# DAILY HERALD.

THE UNION!—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—JACKSON

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9.


### HERALD AFFAIRS.

On or before next Monday we expect to get the occupancy of our editorial room, in the HERALD buildings, being the right hand room, at the head of the first flight of stairs, in the old Capital House. There we shall have opportunity to examine our exchanges. There we shall be happy to see all our friends, and especially our Democratic friends, and members of the Legislature.

By or before next Monday, also, we expect the HERALD to be enlarged, improved in appearance, and additional time devoted to its editorial department. The reader may look for the HERALD enlarged, and subscribe in the anticipation, certainly to be realized, if he has not already.

### THE ISSUES OF THE DAY—No. 2.

The Democratic party on the contrary propose that restoration shall immediately take place without any of these conditions, and that all that shall be required of those States shall be a conformity in their Constitution and local laws to the changed social condition and nothing more. As to the subject of suffrage, the States South are as well as North, shall each for themselves control the elective franchise, and while it is our earnest desire that at no time, present or future, shall the African race be admitted to political right and power in this country, we do not desire that the Federal Government shall attempt, either directly or indirectly, to influence the decision of that question, least of all that there should be any amendment to the Federal Constitution, designed to compel the adoption of negro suffrage in any of the States.

The two great parties of the country being at issue on this subject, it is not to be wondered that the present attitude of the Administration is looked to with such absorbing interest, and when we consider the antecedents of President JOHNSON, as well as the circumstances under which he came into the Executive Chair, we can readily understand the causes which leave his positions and future policy, to some extent, a mystery. That President JOHNSON stands opposed to the radical policy is well understood. There are those irreconcilable differences between himself and the radical members of the Republican party which necessarily compels strife. His theory of the *status* of the Southern States, as announced on more than one occasion, is that the Union has never been dissolved and cannot be except by both parties, and that consequently, the States of the South have never been out of the Union; that force for a time disturbed the relations between those States and the Federal Government, and now that force is no longer used to resist the Federal power, a restoration may take place with no other changes than such as the war has wrought. In this, President JOHNSON is but expressing the ideas upon which his faith as a Democrat has been formed.

The Radicals, in assuming that the Federal Government may treat the Southern States as conquered provinces, admit that they have, as States, been out of the Union and, therefore, that they have the power to secede. That the question is not one of "restoration," but the admission of States to be hereafter formed out of Federal territory. It is easy to see that no conjunction of plans and purposes can take place between him and them, and consequently they have commenced on him in their usual style of denunciation, in the hope of driving him where they cannot lead him, and if they fail in this, to break him down altogether. But the other wing of the party has not given up the idea of so arranging their present attitude as to harmonize at the present time with an Administration they have been instrumental in calling into power, and so not to lose the profits of the political victories they achieved over the ballot-box in the Presidential election of last year. The policy men of the Republican party, as we have already stated, do not differ from their radical brethren except as to the time and means. But by their show of moderation, and the readiness with which they accommodate themselves to local feelings and prejudices, are more dangerous at this time than their more outspoken and honest radical brethren, whom, from policy, they pretend to denounce.

The opinions and purposes of the conservative wing of the Republican party have recently been set forth with great elaboration in the speech of their present leader in this State, Governor MORTON, delivered at Richmond, Indiana. Why Richmond was selected as the place to deliver this carefully prepared speech, it would be difficult to say, unless it was to give to his apparent conservatism an air of boldness in announcing it in that hot-bed of radicalism, as it is neither the present or former residence of the Governor. It has been called by some of his most ardent admirers, his "Great Speech." In this they do him injustice. While we are not one of those who believe Governor MORTON to be inspired, we have no hesitancy in ascribing to him talents of a high order, and we have no doubt of his ability on a subject not so full of contradictions as the one he was treating of, to write a much better speech than the one delivered at Richmond. As this speech is put forth as containing the arguments of the conservative Republicans on the questions of the day, we will notice some of the most prominent features.

