DAILY HERALD.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

The sudden collapse of the military strength of the South on the capture of Richmond, followed as it was by the immediate and almost unconditional submission of the people of the Southern States to the military power of the Federal Government, has thrown upon us as a people and a Government questions in the highest degree difficult and dangerous More difficult than any we encountered in the four years' war, and equally dangerous to the future prosperity and well-being of our common country. No dispassionate or candid man can fail to rejoice that the war has terminated and that the territorial integrity of the country has been maintained. The secret of the final success of our arms in the gigantic contest, is to be found not in the policy of the party in power, but in the strong determination of our whole people not to permit the dismemberment of the Republic, and for the last two years of the war the South struggled less against a restoration of the Union, than against that policy which threatened them with total annihilation as a people.

The clash of arms is no longer heard. The sound of the cannons of Antietam, of Chancellorville, of Gettysburg, and of the Wilderness, where whole armies disappeared, has died away; and for some months the only military display that has greeted the eyes of the people has been the retiring columns of our citizen soldiery, returning with glad and hasty steps to the bosoms of their families and friends to resume once more the peaceful avocations of the citizen, and that gigantic army of more than a million of men, which a few months ago shook with its martial tread the whole continent, has again been resolved into its orignal elements. The war is over; but as yet, one cannot say we have reached that point, where peace, permanent peace, has been secured. We linger yet in that uncertain state which follows the shock of successful battle; that proceeds the establishment of law and order and civil rule; and before we can pass out of this uncertain state to the hoped for condition of a re-established Union, we must solve certain difficult problems that are before us. If we fail in this, then the present condition of things may prove but a truce and another deadly strife may be before us. Of these problems, the most difficult and dangerous is the restoration of the States lately involved in the rebellion to their proper relations with the Federal Government. In fact, it may be said that this is the sum of all political questions standing between us and permanent peace, and that all others spring from it. The difficulties in the way of a successful solution of this problem do not so much arise from the principle involved as from the nature and character of the political element with which we have to deal. If the States of this Union had been homogeneous as to their institutions before the war, no difference of opinion could have arisen on the subject of restoration of the Southern States to their former political relations, for then there would have been nothing to reform, and all that would have been required would have been submission to the Federal Constitution. But this was not the case; and as the war has resulted in the complete revolution of the social and industrial systems of the Southern States, the great question is, how shall that restoration be effected, and at the same time not restore the former relation of master and slave, between the white population of the South and the African race now called "freedmen." We are quite certain that whatever opinions may have been entertained of the policy which so directed the struggle as to compel the emancipation of the slaves, that no one can desire to see the institution of slavery again established in the land. While we condemned that policy as unneccessarily protracting the war and greatly enhancing the chances of success of the rebellion, by compelling the people of the South to be united in their resistance, and were most anxious that the war should cease by a full restoration of constitutional rights to the Southern States, yet, since the war has terminated in the destruction of slavery in the States lately involved in that rebellion, we prefer to face the dangers and difficulties of the negro question, in its present phases, rather than to return again to that condition of divided and discordant social relation that was the immediate cause of the war, and that lent such fierceness and vindictiveness to its progress.

In the adjustment of these questions, it must be conceded that the executive arm of the Federal Government will have a controlling influence. It is the first in contact with the civil organization of the Southern States, and is the only one which at this time has any direct bearing on the work of reconstruction now in progress, and therefore at no time in our history have the opinions of the Administration been as potent for good or evil as at this time. No one disputes the fact that, sooner of later, the Southern States must form integral parts of the Federal Government, as States in the Union, exercising all the local powers which can or may be exercised by any other state; but the time, the mode and the manner form the "questions" of the day. That impracticable element called radical, which forms the moral force of the Republican organization, and from whose baleful influences have sprung all of our National difficulties, insist that the Southern States shall be treated as conquered provinces, and at some distant day, at the end of a long time of probation, and after they shall, in some form, have consented to enfranchise the now "freedmen" be again admitted into the Union under such terms and restrictions as a conqueror may impose. The other branch of the Republican party admit that the readmission of the Southern States may take place without this long delay, but that such measures must be taken by the Federal Government, in connection with an amendment of the Constitution on the subject of Federal representation, as will in the end compel the enfranchisement of the negroes.

