DAILY HERALD.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13.

Meeting of Democratic Members.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature at the State House, this morning, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

The Herald Enlarged.

In redemption of the proprietors' promise, the HERALD appears in a new dress and with a first enlargement to-day; and the proprietors are happy in being able to say that the growing patronage, in advertising and subscription, they are receiving, not only justifies but demands the increase they make in the size of the paper.

The HERALD is established; and its future improvement, as a public journal, shall keep pace with the increase of patronage that may be extended to it. It shall be made an organ worthy the Democracy of the State, a medium of intelligent discussion and useful information. Papers of such a character are now demanded by the state of public affairs. Never before was our country in a condition so perilous as now; never were the dangers to the liberties of the people so threatening; never were the responsibilities upon the people so great.

What is the state of the country? Burdened with a national debt of $3,000,000,000 and State and municipal debts to half as much more; the Constitution, being a written form of government, made by the revolutionary fathers, prescribing the limits of powers between the Federal government, the States and the people is treated as a mere group of suggestions; *habeas corpus* lives by sufferance; the States, why, it is disputed, as to a third of them, whether they are in or out of the Union, and as to the remainder, their rights to create banks, to prescribe limits to their negro population, &c., are practically stricken down; the military is elevated above the civil power; the President has been substantially vested with the control of the entire currency of the country and can make men poor or rich at his pleasure; and a tariff has been laid upon the masses for the benefit of Eastern capitalists, while the property of the rich has been exempted from taxation; and all this has remotely grown out of the *sectional hate* between the North and the South.

We are not, in this article, stating these matters by way of reproach or partisan crimination, nor in the spirit of partisan bitterness. We state them as facts, simply, without regard to the question of right or wrong. We state them to remind Democrats and Republicans of the actual constitutional *status* of the country, if we may so express it, and to arrest their attention and fix it for a moment upon how different that constitutional *status* is from what it once was, and to induce our Republican and Democratic friends to read, in our successive numbers, a discussion of these topics, in the spirit of liberal, sincere searchers after truth. We ask the Republicans to magnanimously read us; read before striking.

Resumption of Political Relations Between the Southern States and Northern States as Members of the Union--How is it to Accomplished.

The Constitution of the Union was disregarded, a long war of sectional hate between the North and South was carried on, a war of arms followed, the Southern States were conquered and taken possession of by military occupation. The Confederate *de facto* Government was extinguished with the surrender of the armies by which it was *upheld*, but the Southern States still remained, with their boundaries, except that of severed Virginia, unchanged, and with their State organizations, and their several peoples. Where, now, were these States, in the Union or out of the Union? What was their relation to the Federal Government; who could tell?

It has been finally determined by the Executive Department of the Government *that the Southern States are and always have been in the Union, but that they shall be treated as conquered provinces;* and if the Congress, the legislative branch of the Government, shall hold upon the question the same way, why, then, the point of law, constitutional or international, as it may be classed, will be settled that the States are now, and ever have been in the Union; and it would seem, therfore, that, being States in the Union, they would have the right to send their members to Congress, that the members sent should be admitted to seats, that their titles to seats should be inquired into, and the propriety of their holding them, in the usual mode, under the powers of Congress to judge of the qualification of members, and to expel them if unworthy to hold membership in the House to which they may have been elected. The radical men of the Republican party, however, hold that the Southern States are to be regarded as *de facto* out of the Union, and, on that ground, to be treated necessarily as conquered provinces, and, hence, to be re-admitted to the Union or held in a Territorial state at pleasure, and on such terms and conditions as suit the conquerer. In their theory and practice the radicals are the more consistent of the two, for the administration (we mean the Executive), while holding that the States are in the Union, still holds that *he has a right to treat States in the Union as conquered provinces*, and does so treat them. The difference between the wings of the Republican party on this point is, therefore, in words, not in substance. *Both treat the States as conquered provinces, both keep them out of the Union;* one wing because they are *de facto* out, and should be kept out as States, the other, while admitting they are in the Union as States, agrees that they should not be allowed any representatives in the Union.

The Radicals agree that the Provinces may be *re-admitted into the Union* with representatives on conditions. The other Republican wing agrees that *the States in the Union may be allowed to be represented in the Union on conditions.* On the main proposition of conditions they agree, but there is one point of difference, and but one, that we have discovered in the conditions to be exacted, viz: negro suffrage.

The Executive says, the States being now in the Union may be allowed representatives in the Congress of the Union if they do:

1. Abolish slavery. (Already abolished.)
2. Adopt the constitutional amendment of Congress abolishing slavery.
3. Repudiate all debts contracted during the civil war.

