was seated in great majesty under a Sibley tent, surrounded [illegible]. She rose, on our entrance, and having kicked an inferior squaw out, graciously motioned me to be seated. She was occupied at the time [illegible]

[illegible] having a [illegible] with his [illegible] having [illegible] my pocket, to [illegible] astonishment [illegible]

[illegible] the chief, his lieutenant [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Indians. The next post we encountered was Fort Lyon. This place, though constructed in the above principle, and [illegible] enough, has something more of [illegible] about it than its predecessors. It has a parade ground with company and officers' quarters surrounding. On the parade ground is a flag staff and six brass guns mounted. It has, however, a deserted, dejected and dirty appearance, though the officers appear to be fine fellows. It contains a sutler's store which is better stocked than any we have met on the route, with the slight exception that no liquors or wines were allowed to be kept for sale to any one.

After four days march, having passed the ruins of Fort McKeen, we arrived at Fort Dodge. Here we got and lost several of our empty bottles, met the stage, and got our last mail, wrote up [illegible]. This is the worst constructed mud fort we have yet seen, being generally leaky and scarcely tenable.

We got our supplies and marched next morning, passing on the third day, Fort Aubrey, deserted except by a ranchero, who seems to be doing a good business, and reached this place, Fort Lyon, on the 20th, and are taking a day's grace. It is built entirely of stone—is so far superior to anything we have seen—built so as to have a place or square in the center. It is capable of being defended against Indians. I have not seen much of it. I shall issue rations to the troops, and to-day I have been writing. I scarcely expect to see any more of it till I return.

The country so far seems principally to produce Indians, buffalo and rattlesnakes. Of the latter I have killed seventeen myself, and have retained their rattles. We are now in a sandy land, and find tarantulas and centipedes, etc. I have a fine specimen of tarantula in a tin utensil. He was caught by a teamster in his tent this morning. CARTWRIGHT.

New Advertisements.

LIGHTNING ROD.

MUNSON'S

COPPER TUBULAR

LIGHTNING ROD

WITH

SPIRAL FLANGES.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, acknowledged to be one of the most scientific men in the country, says no damage can ensue to a building, protected by a good lightning rod, from any stroke that may fall upon it. He says we are well satisfied of this fact, from the established principles and full experience. A good rod, by its powerful inductions, diminishes the intensity of the lower part of cloud, and therefore lessens the explosive discharges; but if, by any causes whatever, it will be struck, it will pass the electricity around the building, and transmitted, innocuously, to the earth. Munson's, this is the most complete protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. Its chief points of superiority are:

Its Great Conducting Power.

Copper is the best conductor of Electricity known, except silver. It is eight times greater than iron.

Its Tubular Spiral Shape.

This form gives the greatest strength at the smallest possible cost. It is the shape of the Fulgurite, the vitrified tube formed by electricity when striking upon the sand, thus indicating the form required. It is better than a solid copper rod four inches in circumference, and its cost is not one-quarter as much as such a rod would be.

Its Great Amount of Surface.

The surface only of a conductor is used by electricity. This rod has a surface of two and a half times greater than the solid rod [illegible] and having eight times better conducting metal, it follows that this rod is equal to twenty iron rods in their best condition, while the prudent and [illegible] are not at least to this number.

It Does Not Rust.

Copper will not rust, but always retains its perfect conduction, while an iron rod soon rusts, and not only loses its usefulness, but becomes absolutely dangerous.

Its Perfect Joints.

The manner of connecting the joints, is such that perfect continuity is formed from one end to the other. Iron rods are connected by nuts, which in many cases are imperfect when first put on, and the best of them become disconnected by the action of the wind and corrosion in a short time.

Its Gold Plated Point.

The point, besides reaching upward, has four prongs all of which, are very sharp and bright so as to receive the electrical current from any direction. It is solid copper and plated with pure gold.

Its Durability.

This rod will remain a good protection against the disasters of lightning as long as the building endures upon which it is erected.

This rod has received the highest marks of commendation which science can give. It has been endorsed by Moses G. Farmer, Electrical Engineer, Boston; Dr. Buckman, Prof. of Chemistry in Penn. Medical University; Dr. Boynton, the celebrated Scientific Lecturer; Dr. Brown, Prof. in the N. W. C. University; and indeed, every professor in Colleges and other scientific men, as the best rod ever invented, and requiring all the elements necessary to protect buildings from lightning.

It has received the first premium at the State Fairs of New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Connecticut, at the National Fair, Maryland Institute, American Institute of New York City, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Mechanics Institute of Cincinnati, and at every County and District Fair in all the States of the country. It has been examined and awarded the premium over 200 different other rods. Over 300 buildings have been protected, and it has been liberally patronized by the most intelligent people where introduced.

It is sold by [illegible] and other conducting power of metals is as follows: copper, 100; silver, 73; gold, 93; zinc, 28; tin, 14; iron, 15; lead, 8; platina 10.

Munson's Lightning Rod.

"I have been long acquainted with the form and construction of the Munson Lightning Rod. I have never known it to fail as a proper and perfect conductor.

"After careful examination of the principles involved in the construction, application, and use of this rod, I do not hesitate to say that it is the very best I have ever seen."—C. W. HEWES, President of Pittsburg Female Institute. August 20, 1865.

"Its spiral flanges stiffen the rod, and the rough edges dissipate the electricity, and therein is much better than a smooth surface."—Dr. Boynton.

"The open flanges running spirally the whole length of the rod enables the fluid to freely traverse both surfaces, and at the same time pursue the spiral course natural to its movements."—Prof. Buckman.

"When electricity is communicated to a conducting body, it does not distribute itself uniformly through the entire mass, but exclusively upon the surface."—Draper's Chemistry, page 106.

"Copper is little affected by exposure, whereas, iron soon rusts, and in a few years ceases to be a conductor."—Bacon's Essays.

"Metal should display as much surface in lateral dimensions as possible, consistent with strength to relieve difficulty of action on the surface and heating effect."—Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, page 416.

We have numerous instances where buildings covered with iron rods have been injured or destroyed by lightning. The School Board of Kokomo, Iowa, recently decided to take down the iron rods on their central school house, because of their inefficiency—the building having been struck by lightning and materially damaged—and ordered the erection of Munson's Spiral Copper Rod.

"Iron, on account of its low conducting power, is more easily melted than copper."—Cyclopedia of Useful Arts, page 287.

"It is well known the greater the surface of the conductor in proportion to its mass, the heavier discharge it will be able to conduct safely. For instance, a rod which is 10 times as wide as it is thick, will conduct a discharge about 40 per cent greater than a round one containing the same [illegible] square and has the same [illegible]."—Moses G. Farmer, Electrical Engineer.

It Proves Itself the Best.

Seven years ago, when the tower of the Fourth Presbyterian Church was completed, Mr. David Munson put up one of his Patent Tubular Lightning Rods. The point which Mr. Munson then used consisted of a solid bar of copper, terminating to a sharp point, fourteen inches in length. Several days since, while the church was receiving a new coat of paint, and while the painters were painting the highest tower, Mr. Munson improved the opportunity to examine his improved Rod of seven years standing, in presence of said painters, viz: Ryan and Cook, Jacob F. Houts, E. V. Watkins, Joseph Howell and John Krupp, and has the privilege of using their names as reference to the facts below stated. Mr. Munson found, on examination, that something over ten inches of the solid point had been melted away, conclusively proving that many and powerful discharges of the electric fluid have been received on the copper point, and safely conducted down the Tubular Rod from this very high steeple, no doubt saving the church from destruction many times. The plated point and the rod of this Lightning Rod are all uninjured. The Munson rod is the spiral manner in which it is made, giving it more surface for the electric fluid to pass over, and its being made of solid copper, and enough copper, which makes it a perfect conductor. During a thunder storm, some time since, a ball of fire was seen to run down the Rod above referred to about thirty or forty feet, besides four other discharges have been seen by different parties, to pass down this Rod. This, and the evidence of the point having been melted away ten inches, is sufficient evidence that this church, with its high tower, has escaped destruction from lightning, having been protected by one of Munson's Patent Tubular Lightning Rods.

"The efficiency of lightning conductors does not depend so much upon their power to attract the lightning, as upon the power of a point to draw away, silently, very powerful charges of electricity from the electrified cloud, thus preventing the disruptive discharge."—Prof. Silliman.

"I would not hesitate to commend Munson's Rod to all who wish a perfect protection from accidents by lightning."—Prof. Brown of the N. W. C. University.

PITTSBURG TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. I. C. Pershing, President Pittsburg Female College.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE, April 14, 1866.

Messrs. Lockhart & Co.—Dear Sirs: I have examined "Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod with Spiral Flanges," manufactured by you, and cheerfully give it my unqualified approval. For lightness, strength, extent of surface and conducting power, I think it far superior to any lightning rod with which I am acquainted. Its general introduction would be a public benefit.

Very truly yours, I. C. PERSHING.

From Philotus Dean, Esq., Professor Natural Sciences, Pittsburg High Schools.

PITTSBURG CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, April 18, 1866.

Messrs. Lockhart & Co.—Sirs: I have examined with care a specimen of "Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges," submitted by you, and would state that in my opinion it combines better than any other form of rod I have ever seen, the essential features of a complete lightning protection. It is also worthy of general introduction, for its comparative cheapness and durability. These features enable persons of moderate means to obtain that complete security against lightning which has heretofore been enjoyed by the wealthy.

Very respectfully, PHILOTUS DEAN.

From George Woods, L. L. D., President Western University of Pennsylvania.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY, PITTSBURG, April 16, 1866.

Having carefully examined D. Munson's Copper Lightning Rod, I must cheerfully say I consider it superior to any rod I have before seen. The metal has a high conducting power, the tubular form gives it large conducting surface, and the spiral flanges great strength—and the insulation very excellent. It may, I think, take the place of all other rods. GEORGE WOODS.

DAVID MUNSON, Manufacturer,

60 East Washington St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

aug1-dtf

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Condition OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the First Day of July, 1866.

The amount of its Capital Stock is		$1,000,000
The amount of its Capital Stock paid up		1,000,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand, and in the hands of agents or other persons [illegible]

Real Estate unincumbered [illegible]

Bonds owned by the Company, to wit:

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Bonds of the United States [illegible]		
Free School [illegible]	$6,000	$6,000
Bonds of the county of Westchester	8,000	8,000
Bonds of the State of New York [illegible]	10,000	10,000
[illegible]	50,000	50,000
[illegible]	55,000	55,000
[illegible]	45,000	45,700
[illegible]	50,000	50,500
U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds	50,000	50,000
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes of 1864	100,000	104,000

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned [illegible]

Debts otherwise secured, call loans [illegible]

Debts for Premiums [illegible]

Bills Receivable [illegible]

All other Securities and Property, inclusive of accrued interest [illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Amount due or not due to Banks or other creditors [illegible]

Losses adjusted and due [illegible]

Losses adjusted and not due [illegible]

Losses unadjusted [illegible]

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, included above [illegible]

All other Claims against the Company, incl. due and unpaid on Scrip [illegible]

Total Liabilities [illegible]

The above is a true copy of the sworn statement now on file in my office.

T. B. McCARTY, Auditor of the State of Indiana.

J. S. DUNLOP & CO., No. 19 North Meridian street.

jy31 d6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARSDEN'S

CARMINATIVE SYRUP,

FOR DIARRHEA, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS.

Can be relied on as the most pleasant, safe and effectual remedy for Diarrhea, Cholera, Chronic Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, and Looseness of the Bowels. It may be taken with perfect safety by infants when teething, or by the sufferer in the worst stages of Chronic Diarrhea, causing a soothing sensation of relief to the patient, and being followed by a complete cure.

During the past year, this preparation has saved the lives of more persons than any other known to suffering humanity. The proprietor has been unable to keep up a supply owing to the extraordinary demand. Having enlarged his facilities for manufacturing, it, I am now prepared to fill one million bottles during the present year, which, with the prospect of this dread scourge.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Visiting this continent, it is the duty of every person to have a bottle in their possession, and knowing where to obtain it, or they may be stricken down by this terrible malady.

DIARRHEA,

Which annually carries off three per cent. of the population, can be cured in every instance by a timely use of this preparation. Chronic Diarrhea, in its most obstinate form, can be relieved and a cure effected.

CHILDREN TEETHING.

Suffer from Diarrhea and Looseness. Carminative Syrup will be found invaluable, regulating the bowels and relieving the sufferer.

PREPARED BY T. W. MARSDEN, 487 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

A NEW REMEDY.

IT STANDS FOR MERITS WITHOUT A SUPERIOR.

Marsden's Vegetable Sanative Pills

Are purely Vegetable, free from any Mineral or Mercurial preparation, and compounded with great care. They may be relied on in all cases of Constipation, Bilious Disorders, Nervous or Sick Headache, Gout or Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dropsy.

For sale by DAILY, SENOUR & CO., BROWNING & SLOAN, W. I. HASKIT & CO.

And all Druggists in Indianapolis. jy23 dtf

GOLD MEDAL COGNAC.

BININGER'S GOLD MEDAL COGNAC,

GOLD MEDAL SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA, HARVEST BOURBON, WHEAT WHISKY, OLD HOMESTEAD RYE.

In addition to our business of selling Wines, etc., in original packages, and in order to insure to consumers Pure Liquors in a compact and convenient form, we commenced the enterprise of bottling and packing in cases our well known Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, etc., and have sent them out in a style that would preclude the possibility of their being tampered with before reaching the purchaser. The general appreciation and gratifying success that has rewarded our efforts has encouraged us to maintain the standard as regards quality, also, to make increased efforts to retain the confidence and patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon us.

BININGER & CO., [Established 1778.] Importers of Wines, etc., No. 15 Beaver Street, New York.

The above popular goods are put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each, and are sold by all prominent Druggists, Grocers, etc.

Opinions of the Press.

The name of Bininger & Co., No. 15 Beaver Street is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of whatever they represent.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The importing house of Bininger & Co. No. 15 Beaver Street, is conducted upon principles of integrity, fairness, and the highest honor.—New York Evening Express.

W. I. HASKIT & CO.,

No. 14 West Washington Street,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

je9 d3taw&cowly

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

B. C. SHAW,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES,

SUCH AS

Cutunder Barouches,

Revolving Seat Park Phaetons,

JENNY LINDS,

Top and Open Coal Box Buggies,

Of the latest New York Patterns, and Finished in very superior manner. The largest and finest stock in the city always on hand.

Also, several good

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES

FOR SALE LOW.

B. C. SHAW,

No. 28 East Georgia Street,

Between Meridian and Pennsylvania.

jy28 deodlm&wtp

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF

Enterprise Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI,

June 1, 1866.

ASSETS.

Cash		$50,000 00
U. S. Bonds, 5-20, par	$ 9,000 00	
U. S. Bonds, 7-30, par	50,000 00	
U. S. Bonds, 1881, par	5,000 00	64,000 00
Mortgage Notes		[illegible]
Bills receivable		[illegible]
Due from premiums		[illegible]
Due from Insurance Co.'s		[illegible]
Wrecking Boat Stock	$4,600	4,600 00
Furniture Account		[illegible]
Stock Notes		600,000 00
		$915,000 96

LIABILITIES.

Due to Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Due to Individuals	[illegible]
Losses unadjusted	[illegible]
	$30,000 31
Annual aggregate Liabilities	[illegible]

W. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

J. S. DUNLOP & CO., Agents,

jy28 d6t No. 19 North Meridian street.

NOTICE.

CROWN HILL CEMETERY.

THE second annual meeting of the Corporators of Crown Hill Cemetery Association will be held at the office of James M. Ray, State Bank Building, Corner of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street, on Tuesday morning, August 7, at nine o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers, filling any vacancies that may have occurred in the Board of Corporators, and transacting any other business that may be properly brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Managers,

JAMES M. RAY, President.

GEO. F. ADAMS, Secretary. jy26 dtd

TOBACCO, ETC.

WM. P. WALLACE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFFS

AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Sole Proprietor of the celebrated and world renowned

CRICKET CIGAR,

AND General Depot for Lorillard's Century Chewing Tobacco, and Importers' Agent for Genuine Meerschaum Goods.

Sample office 29 West Louisiana street, Indianapolis, opposite Union Depot. jy30 dlm

QUEENSWARE, ETC.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

E. A. WOODBRIDGE,

IMPORTER OF

QUEENSWARE,

CHINA,

GLASSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

And Plated Ware,

No. 16 West Washington St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

To Shoe Customers.

We are selling the best Boots and Shoes in the market at less prices than they have been sold for four years. The stock must be sold to make room for fall Goods.

E. H. MAYO & CO.,

No. 21 East Washington St.

jy28 dlm

D. CADY & CO.

NO. 23

East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

jy16 dlm

DRY GOODS.

TYLER'S

BEE HIVE

IS THE

Leading House

IN THE STATE FOR

Rich Silks, Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Shawls, Domestics,

Trimmings, Laces, Notions, Etc.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

No. 2 West Wash., Cor. Meridian St.

je8 deodly

AGENTS.

