DAILY HERALD.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1

JOHNSON AND THE DEMOCRATS.

ANDREW JOHNSON was elected to office by the Republicans; rather, we should say, put into office by them, because the President, as well as the State officers of Indiana, were placed over the people, not by the legal, voluntary votes of the people, but by force and fraud. They are but *de facto*, not *de jure*, officers. The Democrats are under no party obligation to support the Administration, but are bound only, as good citizens, to support it where it is right. Since the death of LINCOLN, JOHNSON, as in the cases of TYLER and FILLMORE, has been gradually sliding off of the Republican platform and edging on to that of the Democrats.

The honest Republicans, following the course of their party in the cases of TYLER and FILLMORE, are unwilling to follow JOHNSON in his secession from their platform, and oppose his administration. But those of the party who go for the loaves and fishes, remembering that these were lost by failing to follow TYLER and FILLMORE in abandoning party and disregarding the platform on which they were elected, are determined to commit no such error, considering the fact that four years of Government pap is at stake. If JOHNSON had but six months to serve as President, he would not have a corporal's guard of Republicans to sustain him.

The Republican leaders were aware, when they determined upon this course, that they would be deserted by a great body of their own party; they knew there would be a halting of their party friends; but they reasoned thus: they said the Democrats had been so crushed, in the North, by illegal arrests, imprisonment and mobbing, they had been so thoroughly convinced that the protection of the Constitution was gone, by the disregard of that instrument by the Administration, and so chastened into the belief that the only means of living in peace left them was simply to obey the behests and anticipate the wishes of the Governor and other Executive officers; holding these ideas, we say, the Republican office-holders were confident they could dragoon the Democrats into their support, and in this way make up for the loss of the honest portion of their own party. They thought they could thus keep themselves in power and in the enjoyment of public plunder for an indefinite time to come. But the Democrats are prepared for no such corrupt associations. They never can affiliate under the lead of the authors of the terrible despotism of the last four years.

The Democratic party, which preserved this country peaceful, united, happy, and free from grinding debt and taxes while it was permitted to hold power can never give up its organization while a hope of saving the Republic remains. But it will make no factious opposition to President JOHNSON, and will cordially support him where he is right. It will approve the general features of his restoration policy. It will not support the unjust, revolutionary proposition of changing the Constitution of our fathers, so as to apportion representation in Congress upon voters, let it be advanced by whom it may, both because it is wickedly unjust to the Southern States, is a sinister mode of forcing them to adopt negro suffrage, and would be injurious in its influence upon the action of all the States, leading them to a race in that indiscriminate extension of suffrage which would make all elections in future, as they have been the last four years, farcic or tragic mobs. We regret to disturb the happy dreams and glowing visions of plunder into which these Republican leaders have deluded themselves, but perhaps it is as well that it should be intimated to them now, that, in attempting to ride two horses in a long heat, they will probably fall between them.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE JOURNAL.

The Journal has been so accustomed to misrepresent and slander the Democratic party, that it appears to be impossible for it to take any fair or candid view of the action of the party upon any subject. At one time the Journal insisted that the support the Democracy have given to the restoration policy of the President, was a full indorsement of the whole policy of the Administration upon all questions, and for the time being, the Central organ was greatly alarmed for fear that their President might be stolen from them; and now that it has become convinced that there are still some matters of difference between the President and the Democratic party, it insists that the Democracy were not sincere in the support of that policy of reconstruction.

The Journal and its friends, from the beginning, had determined to swear by ANDREW JOHNSON, if thereby, they could keep a precarious hold on power. No party that has ever existed in this or any other country has shown its love for power, and its disregard of principle, in such decided terms as the Republican party—and no party ever had a more faithful organ than the Journal has proved to be; and the zig zag course it has found it necessary to pursue, in the attempt to hold fast to its principles, such as they are, and at the same time profess to follow the footsteps of ANDREW JOHNSON, has made the party appear in no amiable light, even to its own blunted sensibilities; and hence the spasmodic efforts of some of its more honest members to resist the onward movement of the party, in the wake of the President.

As regards the President and his policy, the difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party is just this: the Democratic party favors the President's restoration policy, because it leads to the immediate restoration of the Union on the basis of the Federal Constitution, and it is not in favor of any other measure of his Administration, at least so far as he has given it to the public. It does not favor arbitrary arrests, military trial, a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or any of the long list of constitutional infractions and acts of usurpation begun under the former Administration and continued under this. When these are discontinued, or disavowed, the Democratic party will not be slow to show its hand in favor of the change of policy on these points.