The Radicals say the Provinces may come back into the Union as States with representatives, if they will comply with the foregoing conditions and one more, viz: *place the negro on perfect equality, in all respects, with the white man, in their several States.* On this latter condition, it seems, the fight will be made in Congress. Both wings of the Republican party will hold the Southern members out in the first place, and only disagree as to the number of conditions to be exacted, and the main fight will be on the radical negro suffrage condition, we think, *because the Southern States will agree to all the others* so as to place themselves within the requirments of President JOHNSON for admission.

In place of the fourth condition of the radicals, the conservative wing of the Republicans, headed by the President, propose the amendment of the Constitution so as to base representation on voters, which amendment, it is thought, will force the South, in a short time, to make negroes voters. The conservatives say to the radicals, waive your fourth condition for the present, let the provinces in, as States, on their complying with the other three, and then we will propose the Constitutional amendment suggested, and that will be capital stock enough for us, for years, to carry the elections upon, by keeping up and appealing to Northern prejudice against the South, sectional hatred; it will furnish material indefinitely, for sectional hostility, and appeals on the subject of equal rights, &c.

Now, we think this, as a stroke of policy, is the more cunning, but we dislike it less than we do the negro suffrage condition of admission, for another reason; it will delay for a long time, perhaps forever, the fatal Mexicanizing of this country by the amalgamation of the races, as the South, after having got into the Union, will never vote for the amendment, and the vote of three-fourths of the States, the number necessary to carry it, can not be obtained without the votes of some of the Southern States. We think this is the real secret of the suggestion of the apportionment amendment. We believe President JOHNSON, and Governor MORTON, and Editor NEWCOMB are against negro suffrage, and take the proposed amendment project as a thing enabling them to get all the benefit of negro suffrage capital while they are, in fact, defeating it.

We prefer, therefore, the amendment plan of these gentlemen rather than SUMNER's immediate negro suffrage condition. If the President and Governor and Editor above named can cheat the radicals in this matter, why it will be a striking case of effecting a good by evil means.

We may, in conclusion add, that it is a time honored principle of the radical Republicans that it is an usurpation for the President to attempt to organize and recognize States, and that, hence, his States are no States. This appears from the following:

To the supporters of the Government:

We have read without surprise, but not without indignation the Proclamation of the President of the 8th of July, 1864.

The supporters of the Administration are responsible to the country for its conduct; and it is their right and duty to check the encroachments of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and to require it to confine itself to its proper sphere.

The President did not sign the bill "to guaranty to certain States whose governments have been usurped, a Republican form of government"—passed by the supporters of his administration in both Houses of Congress after mature deliberation.

The President persists in recognizing those shadows of Governments in Akansars and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared not to be recognized—whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress—which it was declared formally should have no electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

They are mere creatures of his will. They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies, imposed on the people by military orders.

Congress, "the proper constitutional authority," formally declares that there are no State Governments in the rebel States, and provided for their creation at a proper time; and both the Senate and the House of Representatives rejected the Senators and Representatives chosen under the authority of what the President calls the free Constitution and Government of Arkansas.

The President's Proclamation "holds for naught" this judgment, and discards the authority of the Supreme Court, and strides headlong toward the anarchy his Proclamation of the 8th of December inaugurated.

The judgment of Congress which the President defies was the exercise of an authority vested in Congress by the Constitution, to determine what is the established Government in a State, and in its own nature and by the highest judicial authority binding on all other departments of the Government.

Under the Constitution, the right to Senators and Representatives is inseperable from a state government.

If there be a State government the right is absolute.

If there be no State government there can be no Senators or representatives chosen.

The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own members.

When therefore, Senators and Representatives are admitted, the State government under whose authority they were chosen, is conclusively established; when they are rejected, its existence is as conclusively rejected and denied; and to this judgement the President is bound to submit.

A more studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people has never been perpetrated.

Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the law of the United States and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

The bill directed the appointment of Provisional Governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint, without law and without the advice and consent of the Senate, Military Governors for the rebel states.

He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation.

Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President—a blow at the friends of his Administration, at the rights of humanity, and at the principles of Republican Government.

The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his Administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless ferocity of our political opponents.

But he must understand that our support is of a cause, and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount, and must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men in Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation; and if he wishes our support, he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, not make laws—to suppress by arms armed rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress.

If the supporters of the Government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people, whose rights and securities, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and having found it, fearlessly execute it.

B. F. WADE, Chairman Senate Committee.
H. WINTER DAVIS, Chairman Committee House of Representatives on the Rebellious States.

Why the Extra Session was Called.

We have, at different times, inquired of the *Journal* why the extra session of the Legislature was called, without receiving a satisfactory answer.

It will be remembered that an extra session convenes upon the call of the Governor, under the extraordinary power given him by the Constitution, to call together the representatives of the people when some great public necessity requires legislation, that was omitted by the Legislature at its regular session, or is demanded by unforseen circumstances.