MOORE & McCONNELL,

REAL ESTATE

And War Claim Agents,

Intelligence and Employment Office,

No. 26½ North Illinois Street, (second floor.)

WM. L. McCONNELL'S Law Office with Moore & McConnell. jy14 dlm

INSURANCE.

Attracting Admiration.

SUPERINTENDENT BARNES says: "The Mutual Life has already become so solid as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe." Our most judicious citizens so admire it as to take large policies in it. Where other companies have failed you to insure it, look into this before insuring. This will cost you nothing.

jy16 dtf J. S. DUNLOP & CO., No. 19 North Meridian street.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, - - $4,067,455.

Losses paid in forty-seven years, over $18,000,000.

Fire and Inland Insurance

At [illegible] terms as the hazards permit for reliable indemnity.

A. ABROMET, Agent,

OFFICE—Etna Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

myl8 d3m-leip

INTERNATIONAL

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

Assets - - - $1,348,518 43.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY

Fire and Inland Insurance

AT as favorable terms as the hazards permit for reliable indemnity.

LOOMIS & NEWTON, Agents, Office, No. 11 North Meridian street, Yohn's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

jy6 dtf

AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE

OF DESIRABLE

CITY PROPERTY,

On Monday, August 6, 1866,

On the Premises,

BY HAMLIN & JONES.

THE well known McGinnis Property, on the northwest corner of Virginia avenue and Maryland street, one square south of Washington street, and opposite Andrew Wallace's large brick block, and in the vicinity of five railroad depots. The purchaser can have two fronts; there is 120 feet on Virginia avenue, and 111 feet on Maryland street. This property is suitable for a business block, or would make a very desirable summer garden. There is on the property a large dwelling house containing ten rooms, with gas in every room, and all other conveniences for a desirable residence, with a fine assortment of shrubbery on the lot.

This property will be sold without reserve.

HAMLIN & JONES, Agents.

WM. E. FEATHERSTON, Auctioneer.

aug1 dtf

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership of the undersigned, under the firm name of Redmond & Co., in the Wholesale Liquor business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The amounts due by the late firm will be settled by Thomas Redmond, to whom all indebtedness due the firm will be paid, and to none other.

THOMAS REDMOND,

LAURA E. RATHBONE.

July 31, 1866. aug1-3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two good small sized Horses, and three spring Wagons, covered and painted, only three months ago, all in the use of the business. Will be sold cheap, together or separate. For particulars inquire of J. Peabody, at the Soda Factory, No. 31 West Pearl street, Indianapolis, Ind. aug1-3t

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Fletcher avenue three rooms and kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, lot 35 by 150, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, slightly located, in an excellent neighborhood. Address A. B. C. [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—A brick house on South Illinois street, with seven rooms, a frame house on South Mississippi street, with five rooms, also several cottages [illegible] Rents at very low rates. Apply to

[illegible] MALONE, N. 56 South Illinois street.

aug1-6t

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

WE OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades, Etc.,

At Reduced Prices.

Krauss & Gall,

No. 101, East Washington St.,

je8 d3m-leip (Opposite the Court House.)

REMOVAL.

Removal! Removal!

BROWNING & SLOAN,

Would respectfully invite attention to the

REMOVAL

OF THEIR

DRUG STORE!

To the New Stone Front Building,

NOS. 7 AND 9

East Washington Street,

BETWEEN

MERIDIAN ST. AND GLENNS' BLOCK.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage which we have ever received, trust, by continued application to business and attention to the wants of our customers to retain a continuance of the same, and as our facilities for doing business are

LARGELY INCREASED,

Will be pleased to see all our old friends and as many new ones as will favor us with a call.

OUR STOCK IS

LARGE, FRESH AND COMPLETE,

Embracing all articles usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS

DRUG HOUSE.

From our long experience, acquaintance in the markets, knowledge of the wants of the Physicians and the people, we are enabled to present a stock which, in variety and detail, is not surpassed by any house in the country, and which we are prepared to sell

As Low as any Western House.

All articles warranted as represented. Orders respectfully solicited, which will at all times meet with prompt attention.

☞ Remember the Removal to the NEW STONE FRONT BUILDING, Nos. 7 and 9 East Washington street, between Meridian street and Glenn's Block.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

le9 dawlm DRUGGISTS.

MEDICAL.

DR. FARNSWORTH,

DISPENSARY FOR

PRIVATE DISEASES

No. 29 West Maryland St., between Meridian and Illinois, Indianapolis, Indiana.

From an imperfect knowledge of the nature and treatment of VENEREAL DISEASES, and a natural repugnance to that kind of practice, the regular practitioner very generally turns off his patients with a defective treatment, to pass through the different stages of the disease with comparatively little relief, while the specialist, who has devoted years to the study and treatment of Venereal Disease can readily effect a cure, and save the patient pain and money.

Having made this branch of the profession a special study during a large and varied practice of several years, Dr. Farnsworth is now enabled to treat Syphilis, in all its stages, upon a system unlike that to be found in books, and one which he GUARANTEES to effect a CURE.

As the Doctor's remedies differ widely from those in general use, and originated in his own discovery, he feels fully justified in saying that he is the only Physician in the city who can remove syphilitic virus from the system, and cure disease in its latter stages. Also,

GONORRHEA, GLEET AND STRICTURES permanently cured without pain or inconvenience to the patients.

IMPOTENCY, OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS, attended with Diurnal and Nocturnal Emissions, will receive special attention at this Dispensary, and a CURE is guaranteed in every case.

Medicines compounded and furnished at this office. Those living at a distance can consult by letter, and have their medicine sent by express.

All communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed to DR. FARNSWORTH, Box 1248. jy12 d&wly

DRUGGISTS.

BINFORD BROTHERS,

DRUGGISTS,

No. 5,

BATES HOUSE BLOCK,

West Washington Street,

Dealers in

Pure Drugs and Chemicals,

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.

jy14 dlm

CIRCULARS of every description neatly executed on the shortest notice at the HERALD OFFICE.

DAILY HERALD.

OFFICE—HERALD BUILDING,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST [illegible]

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for the good faith. We can not undertake to return rejected communications.

Democratic State Ticket.

Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.

AUDITOR OF STATE,

[illegible], of Clark.

TREASURER OF STATE,

JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ROBERT M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

Nominees for Congress.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the democracy of their respective districts, as candidates for congress:

FIRST DISTRICT—Hon. WM. E. NIBLACK.
SECOND DISTRICT—MICHAEL C. KERR.
THIRD DISTRICT—Hon. HENRY W. HARRINGTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT—Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—Hon. SOLOMON CLAYPOOL.
NINTH DISTRICT.—Hon. DAVID TURPIE.
TENTH DISTRICT.—Hon. ROBERT LOWRY.

Public Speaking.

Hon. John R. Coffroth will address his fellow citizens upon the political issues of the day, as follows:

Marion, Grant county, Saturday, August 4.
Lewisburg, Cass county, Wednesday, August 8.
Wabash, Wabash county, Thursday, August 9.
Covington, Fountain county, Saturday, August 11.
Franklin, Johnson county, Friday, August 17.
Michigan City, Laporte county, Wednesday evening, August 22.
Laporte, Laporte county, Thursday, two P. M., August 23.
Plymouth, Marshall county, Friday, two P. M., August 24.
Warsaw, Kosciusko county, Saturday, two P. M., August 25.
Columbia City, Whitley county, Tuesday, two P. M., August 28.

General M. D. Manson will speak as follows:

Nashville, Brown county, Saturday, August 4.
Lewisburg, Cass county, Wednesday, August 8.
Wabash, Wabash county, Thursday, August 9.
Covington, Fountain county, Saturday, August 11.

Blarney and Impudence.

We do not pretend to know what the Irishmen in America propose to do politically in the future, but nothing is more sure than they should cut loose from the leading strings of the demagogues of the copperhead "Democracy," and throw their influence, with the Republicans, in favor of the *rights of all men everywhere, regardless of race, color or religion*, they would raise themselves vastly in the estimation of the good and intelligent portion of the American people, and command far more sympathy than they have heretofore or do now, in behalf of their efforts and aspirations to free Ireland, elevate the standard of Irish nationality, and secure the rights and promote the best interests of the Irish people everywhere.

Let the Irishmen in American join the *party of progress*—the party of *liberty* and *humanity*—the great Republican party of the nation, *which embraces within its lines the intelligence, virtue and conscience of the country*, instead of following blindly and clanishly the lead of the most unprincipled and unscrupulous of political demagogues, and being made hewers of wood and drawers of water for them; then will they have more of the respect and sympathy of the true representatives of American nationality in all their interests and [illegible] for Ireland's well being.—*Wabash Express.*

Though all the editors of the *Express*, from the chiefs down to its humblest volunteers, are Saxon by descent, we have always believed that a large amount of "blarney" belonged to the concern. Whether they have traveled through foreign lands, and stepped over to Ireland, one bright summer morning, to take a "lick" at that famous "stone" so celebrated for giving to the tongue the oily expression for which the *Express* editors are all so remarkable, is more than we can say. The above article is enough, under ordinary circumstances, to coax all the Irish birds to light down on the radical bush. The *blarney* is "immense."

We want no Irish party and no German party in politics. We want no foreign party of any kind, as such, to be known in our political contests. Naturalized citizens should, like the native born citizen, take their own choice of parties, and do for their country, by their votes, what may seem to them best. As good citizens they owe allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, because they have sworn to support it, and they should vote for, or with no party which does not habitually maintain that Constitution. This is a serious matter to every naturalized foreigner, and we respectfully suggest to the editors of the Express that the rights of all men every where, *regardless of race, color or religion*" can cut no figure so far as "*race and religion*" is concerned, for that is one of the very things which the Constitution secures, and which every naturalized foreigner is bound to respect by his oath of allegiance. Whether the white foreigners are bound to forget *color*, and mix the negro up with these "*rights*" is a matter of taste, which foreigners are as capable of judging about as the gentlemen who control that paper. Any lecture from that quarter, to foreigners, on that dark subject, might well be regarded as both offensive and out of place. As the editors of the *Express* are committed to the political *rights* of all men, "without regard to color," all native and modest Irishmen and Germans, as well as all other respectable naturalized citizens, will not quarrel with them about the propriety of the thing, seeing that the *leaders* of the Republican party demand that debasement of the columns of that paper. These foreigners will also remember that the *rights* which they enjoy, irrespective of "*race and religion*," is not one of the *donations* of the Republican party, but a constitutional guarantee, existing long before the radicals were heard of or known to this afflicted nation. They do not feel any special obligations to the *Express* or its friends, for these great blessings, and may well hesitate before making special thanks, which are due alone to the great men who formed and fashioned this most excellent *system* of government. To *them* they owe more than they can ever repay.

It is well to look into the past, and see what claims the Republican party has upon the support of Irishmen, or other foreigners. It is best to be explicit. It is right to be frank and outspoken. A party "which embraces within its lines the *intelligence, virtue*, and *conscience of the country*," to use the modest words of the Wabash *Express*, would seem to challenge an examination into their claims. If the party is what is claimed for it, not only Irishmen, but Germans, Englishmen, Scotchmen, indeed even "nations to the manor born" should fall in love with the men who manage that Republican organization, and it should have universal support. Are these claims valid, or are they false and untrue?

But twelve years ago, in 1854, this State, and nearly all other States in the North, was overrun by a secret political organization, known and recognized as the Know Nothing party. It had for its object, avowed and openly proclaimed, the proscription from office of all foreigners, Roman Catholics, and persons born without the United States, and also, for extending the term of residence, before naturalization, to twenty-one years. This party claimed, like the present Republican organization, to have all the "intelligence, virtue and conscience" allotted to the continent of America, and, of course, had a right to proscribe all who did not belong to the secret sanctuary. The *leaders* of that Know Nothing organization are the same men who now lead the Republican party in this State. They are the same persons who now invite the Irish and other foreigners to become their supporters, aiders and co-workers. They are the [illegible] fanatics who have persecuted every man who refuses to bow the knee to the black image of their idolatory. They are the men who, even to-day [illegible] and securely way to secure a majority in the [illegible] bill, on the plea of [illegible] in private, and [illegible] What is the record of these leaders? What did they do, only twelve short years ago when they had power, [illegible] secret organization [illegible] or submitted to a candid world?

[illegible] political leaders were guilty of as Know Nothings [illegible] the Republican party [illegible] of all the oaths, signs and other paraphernalia of the order. We copy them for the [illegible] of all foreigners, and especially the younger ones, who may not remember [illegible] political [illegible] vile [illegible] than savage vengeance. The political text book of 1860, a work of rare fairness, gives the following as the oath of the Know Nothings. We hope every foreigner will read them:

OATH OF THE FIRST DEGREE OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

President.—My friends: Previous to your uniting with and becoming members of this organization, it will be necessary for you to take upon yourselves a solemn obligation—one which we have all taken and intend cheerfully to keep through life. It will not conflict with the duties you owe to yourselves, your families, your country and your God. With this assurance, are you willing to proceed? [Each answers "I am."]

Obligation.—You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God, and these witnesses, your right hand resting on this Holy Bible and Cross, and your left hand raised towards heaven, [or, if it be preferred, your left hand resting on your breast, and your right hand raised toward heaven] in token of your sincerity, do solemnly promise and swear that you will not make known to any person or persons, any of the signs, secrets, mysteries or *objects* of this Organization, unless it be to those, whom, after due examination, or lawful information, you shall find to be members of this Organization in good standing; that you will not cut, carve, paint, stamp, stain, or in any way, directly or indirectly, expose any of the secrets or *objects* of this Order, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, unless it be for official instruction; that so long as you are connected with this Organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will, *in all things, political or social*, so far as this Order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, when expressed in lawful manner, though it may conflict with your personal preference, so long as it does not conflict with the Grand State or Subordinate Constitutions, the Constitution of the United States of America, or that of the State in which you reside; and that you will not, under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done, if in your power to prevent it. You further more promise and declare that you will not vote, nor give your influence for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of Americans born ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic; and that you will not, under any circumstances, expose the name of any member of this Order, nor reveal the existence of such an organization. To all the foregoing you bind yourselves, under the no less penalty of being expelled from the Order, and of having your name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States, as a perjurer, and as a traitor to God, and your country, as being unfit to be employed and trusted, countenanced or supported in any business transaction, as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed. So help you God. [Each answers, "I do."]

OATH OF THE SECOND DEGREE OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

Marshal.—Worthy President: These brothers having been duly elected to the second Degree of this Order, I present them before you for obligation.

President.—Brothers: You will place your left hand on your right breast, and extend your right hand towards the flag of our country, preparatory to obligation. [Each council room should have a neat flag festooned over the platform of the President.]

Obligation.—You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your left hand resting on your right breast, and your right hand extended to the flag of your country, do solemnly and sincerely swear that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose, in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, pass words, or other secrets of this degree; that you will in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this order and to the constitution and by laws of this or any other Council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor that of the State in which you reside; that you will under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all the regular *signs* and *summonses* that may be thrown or sent to you by a brother of this or any other degree of this order; *that you will support in all political matters, for all political offices, second degree members of this order*, providing it be necessary for the American interest; that, if it may be done legally, you will when elected to any office *remove all foreigners, aliens, Roman Catholics from office and that you will, in no case, appoint such to office.* All this you promise and declare on your honor as Americans to sustain and abide by, *without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever.* So help you God, and keep you steadfast! [Each will answer, "I do."]

These were the horrible oaths administered to the members of that persecuting organization, from 1853 to 1856, before it was christened and turned into a Republican party. We all remember how the order, in partnership with the temperance prohibitionists, swept the State in 1854—how the poor foreigners were hunted down, in the larger cities, like wild beasts—murdered in cold blood by the men who now claim "*all the intelligence, virtue and conscience!*" At the head of the Know Nothing Order, in various portions of Indiana, and prominent advocates of its hellish proscription of foreigners, were SCHUYLER COLFAX, GODLOVE S. ORTH, JOHN COBURN, JOHN U. PETTIT, O. P. MORTON, RICHARD W. THOMPSON, E. W. H. ELLIS, NATHAN KIMBALL, JAMES C. VEATCH, WILL. C. CUMBACK, HORATIO C. NEWCOMB, ALBERT G. PORTER, IRA G. GROVER, MORTON C. HUNTER, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JOHN D. DEFREES, and NELSON TRUSLER.

These men are now prominent radicals of the Republican stripe, and have to-day as much hate in their hearts against foreigners as they had in the halcyon days of the infamous "SAM." The vile oath which they took, *bound them firm to do this deed of unchristian* [illegible]. If they voted for a foreigner—no matter how good and pure a man he was—if they employed a foreigner—no matter how worthy and honest he might be—the desciple of the dark lanthern was to be "expelled from the Order—have his name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States *as a perjurer, and as a traitor to God and his country*." Can human depravity exceed the incantations, perjuries and blasphemy of that band of conspirators, who sought to overturn the constitutions of the nation and the States? While these constitutions secured "religious freedom" to *all* men, these Know Nothing Republicans were laying the foundation of a religious warfare against a portion of the professing christians of Indiana, and carrying on an open persecution of every foreigner who sought a home within its borders.