Now, the Republican party, on the contrary, is in favor of all these things, except the restoration policy, and this it pretends to support in that sort of hypocritical way, that more strongly evidences its hostility than open warfare. They support it as the President's "experiment;" "if it don't succeed, then something else must be tried," with inuendoes as to their favorite policy of disfranchising the whites of the South, and enfranchising the negroes; and they are finally willing to take it with an amendment to the Constitution, on the subject of Federal representation. Why they should be so anxious about an amendment to the Constitution, after trampling upon that instrument for these many years, until it is torn and rent in a hundred places, no man can tell, unless they do not feel secure of the future. And to keep up the delusion that they are supporting the President, they are giving to the public, in most questionable forms, pretended private conversations with him, in which, at one time, it is asserted that he is in favor of limited negro suffrage, and at another, that he is for their proposed amendment to the Constitution. On this last proposition, we will venture the assertion that in six months from this time, no sensible man will be found to advocate it, and the editor of the Journal will withdraw his *caveat* for the discovery. But, in conclusion, we desire to say, no amount of misrepresentation or abuse can drive the Democratic party out of existence, or prevent it from being a power in this land, and if the Journal or its party friends are honest, the approaching session of the Legislature will give them an opportunity to show it, by introducing a bill to give to the 25,000 negroes of Indiana the right of suffrage.

Washington Items.

We copy the following items from the Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Commercial:

"SENTIMENT OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN.—There are quite a number of leading radical members of Congress now here, and they are unreserved in their expression that not a single Representative from the rebellious States will be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is decided in his expression that they do not stand a ghost of a chance.

"EVERY BODY A DETECTIVE.—In order to put a stop to the counterfeiting of Treasury notes and other United States securities, which of late have become very prevalent, the solicitor of the Treasury has prepared a series of instructions for obtaining rewards for services in the detection of such counterfeiters, which will have the effect of making every person a detective. They will be forwarded to the United States District Attorney."

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial will hereafter publish a paper every day in the week, Sundays included.

☞ The Terre Haute Journal under its new management, has become one of the most interesting papers in the State.

STATE ITEMS.

—The tax on dogs in Orange county amounts to the snug sum of $2,297.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—The engineers are now actively engaged in permanently locating the road-bed for this great connecting link between the East and West. Last Wednesday they were within six miles of our city, but were compelled to delay further operations on account of the heavy rain which has been falling for the last two days.—Crawfordsville Review.

SALE OF THE HUNTER FARM.—We notice the sale of the Thomas Dowling farm, in White county, Alex. Hunter to S. L. Chaffee, of Miami county, Ohio. Price, $70,000. It is the intention of Mr. Chaffee to convert it into a large stock farm. He has already a large herd of cattle to carry through the winter.

Another large farm belong to Mr. Culbert, in the same vicinity, was sold the other day at $39 per acre.—Lafayette Courier.

—We see by the Indianapolis Sentinel, of yesterday, that Messrs. Elder, Harkness & Bingham have sold out their interest in that paper to Messrs. Hall & Hutchinson, who will continue its publication. They take possession on the first of November, and intend to issue the paper from their office on Washington street, so soon as they can procure the necessary materials for its publication in an enlarged form. We understand the new publishers are determined that, in appearance and matter, the Sentinel shall not be surpassed by any newspaper in the State. We are glad that the arrangement has been made, for the reason that a second Democratic paper at the seat of Government would be calculated to divide the patronage, jeopardize the success and impair the usefulness of both. We wish the new firm abundant success.—Terre Haute Journal.

—The Tell City folks have again showed their shrewdness by obtaining the location of the long-talked of manufactory for farming implements. At first there was strong talk of securing the factory for Cannelton, then it seemed to settle in Troy, but at last has anchored at Tell City. That is the way with the people down there. They are wise enough to get all the good things for themselves. The result is shown in the daily permanent growth of their town. They have now the best schools for two hundred miles on the Ohio, greatest variety and largest number of manufactories, and the most valuable general improvements. In two days they subscribed $20,000 for this factory for farming utensils, and then had the enterprise to come up here and ask us to raise a few thousand more. They intend to stop with subscriptions to the amount of $35,000, which it is already a fixed thing that they will secure.—Cannelton Reporter.