In the first place the Governor enters into a lengthy argument to convince his audience that the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON is but a continuation of the policy of the late administration of President LINCOLN, or, if there was any difference, it was more radical than Mr. LINCOLN'S. This would seem to be a heavy task, and Governor MORTON evidently felt it to be so, and he tries to verify his statements by a reference to and quotations from certain of Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamations and speeches made during the continuance of the war; but the radical defect in the agreement is in the fact that Gov. MORTON does not, in his comparison of these two distinguished men and their measures, duly consider their different relative positions to the questions with which they were dealing, and more than all other things, the difference between the two men themselves, and their political antecedents. Mr. LINCOLN was of the Federal school of politics, and without doubt believed in all the leading dogmas of that school. With him the Federal Government was everything, the States nothing, at least nothing but its creatures, called into political existence by it, upheld and supported by it. Such at least have been the sentiments of some of his leading state papers.

Mr. JOHNSON on the other hand has been a life-long Democrat, and is fully imbued with all the leading ideas of that party. In his view the Federal Government was created by the States and the people thereof, for the common welfare and protection of all the States. That it formed the head, the States the body—the supporting columns, and that consequently when any of the columns had been for a time by the rude shock of war displaced, it only required that they should be reset.

In the struggle through which we have passed all have felt, more or less, the increasing power of the Federal Government. The tendency to centralize power and gradual approach to the theory of the Federalists and one great danger Democrats have apprehended is that their theories might become fastened upon the country, and, therefore, when President JOHNSON said, upon taking the Presidential chair, that his past life must furnish all the guarantees he had to give as to his future course, and followed it up by acts that looked to the restoration of the States without materially and permanently increasing Federal power; that declaration, and those acts, marked the line of distinction between the former and present Administrations, and induced that confidence that has found expression in Democratic Conventions, which have been held the past season. It implied confidence that, however much ANDREW JOHNSON may seem to give way to the force of the Federal current, he would steadily and faithfully work his way back, by Democratic landmarks, to the true theory of our Government as expounded by the Democratic creed.

*(To be Continued.)*

### SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

They are returning to civil pursuits, repairing their railroads, rebuilding their cities and country dwellings, and adapting their laws to the new labor system the war has brought upon them. They are also providing means of relief for their widows and orphans and disabled veterans the war has made; and, in imitation of the North, they are building monuments in honor of their heroic dead who fell in battle, and to perpetuate their memory, while time shall last. Her statesmen and her divines admit, with regret, their failure to escape, through an independant Republic, from the annoying interference in their domestic affairs, of the intermeddling abolitionists of the North, and assert, with the lofty yet chastened spirit of the martyr, that they have fallen in a fight into which they were provoked by the abolition Republicans of the North to save their self-respect and honor. This is the way they express themselves. Unless the Republicans will have the manliness, therefore, to admit the fact that they were partly in the wrong in their conduct towards the South, in provoking the war; unless it can be admitted to stand this way, viz: a large man wronged a small man. The small man resisted, and struck thh large man, and, almost as a matter of course, got whipped; but, the large man, after having whipped the small one, had the manliness to acknowledge his error, to extend the hand of friendship to the small one, in the hope of mutual forgetfulness of the past, and of friendship as equals in the future; unless, we say, this can be the relative position of parties, it is difficult to tell when the era of good feeling may fully appear. It is an historical maxim, expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that a people never rise against a government without cause.

As one evidence of Southern feeling, we take from the Richmond Times the following article of the Vicksburg Herald:

THE FAMOUS SPOTSYLVANIA TREE.—The stump of the famous tree cut down by bullets at Spotsylvania Court-house last May has been appropriately mounted and placed upon the porch at the War Department, as indisputable evidence of the truth of a statement, which has been generally discredited, in reference to the incessant storm of lead on the Second Corps' front during the 2d of May. The stump measures nearly two feet in diameter, and is presented to the Department by General Miles, who commanded a division of the Second Corps during the eventful Spotsylvania days.—Washington telegram to New York Herald.

The gallant Mississippi Brigade, commanded by General Nat. Harris, of this city, occupied the line which received this terrible hail-storm of lead, and held it for thirty hours, only retiring at 3 o'clock A. M., on the orders of Gen. Rhodes, at that time commanding the line. The fight occurred on the 12th of May, (not 2d, as the Herald has it; General Grant did not cross the Rapidan until the 5th. It is literally true that the tree was cut down by balls, and it fell across the portion of the works occupied by the Sixteenth Regiment.

We may be allowed to state that the tree was cut down by Federal bullets, the tree standing within the works occupied by Harris' brigade, and as Gen. Miles didn't get either the tree or the stump until the works were evacuated, there can certainly be no merit attaching to either, to which Gen. Miles is entitled.