It looks impudent in these radical papers to ask political aid from any foreigner who has the spirit of manhood in his bosom. These Know Nothing apostates are the men who furnish brains for the radical faction to-day. They are the head and front of the band which seeks to keep the Union broken up, in order *to secure to the negro what they denied to the white foreigner*—the right to vote and hold office. Look COLFAX, and ORTH, and MORTON, and DICK THOMPSON, and JOHN COBURN, and NAT. KIMBALL, and VEATCH, and WILL CUMBACK, etc. They are, in the year 1866, as bitter haters of the poor foreigner as they were in 1854, and would persecute and disfranchise them if they had the political power to do so. The oaths which they took, and administered to the fanatical dupes of their faction in 1854, are as binding upon their souls *now* as they were *then*. But the great, liberal, generous and constitution loving Democratic party stood in the way of these persecuting miscreants. In 1855, at the local elections, the Democracy came to the rescue of the wronged and injured foreigner, and in 1856, the Democratic hosts, led by the gallant WILLARD, crushed out and vanquished in Indiana Know Nothingism and Republicanism together. Like convicted felons, these foreigner hating patriots took to their holes, and were no more seen till 1860, when the Republican party came again upon the stage, not as the persecutors of foreigners, (that did not pay,) but as the organs and aiders of the sectional political war inaugurated for the abolishment of slavery. That election ended, we all know how. The country will remember it for the bloody record which it has left, and for the mighty debt which it has created. Let the people think over its "fruits."

Are these Know Nothing leaders perjured? If so, they have proscribed their own punishment. Is there any parallel to the political [illegible] Are they not whited sepulchres? Is it not [illegible] these oaths, they [illegible] to ask the very persons they are sworn to persecute, to place them in positions of influence, power and emolument? Verily and truly, the leaders of a [illegible]

The [illegible] about eyes that [illegible] is commoner than to see [illegible]

[illegible] the great war of the rebellion [illegible] ought to desire than that of having discreetly and with singleness of heart, labored to promote his comfort and health while he was engaged in periling limb and life in defence of [illegible] country. Our Governor claims to hold the title [illegible] It is easy for him during the war, pretending every means by which the soldiers from the State [illegible] the same causes, difficult in a corresponding degree, for any one to correct such impressions if it was not true. Everything thus favored the Governor during the war, in keeping up the belief among the gallant men of the army, that he was their most sincere and labored friend. Since the close of the war it has been almost impossible to get the ear of public opinion to dispel the illusion. But the time has at last come when the difficulty begins to lessen—when truth begins to be heard, and falsehood to die out of the popular heart. It will be long, however, before the whole truth can be known in relation to the operations of his Excellency and his immediate agents and servants, in conducting the military affairs of the State of Indiana. Every fact that can be gathered [illegible] to show the operation of his Excellency in this respect has its value, and makes one of the whole chain from which the true character of his [illegible] may be [illegible]. We propose to add one fact which, we are sure, constitutes a link in the tremendous chain that was at one time coiled and twisted about every county in the State, and almost every [illegible] service.

The fact we furnish is the following contract entered into by the Governor, though his agent, JOHN T. WILDER, with E. J. HOWLAND, WM. L. LINGENFELTER, and J. T. FRANCIS. It was represented by the agents and servants of MORTON that WILDER held an appointment under his Excellency to recruit in the Southern States for the State of Indiana, at the time of the execution of the contract, and that the men contracted for were to come from that quarter. The contract is as follows:

[illegible]

Memorandum of an agreement entered into this day between John T. Wilder of the first part, and E. J. Howland, William L. Lingenfelter, and J. T. Francis, of [illegible] Wilder, of the first part agrees to furnish [illegible] recruits, to be [illegible] three years, to be credited to Center township, Marion county, Indiana, outside of the city, on the [illegible] for which said second party agree to pay said Wilder thirty thousand eight hundred dollars, to be deposited in the banking house of [illegible] Wilder [illegible] subject to said Wilder's order, when the above credits are applied and accepted by the Provost Marshal of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana [illegible] till the above contract is complied with, and the certificate of the District Provost Marshal is deposited in the bank where the money is deposited.

[Signed] JOHN T. WILDER,
By JOSEPH McCORMICK, Agent,
E. J. HOWLAND,
WM. L. LINGENFELTER,
J. T. FRANCIS.

MEMORANDUM.—This contract shall be deposited in the bank of FLETCHER & SHARPE, with the money, and the said FLETCHER & SHARPE will decide when its provisions are complied with.

(Signed)
JOHN T. WILDER,
By JOSEPH McCORMICK, as agent.
E. J. HOWLAND,
WM. L. LINGENFELTER,
J. T. FRANCIS.

What is the meaning of this contract? What was the character of JOHN T. WILDER'S commission under his Excellency? Under what law—State or national—was he appointed? For what purpose and for whom was he authorized to recruit? Was he the agent of the State, to recruit for the State? Or was his agency confined, in this respect, to some particular district of the State? Or, in short, was it an authority to operate merely on his own private account, and that of his friend and their patrons as they might admit to share the profits? If he was the agent of the whole State, then by what right did he presume to contract to supply particular sections with recruits? Why were they not parcelled out in equal proportion to the whole State? Where was the money intended for to go? Was it to be used in paying bounties to the recruits agreed to be furnished? Or was WILDER to get the men as cheap as he could, and have the overplus, if any, for his trouble? How was it? Was his appointment as such agent made public by his Excellency, so that all sections of the State might have an equal chance to procure recruits at his hands?

But, in truth and fact, was it ever intended that the recruits contracted for by Center township, as stated in the foregoing contract, should be recruits at all, to be "mustered into the service for three years," as stated therein? On the contrary, was not the appointment of WILDER made in order that he might have authority to transact business between the Governor and such towns and counties as might desire to purchase "credits" upon their respective quotas under the draft? Had these men, who were thus disposed of, any knowledge of, or participation in the contract at the time it was entered into? How many of them were living at the time? How many dead? How many missing? Where are the men now? How many have claimed and received any part of the money in question? Where is the money of those who died in the service? What security have those who did not receive it, or whose children have not received it in case of their death, that they will ever receive it?

It is now known that WILDER sold one hundred and nineteen men to the city of Indianapolis, and seventy-seven to the township of Center, outside the city. Now, where are these one hundred and ninety-six men, and how much money have the living received? They were sold at the rate of $450 per head, which would make, in the aggregate, $88,200. What has become of this money?

It is said, by those who ought to know, that there were at the time of unassigned veterans six thousand or more, to be disposed of in this way. This number, under the pressure of the draft, would have yielded $2,700,000, at $450 each. Were they so sold? If so, where is the money? Have all the living received it? Have the children of the dead been paid? How much of this money has been retained for private use by these dealers in the flesh and blood of the brave? How much has been reserved to carry the elections, and keep the reign of government in the hands of "loyal" men?

It is said—in fact, it is well known—that most of the moneys received by the "Soldier's Friend" and his agents and servants passed into their possession without specific separate deposits being made for each soldier. Thus, it is said that of the sum received for forty-six men sold by WILDER to Center township outside the city, the Adjutant General claimed $18,400, and only consented to deposit in the names of the men sold, when he found he could not otherwise get hold of the money. Now, what valid claim, capable of being enforced at law, has any soldier against any man to whom any part of this vast sum of money has been paid? Being already in the service for the whole time for which any township or other corporation, could be entitled to a credit on account of his enlistment, he could offer no consideration for the money paid for his assignment to any given corporation. In the hands of the Adjutant General all moneys so paid would be beyond the control of the payers, or those for whom it was ostensibly given. How much of the whole sum thus received has been paid to the soldiers? How much remains in other hands, under the arrangements made by the "Soldier's Friend?" And what security have the living, or the heirs of the dead, that they will ever receive the money?

But how did it happen that the Soldier's Friend had so many unassigned veterans to dispose of in this way about the time of the draft? Why were they not put into the amount of credits to which the State at large was entitled, before the apportionment for the draft was made, and deducted from the whole number of recruits required of the State, and the apportionment made according to the balance required? Was it not a fraud upon the people of the whole State for the Governor to retain so large a number of names for the purpose of a corrupt and heartless traffic? May not every father who lost a son, every mother who lost her boy, every child who lost a parent, and every wife who lost her husband under the draft, cry out against the iniquitous injustice of this whole business? Does not the blood of dead conscripts, who entered the service under this draft, cry to heaven against the "Soldier's Friend?" Let him look to his skirts; the water of the ocean will not wash them clean of blood-stains.

We have no doubt his Excellency will think we are [illegible]—that we want to know [illegible] veterans, sold like sheep by [illegible] and swindled out of the [illegible] They feel that there has been the [illegible] but are at a [illegible] We shall endeavor to assist them.

[illegible] of Marion, and we presume will soon be [illegible] Mexico [illegible]

"Save whose all Nationalist."

[illegible] for the poor Liberal greasers of Mexico! Their chances, always slim, now elude the microscope since WALLACE has espoused their cause.

But another and greater hero accompanies the gallant Major General, who led in person the terrible charge across the bridge at Monocacy, and fought a full hour "by Shrewsbury clock," at Monocacy. This latter hero is alluded to in the dispatch as brevet Brigadier General STURM, "late of the United States Army." General STURM is well known to our citizens, and needs no eulogy at the hands of the HERALD. The country is yet ringing with the history of his bloody achievements [illegible] O. P. M. [illegible] Colonel CUMBACK.

"We had been led to infer" that the Liberal party in Mexico was [illegible] General STURM'S [illegible] that such is not the case. The vultures do not accumulate in localities where there is no carcass, and STURM has as keen a scent for a dollar as a turkey buzzard for a dead cow. We shall probably soon hear of him as chief of the Mexican ordnance department, denouncing the Imperialists as copperheads [illegible] the late prosecution [illegible]

[illegible] Liberal cause [illegible] STURM. The idea of the freedom [illegible] and liberty must take "French leave" of Mexico.

A German Newspaper on Congressman and Godlove S. Orth.

The following article we find in the Lafayette Journal of the Saturday, which was translated by that paper from the Indiana Union, a German paper published at Lafayette. Godlove S. Orth, the member of Congress from the Eighth District, is handled without much consideration for the political [illegible]. When we hear of Orth, we think of an incident in his Congressional career that happened on the vote of granting the right of suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia, and Thad. Stevens' remarks concerning the seceding member from the Eighth District:

Having assumed the editorial department of an independent German paper, it becomes [illegible] in regard to the political opinion [illegible] we will neither give nor take offence. All you all know, we are on the [illegible] we not only [illegible] the present, we are sorry to say, that we can not fully indorse the one now before [illegible] upon the Government [illegible] authority; that the Constitution of the United States [illegible] in order to make [illegible] which the Government was framed by [illegible] that it is necessary [illegible] principle as the [illegible] of our Government intended it. And do not let us lose sight of the only true idea in a free Government [illegible] will certainly stand on dangerous, if not untenable ground.

Although men and conniving politicians may tell you that necessity demands [illegible] plea of necessity is the "tyrant's plea." [illegible] of free and republican governments, for it be remembered that a free government can exist only on the basis of a written constitution, and the moment it is deviated from, we fall from grace, and the republican government [illegible]. Now, then, the question naturally arises [illegible] Democratic, or to the conservative, or the radical party? We confess that it is easier to ask the question than it is to give a correct answer. Without any other guide than our present, we are free to say that none meets entirely our views. We shall therefore counsel and advise independently so far as the same is or may be practicable and especially so in [illegible]

If we look to the workings of the radical Congress, we find [illegible] an unjust, oppressive and exhorbitant tax law—a law which has a tendency to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, in other words, an exact copy of the European despotic ideas of government. [illegible] thinking—for you all well know that the scenery of your native land is in no way inferior to the most beautiful scenery of Columbia's fair; that the women are as fair, and the heart beats as warm for justice and right as any where in the universe. In fertility our soil can not be surpassed; our native valleys [illegible] is not even in comparison to our forest blossoms in beauty and fragrance. Well indeed might the proud son of Columbia's land ask us why we did not remain in the fair land that gave us birth.

We answer, and give as the reason, exhorbitant taxation, violation of the organic laws of our native States by designing and reckless men [illegible] rightfully belonged to them [illegible] love of liberty and free government. This being our case, would it not be treason to the hopes of the world if we were to defend any thing else than the principles herein advocated. While we see the necessity of two or more parties to the welfare of a well organized republican Government, we can not shut our eyes to the corruption of either. Therefore we say that we condemn the course pursued by Mr. Orth, our present representative in Congress, and we [illegible] serving, or even consulting the interests of his constituents, he has lent his aid to partisan purposes. [illegible]

To say the least, look at his vote on the whisky tax, if we may be permitted to fall from the sublime to the ridiculous. Can he claim that he is a loser by it? Again, the idea of forcing an obnoxious constitution upon an unwilling people is not republican in any sense of the view, yet this he is guilty of, and he claims to be a worthy descendant of a German ancestry, and the audacity of denouncing, [illegible] the Germans and foreigners generally as [illegible] to exercise a right which is so dear to every American [illegible] the right for which so much blood has been shed—the right of suffrage and self government. And no doubt [illegible] honest and credulous German, dressed, as a wolf in sheep's clothing [illegible] Shall we continue to support him [illegible] Will we submit to such [illegible] who would turn public interests to selfish ends? Our answer may well be anticipated. We say no, never, never!

[illegible]

A story is told of a man of this city, lately engaged in business, but who sold out not long since, determined to make his fortune by emigrating further west. Last week he packed up his traps and calculation and took a trip [illegible] would rival London for wickedness. His better half [illegible] possesses a pretty face, one calculated to excite envy among the fair sex [illegible] They had not been in the [illegible] before [illegible] State, hastily made her acquaintance and told her of his love. She forgetful of the vows pledged to another, "to love, honor and obey," [illegible] appears to have reciprocated the love bestowed on her by the stranger. A second interview took place, and arrangements made for an elopement, the time set and the [illegible] to be taken. The [illegible] the temporary absence of her liege lord, she packed her trunk to her love, and she [illegible] at the appointed hour [illegible] to her lawful protector, leaving it where he would discover it. The note told him that she consulted her heart [illegible] of love for him, that so he would pursue [illegible] epistle, she would be miles away, en route for her new lover's "southern home," and it would be useless to follow. He was stunned at the blow inflicted, all his bright hopes were dispelled, the partner of his wedded life had left him, dark thoughts crossed his mind; but after a cool reflection, he came to the conclusion he [illegible] spouse, but acting like a sensible man [illegible] her go her way, while he pursued his, glad, no doubt, that he was rid of one who he deemed worthless of his love.—*Fort Wayne Democrat.*

Third District.

[illegible]

[illegible] expressly for the Daily Herald.]
[illegible], July [illegible], 1866.

[illegible] audience [illegible] H. W. Harrington and Morton C. Hunter [illegible] As agreed, Mr. Harrington [illegible]

[illegible] before you as the candidate of the Democracy of the Third Congressional District [illegible] remarks [illegible] great Republican party [illegible] we should discuss before you the [illegible] During that period, derangement [illegible] the country [illegible] war [illegible] Governor [illegible] leader [illegible]

[illegible] the evils have surrounded the [illegible] I will say to one thing [illegible] The war was upon us; there was [illegible] in my judgment, there was [illegible] political fabric [illegible] Congressional reports that a [illegible] was introduced by Hon. William H. [illegible] as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be directed to report a bill to increase [illegible] soldiers' pay to twenty-four dollars [illegible]

[illegible] resolution [illegible] it passed, would have compelled the military committee to [illegible] was killed by Republican votes [illegible] Thad. Stevens, the man who, when Andrew Johnson vetoed the [illegible] negro bill, spoke in favor of it, and would not let a gentleman have the floor to answer him, voted against the bill to increase the pay of our soldiers. You will find, by referring to the record, that your Speaker was one of the number who voted to increase the pay.

One month and eight days after that, again a [illegible] was introduced that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire [illegible] the soldier, and from day to day until [illegible] soldier's friend [illegible] will say that afterwards a bill increasing soldier's pay to sixteen dollars [illegible] Again, the [illegible] on conferring the Lieutenant [illegible] on General Grant. That resolution was [illegible] by Mr. Washburne, a Democrat [illegible] Democratic votes. Again [illegible] a bill was introduced to establish [illegible] schools in the States, that [illegible] if the Legislature may [illegible] the Democrats [illegible] and voted to establish a school [illegible] deceased soldiers. The Republicans defeated them. Again in the [illegible] 1864, I drafted a bill increasing the pay of soldiers. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and we were [illegible] to get it out. Whenever the bill [illegible] it was declared to be out of [illegible] I refer you to the first part of the [illegible] you that the bill was introduced by [illegible] Mr. H. read from his speech [illegible] only raise to show how the bill [illegible] attempt to make the people believe [illegible] party was not in favor of prosecution of the war. When you turn [illegible] you will find it there. [illegible] and this much, I propose now to [illegible] legislature of which this [illegible] guilty.