And it must be presumed that the call would not have been made, unless the Executive thought immediate legislation necessary upon some subject involving the substantial interests of the great body of our people. What is that subject? It certainly is not very manifest to the persons most interested. Many of them join us in the inquiry.

The *Journal* informs us that we will learn it in official form from the Governor's message; we may, or we may not; such documents are not always the best sources of information of official purposes, but are as often used to mislead, as to indicate the writer's policy. From the mystery that enshrouds the policy of the State administration, we have no conclusive evidence that we will find the information we desire in the anticipated message.

The *Journal* furnishes, however, three unofficial reasons for calling this session, and if the Governor is equally frank and instructive we will be greatly enlightened.

The reasons are as follows:

First. The Legislature of 1863 was so much taken up with measures for revolutionizing the State, and deposing the Governor that necessary legislature was neglected."

Second. The Democratic members of that Legislature obstructed legislaton.

Third. That legislation, rendered necessary by the rebellion, occupied a large portion of the time of the regular session.

If the anticipated message is filled with such reasons as these, it will be a valuable addition to the science of State craft, and add greatly to the already extended reputation of His Excellency.

As to the first two reasons, it will be distinctly remembered that the Legislature of 1863 was broken up by the Republican members bolting and leaving the city.

The third, whether true or untrue, still does not answer the question—what measure or series of measures are of such great importance as to justify the calling of this extra session.

The *Republican organ* has not met our inquiry in the manner that we had a right to expect. In common with the mass of the people we had a right to demand information on this subject, and we receive for response evasive and insulting epithets.

Notwithstanding all this, we think it the duty of our friends in the Legislature to meet their opponents with frankness, and pass all laws demanded by the necessities of their constituents, if any such are suggested.

We hope, however, that this session is not called for the purpose of passing partisan measures, and that our political opponents have not cut and dried a series of bills having for their object the promotion of mere party objects, to the sacrifice of the political rights of their opponents.

If the session is to be appropriated to the passage of mere partisan legislation, our friends will be expected to meet it at the threshold, and use such instrumentalities as they possess to defeat it.

PROPERTY RELEASED.—Within the last few days property of great value in Loudon county, Virginia, which has been libelled and condemned under the Confiscation act, and set apart for the use of the Bureau of Refugees, Freemen and Abandoned Lands, has been released by the bureau, and the orders restoring it to the owners have been delivered.—*Richmond Times.*

We rejoice to record such acts.

The Republican Boat.

The game is up with the South until they can get into the Republican boat," said a Southern gentleman at Washington, on hearing of the overwhelming defeat of the Copperheads in the elections on Tuesday. He was right.

* * * * * * *

The Republican boat is large enough to accommodate the South as well as the North, its timbers are strong, its officers and crew are equal to their responsibilities, and if the people of the South want a safe passage and pleasant sailing, they will hasten on board.—Journal.

Yes, gentlemen of the South, step in, the party is full of all manner of inconsistent elements now, and the addition of a few more will not mar the beautiful harmony of its proportions. There is no reason why the advocates of negro suffrage and its opponents may not dwell together in unity, when their rancor is neutralized by the possession of public plunder; that is, if your consciences are as elastic, and your views of public policy are as liberal as those of the mass of the Republican leaders.

If you can only accommodate yourselves to this standard of public duty and private necessity, you will shortly find that the South has ceased to be a stench in abolition nostrils, Charleston will become the Mecca of patriotism, and the tomb of CALHOUN will dissolve beneath the tears of New England pilgrims.

If they should be a little unreasonable, and desire to apply to you the Boston standard of faith and practice, why not consent to it, when they are so much superior to you, mentally and morally, and are willing in the face of the Constitution, and even propriety, to permit you to be represented in Congress by persons expressly sent for that purpose from New England?

They have been in times past such just neighbors and generous friends, you ought to step in. How can you hesitate?

The officers and crew are unquestionably equal to their responsibilities. The fraud and peculation of the past four years, which have disgraced us in the eyes of the whole world, and well nigh sapped the foundations of private virtue through the country, prove this conclusively.

Their capacity is equal to the opportunity, however great.

The South will have a safe passage and pleasant sailing, will they? But what is the destination? We are informed that the road to destruction is broad and pleasant; that the destination of this boat is the port of Destruction, is very evident, but that the voyage of the South would be pleasant we are at this time unable to see.

But to be more serious, the proposition of the *Journal* shows the partisan infamy of the Republican party. It is simply this: we will keep the country distracted, and the South out of the Union *till they agree to vote with the Republican party!* Noble, patriotic, disinterested statesmen, these Republicans!

Soldier-Candidates.