Happy Family.

Disinterested people, who view the antics of the radicals, may well exclaim, with cutting irony, "How they love one another!" The bottom having wholly fallen out from their old platform, they are no longer attached by a common bond of sympathy, but the malignant spirit of vituperation remains, and consequently they are as likely to fix their fangs upon friends as foes. Witness the evidence. Wendell Phillips, in his recent address at Boston, denounced Gen. Banks as a "vagrant mountebank," and then, turning upon the President of the United States, charged that the Chief Magistrate of the nation was a proper subject for impeachment, as follows:

"Now my charge against the President, is that he has debauched the moral sense of the loyal States on this question. My charge against the President of the United States is, that he has silenced the Republican party on this question, and if it were possible, consistently with the nature of our Government, now is the time contemplated by the fathers, when such a magistrate should be impeached by the House of Representatives."

Nor did the pastor of Plymouth Church escape these venomous shafts. Mr. Phillips said:

"The slave power, like the serpent in the old legend of Laocoon, has encircled and crushed the life out of the Republican party, and out of Plymouth Church pulpit. (Laughter and applause.) Yes, I respect the impulses of that gallant apostle of liberty, Henry Ward Beecher. But that speech of his is one of the most dismal signs of the times."

The Independent newspaper, in like manner, turns upon its old associate editor thus:

"Mr. Beecher's language now sounds more like the Democratic resolutions of New Jersey than the good old ring of Plymouth Church bell."

In happy accord is the New York Anti-Slavery Standard of Oct. 28, which says:

"We regard his sermon last Sunday as one of the most effective blows ever dealt at the anti-slavery cause."

The negro lecturer, Frederick Douglass, thinks President Johnson is worse than Booth or Jefferson Davis. He said, in a lecture delivered a few days ago in Boston:

"We abhor very properly Jefferson Davis and Booth, but a deeper and more dreadful execration will settle upon that man's name if he shall sacrifice us as his policy now evidently aims to do. Why, if I were a white man, after this war, I should blush to my bones to look a black man in the face and deny him the right of suffrage."

Among the Radical editors whole columns are wasted in mutual crimination. For instance: Thurlow Weed, who controls the columns of the New York Times, refers to his cotemporary as follows:

"The mistake of Kohnstamm (who is now at Sing Sing) was in not connecting with the Evening Post before commencing his depredations upon the Government."

And the Post editor has no better opinion of "T. W." All this is disgraceful; and were there not more stability in our democratic form of Government than it has ever had credit for, these fellows would drive the country into anarchy before another Presidential election.—New York Journal of Commerce.

☞ General G. Meade stated at the Soldiers' and Sailors' meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, that in the Potomac army alone over 125,000 men were reported to the Government as wounded. Of this number it is safe to estimate that 25,000 are permanently disabled from performing any labor.

☞ An acquaintance of ours who is mildly insane, being asked what kind of wood he supposed the Freedmen's Bureau was made of, replied, "ebony," and then became a raving maniac.

The Clerk of the House.

Wendell Phillips, some months ago, made his proclamation that the fate of the nation was in the hands of the clerk of the last House of Representatives, who, by law, holds over until the new Congress elects a Speaker, and whose duty it is to prepare an official list of members. Mr. Phillips avowed that in the firmness of the Clerk in excluding from the roll the names of members from reconstructed States, was vested the only hope of National salvation. This was the rock or sandstone upon which he reposed, and he expressed a melancholy apprehension that the Clerk might not be a man of solidity.

Mr. Edward McPherson, the Clerk of the House, would have been a singular person if he had manifested any considerble opposition to this and kindred efforts to magnify his office, but he would have commended himself to the judicious if he had been careful not to show a disposition to assist in the process of the exaggeration of his consequence. We find in the New York Evening Post, a Washington letter, dated October 23, containing the following:

"The Clerk of the last Congress, by law, holds over till the new Congress elects a Speaker, and it is his duty to procure an official list of members. He calls the roll when the House meets, and when the election of Speaker takes place he uses this roll. Great power is conferred upon the Clerk, but it could not be otherwise. Mr. McPherson has informed his friends, without reservation, that he will not place upon the official list of members any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in rebellion against the Government. To do differently would be to decide, himself, one of most important questions before Congress; for to let in eighty Southern members at the outset to vote upon the subject of their own recognition, would end the controversy in their favor at once.