[illegible] heard that it was necessary to [illegible] the slaves. My own reason told [illegible] not a negro could be made free [illegible] could not reach them at all, and [illegible] armies got the negro he was useless [illegible] equally useless to us. I have [illegible] by men who were in the army that [illegible] soldiers were on half rations, the [illegible] generally had full rations, and free [illegible] while the white soldier, weary and [illegible] the lazy, indolent negro would [illegible] gave the privilege [illegible] the war had [illegible] in 1866, you will find these same [illegible] introducing into the Congress of the [illegible] freedmen's bill, to support the negro in his new born freedom. [illegible] negro would sustain himself [illegible] wanted a chance to work, and [illegible] support himself. He has had a chance [illegible] will find that he becomes a mere child [illegible] The bill which I shall read to [illegible] vetoed by Andrew Johnson; the Senate and the House passed it, and since that [illegible] the vote of the present bill, Congress re[illegible]. Allow me to call your attention [illegible]. It does not extend to negroes in [illegible] alone, but to negroes in all parts of [illegible] country. Allow me to pause here, and [illegible] you. What is military jurisdiction? [illegible] jurisdiction that is above the law; the [illegible] swept aside the law which it is in the [illegible] the right of trial by jury. In this bill [illegible] away. That trial was given you by Great Britain, and which caused the revolution [illegible] taken away from us by this freedmen's bureau.

I ask you how long can military rule overthrow [illegible] Military power, if it is to be exercised [illegible] freedmen's bureau, it destroys the liberties of the American people, let us not deceive ourselves. I do not imagine that any gentlemen of that party will [illegible] Let me say to you, then [illegible] for you know not how soon they will take up the sword and cut your laws in a thousand pieces. Suppose, under the freedmen's bureau bill, they should see fit to organize in the State of Indiana, you will find that the bill provides for the transportation of these negroes from one State to another, you know very well the prejudice that would arise in the hearts of the people. The negro would [illegible] Then your drum head court martial would come in power, how long, then, would it take them to take charge of the polls and carry the elections. Whenever I feel legislation that has in it the power of numbers I propose against it. So much, then, for the provision of military power. These are the great things that would [illegible] great and powerful [illegible] The Secretary of War may make such provision as he may deem needful for the freedmen [illegible] It seems that fifteen [illegible] these negroes are found [illegible] Why is it, when labor can claim its [illegible] they are found destitute and [illegible] and that the people of the nation must furnish provisions and clothes for them? They were not thrown upon their own resources, but kept in plenty by the radical party, who by the expense of this bill, say old bill? The small sum of twelve millions of dollars per year! But that is a small sum, as [illegible] my friends, it was twelve dollars for each child of the men killed in the war. Let us see, then, what this will do. I insist that it is better to educate the white children than a negro. Some gentlemen will ask me, what will you do with the negro? Do with him just as you do with the poor white man—let him earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, the same as you do with the poor white man. Why, before my told me [illegible] [illegible] he will become highway robber, and steal [illegible] I do, for the law will do for him just as well [illegible] They are not competent [illegible] It will not do to tell me that this [illegible] all was passed for the benefit of the [illegible] bill you come to those acts of Congress [illegible] the constitutional amendments, you [illegible]

Now, let me ask you in all candor, has the nation ever wanted a pauper house until they [illegible] the negro? No, the pauper house you had before were your county poor houses, but this makes the country turned into a mammoth poor house for negroes. One more bill I wish to refer to [illegible] in the line is the civil rights bill. Its provisions are peculiar. [Mr. H. read from that bill.] By the provisions of this bill the negro is declared to be a citizen of the United States, the foreigner who comes to this country is required to wait a period of five years. While he awaits that probation [illegible] negro by one dash of the pen is brought into full bloom as a citizen of the United States. This bill shall give evidence. It provides that a negro may give evidence in every court in the Union. It is repealing your State laws, and not the freedmen alone, fellow citizens, [illegible] a right to give [illegible] The Constitution of the United States gives Congress the right to punish. It [illegible] who shall be [illegible] then do it, and they may determine who shall be [illegible] I will [illegible] section [illegible] the United States Court. You can not [illegible] United States court, [illegible] [illegible] be believed? Some men that may [illegible] negro's rights are likely to be hundred [illegible]

[illegible] courts shall take the records of the court [illegible] Again, another section of the bill provides [illegible] any person who shall [illegible] shall be [illegible] that negroes shall not come into the State [illegible] if you [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] If you do this, you, members, it is a proposition to [illegible] the rights [illegible] amended in the Constitution and the [illegible] law [illegible] your Constitution, and the [illegible] punishment on your judge who shall violate your laws.

As Mr. Harrington's time was nearly out, he spoke for a few moments on the financial affairs of the country and retired.

Mr. Hunter then attempted to reply. His speech [illegible] June [illegible] an historical sketch of Benedict Arnold [illegible] to the leaders of the Democratic party during the war—the whole mixed up with copious extracts from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the New Albany [illegible] memory. Mr. H. [illegible] spoke for two hours, much to the annoyance of the audience [illegible] of Democrats, but little to Mr. Hunter's profit. He seemed to [illegible] ability as a reader, his favorite part being the record of the Indianapolis Military Commission which tried Dodd & Co., but he completely exhausted [illegible] where he will find material for a new speech, unless the Cincinnati Gazette, which seems to be his cyclopedia, gives him a new [illegible]. The audience was quite respectable, and went away [illegible] of the superiority of Mr. Harrington over Hunter, not only as a speaker, but as to his doctrine. B. V.

State Items.

—Rev. M. Sims, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Evansville, preached in the street on Sunday last, at that city, to a very large and attentive audience. He preached from the text: "What must I do to be saved?"

—The base ball club of Laporte complains that the Indianapolis club has never answered their challenge [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN SHOT.—[illegible] on Saturday evening [illegible] named Fravel, an employee of Mr. Williams [illegible] turn a "lark" at Westville, Tuesday evening [illegible] the ball [illegible] Dr. Fravel was in attendance, but failed to find the ball.—*Laporte Democrat.*

—At a recent meeting of the board of [illegible], Rev. A. D. Cunningham, A. D., was elected President of the N. I. College.

—The finding, by a dog, of an old pair of pantaloons hid in a hollow tree near Niles, Michigan, has led to the arrest and probable conviction of a man named Maloney for a murder committed over twelve years ago.—*South Bend Forum.*

RATHER SIGNIFICANT.—We learn that there are several gentlemen from this county, who have been holding office at Washington, and who are indebted to Mr. Colfax for their position, are on their way home, and others from adjoining counties will soon follow.—*Wabash Democrat.*

OLD SETTLERS OF CARROLL.—The old settlers of Carroll hold their annual meeting on Milroy farm, one mile above Delphi, on next Saturday.

—A prosecution for crim. con., the first in the county, will be tried at the next term of the Carroll Circuit Court.

—Dr. Worcester announces himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature in Warren county. Dr. W. has hitherto acted with the Republicans.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John Curtis, of Winamac, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at the house of his brother in law, Ellis Hughes, Esq. Mr. Curtis came to Monticello on Wednesday, on a visit to his sister, and the evening previous to his decease, was in his usual health, which was not good, he having had the consumption for about a year and a half. He had apparently just passed away in his sleep. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.—*Monticello Herald.*

—The Crawfordsville *Review* announces its intention of enlarging in the course of a week or two.

—The Odd Fellows of Bloomington dedicate their new hall to-day.

—A gardener, near Evansville, this year raises 1,000 bushels of tomatoes from one acre of land.

—All the shop lifting done at New Albany is committed by young boys.

—The New Albany *Ledger* says that city has plenty of "sneak" thieves, and warns the citizens to be on the lookout for them.

—The houses in the city of Madison are being designated by numbers.

—Several cases of cholera morbus have occurred in Madison within the past few days—two of which have proved fatal.

TAILORING.

E. N. CONKLIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 60 North Illinois Street,

(MILLER'S BLOCK.)

HAS just received his new and well selected stock of Spring Styles, and is now prepared to accommodate, all wishing anything in the above line.

Gent's Furnishing Goods Constantly on Hand.

jy31 d3m

NOTICE.

OFFICE SINKING FUND,
Indianapolis, Indiana, July 30, 1866.

Indiana Stocks

To the amount of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

WILL be purchased at this office, if offered within the next thirty (30) days. Parties holding such stocks are invited to make propositions in writing stating the kind of stocks, amount, and date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
W. H. TALBOTT,
President.
jy31 d3t

ESTRAYED.

Strayed or Stolen.

TAKEN up on Thursday, July 26, 1866, a Brown Horse, about 14½ hands high, branded [illegible] on the [illegible] the right eye, [illegible] a little white on the back part of the right hind foot, about eight years old. The owner can get the horse on application at my stable on Mary-land street, and paying charges.
HUGH DELANEY.
jy31 d3w

NEW BOOK.

THE INDIANA SOLDIER.

THIS GREAT BOOK

Will be Published by

MERRILL & CO.,

AUGUST 7.

Sold Alone by Agents.

jy17 dtm

GAS FITTING.

DUNN & KARNEY,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

[illegible]

LEAD and Iron Pipe, Pumps, Sheet Lead, Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Globes, Brackets, etc., etc., always on hand.
Prices reasonable, and all work warranted.
[illegible] Jobbing promptly attended to.
jy31 d3m

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITORS HERALD: Please announce the name of JAMES H. McKERNAN, as an independent candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the voters at the October election.

For Auditor.

[illegible] October election.

For Treasurer.

EDITORS HERALD: Please announce the name of [illegible] as an independent candidate for Treasurer of Marion county, subject to the decision of the voters at the October election.

For Judge of Criminal Court.

EDITORS HERALD: Announce the name of Major JAMES L. MITCHELL as an independent candidate for Judge of Criminal Court, subject to the decision of the voters at the October election.

For Prosecuting Attorney.

EDITORS HERALD: Announce the name of LEONARD W. McCORD as an independent candidate for Prosecuting Attorney [illegible] the decision of the voters at the October election.

For Representative.

EDITORS HERALD: Announce the name of DAVID MACY as an independent candidate for Representative from Marion county in the Legislature, subject to the decision of the voters at the October election.

For Recorder.

EDITORS HERALD: Please announce the name of GEORGE W. KOUNTZ, a one armed soldier, as an independent candidate for Recorder of Marion county, subject to the decision of the voters at October election.

For Representative.

EDITORS HERALD: Announce the name of VALENTINE BUTSCH as an independent candidate for Representative from Marion county for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the voters at the October election.

For Treasurer.

Mr. Editor—You will please announce the name of H. M. Scovell, as an independent candidate for Treasurer of Marion county, subject to a vote of the people at the next October election.
MANY CITIZENS.

For Sheriff.

Please announce the name of Major E. R. CONKLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.
MANY VOTERS.

For Sheriff.

To the Voters of Marion County, Ind.:

WILLIAM JOHN WALLACE, ex-Sheriff of said county, is hereby declared as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Marion county, Indiana, at the coming election, subject to the voters at said election.
MANY VOTERS.

For Sheriff.

The friends of Daniel I. Callinan announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Marion county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

For Representative.

Mr. MERRIT F. McHENRY has consented, by urgent request of his many friends, to become a candidate for Representative of Marion county in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

HAIR RESTORER.

EMPRESS

Dr. CHAUSSIER'S

EMPRESS.

THIS celebrated composition RESTORES THE HAIR to its natural color. Relieves the Scalp of Dandruff and unpleasant irritation. Prevents the Hair from falling off, even after fever. Causes the new HAIR TO GROW, and is a very fine dressing. It is prepared according to the precise formula of

M. CHAUSSIER.

Price, One Dollar.

Warranted in Every Case.

Wholesale Agents:

WEEKS & POTTER,
Boston, Mass.

E. L. WALLACE & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Manchester, N. H.
jy27 d&wly

NOTICE.

Notice to Sinking Fund Borrowers.

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

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
W. H. TALBOTT, President.

July 28, 1866.

The following named newspapers will please publish the above advertisement in their weekly [illegible] copy of paper and receipted bill to Receiver of Sinking Fund:

[illegible], Lawrenceburg; Free Press and Courier, Madison; Journal and Courier, [illegible]; Journal and Express, Terre Haute; Democrat, [illegible] Press, Greencastle; Palladium, Richmond; Democrat, Fort Wayne; Sun, Vincennes; Journal, Lafayette; Review, Crawfordsville; Democrat, Goshen; Union, Laporte; Standard, Anderson; Eagle, Decatur; Republican, Greensburg; Sentinel, Rochester; Democrat and Republican, Plymouth; Constitutionalist, Monticello; Republican, Rushville; Volunteer, Shelbyville; Democrat, Huntington; Ledger, New Albany; Democrat, Salem; Democrat, Columbus; Register, St. Joseph; Republican, Valparaiso; Post, Columbia City; Indianian, Bloomfield; Democrat, Franklin; Reporter, Gosport; Democrat, Corydon; Democrat, Rockport; Democrat, Greenfield; Clarion, Frankfort; Times, Delphi; Pharos, Logansport; Courier, Newcastle; Owen County Journal, Spencer; Democrat, Tipton; Revellie, Vevay; Mirror, Cambridge City.
jy31 d&wtw

PUMPS.

PUMPS.

A. EVANS & CO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Indianapolis and surrounding country that they are prepared to furnish Pumps on short notice at all times, at 25 cents per foot, and will have Wells dug to order.

SHOP on Alabama street, opposite the Court House.
jy7 d3m

DRY GOODS.

HIBBEN, TARKINGTON & CO.

JOBBERS OF

Dry Goods and Notions,

No. 112 South Meridian Street,

(ALVORD'S BLOCK,)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

James S. Hibben.
W. C. Tarkington, of Landers, Tarkington & Pattison.
Coleman E. Pattison, of Landers, Tarkington & Pattison.
Willis S. Webb, of Webb, Pattison & Co.
jy17 d6w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE!

Five of Julius Balke's make of Rosewood Italian Marble Top

BILLIARD TABLES.

TWO of them have been in use three years, and three of them only one year. All in good order, and will be sold at a bargain to the purchaser by calling on the owner.
J. G. GROFF.
Connersville, Indiana, July 9, 1866.
jy26 d3m

WANTED.

Great Western Agency Co.

MEN wanted to act as Salesmen in all the different cities and villages throughout the United States. Apply personally, or address
STELLE & STRONG,
Rooms Nos. 11 and 12 Blackford's Block,
Cor. Meridian and Washington streets.
jy27 d1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine Farm, situated ten miles north of the city of Indianapolis, on the Peru railroad, containing two hundred and twelve acres of well improved land, under cultivation, etc.; acknowledged by all who know it to be one of the finest Farms in Indiana. Address Andrew Smith, Castleton, Marion county, Indiana, or Hanna & Smith, Greencastle, Indiana.
jy31 d3m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Brick House with six rooms, in good condition, North Illinois street, six and a half squares from Washington street. Those having children in family, or who can not give good reference, need not apply. For further particulars, call at No. 30 South Illinois street.
DR. E. HOWARD.
jy30 d6w

ESTRAYED.

Stray Horses.

STRAYED from this city on Tuesday, July 10, a large Gray Horse, about 17 hands high, branded with letter "S" under the mane. He is about nine years old. Also, a dark Bay Horse. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Cumberland. A liberal reward will be paid for any information of them.
ED. FARRELL, Cumberland,
Or JAMES KENNEDY,
Opera Saloon, No. 57 East Washington street, Indianapolis.
jy26 d3t

STRAY HORSES.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 1st instant, one Dun Horse, about nine years old, about 16½ hands high, and blind in one eye. Also, one Sorrel Horse about six years old, about 15 hands high, has no shoes on. A suitable reward will be given for the delivery of said Horses at my Hack Stable, on Kentucky avenue and West street, or any information concerning them so they can be had.
LOUIS T. [illegible]
[illegible] Washington street, near New York.
jy31 d3t

COMMISSION.

MICH & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Western Reserve, Hamburg and Factory Cheese,

jy31 d3m 52 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

Wholesale Trade.

OIL.

[illegible]

I. P. EVANS & CO.

LINSEED OIL

[illegible]

FLAX SEED.

NEW [illegible]

JAS. S. SLAUGHTER & CO.,

Agents for

PETROLEUM, CARBON & MACHINE OILS,

No. 4 Louisiana Street,

my26 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PIANOS.

WILLARD & STOWELL,

DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS

AND MELODEONS.