A lesson may be found for all ambitious soldiers who sell themselves to the Copperheads to enable that rotten and rickety concern known as the Democratic party, to keep its hydra head above water, in the results of the elections since the commencement of the rebellion. In every instance where soldiers have lent their influence for this purpose, they have been overwhelmingly defeated.—*Journal, Nov. 10.*

The above extract shows the esteem in which soldiers are held by Republican politicians. Their services, sufferings and wounds go for nothing, if they do not aid the plans of the party leaders; soldiers who do not believe in negro suffrage, the equality of the races, and inequality of taxation, are told that they *sell* themselves, when they stand up like men for what they think best for their country, themselves and their children.

They must yield themselves as puppets into the hands of men who never saw a battlefield, but who have become rich by speculation and peculation, to be used as ornamental candidates at the tails of Republican tickets, and then, and not till then, it will be admitted that they deserve well of their country. The Democracy have shown their appreciation of the soldier's success by selecting him as their standard-bearer in various State and local contests, and he has been assailed with a bitterness and malignity by the party hacks that is not calculated to inspire our noble soldiery with the idea that their services are very highly esteemed.

The difference between the Democracy and the Republicans is this: The former have a genuine respect and esteem for the soldier, while the latter value him only as he can be politically useful.

Time-Honored Principles of the Republican Party.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, a distinguished Republican leader, delivered the opening lecture before the Cleveland (Ohio) Library Association, on the evening of the 8th inst. Says the Cleveland *Leader:*

The speaker dwelt at length upon the past and present aspects of affairs, and spoke of the awful responsibility resting on the next Congress. In his opinion the Southern States should not at present be received back into the Union. Conquered, but not broken in spirit and pride, it is not in the nature of the human mind that they can be trusted, now or for a term of years, with self-government or participation in the General Government.

In 1856, Mr. Garrison made a speech, in which he declared, "I have said, and I say again, that in proportion to the growth of Disunionism, will be the growth of Republicanism. * * * The Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, and a Covenant with Death and an agreement with Hell. * * * I am for its overthrow. * * * Up with the flag of Disunion, that we may have a free and glorious Union of our own!"

Such were Mr. Garrison's utterances ten years ago. Have we any reason to believe that he has changed his sentiments from that day to this? And yet he is selected by the Library Association of Cleveland to deliver the opening lecture of the season, out of the thousands who, while immeasurably his superiors in literary and oratorical qualifications, have never denounced the American Union as a lie, nor the sacred instrument by which it has been held together as either a "covenant with death" or "an agreement with hell."

The Legislature.

This body meets to-day in special session, pursuant to the call of the Governor, but for what purpose, has not, as yet, been disclosed. The session will continue, we presume, the forty days allowed by the Constitution, though we hope its labors may be sooner performed; still as we do not know what work is to be assigned to it, we can form no opinion. We assume that it will be work necessary to the welfare of the State, and we trust that, in executing it, all party feeling may be laid aside, and the best interests of the people kept in view. We are willing to hope and believe that such will be the case. Legislators now, in the burdened state of our people, act under weighty responsibilities. We trust and believe the responsibilities will, on this occasion, be properly met. Amongst the Democratic members we hope there may be harmony and united action upon important questions.

P. S.—We were informed on Saturday that the petitions for the extra session from Rush county, asked it for the single purpose of repealing the law laying a tax for the relief of soldiers' families.

Four Republican Propositions.

1. Every people has a right to institute its own form of government.—*Declaration of Independence.*

2. We will compel the Southern States to change their governments so as to make negroes voters.—*Present Republican Platform.*

3. We will keep up an army of 180,000 men to enforce submission on the part of the South, to our dictation on this point.

4. We will tax the people to pay the bills. All the tax and revenue laws.

Courses of Trade.

An effort is being made to turn the trade of the West that now passes eastward by rail down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and thence eastward by ocean. A line of steamers has already been established between New Orleans and Liverpool. It is attempted to be shown that produce may reach Eastern markets by this route a third cheaper than by rail on the overland route. New Orleans is said to be alive with commerce, and Charleston to be rapidly reviving. It is not improbable that, in the hands of Northern men, powerful rivals to Northern cities may arise in the South.

Governor Morton.

It seems to be understood that Governor Morton is soon to leave for Europe for his health, though we have seen no authoritative announcement on the subject. It may be he goes on some mission for the Administration, or on business connected with our State debt, or some of it. Of course, the public will conjecture in the absence of knowledge.

Mobs, Riots, Negro Suffrage.

The Republicans are sensative over the negro riot or rebellion in Jamaica. They are afraid it will operate unfavorably upon the cause of negro suffrage; and, hence, the sagacious and able editor of the *Journal* seeks to parry the force of it by showing that white men raise mobs, and, therefore, because men are guilty of riots, is no argument against men's voting.