We are again one united people, and if these trophies of valor, never exhibited, are to be placed on record in the War Office of the nation, the ill feeling of four years of war, so far from being eradicated, will be increased a hundred fold.

Gen. Miles never made the slightest impression on the works where that tree stood; but it is true that a brave band of Mississippi boys, who have returned to their allegiance, did hold those lines against all the power which was brought against them. Is it likely, because they are now loyal, and as ready to defend the United States as Gen. Miles, that they will willingly consent to have the evidence of their valor and endurance turned into a monument to gratify the vanity of the General whom they repulsed? We imagine not.—Vicksburg Herald.

### BIGOTRY.

In former days it was a principle with Christian nations to have no intercourse, to keep no faith, with any but Christian nations. The time has been when dealings would not be had by a Christian with a Jew, a Protestant with a Catholic, &c.; and a few years ago many of our Northern Republican fellow-citizens were so hostile to Southern institutions that they would purchase nothing grown in the South, nothing but what was raised by free labor. Time, however, has mitigated, and is mitigating the intensity and bitterness of bigotry. Toleration is gaining ground.

### WHO HAS BEEN GUILTY OF TREASON.

We understand Gen. Scott in his auto-biography, to intimate that if some of the leaders of the Abolition party in the North, who were refusing to live up to the Constitution, and nullifiers of the South, had been hung for treason before the civil war commenced, it might have been averted. And the Louisville Journal, of the 6th inst., speaking of the Republican leaders who are calling for the punishment of Jeff Davis, says:

"If the demands of those who shout perpetually that "treason must be punished" were to be complied with, and if "treason" is opposition to the Constitution and the Union, then assuredly not a few of those very persons would fall before the sword of justice. If this definition of treason be correct, many of them have been the most blatant traitors the country has ever held. They at least ought to hold their shameless tongues. They are guilty, and every honest, intelligent man in the Republic knows it. The sword they call for is two-edged, and cuts both ways. They of all other should avoid it."

Andrew Johnson said the same thing in his speech on John Brown.

☞ The Journal says Mr. Seward did not make an agreement with the Confederate *de facto* Government to surrender Fort Sumter, and that the war did not commence in a breach of such agreement.

Our authority for the statement was Mr. Blair, a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. We understand him to say that, and he ought to know.

☞ The aggregate vote in Mississippi for Governor was 27,971, of which Humphreys received 13,089, Patton 6,768, and Fisher 9,114.

☞ A Federal soldier recently married a negro woman in Americus, Ga. His companions tarred and feathered him and rode him on a rail.

### Non-Taxable Bonds.

The Nashville Gazette, on the subject of taxing Government bonds, says:

"The Memphis Argus of October 19th advocates the right and expediency of a State tax on the income of Government bonds in the hands of the citizens. Let us see what it would amount to. B. holds bonds to the sum of $10,000, the income of which, at 6 per cent., is $600, upon which, under the present revenue law, he would pay no Federal tax. B. having $20,000 in bonds, might be taxed by Congress on $600, yielding to the Government, at 5 per cent. $30. C. has land worth $10,000, for which he pays the Goverement $30. His land is taxed by the State, say 3 per cent., amounting to $300. Adding to this the Federal tax of $30, we have $330 tax paid by C. If the State should also impose a tax upon the income of the bonds, A., who is worth just as much as C., will pay $18, while B., worth twice as much as C., pays $36. So it is seen that a tax upon income from bonds will do very little toward equalizing the burden or filling the State Treasury. The Argus tells us that the only limitation to the power of State taxation is in the tenth section of the first article of the Federal Constitution. If so, then why not tax A's and B's property in bonds, as well as C's land? There is certainly nothing in that section to forbid such taxation.

"We greatly regret, however, that our respected cotemporary is inaccurate in this statement of the case. The act of Congress authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, approved 25th February, 1862, places a further limitation upon the power of State taxation, in providing that "all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority." If this enactment is constitutional, and it seems to be so accepted, the State cannot tax the bonds as so much property; and we have seen that a tax upon the mere income will produce very little revenue. And even the power to tax the income has been questioned, and not yet settled. The Constitution of Tennessee requires taxes to be uniform, otherwise the inequality might be cured by laying a heavier tax on income from bonds than on that derived from other sources. As it is, the States are helpless, and Congress hardly in a better condition. The exemption from State taxes has become a vested right of the bondholder, and the courts would deny the constitutional power of Congress to destroy or impair it. We see no remedy for the gross injustice of the case, other than by revolutionary action on the part of the suffering people of the whole country."

