DAILY HERALD.

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HALL & HUTCHINSON,

IN THE

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TERMS OF THE DAILY.

On and after November 1st, the price of the Daily Herald will be as follows:

To carriers, agents and news dealers per copy.....3c
To regular subscribers, when delivered by carrier or agent, per week.....25c.
Mail (payable in advance) per year.....$12 00
" " " six months.....6 00
" " " three months.....3 25
" " " one month.....1 25

And deliverable to city subscribers at 25 cents per week, or $1 25 per month. If paid strictly in advance $12 per annum will be charged, but if not paid in advance 25 cents per week will be invariably the price.

☞ All letters, whether for publication or on business, must be addressed to "Hall & Hutchinson," Indianapolis, Indiana.

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

Rates of Advertising.

INSERTIONS	1 SQUARE	2 SQUARES	3 SQUARES	4 SQUARES	5 SQUARES	6 SQUARES	7 SQUARES	8 SQUARES	9 SQUARES
1	0.75	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75
2	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00
3	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25
4	1.50	2.75	4.00	5.25	6.50	7.75	9.00	10.25	11.50
5	1.75	3.25	4.75	6.25	7.75	9.25	10.75	12.25	13.75
6	2.00	3.75	5.50	7.25	9.00	10.75	12.50	14.25	16.00
9w	3.00	5.75	8.50	11.25	14.00	16.75	19.50	22.25	25.00
3m	4.00	7.50	11.00	14.50	18.00	21.50	25.00	28.50	32.00
1m	5.00	9.25	13.50	17.75	22.00	26.25	30.50	34.75	39.00
2m	8.00	14.50	21.00	27.50	34.00	40.50	47.00	53.50	60.00
3m	11.00	20.00	29.00	38.00	47.00	56.00	65.00	74.00	83.00

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

Local notices, six lines and under, $1 50; more than six lines, and less than ten, $2 00, over ten lines, 20 cents per line each insertion.

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

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

No advertisements with cuts will be taken.

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

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

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

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

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

INDIANAPOLIS R. R. TIME TABLE.

Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
4.30 A. M.	Day Express	8.00 A. M.
2.00 P. M.	Mail	1.25 P. M.
7.35 P. M.	Night Express	8.35 P. M.

Bellefontaine Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
4.00 A. M.		9.15 A. M.
4.00 P. M.		10.00 Noon.
8.15 P. M.	Mail	8.45 P. M.

Madison Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
— A. M.	Mail	11.00 A. M.
3.00 P. M.		7.30 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
Morning Ex. 10.15 A. M.	Night Ex.	3.30 A. M.
Chicago Ex. 5.00 P. M.	Chicago Ex.	12.30 M.
Night Ex. 9.00 P. M.	Evening Ex.	7.30 P. M.

Peru Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
12.30 Noon	Chicago Express	7.20 A. M.
10.00 P. M.	Chicago Express	4.25 P. M.

Lafayette Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
12.40 Noon		4.20 A. M.
7.30 P. M.		10.10 A. M.
10.25 P. M.		4.50 P. M.

Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.

Trains Leave		Trains Arrive.
8.15 A. M.	Accommodation	3.45 A. M.
12.55 P. M.	Cincinnati Express	10.40 A. M.
3.40 P. M.	Mail and Express	6.40 P. M.
9.10 P. M.	Night Express	7.15 A. M.

Cincinnati Railroad.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
4.50 A. M.	Express	12.15 P. M.
10.50 A. M.	Mail	7.20 P. M.
4.20 P. M.	Greensburg Accomedation	9.20 A. M.
7.30 P. M.	Night Express	12.15 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

Express Greencastle Junction going north 6.00 P. M.
Going south 11.47 P. M.

44TH INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Session.

REPORTED FOR THE HERALD BY A. E. AND W. H. DRAPER.