[illegible] Pianos, Cottage Pianos, Wholesale and Retail.

my9 d3m No. 4 Bates House Block, Indianapolis.

QUEENSWARE.

WHOLESALE QUEENSWARE

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

E. A. WOODBRIDGE,

16 West Washington Street,

my14 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

H. P. WEST & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

China, Glass, Queensware, Cutlery

And Plated Goods.

81 East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

my14 d3m

DRUGGISTS.

W. I. HASKIT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 14 West Washington Street,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 22 West Washington Street,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

At new stone front building, Nos. 7 and 9 East Washington street, between Glenn's Block and Meridian street, after April 1st.
my10 d3m

CLOCKS, ETC.

S. C. & C. EDEN,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CLOCKS, REGULATORS

AND LOOKING GLASSES,

Eden's Block, No. 79 East Market Street,

my10 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MUSIC.

J. A. BUTTERFIELD & CO.

Wholesale

MUSIC DEALERS,

75 East Market Street,

INDIANAPOLIS.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Pianos, Organs, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Strings, etc., and publishers of Sheet Music and Music Books.
my10 d3m

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

TALBOTT, RICKARD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves,

AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 36 South Meridian Street,

my7 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

DONALDSON & ALVEY,

Jobbers of

Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods

Umbrellas and Parasols,

No. 54 South Meridian St., Schnull's Block, Indianapolis

my9 d3m

NOTIONS.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Toys, Notions and Fancy Goods,

No. 29 West Washington Street,

my10 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

GROCERIES.

E. B. ALVORD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries and Liquors,

No. 1 Alvord's Block, Cor. Meridian and Georgia Streets,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

my9 d3m

ELLIOTT, RYAN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

Special attention given to Teas and Tobacco.

No. 62, corner Meridian and Maryland Sts., Indianapolis

my9 d3m

CROSSLAND, MAGUIRE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Corner Meridian and Maryland Streets,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

A. JONES & CO.,

(Successors to Jones, Vinnedge & Jones,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 7 and 8 Bates House Building,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

HOLLAND, OSTERMEYER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

76 East Washington Street,

my10 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

SAWYER & HASSELMAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 49 South Meridian Street,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ENGINES, ETC.

ORION THORNLEY,

Manufacturer of

Steam Engines, Sugar Mills,

Cider Mills, Saw Arbors, and all kinds of Machinery.

Repairing done promptly. Machine Shop No. 22 [illegible] street, half square East of Union Depot, Indianapolis.
my9 d3m

COMMISSION.

JOHN T. DEWEESE & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Produce,

42 South Delaware Street,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

G. C. HOLMAN,

Produce Commission Merchant

No. 6 Bates House Building, Washington Street,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Consignments of all kinds. Produce and Provisions solicited.
my9 d3m

STATIONERY, ETC.

MERRILL & MACAULEY,

Wholesale Dealers in

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Envelopes, Stationery, Blank Book and Paper, [illegible] Publishers and Binders,

No. 18 West Maryland Street,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

BOWEN, STEWART & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

School Books, Paper, Envelopes

AND STATIONERY,

No. 18 West Washington Street,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STILES, FAHNLEY & McCREA,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, MILLINERY,

Straw and Fancy Goods,

No. 131 South Meridian Street,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDERTAKERS.

LONG & BIRCH,

Undertakers,

ON THE CIRCLE,

Have on hand a large stock of

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS

OF every description. We have enlarged our ground for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] We also [illegible] Cases and Caskets to sell at wholesale. Undertakers from the country will do well to call and see.
jy31 d3m

GET your Blank Books at the HERALD BINDERY.

Wholesale Trade.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

[illegible]

Dry Goods and Notions,

[illegible]

Indianapolis, Ind.

my9 d3m

MURPHY, KENNEDY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

AND NOTIONS,

[illegible] East Washington Street,

my9 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 127 South Meridian Street.

EVANS, MAYO & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

my10 d3m

HENDRICKS, EDMUNDS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 58 South Meridian street, Schnull's Block,

Indianapolis, Ind.

my9 d3m

HARDWARE, ETC.

DORSEY & LAYMAN,

Importers of and Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery, Etc

64 East Washington Street,

my14 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, IND

ROLL, KIMBLE & AIKMAN,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware

AND CUTLERY,

123 South Meridian Street,

my10 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

CONFECTIONERY.

DAGGETT & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CONFECTIONERY,

And Wholesale Dealers in

TEAS, FIRE WORKS, FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., ETC.

32 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

my9 d3m

LIQUORS.

J. C. BRINKMEYER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors

Pure Bourbon, Old Monongahela, and Rye Whisky, pure Gin and Brandies,

No. 20 West Washington Street,

my14 d3m Under Metropolitan Hall, Indianapolis

IRON, STEEL, ETC.

W. J. HOLLIDAY & CO.,

Dealers in

Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles,

Nuts, Bolts, Blacksmiths' Tools, Hubs, Felloes, Spokes, Carriage Trimmings, etc., etc.

No. 59 South Meridian Street,

my10 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

CARPETING.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

CARPETING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

No. 198 Washington Street, and 61 and 63 Hawley Street,

1st d3m BOSTON

FURNITURE.

WILKENS & HALL,

(Successors to J. F. Ramsay,)

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

FURNITURE.

SALES AND WAREROOMS,

No. 39 South Illinois Street.

Factory opposite the State House, formerly John Ott's.
jel2 d3m

MARBLE WORKS.

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

116 South Illinois Street.

Findlay & Co.,

Sculptors and dealers in all kinds of

Imported Marble Work,

Manufactured in Carrara, Italy.

WE also make to order everything pertaining to Marble Work—Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Mantles, etc., at the most reasonable terms, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
ap22 dtf

UNDERTAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

METALIC

BURIAL CASES.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, as well as the surrounding country, that I have opened out anew in the

Undertaking Business.

I have selected my stock of Cases and Caskets from one of the best houses in the West, and I especially call the attention of Undertakers to my large and well selected stock of

Cases and Caskets.

Also, to my own manufacture of

Wooden Caskets and Coffins,

Feeling satisfied that I can offer inducements and suit one and all that may see proper to favor me with their patronage.

To my friends and former patrons I can offer inducements never before offered by any house in the Undertaker's business in the city.

My rooms are commodious, and my stock well selected. Call and see me before going elsewhere, at the Exchange Buildings, No. 31 and 33 North Illinois street, nearly opposite the Bates House.

Persons wishing to purchase Lots at Crown Hill Cemetery will be taken to the ground on application to the undersigned.

my23 d3m W. W. WEAVER.

MEDICAL.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—Young's great Physiological Work of Every One his own Doctor—being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to Marry, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by Wm. Young, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Wm. Young, No. 416, Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
je15-1y

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

WILLIAM WORLAND,

Dealer in

Flour, Feed and Provisions,

No. 16 South Delaware street,

jy10 d3m INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TANNERY.

CITY TANNERY.

FRENZEL, WILL & CO.,

Dealers in

HIDES AND LEATHER,

Corner of Benton and East Washington St.

jy19 d3m

SYRUPS.

KELLEY, MURRAY & CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers of all kinds of

SYRUPS, TINCTURES,

Essences, Extracts, Coloring, Etc.

Office and Sample Room No. 32 Virginia avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

jy26 d3m

Amusements. | Hoop Skirts. | Auction Sales. | Stoves. | Special Notices. | DAILY HERALD.

DAILY HERALD,

Published every morning (Sunday excepted) by HALL & HUTCHINSON, 16 1-2 East Washington St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

[illegible]

THE INDIANAPOLIS DAILY HERALD is sent by all the early morning Express Trains, and delivered to subscribers in adjacent towns about the same time it is distributed in the city after publication. This gives to persons at a distance from the Capital of Indiana to get the news the day from six to twelve hours before they can receive it through papers published elsewhere. The paper can be had of news dealers and carriers at any of the railroad towns on the roads entering at Indianapolis.

Rates of Advertising.

[illegible]

Advertisements inserted a longer time than three months will be charged proportional to the above rates.

Local notices, six lines and under, $1 00; more than six lines, and less than ten, $1 50; over ten lines, 15 cents per line each insertion.

All transient and occasional Advertisements and Local Notices must be paid for in advance.

Marriage notices, $1. Funeral notices, $1.

The rates of advertising in the Weekly Herald will be half the rates charged in the Daily Herald for one week or longer time.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contract will be charged for the time inserted according to the above rates.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

Is published every Saturday, at $2 00 per annum, in advance.

No papers sent without the money, nor continued a longer time than paid for.

Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Hancock County.

GREENFIELD, July 30, 1866.

EDITORS HERALD—Pursuant to notice, the Democratic Central Committee of Hancock county met in delegate convention in Greenfield, Saturday the 28th instant.

On motion, the Hon. James L. Mason was called to the chair, and Joseph M. Lowe was appointed Secretary.

On motion of John W. Ryan, it was

Resolved, That the convention proceed to the selection of sixteen delegates, to represent this county in the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth District, to be held in the State House on Thursday, August 2.

The following delegates and contingents were selected, to-wit:

Delegates.—Mims Handy, Joseph Wright, William Garrett, Alford Potts, James L. Mason, Stephen T. Dickenson, Bird Lacy, E. S. Botsford, and Solomon Jackson.

Contingents.—Wood Addams, Joshua Shelby, William Marsh, John S. Thomas, Jonathan Dunbar, Samuel S. Chandler, Miles Aelsberry, William Dye, and Smith McCord.

On motion of C. G. Offutt, it was

Resolved, That the delegates from this county be and hereby are instructed to cast the vote of Hancock county for Hon. James L. Mason for nominee of the Sixth Congressional Convention for Congress.

Short speeches were made by Hon. J. L. Mason, C. G. Offutt and others, and everything passed off harmoniously.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Daily HERALD and Hancock *Democrat*.

JAMES L. MASON, Chairman.
JOSEPH M. LOWE, Secretary.

Bill to Equalize Bounties.

The following is the bill to equalize bounties, as it passed both Houses, and was approved by the President:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more, and any such soldier, enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of diseases or wounds contracted while in the service, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

"Section 2. That each and every soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, during the rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and has received, or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars, and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars, hereby authorized; provided that any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away either his discharge papers, or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid; and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster General, or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement, under oath, as by this section provided.

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, that in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and, if entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

"Section 4. And be it further enacted, that in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE OF CITY AUDITOR, Glenns Block, Indianapolis, July 28, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of Section 45 of the City Charter, the Common Council, together with the City Auditor and Assessor, will meet at the Council Chamber in said city, on Monday evening, August 6, 1866, at half-past seven o'clock, as a Board of Equalization, to hear and decide all complaints, if there be any, in relation to the city assessment for the year 1866, and to equalize the same as right and justice may require.

By order of the Common Council.

JOHN G. WATERS, City Auditor.

jy31 d3w

LIQUORS.

PURE MALT LIQUOR.

DENIS COLL & BROTHERS, of this city, have engaged in the distillation of

Pure Barley Malt Liquors,

which they guarantee will be found equal to any imported article. The Liquor is copper distilled and from the best stock. The attention of Druggists, Physicians and all who want pure liquor for medical purposes is directed to the distillation of Coll & Brothers. Samples of the Liquor can be seen at any time at No. 65 West Maryland street, where orders may be left in quantities to suit purchasers. jy16 dim

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNERS—With $100 to $500 capital, to operate with Peter Fontain's Patent Gas Purifier and Regulator. Business very light and easy. Profits over 200 per cent. With this machine any energetic man can clear from $50 to $200 per week in this or any other city where Gas is the principle light used. I will convince any man (that will call at my office) in ten minutes' time, that this is no humbug. Read what the City Council of the 3rd instant says: "Report of Gas Committee in regard to Fontain's Gas Regulator: After a trial in the public offices, it proved itself to be worthy of consideration, by saving 1,600 feet of gas monthly. Report accepted." For particulars call at my office and consultation parlors any day, Sundays excepted, from eight to ten A. M. and see the greatest invention of the age.

DR. C. C. TOMLINSON, No. 9 South Mississippi Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Postoffice Box 1,181. jy26 d1w

WANTED—A good Solicitor, in Life and Accident Insurance, to whom a liberal salary, or commission will be paid.

HILLS & MARTIN, 101 East Washington street. jy30 d6t

WANTED—[illegible] jy30 d3t

POSTERS in black and colored ink, of every conceivable shape and size, and on any and every colored paper at the HERALD OFFICE.

BINDERY.

DAILY HERALD

BOOK BINDERY,

16 1-2 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

In Connection with our Large

Job Printing Office,

We have one of the most complete

BOOK BINDERIES

In the Western country. We are prepared to do all kinds of

Blank Work

FOR

COUNTY OFFICERS

With promptness, and in a manner that we warrant will give entire satisfaction.

RAILROAD OFFICERS

Are requested to examine our

BLANK BOOKS,

As we feel satisfied we are manufacturing the best Books made in the State.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

And other business men using

Large Blank Books,

Are requested to give us a call and examine our stock of Papers, which we warrant to be of the

Best Material in Use.

BINDING FOR PUBLISHERS

Done on the most favorable terms.

CALL AND SEE US,

16½ East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS IND.

HALL & HUTCHINSON, Proprietors.

DRY GOODS.

L. ANDERS & CO.,

Dry Goods and Notions,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MEDICAL.

DR. DACIER'S

Female Monthly

American Pills

THESE Pills are the result of much study and careful experience in all the varieties of Female Complaints, and in cases of Irregularities, Suppressions, Leucorrhœa, White, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidneys or Womb, and Loss of Nervous Energy, etc. [illegible]

Price One Dollar Per Box.

[illegible] Prepared and sold by DR. EWING, No. 36 Virginia avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

DR. SWAIN'S VEGETABLE HAIR BALM invariably restores grey hair to its original color without staining the skin or clothing. It removes the most dry, dead and coarse hair, soft, glossy and glossy, causes it to curl, and keeps it in its place, while it promotes its growth and prevents its falling off.

It contains neither oil or alcohol.

Numerous preparations of oil, alcohol and sulphur have been palmed upon the public, and having totally failed to give satisfaction, are deservedly condemned.

Dr. Swain warrants the Vegetable Balm to accomplish all that he claims for it, and authorizes his agents to refund the money wherever it fails to give satisfaction.

It is an entirely new and scientific preparation, produced by the distillation of rare and fragrant flowers and herbs. It is not only the best restorative in the world, but makes a particularly agreeable and a clean dressing to both old and young, while its liquid purity and floral odor are in striking contrast with the nasty mixtures usually sold.

The proprietor has letters from many of the most distinguished as well as fashionable people, judges, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, opera singers, actresses, &c, certifying to the remarkable virtues of the Balm.

Don't let any dealer urge upon you some other article, but if your druggist does not keep this, send one dollar for a trial bottle to the nearest agent, or the proprietor.

If for grey hair, send for No. 1.

If for hair dressing, send for No. 2.

C. H. Swain, proprietor, No. 34 South Water street, Chicago.

For sale by all the wholesale druggists in Chicago.

BROWNING & SLOAN, Wholesale Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. jy25 d6m

BRICK MACHINE.

CHAMBERS, BRO. & CO.'S

Clay Tempering

BRICK MACHINE,

MAKES thirty thousand Bricks per day. No previous preparation of Clay required. Bricks require no sun drying. Many machines in practical operation in Middle, Western and Southern States. American Institute awarded Gold Medal for the Machine, and Silver Medal for best Bricks. Pennsylvania State Fair awarded Silver Medal for Machine.

Pamphlets sent on application to C. F. Stansbury, 1600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Agent and Attorney for sale of rights, or to CHAMBERS, BRO & CO., Iron Founders and Machinists, 2[illegible] Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Newspaper and Book Folding Machines on hand and made to order. jy16 d3m

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM of 80 acres, five miles southwest of Indianapolis, one mile west of Bosler & Fletcher's Mill, for sale on reasonable terms. Two good houses—one containing nine rooms and cellar, the other three rooms and cellar—two barns, two orchards, live stock, water; about 100 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. The Farm is in good order, which will be sold as one or two Farms, to suit purchasers. For particulars, address W. W. CONNARD, Indianapolis, Indiana. jy21 d2w*

STATIONER.

JOHN P. CARLTON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and

WHOLESALE STATIONER,

21 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

jel1 d6m

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Bowen, Brough & Lawton

Dealers in and Manufacturers' Agents for

RAILWAY, MILL AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

LUBRICATING AND HEAD LIGHT OILS.

Office and Warehouse, No. 1[illegible] E. Washington St., mar24 dly INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INSURANCE.

Indianapolis Insurance Company,

OFFICE No. 9 North Pennsylvania street, in Odd Fellows' Hall, ground floor, Indianapolis.

WM. HENDERSON, Pres't.

ALEX. C. JAMESON, Secretary. mg16 d6m

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DIXON & MATHEWS,

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

Nos. 17 and 19 West Washington St., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

PHOTOGRAPHS finished in India Ink, Oil and Water Colors.