The swindling folly of Republican legislation in this matter, ought to make that party very *dear* to the masses of the people. This business of exempting property from taxation has got to be looked to by the people, before long. Church property in this city to the value, we should think, of nearly half a million of dollars; also of Masons, Odd-Fellows, schools, &c., &c., is exempt. How can what is left bear all the burdens of debt and wasteful government and city expenses, which are laid upon us? The bond-holders, when agreeing to fund at a lower rate of interest, had better agree, also, to be taxed. We think so.

FENIAN CONSTITUTION.—On our fourth page, this morning, will be found the complete Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, adopted at their Congress, which convened in Philadelphia last month. We cheerfully give up the large space which it occupies, satisfied that our readers are anxious to have in a full and correct form that which has been conveyed to them only in piecemeal, by telegraph.

—The New Albany Ledger comes to us enlarged by the addition of a column to each page and the lengthening of its columns. This enlargement was made necessary by the great increase in advertising patronage. We are glad to learn that our cotemporary is meeting with such deserved success.

A FOOLISH WASTE OF MONEY.—One of the Canadian newspapers announces that the Government of that province is organizing an army of 40,000 men to be stationed along the frontier to resist the Fenians of the United States. If this be true, says the Philadelphia Ledger, the Canadians are doing a very foolish thing, for they are in no more danger of an invasion of the Fenians from this country than they are of an attack from the Esquimaux of Hudson's Bay. We do not believe any one is wild enough to contemplate such a thing, but even if it were so, the Canadians must think the Government of the United States is sunk to a surprising state of weakness, all of a sudden, to permit any such an assault from our soil. Our Canadian neighbors would do well to save the money that must be expended in this useless enterprise for some more necessary purpose.

☞ An exchange states that a police examination into the domestic arrangements of George Miller, of Pittsburg, develops the fact that for a dozen years his wife and her sister have submitted to share the maternal duties of the household, rather than have trouble in the family. Upon which a Norwich (Ct.) paper says: "There is a similar case in one of our neighboring towns. The product of the two sisters is twenty-one children. The selectmen once threatened to arrest the vigorous patriarch and have him dealt with, but he warned them that if they did, his whole family, consisting then of fourteen children, would be thrown upon the town for support. This was such a serious view of the case to the town authorities that they left the happy family to work out their own salvation."

NEGRO PROSPECTS.—A gentleman writing from North Alabama says: "Our negro population is in a fix, and a pretty considerable one at that, the men in the most part roaming about in the exercise of their new-found liberty, doing but little, and that little bad. They have no supplies, and how they are to live until green corn or blackberry time next year, God only knows. Thousands unquestionably will, and must, die of actual starvation. Their old masters' cribs and smokehouses are either empty or closed up against them."—Mobile Advertiser.

TRANSPARENT HOUSES.—In the vicinity of Surprising Valley, Nevada, is an extensive quarry of gypsum, perfectly crystalized, and as transparent as blocks of ice from the clearest pond. This rock naturally breaks in perfect squares, and without cutting can be used for building purposes. Several houses will soon be erected of this material, and it is thought that no windows will be required, as the blocks of gypsum will admit light. A building constructed of this material would certainly present a splendid and fairy-like appearance.

☞ The Cleveland Plain Dealer states that one day last week a Justice of the Peace of a certain brand, on Superior street, in that city, summoned a negro as a juryman, to sit upon some important case with white men. The white jurors, some of whom actually voted for the negro suffrage candidate, Cox, refused outright to take their seats with him. After a couple of hours spent in squibblings, requestings and refusals, the redoubtable Justice discharged the negro, and summoned a white man in his place.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday evening last, a young lady was so badly burned by the explosion of a petroleum lamp that she died from its effects. She was carrying the lamp across the room, when it suddenly exploded, throwing the ignited oil over her clothes, which caught fire and instantaneously inveloped her in flames. She ran out of the house into the lot adjoining, and when brought back to the house was found to be fatally burned, and lived but a few hours.