Omissions and curtailments of these Reports, for want of space in these columns, will be printed in the Breeder Legislative Reports.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, *November* 27 1865.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* called the Senate to order at 2 o'clock P. M.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* laid before the Senate two petitions—one from Princeton, and the other from Franklin, Indiana, praying a change in the law licensing the sale of spirituous liquors, so as to require the applicant for license to procure the signatures of a majority of the legal voters of any city or township before license shall be granted; or to so change the law as that no license shall be granted in any city or township where a majority of the legal voters remonstrate against it, which were referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Mr. CULVER presented a petition from the Board of Commissioners of Tippecanoe county, praying for the repeal of "An Act for the relief of the families of soldiers, seamen and marines," etc., which was referred to the Committee on County and Township Business.

ILLUMINATING GAS, &C.

Mr. BROWN, of Wells, during the last session of the Legislature introduced a bill S. No. 137, prescribing the quality of illuminating gas, providing for the inspection thereof, declaring a forfeiture of bills therefor in certain cases, &c., which was referred to a special Committee of three, who were unable to prepare a report before adjournment. He now desired that Committee to be enlarged by the addition of at least four other members, so as to make it a Committee of seven.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* [illegible] the following members, viz: Messrs. Barker, Davis, Wright, and Jinkens.

STATE TAXES.

Mr. HANNA introduced a joint resolution [S. No. 21] on the subject of State taxation.

It is as follows:

WHEREAS, By certain acts of Congress, approved March 3, 1864, June 30, 1864, and other enactments, certain bonds and certificates of indebtedness (meaning National currency, treasury notes, etc.) issued by the authority of the Government of the United States, are declared exempt from State, county and municipal taxation, to the great injury and oppression of those who have no such bonds and certificates for non-taxation; and, whereas, the said class of bonds and certificates, not being taxed themselves, throw upon other property the burthen of taxation, and renders it unjust and oppressive to the great majority of our citizens; and, whereas, these bonds and certificates amount to many millions, from which neither the State, the counties, nor the incorporated cities or towns of the State derive any revenue whatever; and, whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is lawful and proper that all of the citizens should be taxed for the support of the State and Federal Governments according to the means which they possess, whether their wealth consists of farming lands, houses, factories, shops, merchandise, establishments, money on hand or at interest, bonds or securities of the Federal or State Governments, shares of stock in the National Banks, or other banks, or whatever else of permanent value they own or control, and from which they receive support or income; and, whereas, it is the bounden duty of this General Assembly to so adjust the burdens of taxation as to lighten the burdens of the poorer classes of our people, who seek by speculation and useful labor, to be exempted from a fair share of the public burthens, that all shall bear their fair share according to their actual ability, without reference to the kind or nature of the wealth which they possess; and whereas, in times like the present, at the close of a bloody and expensive war, when the people of the nation, the States, the counties, and the municipalities are struggling with large and crushing public debts, and never-ceasing taxes, it is the duty of every man to exhibit his patriotism and love of country by voluntarily coming forward, and placing his wealth, of whatever kind, on the tax duplicate of his State, county, or municipality, and bear his honest share of the public burthens;

AND WHEREAS, The people of Indiana, always anxious to maintain the National and State credit, and to bear all fair and honest burthens which may be laid upon them for that purpose, are yet firmly of the opinion that those taxes should be equal, a direct ad property and wealth within the State should be taxed, without reference to its quality or kind, and that all our citizens should pay in proportion to the wealth which they possess; and as we regard it the solemn duty of this General Assembly to supply, by appropriate legislation, a remedy for the evils entailed upon us by the unwise enactments of the Federal Congress, therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Auditor of State be directed to place in the hands of the Auditors of the various counties of this State, properly prepared blank forms, to be used by the Assessors in the respective townships, whose duty it shall be to place upon the tax duplicate the descriptions required by residents or citizens of Indiana, from all United States bonds, coupons, certificates of indebtedness from the same, and all and every description of income from the various classes of United States bonds, namely: Six-twenties, ten-forties, seven-thirties, treasury notes, certificates of deposit, with the United States, and all other income derived from the Government, except the compensation paid to officers, or soldiers of the regular or volunteer army and navy of the United States, and all such income shall be taxed 25 per cent. for State and county purposes.