That members of Congress elected in States that were involved in the rebellion will present themselves in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the first Monday of December next, is certain. "Knocking at the door," is a figure of speech. There is no military or other guard at the door to inspect the passes of members, and pronounce upon their validity. Horace Maynard and Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee, will not encounter any more difficulty in walking into the Hall, than Hon. Benjamin Eggleston and General R. B. Hayes, of Ohio.

Tennessee we may suppose may be counted a State that has been in rebellion against the Government. Mr. McPherson has—if the Post's correspondent is well informed, and we have no doubt he is—told his friends without reservation that he will not place the names of Maynard, Stokes, and others of the Tennessee delegation (the application of this example to all the reconstructed States is clear) upon his official roll. Perhaps a motion will be made directing that he shall call all the States and the names of their Representatives; and perhaps he will refuse to do so. Can he imagine that the decision of this momentous question rests with him alone?

An instructive precedent will readily be cited by readers of Congressional history. On the 24 of December, 1839, at the opening of the Twenty-sixth Congress, Hugh Garland, Clerk of the Twenty-fifth Congress, refused to call the names of the members from New Jersey, because the seats of all the members of that State were contested. For three days there was an excited and wild debate, the House being both disorganized and disorderly. On the fourth day, the Clerk was directed to call the roll again, and commencing with Maine had proceeded according to the geographical situation of the States, as far as New Jersey, and was about to say that he would not call the names of members of that State, when John Quincy Adams, who had not had anything to say about the controversy up to that moment, suddenly took the floor and said, "I rise to interrupt the Clerk."

Instantly there was profound silence in the Hall, and Mr. Adams said:

"We degrade and disgrace our constituents, and the country, because the Clerk of the House, the mere Clerk whom we employ, and whose existence depends upon our will, usurps the throne and sets us, the Representatives and vice-gerents of the whole American people, at defiance, and holds us in contempt. And what is this Clerk of yours? Is he to suspend by his mere negative the functions of Government, and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll! It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily. (Here Mr. Adams was interrupted by a member, who said he was authorized to say, that compulsion could not reach the Clerk, who had avowed that he would resign rather than call the State of New Jersey.) Well, sir, let him resign, continued Mr. Adams, and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his all powerful talent learning and genius."

Mr. Adams submitted a motion to require of the Clerk to call the roll for the State of New Jersey, and there was a general outcry of "how shall the question be put?" All knew the Clerk would not put it. Mr. Adams said: "I intend to put the question myself." That solved the difficulty. Richard Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, sprang upon a desk, and moved that the Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, take the Chair, as presiding officer, and officiate until the House be organized by the election of its constitutional officers. The motion was put and carried. Mr. Adams was escorted to the Chair. New Jersey was called and the House organized. If Edward McPherson, "the mere Clerk," "usurps the throne," and attemps to play the role of Hugh Garland, it will not be difficult to find one who can follow the Adams precedent in bringing order out of chaos. It was easy for the Courtiers of Ferdinand to make an egg stand on end after Columbus had shown them how remarkable a feat might be accomplished.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Chief Justice.

It is with pleasure we announce that an Act of Congress requires the presence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Washington on the first Monday of December, and that judicial duties will compel him to remain there for some months. Since that high tribunal adjourned last spring, the country has been constantly scandalized by the acts of the Chief Justice "on his travels." That eminent functionary seems to have managed, with perfect success, to do during the summer and autumn just the things which regard for the proprieties of his position demanded he should not do. From making speeches on the street corners in the extreme South to squads of vagrant blacks, he has passed through audiences of applauding partisans in the Southwest and junketing expeditions on the Northwestern lakes, at the expense of the Treasury Department, to club suppers and Republican gatherings in New York city. All question about the evident indecency of these exploits of the first Magistrate of the land is forever answered by the other inquiry, whether John Jay, or John Rutledge, or Oliver Ellsworth, or John Marshall, or Roger B. Taney would ever have so far forgot themselves or the great office they held? These eminent Magistrates of America were convinced, and acted on the conviction, that a good Judge must be not only honest, well intentioned, and no respecter of persons, but *must be believed to be such*. The love and *trust* of the people must go out to him as he enters the temple of justice, or he will bear the sword of the law in vain. The best portion of a vacation spent in political partisan cabals cannot be the surest way to enable a newly appointed Judge, rusty in the learning of the books, to be profoundly versed in that constitutional, statute, and common law, the mastery of which exacts long labors—the labors of a life time—abstracted from business and politics.—N. Y. World.