☞ Governor Curtin made an address at Girard, Penn., on the 1st, at the dedication of a monument erected to the deceased soldiers of Erie county, Penn., by Dan Rice, the showman. The monument is beautiful Italian marble, seventeen feet high, with a sandstone base, and bearing suitable inscriptions. It cost over $5,000.

☞ The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that any person, firm or corporation, who shall manufacture, by hand or machinery, any of the articles exempted from excise tax by the 96th section of the act of June 1st, 1864, are liable to manufacturers' license.

☞ D. W. Hill, Esq., a prominent member of the bar in St. Louis, fell out of a window last Saturday night and was killed.

### STATE ITEMS.

—Major General Lew Wallace has resigned his Generalship.

—A man named Patrick Scott was thrown from his wagon at Lafayette, on Monday night, and instantly killed.

—We have already noticed the stabbing of Jerome Personett by George Kevin, at Peru. The wounded man died on the 2d inst., and his murderer is in custody. Personett is represented to have been a quiet, peaceable, industrious man.

—A man named William Macbeth, a resident of Fredericksburg, Davies' county, was so badly beaten at Chattanooga, on the 1st inst., that he cannot recover. The attack was made on him while asleep.

—Charles H. Dickson, formerly of Salem, and late member of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, has just received an appointment of a first-class ($1,200) clerkship in the Treasury Department.

CHANGE IN STATE ADMINISTRATION.—We learn that the rumor lately published by the press of the State, that Gov. Morton was going to Europe, is more than true. Lieutenant-Governor Baker, of this city, we understand, is preparing to remove to Indianapolis to take charge of the Executive office in the absence of Gov. Morton. Evansville Courier.

—It is reported that Judge Perkins, late of the Supreme Court, is to take charge of the DAILY HERALD, the new paper published at Indianapolis, as its chief editor. The Judge is a gentleman of ability, a ready writer, and well versed in the affairs of the Nation. The selection we think a good one, and that Democratic principles will be advanced through his editorial management.—Fort Wayne Sentinel, Nov. 4.

A HEAVY JOKE.—A man named William Knott, who lived near Yorktown, Delaware county, recently drew $420 out of the bank and gave it to his wife for safe keeping. She put it in a straw bed. They were preparing to move, and the next day the straw was emptied out of the tick, and the money with it. In a short time the children set the straw on fire, and the money was burned up. The wife witnessed the whole operation, but never thought once of the money until the next morning, when her husband asked her what she had done with it.

A CITIZEN OF MUNCIE MURDERED IN ILLINOIS.—Early on Friday morning last, a young man named D. Wildel Nelson, formerly Sergeant Major of the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and a citizen of Muncie, was murdered near Gilman, Illinois, by a traveling companion. It seems the two were traveling in the cars, and by accident were taken past Gilman some three miles. Desiring to return there, it being a bright moonlight morning, they concluded to walk back. When within a quarter of a mile of Gilman, Nelson's companion got behind him and shot him in the back of the head but did not kill him. A severe scuffle ensued but Nelson was killed. The murderer took Nelson's money—some $37—a ring marked with his initials; also his carpet sack, and went back to another station, where he got his coat mended, which he had torn, and took passage on a freight train for Chicago. Nelson's body was discovered early in the morning, and dispatches sent in every direction, and the conductor of the freight train, after an examination of his passengers, discovered the murderer with Nelson's sack, with name plainly marked. He sent him back to Gilman, where a large crowd had charge of him Friday evening, and lynch law was threatened. The news of Mr. Nelson's murder reached Muncie on Monday and created considerable excitement. His body was expected to arrive there yesterday.