And be it Further Resolved, That the Auditor of State shall also prepare and furnish to County Auditors, at the same time, and on the same paper, blank forms to be used in entering the value of all shares of stock held by residents and citizens (and non-resident holders, if there be such,) in any of the National Banks of this State, and all these shares of stock and surplus earnings on hand, shall pay a tax equal to that levied on other property for State, county, township and school purposes, and no more.

Mr. OYLER desired the resolution to be treated with all due respect, and to receive due consideration; and therefore, moved that it be read again by title, and referred to a committee of one from each Congressional District.

The motion was agreed to.

NEW PROPOSITIONS—VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. CASON introduced a bill [S. No. 261] for An Act to amend sections 2 and 5 of An Act entitled An Act concerning the organization of voluntary Associations and repealing former laws in relation thereto, approved Feb. 12, 1855; which was read the first time—again by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

Mr. CHAPMAN introduced a bill [S. No. 262] for An Act to make an appropriation to pay the balance of the quota of this State of the expenses of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, as assessed by the Board of Managers of said Association, [$3,469 83,] which was read the first time—again by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.

Mr. DUNNING, [Mr. Moore in the chair,] introduced a bill, [S. No. 263,] for An Act to repeal An Act, entitled "An Act to discourage the keeping of useless or sheep-killing dogs, and providing penalties for the violation of any of the provisions of said Act by officers and others, and also repealing An Act to licence dogs, approved March 11, 1861, and providing that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to conflict with the provisions of An Act entitled 'An Act for the protection of sheep,' approved June 15, 1862, approved March 2, 1865;" which was read the first time—again by title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

SWINGING GATES.

Mr. CASON introduced a bill [S. No. 264,] for An Act to authorize County Commissioners to grant the right to swing gates on County and private roads, and prescribing penalties; which was read the first time—again by title, and referred to the Committee on Roads.

WELLS COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. BROWN, of Wells, introduced a bill, [S. No. 265], for An Act fixing the times of the terms of the Wells Circuit Court, &c.; which was read the first time—again by title, and referred to the Committee on Roads.

MISDEMEANORS.

On motion by Mr. GIFFORD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of House Bills on the first reading.

The bill H. R. No. 21, to amend sec. 32 of An Act defining misdemeanors, and prescribing punishment therefor, approved June 14, 1852; was read the first time.

Mr. BROWN, of Wells, moved to read the bill by title for the purpose of reference.

Mr. VAWTER raised the point of order that such procedure was in direct violation of the rules of the Senate.

This question of order was discussed by Messrs. OYLER, VAWTER and BROWN, of Wells, when—

Mr. BROWN withdrew his motion.

And then the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *November* 27, 1865.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., by the Assistant Clerk (Mr. Dormer) and Mr. Henricks, of St. Joseph, was called to the Chair.

On motion of Mr. COFFROTH, it was ordered that the reading of the journal of Friday be dispensed with, and that the House proceed with the regular morning business.

Mr. NEWCOMB presented a memorial for a claim by B. F. Wingate, of the city of Indianapolis, which, without reading, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. MAJOR, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, returned Mr. Burne's Attorneys' Docket Fee Bill [H. R. 224] with a recommendation that it be laid on the table.

The report was concurred in.

BLACK LAWS.

Mr. BURNES, from the Committee on Rights and Privileges, returned Mr. Miller's black laws repeal bill, No. 214, without amendment, and recommending its passage.

It lies on the table.

SUFFRAGE.

Mr. B., also from the same Committee, returned the resolution submitted by Mr. Kilgore, with reference to the expediency of colored persons testifying in the Courts, and reported that inasmuch as there is a bill pending before this body embracing the subject matter of the resolution, they recommend that it be laid on the table.