Thus, both wings of the Republican party are in favor of forcing negro suffrage. The only difference is of time and means. The one insists that it shall be immediate, or at least form one of the main conditions of the re-admission of the Southern States, the other that it shall result at some future time from the principles upon which they shall be re-admitted.

(To be Continued.)

THE REBEL DEBTS, STATE AND CONFEDERATE.

The Democracy of the United States are not in favor of the assumption of the rebel debts, by the General Government, in any shape or form, and have never so expressed themselves. They have only raised a query as to the propriety or power of outside parties dictating to the Southern States whether *they* should voluntarily pay them or not. On that point, we have, as yet, expressed no opinion. Every man, at present, we suppose, is forming his own private opinion about it.

☞ **The Fenian excitement still continues at Toronto, Canada West.**

THE REPUBLICAN FREEDMEN IN JAMAICA—WHAT WE MAY FEAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The telegraph gives us daily reports of the horrid insurrection in *Jamaica*, which was once a prosperous Island. But, in 1832, the year in which the Republican party in this country, in British concert, organized for systematic war upon the Southern States, on account of the persons of African descent held to service therein, the same operations were carried on in Jamaica. Says the New American Cyclopedia: "In 1832 great agitation on the subject of slavery pervaded the Island, and led to violent acts on the part of the colonists against the Missionaries, [the Abolitionists,] who were charged with incendiary conduct; [and were guilty of it, just as the Republicans were in exciting insurrection and murder in the Southern States.] The slaves rose in rebellion, and were subdued with difficulty.

On May 14, 1833, the English Government passed an act abolishing Slavery, which, however, did not fully take effect till August 1, 1838, when all the slaves were emancipated. A compensation for the slaves was granted by the British Government to the owners, the total amount of which in Jamaica was six million one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds, equal to about thirty millions of dollars.

Since 1833 great efforts have been made to civilize, christianize and elevate the blacks, by establishing chnrches, schools, papers, &c., &c.

As an evidence of the susceptibility of the negro to such influences, in addition to the horrid details of the existing butcheries in the Island, furnished by current reports, we add the exports of the Island for 1833 and 1857. In 1833 the exports were 85,401 hogsheads of sugar; in 1857, 30,459. In 1833 there were 34,976 puncheons of wine; in 1857, 15,992. In 1833 there were 755 casks of molasses; in 1857, none. In 1833 there were 2,811,760 pounds of ginger; in 1857, 381,157. In 1833 there were 8,423,100 pounds of pimento; in 1857, 8,719,748. In 1833 there were 9,866,060 pounds of coffee; in 1857, 7,095,623.

THE HISTORY OF THE PAST.

Our friend of the Journal seems to object to a reference being made to the history of the transactions leading to the late civil war. When we, with the Democracy generally, went in to put down the rebellion, the advice of our Republican friends was this: "Go in with us to put down the rebellion, and then look to the causes and the responsibilities afterwards." We accepted, and acted upon this advice; and we reasoned thus with our Democratic friends upon it. We said, suppose two neighbors, they have large families, and are in close proximity. A portion of one of the families are continually insulting, abusing and interfering with the domestic concerns of the other, till, at last, the latter gets irritated to that degree that they arm themselves with clubs, &c., and make an attack upon the whole family on account of the injuries a part of the attacked family have inflicted or threatened to inflict upon the whole of the other. Now, the attacked family, while admitting the outrages perpetrated by a part of its members on the attacking family, still must all unite in the fight to save their own home and persons from destruction. Self-preservation compels them to this. They announce and act upon the sentiment, "Our family, right or wrong." But, after the fight is over, they ought to turn round and give those of their own family, who provoked the quarrel, a sound drubbing, to teach them to behave themselves in future, and avoid another fight between the families. It was satisfactory to us to support the war on this understanding, and we did so. We should have to do the same thing again, we suppose, in like circumstances.

JULIAN AND HIS FRIENDS COPPERHEADS.