Mobs, riots and rebellions are produced by various causes. They may arise from religious, moral or political hate, inflamed by the friction of repeated appeals from the tongue or the press. They may arise from wrong and outrage, perpetrated or threatened. For example, Catholic Churches used to be burned from political and religious hate; the foreign voters used to be mobbed at the polls by the Native Americans and Know Nothings for the same reason; so liquor dealers have but lately been ruined by temperance mobs from moral hate, and Democrats are every year brutally treated from partisan hatred and lust of political power and plunder. On the other hand, Wat. Tyler's mob was occasioned by outrage and oppression on the part of tax-gatherers; and the draft riot in New York was excited by apprehended fraud in the turning of the "wheel of death," and the fact that the rioters were to be forced into a war, then being carried on indirectly for a purpose denied to be entertained when the war was commenced. The *Journal* will recollect how much dissatisfaction was occasioned througout the army and country when the real purpose of the war was disclosed; and nothing but the feelings of bitterness the war itself had engendered carried the Administration past the difficulty. This is admitted by the Republicans; indeed, it is a fact of general notoriety. Said General MARTINDALE, a radical, in a late speech in Boston, "I tell you that the Presidential policy was born in the war, that it did not exist before the war. At the beginning of the war we were battling for the Union, for authority of the Constitution. We were to go no further. *We went forward to this war with only half our principles inscribed upon our banners;*" and when the other half of the Republican principles were disclosed, the plain, common people thought it was a fraud and imposition practiced on them; and that idea, in connection with the supposed fraud in the manner of the draft, whereby the rich escaped at the expense of the poor man's blood, occasioned a riot. Plain people will think that the Government, as well as themselves, ought to be governed by honest principles, and respect law. But we have sufficiently explained the origin of riots, inasmuch as the Journal is assuming the riot argument to meet a point we do not make, viz: as to the qualifications of the negroes for suffrage. We do not argue this point, except, perhaps, incidentally. It is not the main ground of our objection to negro suffrage in the United States. Indeed, the more intelligent the negro becomes the more dangerous he becomes as a voter in our Government. The Jamaica rebellion and its atrocities are not used by us so much for proving the want of sufficient intelligence in the negro to entitle him to the right of suffrage, as to demonstrate the deadly, inextinguishable hatred of race entertained by the blacks toward the whites, and the danger of creating relations between the two races, which may be calculated to stimulate that hatred, and place the blacks in a situation that would better enable them to use it to the white man's destruction or detriment. What we object to is associating, Mexicanizing the whites and negroes. To bring the negro into a contest with the white man, at the polls, for polical power, would stimulate the hostility of race, and give the black man more opportunity to make it effective, and breed such perpetual civil war as constantly exists in Mexico and other States south, in which political privileges have been extended to all races, however inimical they may naturally be to each other. This is our objection to going into political partnership with the negro. Give him civil, not political and social equality.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1865.

The principal topic of conversation, to-day, is the approaching execution of Wirz. Some bootless efforts are being made to secure a commutation or reprieve, in view of the prisoner's health, but Mr. Schade, his counsel, who is the forwarder of the movement, expresses no hope; and by the time this reaches you, doubtless, the hanging will be over. The place of execution has not been announced, but it is generally supposed the old Capitol will be selected, as the awful machinery of death is already in order there.

It is thought by many that this will be the closing scene of the rebellion trials, and that after it Davis will be permitted to go in peace. The dispatches of the Western Associated Press are very strong upon this point, but they are not based upon the broad principle of truth in this particular. I cannot undertake to say what will be done with Davis, but my last information negatives the story of his early release.

Yesterday one of the confidence fraternity passed a bogus check for $1,000, at the Bank of Commerce, in Georgetown. The fraud being discovered he was followed to this city and arrested, when it was found that he was the B. W. Allen, of Springfield, Ohio, who got the package of $12,000 by mistake from the Bank of the Ohio Valley, in Cincinnati, and escaped with it and the assets of his banking house in Springfield. The story of this and similar operations, embracing two marriages and desertions, was found in full in a scrap from a newspaper in his room. Most of your readers will remember the detailed account, which went the rounds of the Western press.

A walk about Washington does not show a very beautiful town or extensive business, but it reveals an surprising territory. Being in want of some salutary exercise, and this morning opening out very fine, I started for Virginia, on foot and with confidence, but when I reached the Long Bridge, and found "all quiet on the Potomac," my purpose was superseded by a desire to rest and return home. The famous Long Bridge is no longer crowded with the glittering paraphernalia of war, but some tokens of the past are always passing, and this morning there came in a train of army teams loaded with coffins. The ghostly idea of their possible contents was dispelled at once by observing their upright position, but such a train should travel only in daylight. These trains are about the last remnant of the grand army, and belong to the quartermaster's department, which is now gathering up and selling at auction all United States property, of every kind. As might be expected, these sales are oftentimes conducted with great rascality, except these conducted under the direction of General Ekin, than whom there never was a more honorable gentleman. The dishonesty, of which I can speak from observation, pertains to the Board of Medical Purveyors, charged with the sale of hospital stores in this city.