The report was concurred in.

BRIDGES.

Mr. SHOAFF of Allen, from the Committee on County and Township Business, returned Mr. Wood's bridge bill [H. R. 206] with sundry amendments.

The report, bill and amendments lie on the table under the rule.

BIRDS.

Mr. HOGATE, from the Committee on Agriculture, returned Mr. Cox's bird bill, [H. R. 223] recommending its passage.

It lies on the table.

SUFFRAGE EXTENSION.

Mr. PRATHER, from the Committee on Federal Relations, returned the resolution of the House for instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress for amendment of the Constitution of the United States so that the right of suffrage shall be uniform throughout the United States, and that the power to regulate the same shall be invested in Congress, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

TWELVE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. PRATHER submitted the following:

WHEREAS, A bill accepting the provisions of an act of Congress of the U. S., granting lands to the several States and Territories, providing Colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic Arts.

AND, WHEREAS, Said act authorizes the issuing of Land Script to such of the States as where there is no land subject to entry.

AND WHEREAS, So much of the Governor's message as relates to said subject was referred to a committee of one from each Congressional District of this State: Therefore,

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing twelve Agricultural Schools in the State of Indiana, one of which shall be located at Bloomington, Indiana, and one other school in each of the several Congressional Districts of the State, giving to the school at Bloomington two-thirds of the whole amount of said donation, and the remainder of said donation shall be divided equally with the other eleven District schools, which shall be located in each of the Congressional Districts of this State; in which institution shall be free to the families of those who have been made destitute and dependent in consequence of having lost their friends in the war of 1861; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

It was adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. COFFROTH introduced a bill [H. R. 254] for an act to amend the fifth, fourteenth, and seventeenth sections of the act incorporating the town of Huntingdon, Indiana, approved February 16, 1848.

It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INSURANCE.

Mr. NEWCOMB introduced a bill [H. R. 255] for an act supplemental to an act entitled An Act for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies, defining their powers and prescribing their duties, approved March 17, 1852. It provides that such Companies may insure against the loss of Health, Life and against Accidents.

On the motion of Mr. THACHER, it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PRATHER said he had been advised that one of our regiments—the 13th Indiana Cavalry, was about to be received and welcomed in speeches; [the same fact was being announced in brass music at the Reception Platform in the eastward grounds;] and he thought the House had better adjourn for the occasion.

The motion was withheld for a formal message from the Senate announcing the action of that body, by D. M. Wilson, their Secretary.

And then the House at 3 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

A WAIF IN THE WORLD'S WIDE WILDERNESS.—Yesterday morning a woman at one of the stations west of Adrian, on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, took the train east for Toledo, bearing a young child in her arms. She was seated by the conductor beside a young lady just returning from a visit to her friends in the West. When near Adrian, the woman asked her traveling companion to hold the child while she proceeded to the baggage car to see to her trunks. The train moved on to its destination, bearing the now affrighted young lady and helpless child, but the mother did not return. It was a trying position for a modest young girl to be placed in. To return to her home after a prolonged absence, with a child, apparently but a week old, was too much for gimlet's shrinking nature to endure. So a philanthropic lady, older in years, relieved her of her burden, and society of one of its *miserables*. The child was brought to this city, and from hence conveyed to the home of its benefactress.

TALE OF A WATCH.—On Saturday last, officer Mergenthaler, in making an arrest of a man named William Murphy, discovered upon his person a valuable watch, connected with which is the following interesting story: Something like nine or ten years ago, a young man connected with a London bank was presented with the identical watch by a number of his friends, and, in the gratitude of the moment, he declared his intention of wearing it nearest to his heart until his dying day. Shortly afterward he came to this country and to Chicago, where he obtained a situation in a railroad office. In about two years the watch was stolen from him, and the loss so affected his mind that he fell into habits of dissipation, became dissolute, and eventually returned to England. Although diligent search was made by the police, no clue was ever obtained to the lost watch, until it was accidentally discovered as above mentioned.—*Chicago Republican.*

Telegraphic Dispatches

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HERALD.]