Old pictures copied and enlarged to any size. jy16 d3m

FOR SALE.

A Good Investment.

Business Property for Sale,

Fifty Feet Front on South Meridian street by Two Hundred and Ten Feet Deep.

25 ACRES, suitable for garden purposes, three miles west on the Terre Haute railroad. Will be divided in two or ten acre lots, or sold in a body. [illegible]

For particulars call on Messrs. Dixon, Ryan & Co., corner of Meridian and Maryland streets, or at the office of the [illegible] T. DRAKE. jy30 d3m

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PRINTING.

DAILY HERALD

STEAM

Book and Job Printing

ESTABLISHMENT,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HERALD take pleasure in returning their thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have seen fit to bestow upon their establishment, in connection with the above establishment, and would respectfully solicit a continuance and increase of the same. We do not hesitate to say that our

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE

Is one of the most complete and extensive in the State. Our facilities in TYPE, STEAM POWER, PRESSES, and materials pertaining to a printing office, are such, that we can execute all classes of printing at as low prices as any establishment in the west, and in the neatest style of the art, which can not fail to give entire satisfaction.

POSTERS

In black and colored ink, of every conceivable shape and size, and on any and every colored paper.

CIRCULARS

Of every description neatly executed on common white or colored paper, letter paper, note paper, or, in fact, on any kind or quality of paper desired, and price accordingly.

Blank Books.

We have a very complete assortment of paper for Blank Books, which will be found in such manner as will insure complete satisfaction. The attention of county officers is respectfully called to this branch of our business.

BILL HEADS

Of various sizes, neatly printed on nicely ruled paper, and at the very lowest living rates.

Railroad Printing.

Officers of railroads will consult the interests of the same by calling at the Herald office and leaving their orders for work. A portion of our material has been selected with reference to this class of work.

BOOK PRINTING.

Our Book Room is well stocked with new type, and we keep on hand an extensive supply of Book Paper. [illegible]

Steam Presses.

We have connected with our establishment six presses in full blast, which enable us to turn off an unlimited number of impressions per day, and which give us great advantages over other establishments.

Stereotyping

For publishers, promptly attended to.

HALL & HUTCHINSON, Proprietors.

PLANING MILL.

[illegible] PLANING MILL, No. 30 Circle Street.

Doors, Sash and Blinds.

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, Facings, Mouldings, Brackets, Flooring, etc. always on hand and made to order. Also, Scroll Work of Every Description.

[illegible] MAYHEW & [illegible], Proprietors.

MACHINERY, ETC.

A. B. J. Flowers, E. Vandegrift, S. P. V. Flowers.

FLOWERS & CO.,

FOUNDERY AND MACHINE SHOP,

No. 100 Kentucky Avenue,

MANUFACTURERS of Drag Saws, Scroll Saws and Portable Saw Mills. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

TO FEMALES.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

N. D. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in rooms Nos. 1 and 2 in Talbott & New's Block, south of Postoffice.

WILLIAM HENDERSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts.

MORRISON & PALMER,

Attorneys at Law

Frankfort, Clinton County, INDIANA.

Martin M. Ray. Jonathan W. Gordon. Walter March.

RAY, GORDON & MARCH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts.

Office Rooms over the [illegible] Building, South of Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

Cheap Dry Goods!

AT

SCOTT & MITCHELL'S,

No. 10 West Washington Street.

Special Notice.

Dress Goods, Silks, Embroideries, White Goods, Linens, English Crapes, Shawls, Cloaks, Cloakings, Domestics, Linen Goods, Delaines, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Hosiery, Notions, Etc.

ALEXANDER KID GLOVES,

Madame Demorest's Corsets,

A complete Stock of

Dress Trimmings

Cloak and Dress Making Department

In charge of a competent person.

HAVING bought our Goods before the recent advance in gold, and buying as we do "all work off," we can offer superior inducements to purchasers.

We respectfully ask an examination of our Goods and prices.

SCOTT & MITCHELL'S, No. 10 West Washington street.

MEDICAL.

MEDICATED BATHS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Diseases of the Skin, Rheumatic, Syphilitic and Many Other Chronic Affections, Etc.

THE undersigned, recognizing the great want of such an establishment in the West, has decided to open an institution in which all the different varieties of Medicated Baths can be given. The remarkably curative action of these baths when used in the particular manner of my treatment [illegible]

[illegible] JNO. KIRKPATRICK, M. D.

RESTAURANT.

ROCKWELL'S

DINING ROOM

And

RESTAURANT

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

No. 6 Louisiana street, near Meridian, opposite Union Depot, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Appointments Entirely New.

BILL OF FARE.

MONDAY, June 11, 1866.

[illegible]

G. W. [illegible], M. D.,

Eclectic Physician,

[illegible]

G. A. WELLS,

DENTIST,

OFFICE, OVER HARRISON'S BANK.

DRY GOODS.

THE HEAD QUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

THE NEW YORK STORE, GLENN'S BLOCK.

LIVERY STABLE.

Livery and Boarding Stable.

[illegible] SULLIVAN & DREW, Proprietors.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.

NEW FACTORY.

BYRKIT & SONS,

Cor. Georgia and Tennessee Sts.

HAVE at great expense, erected new shops and fitted them up with the latest and most improved machinery, all driven by the best steam power of the best and are now prepared to manufacture

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

Window and Door Frames,

Base Cornice, Pilasters, Brackets, Mouldings, etc.

All kinds of Finishing Lumber planed and cut to order. Flooring of all kinds, and Dressed Lumber constantly on hand.

TOILET.

Ladies Desiring a Clear and

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION USE BLOOM OF YOUTH GENUINE PREPARED ONLY BY GEORGE W. LAIRD.

This delightful Toilet article has no equal for Preserving and Beautifying the Complexion and Skin.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Depot, 74 Fulton Street, New York.

AGENCY.

U. S. PATENT AGENT,

Indianapolis, Ind. L. B. SE[illegible]

Office No. 4 Vinton's Block, opposite Postoffice. Office hours from nine till twelve, and from two till five.

NOTICE.

Carpenters and Stair Builders

TAKE NOTICE.

LOUIS KOLB

Is now prepared to do all kinds of Ornamental Job Turning. My facilities are such that I can do work as cheap as any house in the city. [illegible]

JEWELRY.

AT THE OLD STAND.

C. E. & A. F. JENISON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,

Watch Material and Tools,

No. 24 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WATCHES and Jewelry repaired by skillful workmen. Plain and Fancy Engraving neatly executed.

WOOL.

HALLOWELL & COBURN,

WOOL,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

TYLER, McINNES AND CO.,

WOOL,

Commission Merchants,

Nos 147 and 149 Congress Street, BOSTON.

SPECTACLES.

MOSES' 50 SPECTACLES. SOLD ONLY AT No. 50 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THIS COMPANY [illegible]

GEORGE MERRITT, State Agent.

COMMISSION.

Storage and C[illegible]

H. S. BIGHAM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, [illegible]

[illegible] Nos. 284, 286 and 288 South Del[aware]

(Near Madison Depot.) INDIANA.

AWNINGS.

W. R. GORMAN,

AWNINGS,

[illegible]

HOTELS.

La Pierre House,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers having leased this favorite House, it has been refitted and refurnished in all its departments, and is now prepared with the best possible appointments for the reception of guests. [illegible]

BAKER & FARLEY.

TUCKER HOUSE,

(Formerly Scott and Hyle House)

CORNER of Illinois and Maryland streets, Indianapolis, Indiana. Entrance on Maryland street.

[illegible] SAMUEL TUCKER, Proprietor.

HOSE AND BELTING.

BRADFORD & SHARP,

Leather Belting and Hose,

And Dealers in

[illegible] CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JAMES BRADFORD & CO.

French Burr Mill Stones,

[illegible] CINCINNATI, OHIO.

COMMISSION.

JOHN T. DEWEESE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

42 South Delaware St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

D. DUNCAN & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, WHISKIES AND CIGARS,

No. 40 West Louisiana St.,

(Opposite Union Depot,)

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

J. D. MYERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Choice Family Flour,

Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, and all kinds of Feed.

No. 17 South Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WINES.

LOUIS LANG,

No. 20 South Meridian Street,

WINE HOUSE,

IMPORTER of Red and White Rhine Wines, Sparkling Moselle and Hock, all kinds of Madeira, Port and Sherry, Cognac and St. Croix and New England Rum, London Porter and Scotch Ale.

Also, dealer in Catawba, old Whiskies and fine Cigars. Also, Stock Ale and Old Porter.

A lot of fine California Hock now in store.

DRUGS.

NEW DRUG STORE.

F. R. GERHARDT,

DRUGGIST,

Northwest corner McCarty and Bluff streets.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, etc.

Prescriptions accurately and carefully filled.

PLUMBERS.

RAMSAY & HANNING,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Blow's Block, No. 51 East Market Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Pumps, Bath Tubs,

LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Goods, Valves, Gas Fixtures, [illegible]

CLOTHES WASHER.

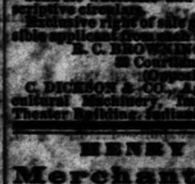
DOTY'S

Clothes Washer

Is easy to operate—sitting or standing, [illegible]

[illegible] Recommended as the very best, by Solon Robinson, Orange Judd, Tomsons, and many other prominent men.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, 32 Courtland Street, New York, (Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)



The Universal

Clothes Wringer,

WITH

COG WHEELS

[illegible]

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent.

C. DICKSON & CO., Agents, [illegible] Indianapolis.

HENRY LIPP,

Merchant Tailor,

and Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

No. 20 Virginia Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

CORDIAL.

LUMBER.

JUST ARRIVED!

Great Reduction in Prices.

LARGE lot of seasoned Pine Lumber [illegible]

The above was purchased direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold at a small per cent. above the expenses of the sales at which Lumber will be sold in other yards. [illegible]

A. D. [illegible] & CO.

MEDICAL.

Special Notice to Ladies.

[illegible]

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

Professor of Diseases of Women,

[illegible]

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.

[illegible]

HALF A MILLION LADIES

[illegible]

CAUTION TO LADIES.

[illegible]

MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES

[illegible]

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

[illegible]

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women.

Office 129 Liberty St., or Box 1224, N. Y.

Red Jacket Bitters.

Red Jacket Bitters.

Red Jacket Bitters.

Red Jacket Bitters.

Red Jacket Bitters.

THESE Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great Chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, [illegible] from either of these loathsome diseases will find a cure by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly pure and free from all those drugs and poisons, usually put up in such preparations, and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptic that in the RED JACKET there is a virtue that no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.

They are unequaled for general debility.

They are a cure for Dyspepsia.

They give a good and healthy appetite.

They assist in digestion.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure diarrhea and cholera morbus.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They are the best stimulant in existence.

They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.

They relieve Constipation.

They cure Nervous Headache.

They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The genuine RED JACKET BITTERS are only sold in quart bottles; never by the gallon, quart or pint.

See that our private Government stamp is uncanceled over each cork.

Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country.

Call for Red Jacket, and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO., Proprietors.

21 and 23 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

DR. WM. THOMSON'S

Office and Consultation Parlors are located at

No. 20 South Delaware Street,

WHERE he will continue to treat and cure Private Diseases, in all their various stages, ramifications and phases.

Dr. Wm. Thompson will give to each patient a written instrument, binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

[illegible]

Office and Consultation Parlors, No. 20 South Delaware street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

P. O. Box 1806.

Dr. J. B. WALKER,

Oculist and Optician,

Diseases of the Eye and Ear,

Office, 117 South Clark Street, P. O. Box 3[illegible] CHICAGO.

WE have examined various testimonials in the form of letters, extracts from foreign and home journals, and certificates of cures from persons of wide reputation, which have been shown us by Dr. J. B. Walker, and they give strong testimony in favor of the Doctor's skill in treating diseases of the Eye and Ear. Dr. Walker has an appointment in one of the largest London Hospitals, and is in every respect a liberally educated man, and his references are of the highest character.—[Missouri Republican, March 9, 1866.

French artificial eyes inserted.

LIQUORS.

S. KAUFMAN,

Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.,

And only manufacturer of

Dr. Kaufman's World's Premium

BITTERS.

No. 23 East Washington street, (Little's Hotel Building.)

BRUSHES.

Indianapolis Brush Manufactory.

No. 100 South Illinois street,

(Third door south of Georgia.)

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

BRUSHES,

Of their own manufacture, at Wholesale and Retail.

HATS.

HAT FACTORY.

DAVID COWAN,

(Late from New York,)

PRACTICAL HATTER AND FURRIER,

HAS TAKEN ROOMS AT

No. 24 Virginia Avenue.

SILK AND FELT HATS RENOVATED,

And all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Furs Cleaned and Repaired.

BOOKS.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,

Booksellers, Publishers,

AND

Photograph Album

MANUFACTURERS,

143 WASHINGTON ST., UP STAIRS,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ORDERS from Western Dealers solicited, which will meet with prompt attention, and be executed at the Lowest Market Prices.

A LL KINDS OF JOB WORK [illegible] HERALD OFFICE.

BILLIARDS.

New Billiard Hall

GEM BILLIARD ROOM,

No. 5 West Washington Street.

SIX SUPERB TABLES, with Phelan's Combination. Four Pocket Tables, the best in the city. Centrally located, and easy of access. [illegible]

BARGAINS.

Good Bargains for Cheap Residences.

WE will sell cheap lots and furnish such lumber as we have in our lumber yard on [illegible] DUNN & LOVE.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

(Established 1856. Chartered 1861.)

A MEDICAL PAMPHLET, just published, containing 60 large pages and numerous engravings of the organs of both sexes, in health and disease, treating on private diseases, gonorrhea, gleet, syphilis, stricture, diseases of the testicles, bladder and kidneys; self-abuse, and the secret habits of both sexes, and its deplorable effects on both body and mind; diseases of females from girlhood to old age. Intended as a warning and a guide for the young of both sexes, being a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage; with the Author's new method of treatment, the most successful means of cure as shown by the report of cases; mailed under seal for 25 cents. Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

TO LADIES.—A pamphlet of special importance to the married, price 10 cents; also, a little book of private advice to ladies, either married or single, price 15 cents; either sent in sealed envelopes on receipt of price.

Office Removed to 72 Green Street, Between Second and Third, near the Postoffice. Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential. Address

THE GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Kentucky.

EXPRESS.

CITY EXPRESS.

HARVEY & SMITH.

No. 20½ North Pennsylvania St.

FURNITURE, Piano Fortes, and all moveables carefully handled. Extra man with each wagon. apr10 d6m

RAILROADS.

The Great Central Air Line Route

FROM

Indianapolis to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, N. York,

And all Eastern Cities, via the

Indianapolis and Cincinnati,

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI,

AND

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROADS

Two Through Express Trains

Daily, Sundays excepted.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD now having a joint occupancy of the new and splendid Passenger Depot of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at Cincinnati.

Passengers will avoid the great annoyance, trouble and expense of Omnibus Transfer across the City.

Trains leave Indianapolis as follows: 3:20 A. M. Day Express, for Baltimore and Washington direct; 7:15 P. M., Baltimore and Washington Express.

NEW and ELEGANT STATE ROOM SLEEPING COACHES BY THIS TRAIN, running through without change from Indianapolis to Parkersburg.

The MOST DIRECT ROUTE. TIME AS QUICK, FARE AS LOW as by any other Railway line.

Through tickets and any information desired can be had upon application at the Ticket Office in the Union Depot. F. B. LORD, General Ticket Agent I. & C. R. R.

LIQUORS, ETC.

RIKHOFF & BRO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. & D. DUNCAN,)

Wholesale Dealers in

Copper Distilled Rye

AND

Bourbon Whisky,

Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Apple, Peach and Cognac Brandies, Wines, Gin, Rum, and Cigars.

No. 77, South Meridian Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ASSIGNMENT.

I HEREBY guarantee unto Messrs. Tood, Carmichael & Williams, of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, the sole and exclusive sale of my Carbonized Metal Pens for the hereinafter mentioned counties for the term of two years from this date, and providing said Messrs. Tood, Carmichael & Williams shall use proper energy in vending said Pens; and providing said Carbonized Metal Pens shall be kept for sale by any other party in said counties hereinafter mentioned, [illegible] Messrs. Tood, Carmichael & Williams, they shall be at liberty to resign the sale of said Carbonized Metal Pens, and to return balance of the said Pens they may have on hand, receiving full value therefor as per invoice.

O. BARNARD, Per J. Jacobs.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 18, 1866.

Marion, Shelby, Putnam, Vanderburgh, Decatur, Wayne, Vigo, Tippecanoe, Floyd and Cass are the counties in which the above company [illegible]

AGENT.

J. J. HAYDEN,

GENERAL INSURANCE

AND

Real Estate Agent

REPRESENTS

Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

Hartford Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

City Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

North American Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

Putnam Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

North American Insurance Co., of New York.