Election of Wade Hampton.

The election of Wade Hampton, formerly a General in the rebel army, to be Governor of South Carolina, is a singular but not a surprising manifestation of Southern feeling. Mr. Orr was the opposing candidate, and his election was urged by Union men on the ground of his reluctant adhesion to the rebellion and his lukewarmness during the war. Wade Hampton went into secession from love and fought to the end. He deserves the justice of saying that he did not seek the office; but, on the contrary, declined it. South Carolina measures her favorites by no other record than the very war which made her a conquest. Wade Hampton, politically, is one of the worst men of the South—personally, one of the best. We should have preferred Orr, but, at the same time, hope much from the kindness and dignity of Hampton's nature.—New York Tribune.

☞ A few weeks ago, a gentleman in Petersburg, employed for the purpose by the military authorities, canvassed the city to ascertain the number of houses struck by the Federal shells during the recent siege. His investigations developed the fact that there over eight hundred houses struck by whole shells, besides large numbers of others which received rude touches from fragments.

THE REBEL GEN. HOOD—HIS ACCOUNT OF THE TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was a passenger with General Hood from Galveston, gives the following description of his personal appearance, and his account of the Tennessee campaign against Gen. THOMAS:

As the boat left the land behind, we, the passengers, began to look at each other, and my eye rested upon a man seated on a chair, with a crutch behind him, and with his looks bent upon the sea. This was J. B. Hood, late General of the C. S. A. His dress was a suit of blue flannel, with a black felt hat. On his left hand he wore a kid glove, and his person was very neat.

With no little interest, I went up to him, and looked at his features. His face is oval and fair, his eyes light blue and steady, and his hair brown, while a long, light-brown beard falls from his chin. In person, he is tall and well made, and his look is quiet, cool and considerate. His age is only thirty-four years.

His quiet look led me to speak to him, of which I was very desirous. I first talked of the boat we were on, and the sea, then referred to the late war and his campaign in Tennessee. He said that very little was known of the merits of his campaign, for his report saw light only at the break-up of the Confederacy. His plan was to push into Kentucky, and there to increase and supply his army. "If I had been able to do so," said the ex-General, "I would have had 90,000 men, and with that force could have met any army sent against me." It was necessary for him to go on, he said, for the men were losing spirit by falling back, and only some bold effort could reanimate them. It was with this view that he strove to defeat the army under General Thomas; "and," said he, "I ought to have had him at Spring Hill, but some of my officers failed me." In acting against the line of supply of our army, the ex-General sent a force of 4,500 cavalry to break up the railroad. This force found the road covered by a line of strong block-houses, each with a cistern inside and a garrison of fifty men. These were so safe for a time that, to use his words, "the cavalry could do nothing with them," though they took a few by a display of force. Time was necessary to reduce the block-houses, and that was wanting.

The effort made by the ex General to defeat the force under General Thomas is described by him as follows: I must first say that the army of the former left Florence on the 21st of Nov. 1864, to begin the movement, and that General Thomas fell back on the 23d upon Columbia:

"The want of a good map of the country, and the deep mud through which the army marched, prevented our overtaking the enemy before he reached Columbia, but on the 27th of November our army was placed in position in front of his works at that place. During the night, however, he evacuated the town, taking position on the opposite side of the river, about a mile and a half from the town, which was considered quite strong in front. Late in the evening of the 28th of November, General Forrest, with most of his command, crossed Duck river, a few miles above Columbia, and I followed early on the morning of the 29th, with Stewart's and Cheatham's Corps, and Johnson's Division of Lee's Corps, leaving the other Divisions of Lee's Corps in the enemy's front at Columbia. The troops moved in light marching order, with only a battery to the Corps, my object being to turn the enemy's flank by marching rapidly on roads parallel to the Columbia and Franklin pike, at or near Spring Hill, and to cut off that portion of the enemy at or near Columbia. When I had gotten well on his flank, the enemy discovered my intention, and began to retreat on the pike toward Spring Hill. The cavalry became engaged near that place about mid-day, but his trains were so strongly guarded that they were unable to break through them. About 4 P. M., our infantry forces, Major General Cheatham in the advance, commenced to come in contact with the enemy, about two miles from Spring Hill, through which place the Columbia and Franklin pike runs. The enemy was at this time moving rapidly along the pike, with some of his troops formed on the flank of his column to protect it. Major General Cheatham was ordered to attack the enemy at once, vigorously, and get possession of this pike, and, although these orders were frequently and earnestly repeated, he made but a feeble and partial attack, failing to reach the point indicated. Had my instructions been carried out there is no doubt that we could have possessed ourselves of this road. Stewart's corps and Johnson's division were arriving upon the field to support the attack. Though the golden opportunity had passed at daylight, I did not at dark abandon the hope of dealing the enemy a heavy blow. Accordingly, Lieut. Gen. Stewart was furnished a guide, and ordered to move his corps beyond Cheatham's, and place it across the road beyond Spring Hill. Shortly after this, Gen. Cheatham came to my headquarters, and when I informed him of Stewart's movement, he said that Stewart ought to form on his right. I asked if that would throw Stewart across the pike. He replied that it would, and a mile beyond. Accordingly, one of Cheatham's staff officers was sent to show Stewart where his (Cheatham's) right rested. In the dark and confusion, Stewart did not succeed in getting the position desired, but at 11 P. M. went into bivouac. About 12 P. M., ascertaining that the enemy was moving in great confusion—artillery, wagons and troops intermixed—I sent instructions to General Cheatham to advance a heavy line of skirmishers against him, and still further impede and confuse his march. This was not accomplished. The enemy continued to move along the road in hurry and confusion, within hearing, nearly all the night. Thus was lost a great opportunity of striking the enemy, for which we had labored so long, the greatest this campaign had offered, and one of the greatest during the war. Lieut.-General Lee, left in front of the enemy at Columbia, was instructed to press the enemy the moment he abandoned his position at that point. The enemy did not abandon his works at that point till dark, showing that his trains obstructed the road for fifteen miles during the day, and a great part of the night. At daylight we followed as fast as possible toward Franklin, Lieut. General Stewart in the advance, Major-General Cheatham following, and Lieut.-General Lee with the trains, moving from Columbia on the same road. We pursued the enemy rapidly, and compelled him to burn a number of his wagons. He made a feint as if to give battle on the hills about four miles south of Franklin, but as soon as our forces began to deploy for the attack, and to flank him on the left, he retired slowly to Franklin.

"I learned from dispatches captured at Spring Hill, from Thomas to Schofield, that the latter was instructed to hold that place till the position at Franklin could be made secure, indicating the intention of Thomas to hold Franklin and his strong works at Murfreesborough. Thus I knew that it was all important to attack Schofield before he could make himself strong, and if he should escape at Franklin he would gain his works about Nashville. The nature of the position was such as to render it inexpedient to attempt any further flank movement, and I therefore determined to attack him in front, and without delay. On the 30th of November Stewart's Corps was placed in position on the right, Cheatham's on the left, and the cavalry on either flank, the main body on the right under Forrest. Johnson's Division of Lee's Corps also became engaged on the left during the engagement. The line advanced at 4 P. M., with orders to drive the enemy, at the point of the bayonet into or across the Big Harpeth River, while General Forrest, if successful, was to cross the river and attack and destroy his trains and broken columns. The troops moved forward most gallantly to the attack. We carried the enemy's first line of hastily constructed works handsomely. We then advanced against his interior line, and succeeded in carrying it also, in some places. Here the engagement was of the fiercest possible character. Our men possessed themselves of the exterior of the works while the enemy held the interior. Many of our men were killed entirely inside the works. The brave men captured were taken inside his works in the edge of the town. The struggle lasted till near midnight, when the enemy abandoned his works and crossed the river, leaving his dead and wounded in our possession. Never did troops fight more gallantly. The works of the enemy were so hastily constructed that, while he had a slight abbatis in front of a part of his line, there was none on his extreme right. During the day I was restrained from using my artillery on account of the women and children remaining in the town. At night it was massed, ready to continue the action in the morning, but the enemy retired. We captured about a thousand prisoners, and several stand of colors. Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was four thousand five hundred. Among the killed was Major General P. R. Cleburne, Brigadier Generals Gist, John Adams, Strain and Granbury. Major General Brown, Brigadier Generals Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott were wounded, and Brigadier General Gordon captured. The number of dead left by the enemy on the field indicated that his loss was equal or near our own. The next morning at daylight, the wounded being cared for and the dead buried, we moved forward toward Nashville, Forrest with his cavalry pursuing the enemy vigorously."