Afternoon Report.

TAXES TO BE REDUCED.

FRANK GURLEY TO BE HUNG.

RELEASE OF GOV. LUBBOCK

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

MEXICAN FORTIFICATIONS

FENIAN REFUGEES IN PARIS.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

Brisbin's Colored Brigade.

A Sale of Locomotives.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

From New York.

Proposed Reduction of Taxes--Commander of Negro Troops--Veteran Reserve Corps--Locomotives, Cars, etc., to be Sold--Decision of Internal Revenue Commissioner--The Ram Stonewall--The New York Collectorship, Etc.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The *Times'* Washington special says: A prominent member of the Senate Finance Committee has announced his intention to urge upon Congress a reduction of the Government taxes of full one hundred millions of dollars.

He alleges that the revenue, after this reduction has been made, will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government, besides leaving a large sum to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

Brevet Brigadier General Duncan will assume command of all colored troops in the vicinity of Washington.

In making up the statistics of the Treasury Department, the fact is disclosed that in the fiscal year ending with June respectively in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, notwithstanding that we had over one million of men in the field, and thus withdrawn from labor, we exported to foreign countries two and three quarter times more wheat, and eight times more bacon and hams than in 1858, 1859 and 1860.

Nearly all the privates in the Veteran Reserve Corps have been mustered out under the late order from the Secretary of War. All the officers desire to remain in the service, and it is supposed they will be provided for in the regular army and elsewhere. It is thought Congress will enact a bill authorizing the retention of all the officers, who are fully qualified, in the regular army. It is understood the Secretary of War favored this plan.

Captain L. Phelps, of Ohio, for twenty-five years of the United States navy, was appointed by the Postmaster General a special agent for the Government to accompany the Pacific mail steamers, under the contract made a few weeks ago. He received his appointment on Saturday last. He is to look to the interest of the United States in the execution of the agreement between the Mail Company and the Government. Captain Phelps will leave Boston on the 6th of December for England; hence to Chili, and return by the Pacific route.

The *Tribune's* Washington special of the 25th says: When the war ended in Apr.il last the Government owned and used for military purposes 330 locomotives, 8,000 cars and 70,000 tons of iron; all the locomotives have been sold but 32, and there are but 1,000 cars yet on hand, some have been sold for cash at auction, and some on six months and two years time, to Southern railroads. All will probably be sold before the 1st of January.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a communication from several proprietors of soda-water fountains, remonstrating against the tax of six per cent. levied according to law, on all manufacturers of such beverage. They claim that, as they do not charge their fountains with carbonic acid gas, they are not liable to tax, and that the amount already levied be remitted.

The Commissioner has replied in effect, that they can not be exempt from the specified tax of 6 per cent.; and that whether they buy their fountains already charged or hire a person to charge them, they are regarded as manufacturers or producers.

The World's special, speaking of the trip of the Stonewall for the edification of the Farragut court martial, says her speed was 10 miles an hour, which is by no means her maximum. She is said to be very formidable. Her ram projected 25 feet from her bow, and lies 8 feet under water.

The Stonewall is to be hauled into the arena and a gun of Niagara's calibre is to be fired at her at a distance approximating that between her and the Niagara, at the time Commodore Craven decline to attack her.

After the trial was completed, the general impression seemed to be that Commodore Craven exercised a sound discretion in not attacking her.

Had the Niagara's guns failed to make any impression on the four-inch plating of the Stonewall, the result would have probably been the sinking of the Niagara by the latter's ram.

The *Herald's* dispatch says a petition signed by many leading New York merchants and importers recommending the appointment of Henry A. Smythe, of the Central National Bank, to the Collectorship, was on Saturday presented to the Secretary of the Treasury by a delegation on behalf of the signers, and by the Secretary referred to the President for his consideration.