The Journal charges us with making an intentional misstatement when we said that the Governor classed Mr. JULIAN and his friends as being Copperheads. We shall endeavor to make truth and courtesy two ruling points in our editorials, and we state to the Journal that the authority on which we made the statement as to JULIAN's being a Copperhead, or as bad as a Copperhead, was, if we remember rightly, the Richmond Telegram, in reporting the substance of the Governor's late speech against Mr. JULIAN and his friends at Centreville. The copy of the paper was sent to us at the time by a friend, and we did not preserve it. We have looked for it in order to quote the exact language of the report. What we stated in the HERALD was from memory, and we believe the statement substantially accurate. We refer the Journal to the Richmond paper above named, as we suppose it has it, and we have not, and if the statement is not in that, to the other Richmond paper. It must be in one of them. Are we to understand that JULIAN has already got the Governor down so that the latter is seeking to conciliate him?

DEATH OF MR. JENKINSON, OF FORT WAYNE.

Hon. MOSES JENKINSON, a prominent lawyer, leading politician, most estimable citizen and worthy man, recently died at Fort Wayne. He was a leading member of the House of Representatives, a few years ago. The death of such a man is a public loss.

☞ A gentleman recently accompanied a lady to a ball in Nashville, and during his temporary absence, she left the ball room and married another gentleman. Returning, she informed her escort that she had found a husband, and would be compelled to go home with him. There was some astonishment expressed at this romantic episode!

☞ Mr. Bowles of the Springfield Republican gives this advice: "Those who would visit the Pacific States under the most favorable circumstances for seeing all their natural beauty, and studying all their improved resources would do best to come around by sea in February, and go home overland in September or October."

☞ The reason stated for Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, appointing the last Thursday of November as a day of Thanksgiving, instead of the 7th of December, is that the clergy of the different cities of the State preferred a retention of the time honored November Thanksgiving.

☞ The election for State officers in North Carolina, takes place on Thursday, the 9th of November. The Candidates for Governor are Wm. W. Holden, the Present Provisional Governor, and Jonathan Worth, of Randolph County.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The acceptance by the Government of the Union Pacific Railroad has caused great rejoicing in Kansas, and is thought will insure the speedy completion of the road to the mountains.

☞ Major General Thomas Wood has been assigned to the command of the Mississippi, recently commanded by General Slocum.

☞ Thomas S. McFarland, a citizen of Ohio, was killed while attempting to get on the cars at Abingdon, Illinois, one day last week.

HON. A. H. H. STUART, OF VIRGINIA AND THE TEST OATH.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART, elected to Congress at the recent election in Virginia, has written a lengthy letter to the New York Times on the test oath prescribed by an act of Congress for the qualification of members of that body. According to his construction, he cannot take the oath, and if his premises are correct, he is not eligible to a seat. After quoting the oath he says:

"You will perceive that the language of this oath is exceedingly broad. It is limited, as your editorial article would imply, to those 'who participated in the rebellion,' but the penalty of disfranchisement from every Federal office, legislative, executive and judicial, is denounced against all who will not swear that they have 'given no aid, countenance, counselor encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto.'

"To have a just comprehension of the full extent and effect of this oath, it must be remembered that during the war every able-bodied man between the ages of seventeen and fifty was, by the conscription act, declared to be in the army of the Confederate States; and even those who were disqualified for active service by bodily infirmity were not exempted, but assigned to light duty. Thus he whole body of the population within the prescribed ages were 'engaged in armed hostility to the United States,' and consequently, according to the terms of the oath, every one who gave 'aid, countenance or encouragement' to any person in the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty has incurred the penalty of disfranchisement.

"Under the conscription law, my oldest son, five of my nephews, three brothers-in-law, and probably thirty other relatives, and among them a number of the most promising young men in the South, were required to go into the army, and were thus in armed hostility to the United States.

"Many of these young men were cut off from all communication with their homes—a number of them wounded in the various battles in the Valley of Virginia—some of them were sick from time to time. Many of them came to my house weary, hungry, and at times destitute of clothing and other necessaries. I sheltered, fed, clothed and administered to them and their sevlental necessities, and now, it seems, that in consequence of having fulfilled this Christian duty, and yielded obedience to the natural instincts of humanity, I am admonished by you that I am ineligible to a seat in the Congress of the restored Union!