Such is an account of his famous effort, in his own words.

In his short but very interesting talk with me, Gen. Hood gave me the impression that he is a man of high courage and reflection. He thinks over every word he speaks, as he did over every move he made when a prominent actor in the late great war.

He told me that he intends to write some account of the operations, in the form of his memoirs. The book will be one of interest.

I was pleased to hear this brave man say that, on the downfall of the Confederacy, he advised all those whith whom he had influence to quietly accept the new order of things.

Among other things, he said that an army of 60,000 or 70,000 men was a fine thing, and that they (the rebels) never had more in any fight.

In a quiet burst of feeling he said it was "the most glorious thing he could think of, to be in action;" and this he thinks, though he is now maimed for life.

The Cholera.

The Brooklyn policeman who was attacked by "unmistakable symptoms" of Asiatic cholera has, we understand, fully recovered, and is now on duty; but it is noticed that diarrhœa and dysenteric complaints, such as usually precede the pestilence, are very common, so that it is not unreasonable to suppose that the poison of the cholera has really effected a lodgment in the atmosphere of the eastern slope of the American continent. We shall, however, probably escape any severe attack of the pestilence this season on account of the increasing coldness of the weather. It is true that cholera has raged in winter time, but this occurred only once—in Russia; but its usual course is to lie dormant during cold weather and reappear on the approach of summer.

This Brooklyn case, if we heed the warning it gives, may save tens of thousands of valuable lives. It should teach us to set our houses in order. The pestilence is certain to come to our shores, and its first ravages will be here in New York. We have, however, six months' time for preparation, and if we do not improve them it will be our own fault. We have water enough and money enough to purify the city thoroughly, and to keep it clean. This may not save us from the visitation, but it will stay its ravages and save us thousands of lives, as well as the mortification of a senseless panic.—N. Y. World.

DIED.

FREEMAN—At the residence of Wm. Henderson, Esq., in this city, on Tuesday, the 31st, at 3 o'clock, JAMES MCHARGH FREEMAN, aged 18 years. This announcement will carry grief to the many friends of this promising and excellent young man. He was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly deportment and exemplary habits.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE POST-OFFICE WILL OPEN AT 7:30 A. M and close at 6:30 P. M., during the winter months
nov1-dit A. H. CONNER, P. M.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day, upon mutual agreement, dissolved their copartnership. George H. Heitkam has sold on his interest in the business heretofore carried on under the name and firm of HEITKAM & SCHRADER, at the store No. 83, on East Washington street, to Christian Hofmeister, who hereby assumes the responsibilities of said Geo. H. Heitkam, as one of the partners of the said firm of Heitkam & Schrader.

GEORGE H. HEITKAM,
AUGUST SCHRADER.

Indianapolis, Oct. 31, 1865.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of SCHRADER & HOFMEISTER, and recommend to their friends and the public in general their exquisite stock of piece goods, and ready made clothing, at No. 83 East Washington street, hoping that they will always prove worthy of the continuance of the patronage enjoyed by the former firm.

Respectfully,
AUGUST SCHRADER,
CHRISTIAN HOFMEISTER.

Indianapolis, Oct. 31, 1865—nov1-d3t

FOR SALE.

A First-Class Saloon

IN a prominent part of the city. The present proprietor wants to sell out on account of an intended change of occupation. This is a rare chance for an energetic man to make money.

For particulars inquire at the office of
B. M. SPICER & CO.,
oct31-d5t No. 26½ North Illinois street.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

BELL & HAGUE'S

LAW OFFICE

WAR CLAIM,

AND

COLLECTION AGENCY,

No 79 West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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

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

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

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

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

Unpaid County and Township Bounty collected.

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

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

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

Commutation of Rations for Prisoners of War, or men on furlough, speedily obtained. Errors on rolls corrected for men wrongfully charged and tried for desertion, or absence without leave.

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

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

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

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

The Clerks of this office are all Veteran Soldiers.

Blanks of all kinds on hand.

Full instructions given to returning Officers without charge.

Competent Clerks and notaries always in the office.

An efficient Agent at Washington City.