The *Herald's* Charleston, S. C., correspondent says: Brigadier General James C. Beecher, commanding the Second Sub-District of South Carolina, writing from Greenville, S. C., to the *News*, of this city, emphatically denies that there is any truth in the reports of negro insurrections, or attempts at insurrection in Barnwell District. The reports grew out of the killing of a ruffian named McRea, a planter of Bambery, it is supposed, by a negro boy, whom McRea had whipped and cut with a knife.

From Nashville.

Death of Mr. Hefferman--The Murderer of McCook to be Hung.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—The Court Martial assembled yesterday for the trial of the murderer of Wm. Heffermen, adjourned at ten o'clock this morning. Yesterday Mr. Heffermen died at noon.

Frank Gurley, the murderer of R. M. McCook, reached here from Huntsville last night. Gen. R. W. Johnson, acting by orders from the War Department, returned the prisoner to Huntsville where he will be executed on Friday next.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says: Advices from Mexico state that the Mexican Cabinet adopted resolutions to fortify the frontier, and Marshal Basine had already commenced so doing. A letter is said to have been received by Maximilian from Napoleon, the latter rebuking the former for lack of energy.

The Paris correspondence of the *Herald* says: One of the editors of the Dublin *Irish People*, and one hundred other Irish refugees, have fled to that city. They assert that the first movement of the Fenians is to capture Canada.

Release of Governor Lubbock--The Mexican Mission.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Fort Delaware correspondent of the *Herald* says: Ex-Governor Lubbock was released last Friday morning, leaving that rebel reformatory institution as thorough a Unionist as he was formerly a rebel.

The *World's* Washington special says: General Grant received a letter from General Logan, who is at his home in Illinois. He states that he will be in Washington about the 1st December, when he will decide what course he will pursue respecting the Mexican mission.

Before this information was received a communication was sent to him by the Department of State, desiring to know at once whether he accepted the appointment or not.

Reward for an Escaped Culprit.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—The Adams Express Company, through their Superintendent at Cincinnati, offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and holding of Rudolph L. Dodge, who escaped from jail at Vicksburg, Miss., on the night of the 20th inst., where he was held on a charge of robbing the Company. Dodge is five feet eight inches in hight, stout built, dark brown hair, dark complexion, heavy black moustache, blue eyes, and pleasant address. His parents reside at Portland, Maine, and has a wife in Chicago.

Departure of Colonel Brisbin's Colored Brigade.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—General Brisbin's Colored Brigade left yesterday for Helena, Ark.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has received a dispatch from Cincinnati to seize a boat loaded with three thousand barrels of oil on her arrival here.

Mrs. Lincoln has ordered in Zwickau, Germany, a monument for the grave of her husband, the lamented President. It is cut out of serpentine stone, of an obscure green color, in the form of a large die, and bears the simple inscription, "Abraham Lincoln." In the middle of October it will be shipped to this country. The quarries of Zwicksu are celebrated for their stones.

A Day at the White House.

The Washington *Star*, of Tuesday evening, says:

Were it not for the relief from daily annoyances, afforded by the Cabinet meetings on Tuesdays and Fridays, no physical constitution, however strong, could endure the exhausting labor performed by the President of the United States. There is no office of the Government so burdened with responsibility and anxiety, and no man living required to listen to such an endless recital of private griefs, as unsophisticated visitors pour int the President's ear at every public interview.

President Johnson has few equals in industry. He rises at six, and until breakfast, which is served at half-past seven, looks over the newspapers. Immediately after breakfast he goes to the Executive apartments and commences the labor of the day. First there are bundles of letters to be read and the replies dictated to the secretaries. Applications for appointments, promotions, discharges from the army and navy, political advice, petitions for Executive clemency and innumerable other subjects, are disposed of, but before half completed the visitors have commenced to flock into the ante-rooms and thrust their cards upon him.