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Boston.

Office over No. 12 East Washington Street, opposite the "Herald office."

NOTICE.

ST. AGNES HALL.

THE DIOCESAN FEMALE SEMINARY

Terre Haute, Indiana.

Rt. Rev. JOS. C. TALBOT, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Indiana, President.

Hon. E. ROOT, A. M., Head Master.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, 5th of September. For admission, circulars and information apply to SAMUEL S. EARLY, Treasurer of the Corporation.

CIGARS.

CITIZENS' CIGAR STORE,

No. 14 South Pennsylvania Street.

C. H. & S. F. REYNOLDS,

MANUFACTURERS and wholesale dealers in Cigars, Leaf, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Our Citizens' Cigar Store was opened for the retail trade, as well as to facilitate our wholesale business, which has increased so rapidly as to require more room. At the Citizens' Cigar Store the choicest brands of American and Imported Cigars will be kept constantly on hand. Call upon us, and upon your endorsement of our stock we base our hopes of your repeating the visit.

TAILORS.

G. W. STOLWORTHY,

FIRST CLASS

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 17 North Meridian Street,

NEAR JOURNAL OFFICE.

WANTED.

WANTED—Several Girls to do housework [illegible]

DAILY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,......AUGUST 1.

INDIANAPOLIS R. R. TIME TABLE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellefontaine Railroad.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Railroad.		
Morning Express	10:10 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Jeffersonville Railroad.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Railroad.		
Chicago Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Express	10:20 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Lafayette Railroad.		
Quincy Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Night Express	[illegible]	4:00 P. M.
Terre Haute and Indianapolis.		
St. Louis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	7:10 P. M.
Cincinnati Railroad.		
Mail	4:40 A. M.	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martinsville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.		
[GREENCASTLE JUNCTION.]		
Express—Going North		6:00 P. M.
Express—Going South		11:41 A. M.

CITY NEWS.

Sixth District Democratic Congressional Convention.—A meeting of the Democratic Central Congressional committee of the Sixth District, was held in the rooms of the State Central Committee, Indianapolis, on Monday, July 30, at two o'clock P. M.

Present: W. H. Talbott, chairman, of Marion county; S. L. Van Pelt, of Shelby; W. Shirley, of Morgan; W. H. Barnett, of Johnson; I. L. Mason, of Hancock; and Asa S. White, Esq., of Hendricks.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, it was

Resolved, That a delegate convention be held in the State House, on Thursday, August 2, at ten o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress and that the counties which compose the District be entitled to the following vote in determining said choice, to wit:

Hancock, 8; Hendricks, 8; Morgan, 10 Johnson, 12; Shelby, 15, and Marion 20.

Resolved, That all citizens who sustain the restoration policy of President Johnson, his vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, and who oppose the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendments and negro suffrage, be invited to participate in the selection of delegates and in the proceedings of the convention.

On motion the committee adjourned until Thursday, August 2, at ten o'clock A. M.

W. H. TALBOTT, Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28, 1866.

Democratic Meeting at Waverly, Morgan County, Indiana.—The Democracy will hold a grand Mass Meeting, at Waverly, Indiana, on Saturday, August 11, 1866. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, Colonel Robert Stewart, Dr. McNutt, James B. Ryan, and other prominent speakers. A good time is anticipated, and all Democrats are requested to turn out en masse.

Democratic Meeting in the Sixth Ward.—There will be a Democratic meeting in the Sixth Ward, at the corner of Meridian and McCarty streets, on Wednesday evening, August 1. Good speakers will be present.

THANKS.—We are under renewed obligations to Hon. T. A. Hendricks and M. C. Kerr for valuable public documents.

MEETING OF FENIANS.—The Fenian State Central Committee met in this place at the Fenian headquarters, corner of Illinois and Georgia streets.

☞ The bridge on Delaware street, near the Fourth Presbyterian church, needs repairing. It is dangerous for horses to attempt to pass over it without great precaution.

☞ A horse laid down in front of Browning's drug store, yesterday evening. Whether he had "laid down to die," or was sleepy, no one can tell—but he was down.

RELIEVED.—Lieutenant Deane Monahan was yesterday relieved from duty as recruiting officer. He takes a short leave of absence. He is succeeded by Brevet Captain A. H. D. Williams.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—William Moore was yesterday brought before Esquire Sullivan, charged with an assault and battery on his wife. He had abused her shamefully, and had kicked her. He was sent to jail.

☞ The Township Trustee yesterday sent two idiots to the poor house, and one woman to Lafayette. On Monday a little boy, who was on his way to Vincennes, was sent to Terre Haute.

RECRUITS.—Lieutenant Deane Monahan enlisted for the United States Cavalry service, during the month of July, eighty men, thirty-seven of whom were enlisted in the last ten days.

☞ James W. Coopman, the gentlemanly recruiting Sergeant at the office of Lieutenant Monahan, will please accept our thanks for many courtesies extended to us. He is a regular gentleman, possessed of the necessary qualities.

☞ At the Bates House cigar stand we were yesterday presented with a box of the "Postoffice" cigars. These cigars we have spoken of before, and it is useless to repeat the superiority of the brand. You will find them up stairs in the Bates House office. The HERALD is also for sale there.

WHO WILL DO IT.—Who will grease the street railroad track where it makes the turn from Washington to Pennsylvania street? The noise of the wheels rubbing on the irons is enough to stir up the nerves of all who are within hearing distance.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—A son of Captain Jacobs, on Monday afternoon, commenced bleeding at the nose and continued until about three o'clock in the morning. The cause of the bleeding is not known. Early in the evening a physician was called in, and his efforts to stop the bleeding were unsuccessful until near morning.

FENIAN MEETING.—A Fenian convention will be held at Fenian Hall, in this city, today, by delegates from the different circles throughout the State. Dr. D. Bell, late from Illinois, will address the convention. All of the brotherhood are particularly invited to attend. The hall is on the corner of Georgia and Illinois street.

☞ Henry Barrett and W. R. Bogley, at the establishment of J. H. Monroe, wholesale liquor dealer, on the corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, are gentlemen of good taste. We found it out yesterday by dropping in, where we had something which tasted very well.

ASSAULT.—A colored individual named William Moore was, yesterday morning, arraigned before Justice Sullivan for committing an assault and battery on his wife. He had got on a drunk, and could find nothing more amusing than to kick and abuse his wife. In default of a fine he was sent to jail.

☞ A darkey named Samuel Brown, who got into a row some time since, and was hammered almost into a jelly by a rival, went into the stable of Mr. Corey, on North Delaware street, the other day, and cut a set of his harness into mince meat. He used to work for Mr. Corey, and is now trying to subjugate him. The police are after him.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. A. Hodges, one of the old players in the Metropolitan Theatre, night before last, was playing an engagement at Knightstown. In the play of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and while he was in the act of loading a pistol, it was accidently discharged, the wad being blown into his left hand, lacerating the inside terribly, and making a frightful wound.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday was a dull day in the court room. Two pitiful cases of intoxication were up. Samuel Bradley checked up [illegible] and resolved to make his next drunk less expensive, by taking his "nip" privately, and keeping a good distance between him and the police.

[illegible]

BASE BALL.—The following is the result of the match game played yesterday by the Western Base Ball Club, at their grounds at Camp Morton:

[illegible score table]

SUSPICIOUS.—[illegible] Isaac Benson, and a man named [illegible] were arrested by Messrs. Benson and Fitch, independent police, and yesterday brought before Esquire Sullivan for an examination. They were charged with being engaged in the robbery of the establishment of Joseph Harris, in April last. They were put under bonds for appearance before the Justice next Saturday. The trial will disclose important facts, and will undoubtedly implicate a number of others who are yet at large.

Since writing the above, we learn that Constable Black arrested the parties.

WITHOUT LICENSE.—A Jew named Herman Cliff, was yesterday evening before the Mayor, charged with peddling without license. He had been trying to sell a silk dress pattern, and was carrying it around concealed under his coat, when the police arrested him. The evidence was not sufficient to convict him, and he was discharged.

Henrietta Mauch was again before Commissioner Kimball, yesterday, charged with keeping a hotel without Government license. She was bound over to the United States District Court, which will meet next November.

☞ In passing down South Meridian street, a day or two ago, our attention was attracted by a new sign at No. 38, (late Landers, Torkington & Pattison,) reading "Landers & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions." On entering the house we found one of the largest and most attractive stock of dry goods and notions ever offered in this market, and from the style of their prints and dress goods, and general variety of their stock, we are satisfied that this house offers inducements second to none in the West. We also learned, that this was the pioneer house of its line in this city, and under its able management, one of the most successful. The new firm, as organized, are fully capable of maintaining the prestige of their predecessors. We congratulate them, and bespeak for them a large trade.

RUNAWAY.—Monday morning two young gentlemen from the country, came to the city in a buggy, for the purpose of having a "spree." About nine o'clock they returned, and on their way home the horse became frightened and ran away, doing but little injury save bruising the young rustics slightly. The young men are said to have been victims of the "flowing bowl," and not being thoroughly initiated in its mysteries, could not control the fiery steed. Yesterday we saw one of them in town again, and he reports that the only thing he regrets about the matter is the breaking of his flask, which brought him to town again to replenish.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL WILLICH.—The Republicans gave General Willich a magnificent reception in the Circle last night. With the exception of the torchlight procession, which was rather a shabby affair, the reception may be pronounced a great success. Certainly the crowd was larger than was ever before assembled in the Circle. There was music by the brass bands on each side of the stand, somewhat conflicting in the matter of harmony, excellent singing by the "Maennerchor," speech making, etc. His Excellency Governor Morton made the first speech. Somewhat to our surprise, we can indorse his Excellencies remarks (mainly eulogies of General Willich,) as appropriate, temperate and well timed. We do not suppose his Excellency or his Excellency's friends will thank us, but we heartily indorse every word he said about the distinguished General. Although we may differ with him in politics, we can but honor him as a brave and gallant officer, and an honest, conscientious gentleman, who has proved his devotion to principle by works which no one will gainsay.

After Governor Morton had concluded, General Willich made a short speech in English. He was followed by our fellow townsman, Mr. Adolph Seidensticker, who made a speech in German, welcoming the General. The latter then responded in German, speaking his native tongue. There was a radical difference in the General's manner. Freed from the perplexities of seeking to make himself understood in a foreign tongue, he spoke with fluency and eloquence, giving unmistakable evidence of the orator as well as the soldier. From our imperfect knowledge of the language, we are necessarily debarred from giving a detailed report of his speech, but there was some things in it which we fancy the "natives" of his audience would not have relished, if they had understood them. For instance, he alluded to the Know Nothing persecutions some years since, which would, had they been successful, have driven every German from the country. This, to men who are notorious on account of their connection with that insane manifestation of American politics, could not have been very agreeable. The General's speech contained an eloquent indication of the German character. He spoke of the indebtedness of the world to the North Germans for the trial by jury, which has become the characteristic of all enlightened nations, of the conflict of the Germans with the church, out of which grew the thirty years war, etc. It might be well enough for the General and the Germans to remember that they have a conflict to fight with bigotry in this country, a conflict which, if unsuccessful, will entail upon them the necessity of changing the faith and abjuring the customs in which they have been educated, or expatriating themselves from the country of their adoption. It might be well enough, also, to remind the General that the persecutors of the Germans are all found in the ranks of the party to which he has, unwisely, we think, attached himself.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 1, 1866.

To W. W. LEATHERS, Esq., *Sir*:—As you are a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the Marion Criminal Circuit Court, and I am an independent candidate for the same position, and we having heretofore sustained the most amicable relations, and both united in the same cause, and voted with each other to sustain the same party measures; and that party of which we have both been members having divided wholly upon the living issues of the present; and as we both represent at this time two separate and distinct wings of the party: you the one that has abandoned the President, the Baltimore Platform, and the Constitution of the Republic, while I represent the wing having fidelity in the free institutions of the land, and that sacred charter of our liberties, as bequeathed to us by our fathers, have planted myself upon the *restoration policy* of President Johnson in opposition to the Congressional plan of restoration.

I therefore propose to meet you in joint discussion in the various townships in Marion county at such times and places as the citizens thereof shall designate, and discuss the issues now dividing us and the parties asking the suffrage of the people in the present campaign.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, and that you will accept of my proposition, and give me an immediate reply,

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. MCCORD.

NEW REVENUE LAW.—Section ninety-three of the revenue law, is amended so that any person or firm manufacturing any goods, wares and merchandise, (except spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco, snuff, and cigars,) consuming, selling or removing for sale the same, when the product shall not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, and shall be made or produced by the labor of such person or firm, or by his or their family, shall be and are hereby exempt from tax. When the product shall exceed such rate, and not exceed the rate of three thousand dollars, the tax shall be levied, assessed and collected only upon the excess above the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; and in all other cases the work, manufacture or product including any business or transaction where one party has been furnished with materials, or any part thereof, and employed by another party to manufacture, make or finish the goods, wares and merchandise, or articles, paying or promising to pay therefor, and to whom the same are returned when so made and finished, shall be assessed and the tax paid thereon by the producer or manufacturer. Persons manufacturing articles mentioned in the free or exemption list, will report and pay on same up to the 1st of July.

Butchers and others slaughtering cattle, hogs, and sheep will report and pay the tax on the same up to the 1st of August, after that time no tax will be assessed on same.

THE TOURNEY.—A shooting match will come off at some locality between John Buckle and Dan Kleppe, for $100 a side, twenty [illegible]

Another match will come off at the same time and place between [illegible] Dunn and William Gardner [illegible]

The Slop Question.

EDITOR HERALD:—I am a householder. I keep no cows, chickens or pigs and I try to keep my yard and premises clean. I consider the necessity to the health of my family and neighbors, [illegible] Now how am I to do this? I am at a loss what to do with the "slops" made by the family. I can get no person to take it away regularly. [illegible] keep it in barrels or in either case it would soon become very offensive. Now what am I to do with it? The Council will not let me throw it in the street or gutters, and there is no way provided by that body to take it away. What am I to do? Can't you get some of your suburban readers, or get into the hog raising business, and collect the garbage to feed them? In other cities this is regularly done, and especially this year, when vegetables are so plenty, and the quantity of slop large. Do agitate this question and get either the council or the hog raisers in the neighborhood to collect regularly the slops made by the families of the city, so that we may keep clean yards and have a pure atmosphere, and keep away pestilence.

E.

☞ The Rev. C. W. Vining, who has safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey. They are in four languages—French, Turkish, Armenian and Greek. We can not read them, but we can, and though the leaders we have been gratified to learn their contents, and the name of which newspapers are made up in the land of the Osmanlis. Our American enterprise is well represented, and American sewing machines, axes and tools are advertised from this country. In each of the four languages are added the virtues of the remedies made by our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. They seem not to depend on their home reputation for confidence abroad, but publish the certificates of the Musselmen rulers themselves to the cures which these medicines have made in their midst. The Rev. gentleman informs us that the whole of the remedial aid employed in those countries comes from Europe or America, as they possess no medical colleges or schools in which they have any confidence themselves. There arose the religious ideas which pervade the human family, but almost all that is useful for their invention must be carried back to those the earlier settlements of mankind.—*Lynn News*.

JOHN T. DEWEESE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fenian Brotherhood.—All true Fenians and Irishmen are invited to meet this (Wednesday) evening, at the new Fenian Hall, corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, to hear an address by Dr. David Bell, late of Dublin, Ireland, and associate editor of the *Irish People* newspaper of that city, on the situation and prospects of the Fenian Brotherhood. Admittance free.

James Ross, Center.

E. FLEMING HART, Secretary.

Try McGaw's Cricket Club Cigar. 30-6

Dr. Lyman Beecher used to prepare himself for writing a sermon by sawing half a cord of wood. Exercise, in most cases, is an admirable tonic, but it will not supersede the necessity of proper medicines—the most valuable of these is MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC, the virtues of which are certified to by thousands who have tried it. *Depot, 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

Try McGaw's Cricket Club Cigar. 30-6

Cricket Club Cigar.—This brand was got up at the request of several members of the Indianapolis Cricket Club, of which I am a member. I am not using any other person's brand, but my own brand, as there is considerable difference between the names Fanchon, the Cricket, and the Cricket Club, which last will stand on its own merits, and a discriminating public shall be the judge. Call and smoke one of the Cricket Club Cigars.

J. A. MCGAW,

16 Bates Block, Illinois street.

Try McGaw's Cricket Club Cigar. 30-6

Notice.—At a meeting of the Gas Fitters Union, held at the House of Lords, July 30, 1866, it was resolved, and agreed that we, the undersigned, would charge for gas pipe per foot, viz: For open work, twenty cents per foot; for closed work, twenty-five cents per foot; for refitting old pipe, twelve and a half cents per foot. In open work, carpenters to notch the joists.