Business in all parts of this State or other States transacted by mail.

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

J. W. BLAKE,

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

FOR SALE.

VACANT LOTS,

VERY desirable for business, on South Pennsylvania street. Also improved Lots on Illinois street, Virginia avenue and Maryland street. Apply to
DAVID STEVENSON,
At the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, opposite the Post-office. oct26-dtf

CLOAKS, &c.

FORESTER & LENT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

AND JOBBERS IN

Cloths, Silks, Cloaks and Dress Trimmings.

34 West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

oct5-d3m (Opposite Palmer House.)

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.

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

CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Overture begins at ¼ to 8.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 1st, 1865.

EMMA WALLER!

IN HER GREAT PRIZE PLAY, ENTITLED

THE QUEEN OF ARRAGON.

OVERTURE..... ORCHESTRA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and all reserved seats 75c. Dress Circle 50c; Private Boxes, for six persons, $5 00; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and Family Circle, 25 cents; Children in arms, $15.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The Horse Cars leave the Theater every evening at the close of the performance. People living at a distance can rely on this.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the WEAKEST HAIR; stops it falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the Drug-Stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New York.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

oct30d&w2m SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold at $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE you avoid that RUSTY, DRAB appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock, or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & CO. New York, Wholesale Agents
my10-2eod-1y

OIL STOCK.

OIL AND MINING COMPANY

OF

HENRYVILLE, IND.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE

Capital Stock, - - $500,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares. Par Value $50 each.

HARRISON DAILY, President.
H. ROSENTHALL, Treasurer.
J. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE public are hereby notified that books are now open at the office of H. Daily, Indianapolis, and B. Rosenthall, Jeffersonville, Ind, for the sale of a limited number of shares. The proceeds of the sales of this stock to be devoted to the development of the oil and mineral lands belonging to the Company, at and in the neighborhood of Henryville. The boring is now progressing under the supervision of an experienced operator. The Company has three thousand acres of land, situated nineteen miles from Jeffersonville, near Henryville. The surface indications on these lands, together with the geological formations, are such as to justify the most sanguine expectations of finding abundant deposits of oil. Experienced oil men from the oil regions of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, have prospected this territory, and say that it compares favorably with the best oil regions in the east.

The general impression seems to be that the enterprise and capital invested in the development of oil will eventually settle upon this portion of the State as the most promising section within its limits.

HARRISON DAILY,
President

au30-d&wt

PARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Mr. JOHN M. CALDWELL, formerly of E. B. Alvord & Co.

The business will be continued under the old firm name, and with our large capital and increased facilities we know we can give entire satisfaction to the trade.

CROSSLAND, MAGUIRE & CO.

Indianapolis, Oct. 2, 1865. oct3-d&wtf

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Dunn & Karney, to carry on the business of Gas Fitting, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business.

All work done by us will be guaranteed and done at the lowest rates.

We ask the public to give us a trial and solicit their patronage.

J. C. DUNN,
JOHN KARNEY.

DUNN & KARNEY,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS & PLUMBERS,

38 and 40 Kentucky Avenue.

ALL SORTS OF FIXTURES ON HAND AT ALL times and furnished at the lowest rates.
my4-dtf

COPARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE associated with myself in the Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable Business John A. Drew, who from this day has become a partner in said business.

The business of the new firm will be conducted at the old stand, No. 10 East Pearl street, in the rear of the Sentinel Building.

Thanking the public for past patronage, I hope they may see fit to continue the same.

JOHN B. SULLIVAN,
of SULLIVAN & DREW.

Indianapolis, May 6, 1865—my8-dtf

VENISON.

Rich, Rare and Racy!

FRESH VENISON—the first of the season—received and served up in every style, by Herkiah, at the "Geranium." H. E. HEZEKIAH.
oct19-dtf

FOR SALE.

Printing Office for Sale.

EXTRA inducements will be given to any one wanting to purchase. It is a Democratic Paper; none other need apply; has all the County Patronage. No other paper published in the county. For particulars inquire at this office. oct18-d&tilnov1&w2w

GROCERIES.

N. F. FLETCHER. C. N. DAVIDGE.

FLETCHER & DAVIDGE

CENTRAL GROCERY,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FINE GROCERIES Foreign and Domestic Wines and Cigars, Game, Vegetables, Fruits, Wooden and Willow Ware.