"I acknowledge that the words of the test oath are broad enough to exclude me. I have no disposition to quibble about its terms, or to evade its provisions I admit that no man can take the oath, according to my understanding of it, who sheltered, or fed, or clothed a Confederate soldier—no father who gave an outfit, or a horse, or a gun to his son when called into the service—no contractor who furnished to the Confederate States Government anything necessary to carry on the war—no person who filled any civil office under the Confederate States Government, or who in any way gave aid, countenance or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States.

"If this be the correct construction of the oath, there are few in Virginia who are qualified—I will not say to represent her people—but to fill her places in Congress or any other position under the Government."

STATE ITEMS.

—The Free School building at Shelbyville was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was considerable.

—The first snow of the season fell at Evansville, on the 4th inst. Ice quarter of an inch thick formed during the night.

—The First National Bank at Terre Haute has declared a dividend of six per cent. out of its earnings for the past six months.

—Mrs. John Miller, of Crown Point, was a few days since severely injured by the thrust of a cow's horn. It is teared her injuries will prove fatal.

—In the Court of Common Pleas, Terre Haute, on Monday, a question was argued whether a will made on Sunday was void. The Court held that it was not.

—The Indianapolis HERALD is getting along well under Judge Perkins' editorship. Its articles are able and well written.—Terre Haute Journal.

—Joshua Watson, of Scipio, Laporte county, raised this year 1,100 bushels of cranberries on a ten acre marsh—cost of gathering and marketing, $100; net profit, $4,500.

—Mr. B. Baum has recovered $1,350 from the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company for injuries he received in being ejected from the cars by a breakman.

—A man named Cooley, connected with Amburgh's Menagerie, was kicked by a horse, at Connersville, the other day, from the effects of which he has since died.

—On Monday evening a fire broke out in the Machine shop of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, at Terre Haute, and material worth $15,000 was destroyed before the fire was arrested.

KILLED.—Hiebel Pel, a breakman on the Toledo and Wabash Road, and recently a soldier in the Fittieth Indiana, under Col. Taylor, fell from the cars at Fort Wayne, on Saturday last and broke his neck.

THAT BIG HOG.—Some incredulity being manifested at our report of the eleven hundred pound hog on exhibition at the Williamsport Fair last week, we repeat that the report is correct. The hog weighed eleven hundred and eighteen pounds, and is the property of a brother of C. M. Thomas, of this place.—Fountain Ledger.

—John Henry Davis, a young man living in Guilford, Dearborn county, recently married a fascinating young female at Louisville, and brought her home to his parents. Becoming satisfied that the young person was not of "the right stripe," John Henry started with her back to Louisville, for a visit, as he said, but sneaked off the boat at Madison, and returned to Guilford. The young wife soon discovered the trick and on Friday last, arrived at Guilford, and seeking her liege lord, made an assault upon him with pistols (having two revolvers and a single barrel shooter on her person.) John was completely taken by surprise, and fled in dismay, pursued by the valiant knight and blood-thirsty dame. Thus they ran over half a mile, several pistol-shots increasing the speed, until reaching a house, the man took refuge, and finding a rifle, fired at the pursuer when not more than fifty yards distant; but nothing daunted, the woman ran up to the house, and finding the door fastened, quietly retired. The ensuing morning, the matter was amicably arranged, and the young woman is again in Louisville, ready to pick up another unsuspecting and unsophisticated man. For all of which story the Lawrenceburg Register is responsible.

The Mercer Female Colonization Scheme.

The papers have been teeming recently with accounts of the glowing reception which awaits the female emigrants, whom Mr. Mercer is about taking to Washington Territory. The following extract from a letter recently received from a prominent lawyer of that Territory, formerly of Cincinnati, detracts somewhat from the picture:

"You will doubtless have observed something in the newspapers of the proceedings of a Mr. Mercer, who, if the latest reports are to be believed, will soon arrive with seven hundred women. If so, he must be mad, and there will be much suffering among the poor creatures. I regret to say, too, that he brings them out expressly for the purpose of making money out of the operation, in which, I am sure, he will be signally disappointed. We might manage to absorb a hundred a year for some time to come, but seven hundred at once is out of the question, and they must be sent to Oregon and Idaho. We will all have to contribute to their support, more than some of us can spare."

☞ The great trotting stallion Jersey Boy was killed in St. Louis, last Tuesday.

Members of the Indiana Legislature.

SENATE.