Pardon seekers swarm on every hand. Former owners of confiscated property pace up and down before the door of the President's room, and females with indescribable effrontery insist upon immediate admittance. After the most important business of the morning has been disposed of the visitors are admitted one by one, and the President submits himself to the artesian process. This lasts until about half-past one or two, sometimes three o'clock, when the doors of his department are opened, and the whole crowd admitted.

At such times, Col. Johnson, son of the President, stands near the President, and takes memoranda as dictated by him on the cases of the visitors who succeed one another with subjects for Executive action, like the dense throng at the post-office window. The President's manner at such times is always pleasant, and gives confidence to the most timid. His decisions are quick, and each individual who lays his case before the President, learns in half a dozen courteous words the final decision.

When all have been listened to, and the halls are once more empty, the President turns again to papers on his table, until four o'clock, the hour of dinner. After dining, he returns to his office, and there generally remains until a late hour, seldom retiring before eleven o'clock. In addition to this, it must be remembered that there are distinguished visitors constantly presenting themselves.

Representatives of Foreign Courts, Governors, Senators, Generals, and hundreds of lesser magnitude must be received, each having some important subject requiring care and deliberation, while over all towers the great and ever present problem of resurrection. Cabinet days and the Sabbath afford three days of rest from the petty annoyances that beset the President, but at no time is he free from the oppressive weight of national difficulties which now, more than ever before, obscure the future.

Prospect of Annuity to the Pope.

BRUSSELS, October 23, 1865.—The following announcement has been forwarded to a Belgian paper by its Paris correspondent:

I send the principal details of a project now ready to be put in execution—the formation of a society with a capital of thirty million, divided into six thousand shares of five hundred francs, by fervent Catholics, with the object of setting apart an annuity of six million for the Holy Father. The headquarters of the society will be at Rome, but a committee is also to be established in all Catholic countries. The capital of thirty million is to be guaranteed, and it is hoped can be repaid in a short time to the shareholders by the benefits resulting from the following operations. After repayment, each subscriber will have a right to the interest payable upon his share.

The society will issue 120 millions of five frame bonds, *i. e.*, 600 millions of capital, repayable in ninety-nine years, at ten francs, and not bearing any interest, the repayment to take place twice a year by lot. Beside these repayment drawings there will be ten other drawings of premiums, with lots up to the amount of 100,000 francs. All the numbers issuing in the premium drawings shall be placed in the urn until they issue at a repayment drawing.

The capital of 600 millions thus realized will be placed in the countries where it has been subscribed in Government securities. It is hoped to succeed as follows: 120 millions in France, 120 in Belgium, 100 in Austria, 80 in Spain, and 180 in various other countries, together making up the 600 millions required.

It is further stipulated that a holder of bonds may, if he no longer wishes to retain them, demand their payment from the Committee, but in this case he must possess a certain number of bonds to have at least the capital of the smallest of rente. The repayment to be made in Government securities of the respective counties. There will be no public subscription.

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli is the originator of this cobination, and that his brother is now in Paris for the purpos of concluding the negotiations.

The Test Oath.

The following is the Congressional oath to which members are required to subscribe before taking their seats:

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the Government of the United States; that I have never voluntarily renounced my allegiance to the United States, nor yielded voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office which I am about to enter, so help me God.

☞ A correspondent of one of our exchanges thus bewails the custom introduced on some of the railroads of separating the male from the female passengers:

That sorting out of the flock; putting the ribbons in one car and the whiskers in another, while it fails to benefit the ribbons, is a positive damage to the whiskers, when is is not a positive slander. Pen men up together, and if they do not behave like cattle, it will be in spite of the pen. Ladies sprinkled through the cars keep the entire train upon its honor, give it a human, home-like look, refine travel, and elevate the car from a common carrier to an educator. "To have known a fine woman is a liberal education," is an old English utterance good enough for a proverb. But this segregating fashion is barbarous, and worthy of the Turks.