COTTRELL & KNIGHT,
COULTER & WHITE,
JAMES MAHONEY,
DUNN & KARNEY,
RAMSAY & HANNING,
JOSEPH W. DAVIS.
JOHN G. HANNING, President.

Attest:
JOHN C. DUNN, Secretary. 1-2

Try McGaw's Cricket Club Cigar. 30-6

For Sale.—A lot of fine Mocking Birds. Call at No. 227, South Tennessee street. 31-5*

Try McGaw's Cricket Club Cigar. 30-6

Tailoring Done in the Best Style by G. H. Heitkam, No. 27 North Illinois street, who has secured one of the best cutters in the West, and keeps a large and fine stock of goods to select from always on hand. 31-1m

Try McGaw's Cricket Club Cigar. 30-6

Not Closed.—The Circle Restaurant is not yet closed, and its proprietor has no intention of closing it. On the contrary, he continues to furnish the best of food and drink to the hungry and thirsty.

The Headquarters in Indiana for Fancy and Staple Dry Goods is the New York Store, W. & H. Glenn, proprietors, Glenns' Block, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Attention Capitalists—Safe Investment.—Best chance ever offered in Indianapolis. Glenns' Block, 67½ by 196 feet on Washington street, for sale. For terms, apply to W. & H. Glenn, proprietors. jy19-tf.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup have become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. je 5-d&wlm.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad—Change of Time.—On and after Sunday, July 29, 1866:

CINCINNATI TRAINS.

Leave Indianapolis—Express 4:40 A. M.; Mail 9:40 A. M.; Express 7:20 P. M.

Arrive at Indianapolis—12:10 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 11:20 P. M.

LAFAYETTE TRAINS.

Leave Indianapolis—Lafayette and Chicago Express 12:20 P. M.; Springfield Quincy and St. Joseph Express 3:00 A. M.; Lafayette and Chicago Express 11:20 P. M.; Mail and Springfield Express 6:30 P. M.

Arrive at Indianapolis—4:20 A. M.; 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., 8:55 P. M.

FRANKLIN AND MARTINSVILLE.

Leave Indianapolis—3:20 P. M.

Arrive at Indianapolis—9:30 A. M.

30-1w

The Cricket Cigar.—Persons who have been, and those contemplating the using of my Celebrated Cricket Cigar, are cautioned against being misled by J. A. McGaw's "Cricket Club" Cigar. The advertisement of which I have noticed in the columns of the HERALD, Mr. J. A. McGaw has evaded the law by using the word "Club," but in advertising the same, he makes the word "Cricket" a speciality, which conveys the idea, no doubt, that he intends to take his sanguinary expectations of a "run" upon the increasing popularity of my "Cricket." J. A. McGaw has, however, through respect to me, offered the public a good cigar under the name of the "Cricket Club," and were he to have based their merit upon a brand entirely different from any in use, their success would have been greater. Therefore, to persons wishing my Cricket Cigar, they will please remember that the Cricket Club is not the goods they desire.

WILLIAM F. WALLACE, Proprietor.

TOMLINSON & COX, Druggists, City Agents.

31-6

"The 'Understanding'" should read Dr. William Thomas's advertisement on the third page.

LOAN OFFICE.

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Money loaned in sums to suit any article of value. Goods of all kinds bought and sold or exchanged.

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J. MAY & CO.

DENTIST.

[From the New Albany Ledger.]

Had it not been for the assurances given by the Democratic party of the North to the people of the South, that no resistance would be offered to secession, but that the Government and people of the North would be held still while the work of establishing a Southern Confederacy should be perfected, the rebellion never would have been undertaken.—*Morton's Speech.*

If people had no memories, Governor Morton would no doubt prove a most effective orator, and did they have entire confidence in his honesty there can be no question that the speaker would win to his side many converts. But, unfortunately for himself and his cause, the people are not so forgetful as Governor Morton might suppose, nor have they that entire confidence in his love of truth and regard for fair dealing as to induce them to place implicit confidence in all that he may tell them.

In saying that the Democratic party of the North gave assurances to the South that no resistance would be offered to secession, Governor Morton utters what he must know—does know—to be untrue. In the first place, the Democratic party of the North, at the time alluded to by His Excellency, were in no condition to give "assurances" of any kind. They were a defeated party, having control of but a single State in the Union, and utterly powerless to influence the action of the men in power. It was not to Northern Democrats that the South looked for a decision of the question of peace or war, for they had no voice in that matter. The South, as Governor Morton well knows, looked to the party that must give direction to Federal affairs, and that it was to the Republican party that they must look for an expression of the views of Mr. Lincoln and his party. But Mr. Lincoln was reticent. He said nothing for the public ear that would be regarded as declaratory of his determination on any of the important questions of peace or war. It was only known that he declared both peace and war.

But what he deprecated most was unknown to the public, and hence the Southern people looked with great anxiety to the leading Republican journals of the North for a reflection of the views of the President elect and his party. The columns of those papers were scanned with the closest scrutiny, and with this view, and all looked out, and they were fairly attentive to all that they had to say on the momentous question. And these, too, were also aware of the fact that these papers felt the importance that would attach to their utterances, and therefore were more than usually careful in putting them forth. What were these utterances? Let us look at a few of them. Beyond all question the New York *Tribune* was regarded both at the North and the South, as the leading Republican organ in the country. It had been regarded for years, Horace Greeley, its editor, Mr. Greeley occupied a peculiar relation to the President elect, Mr. Lincoln. He had favored his nomination at the Chicago Convention, and was believed to be fully committed to the policy which would be pursued by the new Administration in this contingency of secession. On the ninth of November, 1860, a few days after the election, the *Tribune* said:

"If the cotton shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures to keep it in."

No comments of ours can add strength or force to these declarations. Mr. Greeley insisted not only on letting the cotton States go in peace if they wanted to go, but he furthermore declared that the right to secede existed.

These sentiments of the *Tribune* seemed to strike a responsive chord in the Republican breast, for four days afterwards—November 13—the Indianapolis *Journal*, the organ of the Republican party in Indiana, and the special organ of O. P. Morton, who had just been elected Governor over Mr. Hendricks, echoed the language employed by the Tribune:

"They know very well that if they are determined to leave the Union, no Republican will care to have them stay. A Union preserved only by intimidation and force is a mockery, and it is better broken than whole. If South Carolina and her associates in folly really want to leave the Union, they can go without a word of objection. They may make all the calculations [illegible]"

This, it should be remembered, is from Governor Morton's own organ, a paper of which he is part owner. Can there be any reasonable doubt that it spoke his sentiments and echoed his wishes? Can he produce a single line of proof to show that he entertained different sentiments from those of his organ? If he can, let him bring it forth.

On the 26th of November the New York *Tribune* followed up its former declaration with the following:

"If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wished to withdraw, peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to force them to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."

It will be seen from this that the *Tribune's* declaration of the 10th of November in favor of allowing the cotton States to depart in peace if they were bent on going, was no sudden, ill advised, unconsidered whim of the editor. After a lapse of more than two weeks, when his former article had had time to go from one extremity of the Union to the other, Mr. Greeley repeated his views in a more emphatic form, declaring that to attempt to restrain the seceding States would be an abandonment of the "principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence" and the "very fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."

Close upon this declaration of Mr. Greeley, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Illinois organ of the President elect, on the 1st of December said:

"No man knows what public policy may demand of the incoming Administration; but the drift of opinion seems to be that if peaceable secession is possible, the retiring States will be assisted to go, that needless and bitter controversy may be brought to an end. If the Union is to be dissolved, a bloodless separation is by all means to be devised. Do not let us make that impossible."

The Chicago paper, it will be seen, is cautious in its utterances, but it declares that "the drift of opinion" appeared to be in favor of permitting the Southern States to depart peaceably, if they desired to go. By the "drift of opinion" of course Republican opinion is meant, because the opinions of Democrats were not expected to guide an administration which they had no choice in making.

Several months after this—namely in March, 1861—after South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas had seceded, and a Government had been set up at Montgomery, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, well known as a prominent Republican organ, published an article against coercion, in which occurred this paragraph:

"War for the subjugation of the seceders would be unwise and deplorable. If there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural union, they should for the benefit of one or both be separated. The sun will shine as brightly, and the rivers run as clear—the cotton will be as white and the wheat fields as golden—when we acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. We are not in favor of the blockading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a government formed of all the seceding States, attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."

What could be more emphatic than this? "War," says the *Commercial*, "for the subjugation of the seceders would be unwise and deplorable." "We would recognize the existence of a government of all the seceded States"—namely, the Jeff. Davis government, etc.

And yet, in view of such sentiments as these, uttered and repeated time and again, by prominent Republican organs, East and West, at the very time when the question of secession was still an open one in many of the Southern States, Governor Morton comes forward and tells a New Albany audience that had it not been for the assurance of Northern Democrats that there would be no resistance to secession, "the rebellion would never have been undertaken!" The Democratic party of the North had no right—no power—to give assurances of this or any other kind. They were a powerless, a helpless minority. They had no control over events. Not so with the Republican papers from which we have quoted. They were then, as they still are, prominent and influential Republican organs.

It was reasonable to suppose that they spoke the sentiments of the party which had just been successful in the presidential election. Such was the view taken at the South, and we have the assurance of gentlemen who were in that section while the contest between the Unionists and secessionists was still going on, that the latter made fearful use of the above quoted and similar declarations of prominent Republican newspapers. They were read from the stump and copied into the secession journals, and everywhere pointed to as indubitable evidences of a determination on the part of the incoming administration not to resort to forcible means to bring back into the Union any State that had seceded or might thereafter secede. When a Southern Unionist declared that secession would bring war, these extracts were flouted in his face, produced to prove that there was no intention of resorting to force to preserve the Union.

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Glendale Female College.

THE twenty-fifth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, September 11. Its accessibility, established character, home influence and superior facilities invite attention to its claims. For catalogues and information, address REV. J. G. MONFORT, President, Glendale, Hamilton county, Ohio. jy31 d&eod&wtw

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They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

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Having the health of their little ones at heart, will not be without a supply of Dr. Atherton's Cherry Cordial, as it instantly relieves

CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING

From the griping and colic, quieting the body in a few days to perfect health. For all persons of a mature age, who may be affected by any of those diseases which are common in our climate, there is nothing which affects so

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THE GREAT

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Also, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painters' Colic, etc. Warranted to cure, or no pay. It is purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its operations. It invigorates the system, acts like a charm, affording immediate relief, and a taste of the article will recommend it. For sale by all Druggists, and Dealers in medicine. Prepared only by EDWARD SUTTON, Providence, Rhode Island. DEMAS BARNES & Co., of New York, General Agents.

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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 thirty 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 thirty years' experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT 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.

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For general debility and exhaustion of the powers of nature, whether occasioned by sickness, fast living, constitutional decay, old age or any other physical or mental cause, the one-thing needful and indispensable is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. When the fire of life seems to be absolutely dying out in the system, and the mind, sympathizing with the body, is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative seems, as it were, to lift the sufferer out of the Slough of Despond, and recruit and invigorate both the frame and the intellect. An old farmer in the Valley of the Monongahela writes thus to Dr. Hostetter: "I can compare the operation of your Bitters upon me to nothing but the effect of a rain after a long dry spell in the fall of the year. The rain falling on the withered grass brings up the second crop of grass, and your wholesome medicine seems to have started a second crop of life and spirits in me." And this is truly the effect of this grateful and powerful preparation. Ladies of weak constitution, or whose health has been impaired by sickness or age, find it a most efficacious and delightful Tonic, and it is administered with great success in marasmus or wasting of the flesh to young children. In fact, it is a much safer and surer cordial for the nursery than anything advertised specially for that purpose. jy23 d&w1w

Hill's Hair Dye,

Fifty cents, black or brown, instantaneous, natural, durable, beautiful, reliable, and the best in use, has been before the public over fifteen years, is the cheapest, containing as much as the usual dollar sizes. Depot 66 John street, New York City. Sold by all Druggists, general merchants, perfumery and fancy goods dealers everywhere.

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BY T. E. PERRIN.

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jy31 d3t

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RESTORATIVE.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORATIVE
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IS WARRANTED
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To Restore Gray or Faded Hair
To Restore Gray or Faded Hair
To Restore Gray or Faded Hair

To its Original Color.
To its Original Color.
To its Original Color.

The Only Known Dressing
The Only Known Dressing
The Only Known Dressing

And Restorer Combined,
And Restorer Combined,
And Restorer Combined,

STOPS THE HAIR FALLING OFF
STOPS THE HAIR FALLING OFF
STOPS THE HAIR FALLING OFF

Produces Hair on Bald Heads.
Produces Hair on Bald Heads.
Produces Hair on Bald Heads.

When falling off by disease of the scalp. It is elegantly perfumed, put up in large bottles, at One Dollar per bottle, and sold by all Druggists. Try it, try it, you whose heads are bald or gray, and be convinced that this article is really a meritorious one, worthy of the public patronage.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

Wholesale and Retail Agents.

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THE VIRTUES OF

DELIGHT'S

Spanish Lustral

NOW SECURE

Inveterate Baldness!

Men and Women from Twenty to Sixty Years Old Made Curly Headed.

THE WILDERNESS BLOSSOMS LIKE THE ROSE

Wigs Abolished Forever.

What the Citizens of Chicago Say—Clergymen and Physicians Combine—A few Certificates from 50,000.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1866.

MR. DELIGHT—Dear Sir: I have just examined the analysis of which your Spanish Lustral is composed, and I believe they are among the best hair invigorators known. I am satisfied from actual experiment, that if faithfully applied, your Lustral will promote the growth and give beauty and lustre to the hair.

From the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, (Grace M. E. Church.)

CHICAGO, April 1, 1866.

MR. DELIGHT: I have used with great satisfaction and benefit Delight's Spanish Lustral, for two years past, and have found it a valuable preparation to prevent the falling out of the hair, as well as a most refreshing article for the toilet. Its application has, moreover, frequently relieved severe headache. Mrs. Tiffany joins with me in recommending the Lustral as in all respects the best dressing for the hair she ever used.

From A. Hulbert, Cashier Tremont House.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1866.

A. M. DELIGHT—Dear Sir: My hair had been very thin for some time, and I was fast becoming bald, and tried all kinds of hair restoratives, only to find them a humbug. Finally I was persuaded to try your Spanish Lustral, and after the first application I could see the effects of it, and now I have as fine a head of hair as any one need wish.

From William Turtle, Chief of Police.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1866.

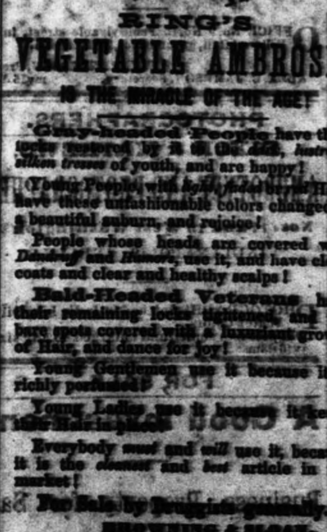
TONY DELIGHT—My hair has been quite thin for some time, and hearing your Spanish Lustral highly recommended for restoring hair, I gave it a trial, and I am happy to state that it has had the desired effect. To all those who wish to have a good head of hair I advise them to use the Spanish Lustral.

Agents are now traveling over the United States to disseminate the knowledge of the Lustral among men. His system is becoming organized, and the amount of Lustral he sends out as freight is wonderful. Not a hamlet but what is to be visited.

The trade supplied by A. M. Delight, 128 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. Also, for sale by all the principal druggists. None genuine without his signature and portrait on the bottle.

jel5 d3meod

AMBROSIA.



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Gray-headed People have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken tresses of youth, and are happy!

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FASHIONS, 1866.

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THEY will not bend or break, like the single spring. They are acknowledged by all ladies throughout the length and breadth of the land, to be the most perfect and agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequaled in elegance elasticity, lightness, durability, comfort and economy. The last NEW STYLE is the celebrated

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

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A pleasant, safe and effectual Vegetable Remedy for all kinds of Worms found in the human body; also, a reliable cure for Fits and Worm Fever. Possessing in its combination wonderful cleansing and strengthening properties, it will always improve the health of the patient, whether it be affected by Worms or other causes.

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NEWHALL'S

Magic Hair Restorative.

No Sulphur. This is the best article for restoring

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MAMMOTH VARIETIES!

WILL OPEN

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COR. KENTUCKY AVENUE AND TENNESSEE ST.,

FOR THE SEASON,

With their mammoth troupe of first class artists, consisting of male and female performers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

New Songs,

New Dances, New Ethiopian Comicalities, all the New Queer, Quaint, Quiet and Quizzical Sayings of the Day.

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For particulars, see programmes.

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STRANGERS and lovers of a quiet evening's entertainment will find a pleasant place of resort at the Union Hall Gardens.

Attached I have separate rooms for Billiards and Bowling Alley, 139 East Washington street.

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CHICKERING PIANOS!

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