*Conrad Baker, President of the Senate.
*Allison, James Y.—Jefferson.
Barker, James—Pike.
*Beeson, Othniel—Wayne.
*Bennett, Thomas W.—Fayette and Union.
*Bonham, Wm. A.—Blackford.
Bowman, John A.—Washington.
Bradley, Augustus—Floyd.
*Brown, D. R.—Hamilton.
Brown, G. S.—Wells.
Carson, W. W.—Allen.
*Cason, T. J.—Boone.
*Chapman, Chas. W.—Kosciusko.
Cobb, Thomas R.—Lawrence.
Corbin, Homer—Marshall.
*Cullen, Wm. A.—Rush.
*Culver, M. C.—Tippecanoe.
*Davis, O. P.—Vermillion.
Douglas, A. J.—Whitley.
Downey, A. C.—Ohio.
*Canning, F. C.—Monroe.
*Dykes, Robert—Lagrange.
English, Elisha G.—Scott.
Finch, G. W.—Posey.
*Ferry, Samuel S.—Miami and Fulton.
Fuller, B. G.—Warrick.
Gaff, James W.—Dearborn.
Gifford, Thomas—Franklin.
Hanna, Bayless W.—Vigo.
Hord, Francis T.—Bartholomew.
*Hyatt, William—Ripley.
Jenkins, Henry—Crawford.
Marshall, J. D.—Grant.
McClurg, Leander—Clinton.
Mason, James L.—Hancock.
*Milliken, Joseph—Montgomery.
Moore, George W.—Owen.
Newlin, J. W.—Fountain.
*Niles, John B.—Laporte.
*Noyes, E. B.—Steuben.
*Oyler, S. P.—Johnson.
*Reagan, Thomas P.—Henry.
*Richmond, N. P.—Howard.
Stagg, Athel—Clay.
*Thompson, W. C.—Marion.
*Van Buskirk, D. R.—Decatur.
Vawter, James H.—Jennings.
*Ward, Thomas—Randolph.
Williams, J. D.—Knox.
*Woods, Alfred—White.
*Wright, Ezra—Jasper.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Adams—Philemon N. Collins.
Allen—O. Bird, J. T. Ehoaff.
Bartholomew—O. H. P. Abbett.
*Benton and White—Thos. Atkinson.
Blackford and Wells—Newton Burwell.
*Boone—Thos. M. Stringer.
Brown—John Richards.
Carroll—John B. Milroy.
Cass—Chas. B. Latselle.
Clark—Jonas G. Howard.
Clay—A. C. Veach.
Clinton— — —
*Crawford—B. F. Goodman.
*Daviess—Howard Crook.
Dearborn—John G. Stringer, Richard Gregg.
*Decatur—Wm. H. Bonner.
*DeKalb—Robt. M. Lockhart.
*Delaware—Alf. Kilgore.
Dubois—John Meikie.
*Elkhart—Joseph Riford.
*Fayette and Union—Gilbert Trusler.
Floyd—Cyrus L. Dunham.
Fountain—H. L. Roach.
Franklin—R. Osborn.
*Fulton—Stephen Davidson.
Gibson—John Hargrove.
*Grant—Henry Jam s.
Greene—John M. Humphreys.
*Hamilton and Tipton—Wm. Stivers.
Hancock and Shelby—Geo. C. Thatcher.
Hancock—John H. White.
Harrison—John W. Loup.
Huntington and Whitley—John R. Coffroth.
Harrison and Washington—John Letsen.
*Hendricks—Charles F. Hogate.
*Henry—David W. Chambers.
*Howard—Seymon T. Montgomery.
Jackson—Jason B. Brown.
Jay—Samuel A. Shoaff.
*Jefferson—D. C. Branham, John A. Litson.
*Jennings—Hiram Prather.
*Johnson—Pascall A. Pinney.
Knox—John B. Patterson.
*Kosciusko—Harvey W. Upson.
*Lagrange—Francis P. Griffith.
*Lake—Bartlett Woods.
*Laporte—W. W. Higgins, John H. Wills.
*Lawrence—Robert Boyd.
Madison—B. E. Croan.
*Marion—H. C. Newcomb, J. M. McVey.
Marshall and Stark—Lloyd Glazebrook.
Monroe—Samuel H. Buskirk.
Martin—John R. O'Brien.
*Miami—Jonas Hoover.
*Montgomery—Samuel Gregory.
*Morgan—N. J. Major.
*Noble—Phillip Zeigler.
*Ohio and Switzerland—Augustus Welch.
Orange—Thomas Hunt.
Owen—John M. Stuckey.
*Parke—Thomas N. Rice.
*Perry—Henry Lyons.
Pike—John W. Richardson.
*Porter—Firman Church.
Posey—Elijah M. Spencer.
*Putnam—A. D. Hamrick, Higgins Lane.
*Randolph—Thomas W. Reese.
*Ripley—B. F. Ferris.
*Rush—D. M. Stewart.
Scott—Thomas M. Sullivan.
*Spencer—James S. Wright.
*Steuben—Stephen G. Spbin.
St. Joseph—John A. Hubricks.
Sullivan—Stephen G. Burton.
*Tippecanoe—Joseph M. Hershey, J. L. Miller.
*Vanderburgh—Fred. W. Cook.
*Vermillion—B. R. Rhoads.
*Vanderburgh and Posey—E. T. Sullivan.
*Vigo—F. M. Meredith, J. E. Woodruff.
*Wabash—John U. Pettit.
*Warren—Benj. F. Gregory.
*Wayne—John Sim, William W. Foulke, Ethu Cox.
*Wabash and Kosciusko—Calvin Cowgill.
*Elkhart and Lagrange—Michael F. Shuey.
*Hendricks and Boone—John F. Burns.
*Johnson and Morgan—Ezra A. Otleman.
*Newton and Jasper—Silas Johnson.
Pulaski and Shelby—James Harrison.
Warrick—Robert Perigo.
Washington—Jimison Lee.