Tickets have been required to obtain admission to these public (!) sales, and the tickets have been carefully distributed among certain officials, and their families and friends, all of whom being devoted to a common interest would not bid against each other, and consequently have procured such staple goods as sheets, blankets, pillows, towels, etc., etc., all entirely new, actually at their own prices. Dealers and housekeepers have been unable to attend these sales without practicing wholesale bribery.

Amusements are somewhat slow this week, the Washington Theatre being closed and Arrah na Pogue withdrawn at Grover's to make way for the Streets of New York, which presents no great attraction. Mr. T. H. Glumey has gone to play Shaun down East in Boston, and it should be hoped he will do better than he did here, or modern Athens will be dissatisfied. Emily Jordan, the developed, has gone to New York. A groundless report that Mr. Freeman Clarke had given her an appointment in his bureau is hardly worth contradicting.

General W. P. Benton, of Indiana, was in the city a few days ago, looking admirably well, as usual. W. B. V.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Ichabod Thatcher, an employe at the new mill on the Junction Railroad, a short distance east of Brownstown, this county, was fatally cut and mangled by being precipitated against a circular saw with which he was working, on Wednesday morning last. His left hand was partially cut off, the right side of his face stripped of the flesh, and his right shoulder cut and mangled in a most horrible manner. He lived but a few hours after the accident, expiring in great agony.—*Liberty (Union Co.) Herald.*

Notices of the Herald.

We feel under deep obligations to our brethren of the press throughout the State, for the kindly notices they have given the HERALD, and we will endeavor to prove to them that we are not undeserving of their kind consideration and regard. It will be our utmost endeavor to make the HERALD a first-class newspaper, and while we inculcate Democratic doctrines, we will bear in mind that there are other departments besides political, that require as much watchful care and attention. As we have promised in our prospectus that nothing will be left undone that will tend to make the HERALD a newspaper, in the broad acceptance of the term, we leave to our patrons and the general reader, to judge by the future whether we do not comply with all the promises we have made, and justify the anticipations of our friends.

In this connection we cannot forego transferring to our columns several from among the many notices we have received, and we trust we will not be charged with egotism in following an old, time-honored custom in this respect:

THE STATE SENTINEL.—The announcement made a few weeks since that the State *Sentinel* was to be sold out and converted into a Republican journal proves not to have been strictly correct. The establishment has been since sold to other parties who, we are happy to say, instead of making it a Republican paper will continue it as a Democratic one. The name has been changed to that of the Indianapolis *Herald* and the editorial Department given in charge of the Hon. Judge Perkins, late Supreme Judge of the State, and hence well known to all our citizens. This is a change which has long been needed, and which can but be for the better. The former managers have received just criticisms at our hands heretofore for their negligence, want of enterprise and partiality to particular sections which could but make the paper unpopular, and a nonentity so far as it claimed to be the party organ of the State. We trust its present able editor will never be liable to similar charges.

There is a wide field of usefulness for such a journal as the *Herald*, and we can see no reason why it should not be a success. There are plenty of Democrats in the State to sustain it, and we trust they will do so. Though in the hands of its former owners and editor we never advised our readers to support it, we feel justified now in recommending it their very favorable consideration. We have the most implicit confidence in the Democracy and ability of Judge Perkins, and are satisfied that all parts of the State will receive an equal share of his attention. Improvements already manifest in the journal will, we trust, continue to be made as pecuniary encouragement reach them. For the benefit of those who feel inclined to give the *Herald* a trial, we give the following table of its terms:

Daily, during extra session of Legislature	1 25
" " per year	12 00
Weekly, during Legislature	25
" " per year	2 00

Invariably in advance. Address Hall & Hutchinson, Indianapolis.—*Franklin Democrat.*

THE STATE SENTINEL.—Mr. Bingham, formerly of the *Sentinel*, has been seriously ill for some weeks past, but is now recovering It is rumored that the editorship of a prominent Eastern paper has been or soon will be, tendered him. He is a ready and able writer, and has many qualities which go to make up a good editor of a morning daily paper. Pecuniarily, we wish him success, for he has been a hard laborer in a field which other men have reaped.