INTERESTING CASE IN THE CLINTON COMMON PLEAS COURT.—We have already briefly mentioned the case of Kelley vs. Breckinridge, which for over one week was on trial in the Clinton Common Pleas Court. It is a case of considerable importance, involving the rights and liabilities of partners. For the following report we are indebted to the Lafayette Courier:

About the 1st of January last we noticed the loss of some $13,000 by Mr. J. S. Breckinridge, a prominent stock dealer of Clinton county, in the following manner:—Mr. Breckinridge, on behalf of his firm, was returning home from New York in December last, over the Lafayette and Indianapolis road, having in his possession the amount above stated, which he had that day received at the counter of Sharpe & Fletcher's Bank, at Indianapolis, and being unable to carry the money in any other way, because of its immense bulk, he had placed it in his valise. As the train on which he was traveling was leaving Thorntown, and was rapidly gaining speed, Mr. Breckinridge stepped to the platform of the car, and was leisurely looking around, having left his valise in his seat by the side of a friend. At this moment he was observed by a brother in the crowd, who instantly beckoned to him vehemently to jump off, but he did not obey. His brother beckoned again still more earnestly, when Mr. B., being immediately seized with an apprehension that some of his family were dead or dangerously ill, and his attention being thereby entirely paralyzed, immediately sprang from the train. His foot had not touched the ground, nor his hands given up their hold on the railing of the car, when he thought of his money. He held on and endeavored to regain the cars, but the danger of being crushed by a platform just ahead, compelled him to relinquish his hold, and after chasing the train for a few yards in vain, was left behind.

He immediately telegraphed to officers of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, at this city, informing them of his loss, and the locality of the valise in the train. It was recovered, and a telegram immediately sent to Mr. B., at Thorntown, that all was right. He immediately made arrangements with Mr. Edward A. Wright, conductor of the night express, who happened then to be stopping off at Thorntown, to take the money out to Clark's Hill on his next southward bound train, and immediately left for Frankfort, where important business required his presence the next day. On coming in that night, Mr. Wright unfortunately changed his mind, because of the danger and great responsibility of taking charge of so large a sum after night, and left it in the depot, where it remained until morning sitting on the floor near the safe. The valise was opened in the presence of witnesses while in this city, and the money found undisturbed. The next morning Mr. Kerper, Assistant Superintendent of the road, sent the valise out to Clark's Hill on the accommodation train, where it remained in care of Mr. L. W. Loveless until in the afternoon, when it was given to Mr. Breckinridge, who, on immediately opening it, found that the money had been abstracted. The questions presented in the case are:

1. Should Breckenridge bear the entire loss of the money? Or, on the hypothesis that the external agency operating upon him so as for a moment to deprive him of his presence of mind was such as ordinary prudence could not have guarded against, ought the loss to fall equally upon himself and partners?

2. If excusable in jumping from the train, did he act with ordinary and reasonable dilligence in making an arrangement with Mr. Wright to return the money to Clark's Hill, instead of coming for it himself by the quickest possible conveyance?

After a closely contested trial, lasting some seven days, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged, having stood nine for defendant and three for plaintiff. Among the counsel employed were Col. W. C. Wilson, for the plaintiff, and R. P. Davidson, (of Davidson and DeHart) for the defendant.

Mr. Breckinridge has become a party in four law-suits, involving in the aggregate over $50,000. Mr. Loveless brings a suit for $10,000 damages for trespass, because of the search of his premises at Clark's Hill. He also brings another suit against Breckinridge for slander and malicious prosecution; damages, $20,000. The third suit is an action by Breckinridge against the L. and I. Railroad, for the loss of the money. The fourth suit is brought by Kelly (Breckinridge's partner) against Breckinridge for one-half of the money lost, alleging, as above stated, want of due diligence.

### Rights of Railroad Passengers.

The Canadian Courts have recently made two decisions with regard to the rights of passengers in railways, in reference to tickets and baggage, which are of interest. It is said that a gentleman, travelling on a first-class passenger ticket, on the Great Western Railway, from Chatham to Toronto, had a traveling-bag, which he took with him into the car, not having offered it to be checked, not having been asked to do so, or to give it charge to any official. At the London station, where the train stopped for refreshments, he left it on his seat in the car, in order to retain his place, and on his return from the refreshment room it was gone. The Court of Queen's Bench decided that the Company was liable for the value of the bag, although it was not checked. The system of checking was introduced for the benefit of railway companies, and not for that of the passengers.

In another case a gentleman purchased from the same railway a ticket from Buffalo to Detroit, marked "good only for twenty days from date." He took the afternoon Accommodation train at Suspension Bridge, which ran only as far as London; but he left it at St. Catharines, an intermediate station, and the agent of the Company refused to let him go on from that place by the Night Express. It has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench that the Company was justified in this refusal; and that the ticket did not amount to a contract conferring on the holder a right to stop at every or any intermediate station, though within the limited twenty days.—Cleveland Herald.