*Republicans marked with a star.

Organizing the House.

The Cincinnati Commercial, in commenting upon the organization of the House, remarks:

"A large number of gentlemen will be in Washington on the first Monday of December next, claiming to be elected members of the House of Representatives, and all will be provided with certificates of election, signed and sealed by the Executives of their respective States. Illuminated copies of the arms of all the States are to be seen in the stained glass of the ceiling of the House itself. There, through all the war, South Carolina, Mississippi and Tennesse, have been seen in golden light, along with Ohio, Indiana and Massachusetts

"We have never admitted that they were out of the Union, and when the Representatives of any Southern State come back to the old hall, they will find the coats of arms, borne on their certificates of election, shining over their heads. Now, is the "mere Clerk," as John Quincy Adams called that official, to "usurp the throne," and say that Brownlow is not Governor of Tennessee, nor Humphreys of Mississippi, and that certificates of election, signed and sealed by them, are not as valid as those signed by Governor Brough or Morton? It is the duty of the Clerk to make out the official roll, but is it his perogative to go behind the official documents, and decide what States are in the Union?

"And if he is not to do it, who has the authority? Are the Representatives from Tennessee and Mississippi, and other States that were in rebellion, to constitute a part of the House that is to pronounce upon their qualifications to hold seats in it? Evidently the difficulty is a grave one, and one not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. The misfortune is that the House of Representatives is without form and void; and it is not the House, but a mass meeting, out of which the House is to appear, that assembles in the Hall of Representatives on the appointed day of the meeting of Congress. We shall get around the point of danger this time, we have no doubt; and it will be the duty of Congress to provide against the dangerous complications with which such a precarious method of organization, as now prevails, menace the future."

ACCIDENT ON THE INDIANAPOLIS AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.—An accident occurred on Monday evening on the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, near Milford Centre, by the falling of a tree across the track. The tree fell when the locomotive was within fifty yards of it. The engineer immediately whistled down brakes, but before the train could be stopped, it ran into the obstruction, throwing the engine and two passenger cars off the track, killing one of the brakemen and severely injuring the engineer. We understand none of the passengere were seriously hurt.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—We have received, from Commissioner Newton, the October Report of the United States Agricultural Department. It contains a large amount of interesting general and statistical information to agriculturists. It is a valuable document, and we are under obligations th the Commissioner for his favor.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—On the 4th inst., a desperate affray took place at Franklin, Ky., between two brothers named Samuel and Thomas Henderson, which resulted in the death of the former. The latter was shot by his guards while attempting to make his escape, but the wound is not a serious one, and the fratricide is now in jail.