Mr. Hutchinson, of the new firm which has assumed control of the *Sentinel*, is Charley Hutchinson, formerly of this city, and for a time of this office. He is one of the best printers in the State. He will see to it, no doubt, that the *Sentinel* is not excelled in its typographical appearance by any paper in the country. The new editor, Judge Perkins, assumes the tripod like an old hand. He was at one time, we believe, an editor. He will find his present seat not so easy as the Judicial bench, and will abandon it probably with more alacrity.—*Lafayette Journal.*

By the recent change of the proprietors of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, we see that Judge Samuel E. Perkins has taken the position of editor of the new paper, now called the Indianapolis *Herald.*

At the age of twenty-five or six, Judge Perkins took his carpet-sack in hand left a law office in New York, where he had been studying; taking up his line of march for the West, walking all the way. He arrived at Richmond, Indiana, in 1836, coming by way of Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. When he arrived in Richmond he had scarcely a cent in his pocket, and not an acquaintance in the State. Without books, without friends and almost without clothes, he opened a law office in a little house that would hardly be used at this day for a cooper shop. In this he remained about a month, when he got his first case.

In this case he stated the law at great length from one or two old books that he had got hold of. He succeeded in beating his opponent badly, and it was not long until he had a good practice. Being an uncompromising Democrat, he never received any public honors from Wayne county. He continued to practice law until 1846, when he was appointed to the Supreme Bench by Governor Whitcomb. He held this position by appointment until 1852, when he was elected by the people. The laws of Indiana contained in the Indiana Reports, are, to a great extent, the products of his strong legal mind. Under his supervision we have no hesitancy in saying that the *Herald* will be the most able and thorough-going Democratic paper in the West.—*Salem Democrat.*

A DISGUSTED DOG.—A curious railroad accident occurred at Clinton, Conn., a few days ago. An express train was approaching, when a cow, annoyed by a small dog, dashed on to the rails. When the train had passed, the cow lay with her head cut off; and the little dog, with his tail cut off, sat between the rails looking at the retiring cars with a face indicative of the most intense astonishment and disgust.

The *Scientific American* mentions a new design for small coins, which consists in making them in the form of the numeral of the denomination they represent, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. By this device all confusion in the use of the coins, even in the darkest night, will be avoided; but it is a question whether they would not soon punch holes in the pockets.

WE publish in another column the prospectus of the Indianapolis Daily and Weekly *Herald.* It will be remembered that the *Sentinel* was sold out, a short time since, when it was announced by the *Journal* that the Democracy of Indiana would have no central organ; but we are pleased to inform our readers that the *Sentinel* comes out under a new name, dress, editor and proprietors. The simple announcement that the Hon. Samuel E. Perkins will wield the pen editorial, will be sufficient to materially increase the subscription list of the *Herald.* We ask our Democratic friends to sustain the proprietors in their new enterprise, by subscribing liberally, and we assure them they will receive a live paper.—*Decatur Eagle.*

THE INDIANAPOLIS HERALD.—Messrs. Hall & Hutchinson having purchased the daily *Sentinel* office, it appeared on the 1st inst. under the above name. It will be continued as a Democratic paper. The mere announcement that Hon. S. E. Perkins, a veteran Democrat, known throughout the State for his integrity and devotion to the principles of our party, will convince all that the *Herald* will be a staunch and unyielding advocate in the cause of Democracy. The proprietors of the *Herald* expect shortly to enlarge and otherwise improve the daily, and make it worthy of a generous support by the Democratic party. We shall publish the *Herald's* prospectus next week.—*Winamac Democrat.*

HOW TO GET UP A QUARREL WITH A WIFE.—Wait until she is at the toilet preparatory to going out. She will be sure to ask you if her bonnet is straight. Remark that the lives of nine-tenths of the women are passed in thinking whether their bonnets are straight, and wind up by the remark that you never knew but one who had common sense about her. Wife will ask you who that was. You, with a sigh, reply, "Ah! never mind!" Wife will ask you why you did not marry her. You say, abstractedly, "Ah! indeed?" The climax is reached by this time, and a regular row is sure to follow.

Willie had an uncle Charles, who was a minister, and whom he saw for the first time while on a visit. Willie was an observing little fellow of three years. The first time they met at the table uncle Charles bowed his head over his plate and asked a blessing. This was a new service to Willie, who could hardly restrain himself, but spent the time in examining his plate. Just as his uncle concluded he turned it over, and observing the stamp of the maker on the bottom, he called out:

"There's more on the other side, Uncle Charles, say that."

PREVENTION OF INFECTION FROM TYPHUS.—A correspondent writing to a London paper, says:—"The British Government gave Dr. J. C. Smith £500 for discovering this remedy to prevent infection from typhus: Six drachms of oil of vitriol, one drachm of oil of thyme, six drachms of powdered saltpetre, mix in a teacup, stir with a tobacco-pipe, and put on a hot hearth or iron plate, to be placed in various parts near the infected creature. Might not this simple remedy be tried once more?"