## MASONIC.

### A. & A. RITE.

THE ROSE CROSS CHAPTER WILL ASSEMBLE this evening at 7 o'clock.

JOHN LOVE, M. W. & P. M.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEO. W. DEBEVOISE & CO.,

### GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR THE REFINERS OF

### COAL OIL.

*No. 4 Louisiana Street, Indianapolis, Ind.*

nov8-d10t

## SUNDRIES.

PRIME EASTERN BUTTER.
CHOICE WINTER APPLES.
IOWA AND STATE ONIONS.
IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES.
W. R. CHEESE.
HAVANA ORANGES.

In store and for sale by

GEO. W. DEBEVOISE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
No. 4 Louisiana street.

nov8-d1t

## FLOUR.

### OLD WHEAT FLOUR,

BY the Barrel or in larger quantities, warranted the best in the market, at 53 East Market street, by

nov8-d2t G. G. HOLMAN.

## FOR RENT.

### 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,
nov7-d10t At Skillen Bros., Ætna Mills.

## 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 NEAREST 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.

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nov6'65-d1y

## 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

## TAX NOTICE.

# TAXES FOR 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I AM NOW READY TO RECEIVE THE SEVERAL

### TAXES OF 1865 FOR MARION COUNTY.

**The Taxes for the Year 1865 are as follows, viz:**

| TOWNSHIPS. | State Tax. | School Tax. | Sinking Fund Tax. | Relief of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. | Library Tax. | County Tax. | Township Tax. | Road Tax. | Special School Tax. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Center Township, inside the City of Indianapolis, per $100. | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 03 | .. | 20 | 1 65 |
| " " Poll, inside the City of Indianapolis | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | 50 | 4 75 |
| " " outside " " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 03 | .. | 05 | 1 50 |
| " " Poll, outside the City of Indianapolis | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 25 |
| Franklin " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 08 | 08 | 10 | 1 68 |
| " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | 50 | 4 75 |
| Perry " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | .. | .. | 25 | 1 67 |
| " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 25 |
| Pike " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 03 | .. | 03 | 1 48 |
| " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 25 |
| Washington " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 01 | 06 | 09 | 1 58 |
| " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 25 |
| Wayne " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 02 | .. | 10 | 1 54 |
| " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 25 |
| Warren " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 01 | .. | 05 | 1 48 |
| " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 25 |
| " " inside the town of Cumberland, per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 01 | .. | 25 | 1 68 |
| " " " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | 50 | 4 75 |
| Lawrence " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 04 | 05 | 05 | 1 56 |
| " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | 10 | 4 35 |
| Decatur " per $100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 01 | 60 | 03 | .. | 20 | 1 63 |
| " " Poll | 75 | 50 | .. | 1 00 | .. | 2 00 | .. | .. | 50 | 4 75 |

GEORGE F. MEYER,

Indianapolis, November 9th, 1865—nov9-d1w&w6w TREASURER OF MARION COUNTY.

## 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.

### Thursday Evening, Nov. 9th, 1865.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG AMERICAN ARTISTE

### Miss BLANCHE DE BAR!

As LADY GAY SPANKER in the Great Five Act Comedy of

### LONDON ASSURANCE.

OVERTURE.....ORCHESTRA.

☞ To-morrow, Friday, Benefit of Miss BLANCHE DE BAR.

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,*
**November 8, 9 and 10.**

### 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

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

### C. M. RIGGS,

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### DRUGS & MEDICINES,

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

*No. 52, Corner Illinois and Market Streets, Miller's New Block,*

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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

## PROFESSIONAL.

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### ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,

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

MARTIN M. RAY. JONATHAN W. GORDON.

### RAY & GORDON,

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Office, Nos. 10 and 11 New & Talbott's Building, South of Postoffice. no4-d1y

### 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.

## DRY GOODS.

### LATEST AND LARGEST

ARRIVAL

# 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,
Gros Grains,
Colored and Fancy Poult de Soies,
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AND ALL OTHER DESIRABLE STYLES.

100 Pieces French Merinoes in Superior Makes;
50 Pieces Fine Poplins, all Shades;
50 Pieces All Wool Plaids;
100 Pieces Saxon Woven Dress Goods, including Poil de