Message of Governor Marvin, of Florida.

We give the following synopsis of Governor MARVIN's Message to the Florida State Convention, which convened (on the 29th ult.,) at Tallahassee:

"By the operations and results of the late war, slavery ceased to exist. The Convention should therefore declare that all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, are free, and that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall hereafter exist.

"The emancipation of the negro makes it necessary to define in the Constitution what his civil rights and privileges shall be. The adoption of such measures as will guarantee protection in the enjoyment of all rights of person and property is recommended. Protection, and not political privileges, is what the negro requires in his present condition.

"While opposed to any participation of the negres in the affairs of government, he strongly urges the admissibility of his testimony in the courts of justice for or against white persons and recommends the passage of an ordinance declaring that no person shall be incompetent as a witness on account of his color in any matter civil or criminal, whether the State, or the life, liberty or rights of persons or property of any colored person is concerned.

"The passage of an ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void is recommended; and an additional ordinance annulling or ratifying such other ordinances and acts passed during the war as the interest of the State requires."

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A RARE CHANCE.

A HOUSE of Five Rooms and a Cellar, eligibly situated, will be rented to any one who will purchase the furniture which is nearly new. Apply to
ROBERT STEWART,
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FOR SALE.

Span of Mules for Sale.

HAVING no further use for them, we will sell cheap for cash, a span of good work Mules.
DORMAN N. DAVIDSON,
nov7-d3t PRESTON A. DAVIDSON.

REMOVAL.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE

REMOVED.

THE Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been removed to Blackford's Block, Corner Washington and Meridian streets. Business office on Meridian street, first door south of First National Bank.
nov7-d1w

REAL ESTATE SALE.

TOWN LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Indiana, the undersigned offers at private sale the undivided half of 114 Lots in "Davidson's Addition to the City of Indianapolis," being Lots Nos. 1 to 114 inclusive therein, lying between the Bellefontaine Railroad Work-shops and the United States Arsenal.

TERMS—One-fifth cash in hand; balance in four equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by notes and mortgage. DORMAN N. DAVIDSON,
Guardian of Susan L. Davidson and Catharine A. Davidson.

N. B. At the same time, the undersigned, as the Attorney in fact for Preston A. Davidson and Noah Noble Davidson, will sell the remaining undivided half of the above Lots, on the same terms, thus enabling the purchaser to obtain the entire fee or interest in the premises. DORMAN N. DAVIDSON,
Indianapolis, Nov. 7, 1865.—nov7-d10t

EDUCATIONAL.

THE "HOMESTEAD,"

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF GOV. NOBLE.

THE next Quarter of this Institution will commence on **Monday, the 13th inst.**

The location of this Institution is very desirable, being on the HIGHEST and most HEALTHY spot in the city.

Young Ladies who attend find a retired School and faithful teaching.

BOARDERS.—Weekly Boarders and Day Scholars are received.

Mrs. HERBERT has resumed her Music Class, in which there are still a few vacancies.

The "HOMESTEAD" is easy of access from all parts of Indianapolis, and is NEARER to the inhabitants of New Jersey street and all the localities EAST of it, than any other school in the city.

For Circulars address Mrs. HERBERT, P. O. Box 1124, or call at the "Homestead," East Market street.
nov7-d6t&w1w

INSURANCE.

INDIANAPOLIS INSURANCE CO.,

CHARTERED, 1836.

Capital.....$200,000.

Office Odd Fellows' Hall, North Pennsylvania St.,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

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☞ Insures all kinds of Property against Loss by Fire.

WM. HENDERSON, President.
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nov6'65-dly

WANTED.

SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED in every Town and County to sell the Improved Parker Sewing Machine. Price from Fifty to One Hundred Dollars. Energetic agents can clear from one hundred to two hundred dollars per month. Address, with stamp,
FRANK RICHARDSON,
oct11-d&w2w Lock Box 13, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED.

SEWING GIRLS, ALSO A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork, wanted at No. 158 North New Jersey street.
nov3-d2t

REMOVAL.

D. A. BOHLEN HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO the New & Talbott Block, Third Story, Room No. 19. nov5-d3t

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.