THE INDIANAPOLIS DAILY HERALD—Is the name for the old *Sentinel*, and is now under the editorial management of that old wheel horse of Democracy, Hon. Samuel E. Perkins. It presents a beautiful appearance typographically, and its editorials have the ring of the true metal. Success Mr. *Herald*, may a glorious future be in store for you. Every Democrat in the State that is able should take it.—*Covington Friend.*

—The Indianapolis *Herald*, under its present management, is quite an improvement on the *Sentinel*. It contains more reading matter, and is otherwise more of a newspaper, in appearance as well as in fact. It remains with the Democracy of the State to decide whether it will receive the support it deserves. The prospectus, in another column, should be read by all.—*Delphi Times.*

WE are much pleased with the editorial and reportorial talent exhibited in the Indianapolis *Herald*, the successor of the *Sentinel*. Judge Perkins, chief editor, is making it a live paper. The prospectus will be found in this week's paper—*Lawrenceburgh Register.*

THE INDIANAPOLIS HERALD.—We call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of this new paper, recently started at Indianapolis. It takes the place of the *Sentinel*, and will be a first-class political, family and commercia paper. Its editorial columns have been placed under the exclusive control of Hon. S. E. Perkins, one of the ablest and readiest writers in the State, whose long and intimate acquaintance with the history of political parties in our State makes him peculiarly fitted for the position. The weekly will be furnished for $2 per year, or $1 for six months; the daily $12 for one year, or $6 for six months.

Address, Hall & Hutchinson, Indianapolis, Ind.—*Goshen Democrat.*

INDIANAPOLIS DAILY HERALD.—Since the *Sentinel* passed into the hands of Messrs. Hall and Hutchinson, those gentlemen have changed its name to the *Herald*, Hon. S. E. Perkins, late of the Supreme Court, is in charge of the editorial department. Under the new management the paper evinces more editorial labor and ability. We thought of suggesting to the new editor the propriety of condensing his editorials, but conclude it is unnecessary—experience will correct that fault. The public taste in this day demand short, terse and pointed editorials. Our friends will find the *Herald* a desirable newspaper and an excellent means of getting reports of the proceedings of the Legislature at the extra session.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

THE INDIANAPOLIS HERALD.—This is the title of the paper which has recently superseded the State *Sentinel* at Indianapolis. We are in receipt of the Daily *Herald*, and it gives us pleasure to say that it is soundly Democratic and worthy of a hearty support from the Democracy of Indiana. We trust those Democrats who withdrew their support from the *Sentinel* because of its weak-kneed Democracy, will give to its successor a liberal support. The *Herald* is now the organ of the Indiana Democracy, and it should be the pride of every Democrat to help build it up. We publish the prospectus of the Daily and Weekly in another column, to which we refer our readers for particulars.—*Plymouth Democrat.*

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Daily *Herald*, of Indianapolis, takes the place of the *Sentinel* and advocates principles as ably as its predecessor. It is edited by S. E. Perkins, a gentleman of acknowledged ability, who apologizes for his want of experience in the profession, but makes an excellent beginning. The *Herald* is published by Messrs. Hall & Hutchinson, and makes a very neat appearance.—*Boonville Enquirer.*

THE proprietors of the State *Sentinel*, Messrs. Elder, Harkness & Bingham, retire from the publication of that journal, and are succeeded by Messrs. Hall & Hutchinson, who will publish a Democratic paper entitled the *Herald*. The retired publishers will please accept our thanks for favoring us with their daily paper for exchange. We wish them success in any business they may engage hereafter.—*Warsaw Union.*

INDIANAPOLIS HERALD.—We have received the first number of the Indianapolis *Herald*, a democratic paper, published by Hall & Hutchinson and edited by Judge Samuel E Perkins. It is ably conducted, editorially, and promises to make one of the best Democratic papers in the West. Terms of the Daily: one year $12; weekly one year, $2. Address Hall & Hutchinson, Indianapolis, Indiana.—*Columbia City Post.*

THE Indianapolis Daily *Herald* makes its appearance under its new managers. The *Herald* is ably conducted and will be one of the ablest papers in the State.—*Warsaw Union.*

Mail Gleanings.

Jake Thompson has gone to the Holy Land.

The cholera slew 70,000 persons in Turkey.

Highwaymen are very plenty in the vacinity of Chicago.

A very disagreeable era—the cholera.—*Boston Post.*

At a concert given in Killarney, Ireland, recently, "God save the Queen" was hissed.

A citizen of Springfield, Ill., was knocked down on Friday morning and robbed of $1,000.

Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick has obtained leave of absence for one year, and is about to visit Europe.

Certain young men in New York have formed an "Anti-Matrimonial Society" and will not marry until young ladies become economical.

As officially given, the total vote of Connecticut is 65,706; the majority against the negro suffrage amendment, 6,217. Every county, with one exception, votes "no."

Twenty-two of the most thinly populated counties in this State expended, during the rebellion, over $5,000,000 for local bounties and the relief of soldiers' families.

A NATURAL SUPPOSITION.—"Toby, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the Red Sea?" "I don't know, ma'am; but