FENIANISM IN THE KITCHEN.—A "citizen" writing to the Montreal *Herald* concerning the circulation of "Fenian bonds" in Canada, says: "The writer was shown one yesterday day in the hands of a servant girl. It was a $4 bond, and most beautifully gotten up. I am informed that these bonds are selling freely in this city and at Quebec, and that there can be no difficulty in disposing of a vast amount of them. Although these bonds will never be redeemed, the infatuated purchasers are of the opinion it will free Ireland from the yoke of British rule, and they would be willing to sacrifice the last shilling to accomplish this object.—*Kingston Whig.*

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Office, Nos. 7 and 8 Eden's Block, East Market Street, near Post Office.

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PARTNERSHIP.

Notice of Copartnership.

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

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

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

J. C. DUNN,
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DUNN & KARNEY,

Gas and Steam Fitters and Plumbers,

38 and 40 Kentucky Avenue.

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

nov1 dtf

HARDWARE.

WILSON & GORGAS,

(Successors to J. B. Wilson,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Lanterns,

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

&C., &C., &C.,

59 West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

nov13 d3m

LIVERY STABLE.

Livery and Boarding Stable.

CITIZENS' LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE, No. 19 East Pearl street, in rear of Harrison's Bank, between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets. Carriages and Buggies for hire on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to be conveyed to the adjoining towns can be accommodated at this Stable.

nov1 dtf SULLIVAN & DREW, Proprietors.

New Livery

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

W. E. WOOD. J. D. STERRETT

WOOD & STERRETT,

Court Street, in Rear of Post Office,

HAVE JUST COMPLETED A LARGE AND WELL arranged Livery and Sale Stable, and furnished it with the very best of stock. They are also prepared to

BOARD HORSES.

And having experienced Hostlers will insure the best of attention. The patronage of the public is solicited. The stable is centrally and conveniently located in the Rear of Talbott and News' Block and the Post Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21, 1865. nov1 dtf

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

A. R. HYDE,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Horses and Buggies for Hire, on reasonable terms, and keeps a large and comfortable Stable for Boarding or transient Horses. No. 223 East Washington street, Little's Hotel Block.

nov13 d3m.

JEWELRY.

HALF MILLION DOLLARS WORTH TO BE DISPOSED OF AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

Splendid List of Articles.

All to be Sold for ONE DOLLAR each!

300	Music Boxes	$ 20 to 150 each.
150	do with Bells and Castinets	200 to 500 do
500	Silver Teapots and Coffee Urns.	20 to 50 do
500	do Chafing Dishes	30 to 100 do
1000	do Ice Pitchers	20 to 50 do
2500	do Syrup Cups with Salvers	20 to 50 do
5000	do Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 to 50 do
3000	do Castors	15 to 50 do
2000	do Fruit, Card and Cake Baskets	20 to 50 do
5000	Dozen Silver Tea Spoons	10 to 20 doz.
10000	do do Table Spoons and Forks	20 to 40 do
250	Gent's Gold Hunting Case Watches	50 to 100 each.
250	Ladies' Gold and Enameled Hunting Case Watches	35 to 70 do
500	Gent's Hunting Case Silver Watches	35 to 70 do
200	Diamond Rings	50 to 100 do
5000	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	4 to 30 do
3000	do Oval Band Bracelets	4 to 8 do
3000	Jet and Gold Bracelets	6 to 10 do
2000	Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 to 20 do
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 to 10 do
2000	Opal and Emerald Brooches	4 to 8 do
5000	Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine Eardrops	4 to 8 do
7500	Coral, Opal and Emerald Eardrops	4 to 6 do
4000	California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 to 10 do
3000	Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 to 8 do
4000	Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 to 10 do
5000	Sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3 to 8 do
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4 to 6 do
10000	Miniature Lockets	2.50 to 10 do
4000	do do Magic Spring	10 to 20 do
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, etc	2 to 8 do
5000	Plain Gold Rings	4 to 10 do
10000	Stone Set and Signet Rings	2.50 to 10 do