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

CHANGE OF TIME:
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Overture begins at ¼ to 8.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 8th, 1865.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN COMEDIENNE

Miss BLANCHE DE BAR!

THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

OVERTURE.....ORCHESTRA.

THE SPECTRE.

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.

MASONIC HALL

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

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LARUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW!

THE WONDERFUL

Strat-a-Pa-tet-I-Con,

OR WALKING ARMY, Embracing 90,000 moving figures, vividly re-enacting the principal Battles and Naval Engagements of the great rebellion. In connection with

Larue's Olio of Oddities.

Every Evening at 7½, and on Thursday Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Tickets 50 Cents. Reserved seats 75 Cents. Children 25 Cents each.

☞ Pupils of Schools in the afternoon, 15 Cents.

☞ Box office open from 10 to 12 A. M.
nov6-d5t

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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.

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C. M. RIGGS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.,

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Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours—day or night. nov3-dtf

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HUGHES, DENVER & PECK.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,

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WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Courts of the District of Columbia. Claims and Department Business will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office, No. 218 F street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. no4-d3m

MARTIN M. RAY. JONATHAN W. GORDON.

RAY & GORDON,

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Office, Nos. 10 and 11 New & Talbott's Building, South of Postoffice. no4-dly

J. W. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

WAR CLAIM AND COLLECTION AGENT.

SPECIAL attention given to all Military Claims, to all business arising out of the War, either in this State, the Court of Claims, or the Departments at Washington. Has an efficient Agent at Washington.

Government Vouchers bought or collected.

Southern business solicited.

☞ Office opposite Theatre, next Masonic Hall, No. 79 West Washington street. nov-3-dtf

LAND AGENCY.

NATIONAL LAND AGENCY.

Office, No. 79 West Washington St.

THOS. MADDEN, Real Estate Agent,
J. W. BLAKE, Attorney and Conveyancer,
JAMES W. KING, Secretary.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND RENT,

SOUTHERN LANDS FOR SALE AND RENT.

Parties wishing to sell Lands, City or Town Property, will send description, with certified chain of title and price. Address,

JAMES W. KING, Sec'y,
nov3-etf INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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.)

LAW SCHOOL.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, will commence the first Monday of December, and continue four months.

The Professors of this Institution are Hon. David McDonald, L.L. D., U. S. District Judge for this State; Hon. Charles A. Ray, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and Hon. Albert G. Porter, late Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana The character of these gentlemen as lawyers give sufficient assurance that the School will be conducted ably and efficiently.

The Course of Instruction will embrace two annual sessions of four months each. The object is to give to every Student such a training in the various branches of the Common Law and Equity, in the Code of Practice and Pleading, in Constitutional Law, and in the Jurisprudence of the United States, as to enable him to enter on the practice successfully. Instruction will be given by day lectures and recitations in the Text Books and a weekly Moot Court.

The tuition is $75 per session, payable in advance. This embraces all fees, except the diploma fee, which is $5.

For further particulars, address Hon. David McDonald, at Indianapolis. ELIJAH GOODWIN,
sep22-d2mPres. Board Directors, N. W. C. U.

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DRY GOODS,

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING VERY LARGE AND important additions to our Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

And ask the attention of buyers to our unequaled facilities for giving GREAT BARGAINS.

Our immense stock and low prices presents rare attractions. We have a full line of

Silks in Black Lyons Taffetas,
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100 Pieces French Merinoes in Superior Makes;
50 Pieces Fine Poplins, all Shades
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100 Pieces Saxon Woven Dress Goods, including Poil de Chevre, Lama Cloths, Repps, &c.;
50 Dozen Alexander Kid Gloves;
100 Different Styles Lace Collars;

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

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IN THE WEST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS,

AND A FULL LINE OF

Staple Domestic Goods,

AT

No. 33 Odd Fellows' Hall,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JONES, HESS & DAVIS.
nov6-d1w

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

Phœnix Insurance Co.,

Brooklyn, New York.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

Capital	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus	518,840 79	
		$1,518,840 79

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortages	$240,951 29	
Temporary Loans, secured by Stock Collaterals	179,085 00	
Fire Premiums in course of Collection	12,491 78	
Marine and Inland Prems. in course of Collection	59,203 13	
Interest Accrued