HERALD.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5.

The Tariff--How Can we Build up Western Manufactures.

One great interest of the West is that manufactures should be built up within her borders. Manufactures can not be put in operation, to any great extent, without capital. An important question for us, then, is, how shall the West increase its capital? And we are prepared to answer this question, at once; *Western capital is to be increased by saving, keeping at home, the products of her own industry.* She will accomplish it in no other way; and her growth in capital, and as a consequence, in manufactures, will be slow or rapid, just in proportion as she retains the proceeds of her industry at home, or suffers herself to be robbed of them by Eastern capitalists. Of this fact, there can be no doubt. Another proposition is equally clear to us; and that is, that *the West can not retain the proceeds of her industry at home, can not grow rapidly in capital, while she submits to a protective tariff.*

We will illustrate in this way, so that every one may understand it.

Other countries stand ready to furnish us with the articles we wish to buy from abroad, at ten per cent. less, on the average, than we now pay, and take our surplus produce at ten per cent. higher than we now receive.

New England, which, to us, is worse than a foreign nation, is now having this trade with us, and uses the protective tariff to prevent us from dealing with other nations, and forcing us to give her our trade upon her own terms, whereby we are compelled to let her have all our profits.

Now, Indiana, we will assume, in the absence of the figures, purchases fifty millions. We understand that several of our wholesale houses sell to the amount of one million a year. We must be safe, therefore, in our estimate of fifty millions. Ten per cent. on fifty millions is five millions of dollars. Taking our export articles, also, at only fifty millions, ten per cent on that sum is five millions of dollars more. This makes ten millions of dollars. This amount Indiana is robbed of every year by the New England manufacturers. They are enabled to do this by means of the tariff, which excludes others who wish to trade with us. Now, if the tariff was out of the way, our people would annually save this $10,000,000 a year, which we could invest in manufacturing establishments, and could thus become rich and independent. You ask, could we manufacture against England? We answer, we can; but *we cannot manufacture against New* England, with the advantage of a protective tariff, because she will not let us; nor will she permit us to accumulate capital by having the advantage of just prices. While the tariff continues, and other countries are prohibited from trading with us, why, if we, in the West, attempt to start manufactures, New England, with her overgrown capital, and millions of reserve funds, as soon as our mills commence operations, will drop prices, pour in her goods on long credit, glut the market, and about six months uses up our feeble establishments. They stop, afraid of course, to resume again, against such overgrown corporations, who can thus put up or down prices at pleasure, and make them fluctuate as the money kings do the price of gold. Young manufacturing establishments want stable prices, so that they can make calculations ahead, and rely on them. But do away with the tariff; let old England, France and Germany become competitors of New England; that makes prices stable, prevents the fluctuating operations of New England, and, by giving us the advantage of high prices for our produce, enables us to sustain our home manufactures with capital, and places New England more nearly on an equality, by forcing her to pay us good prices for our produce. That we can sustain ourselves against foreign countries, these considerations show.

1. By free migration of labor the price of it is becoming more nearly equal in all countries. If wages are put down low in Europe, the laborers will leave and come to this country, till a demand will be created in Europe, causing wages to rise there.

2. England has to come here, buy her raw material, especially cotton, ship it to Europe, and transport it to the factories, work it up, transport it to the seaboard, ship it to this country, pay a small revenue duty, and transport it out here, a thousand miles, by rail. She has to pay all these expenses, and *lie out of her capital all this while;* and, at the same time, probably, ship produce from here to feed her hands while they are working up our cotton.

While we, now that the war is over, can bring cotton, in less than a week, from the field to our factories, distribute it to enatomers at our doors as fast as manufactured, and take the food for our operatives from the farmers' wagons at our houses.

The West can never manufacture against New England, till she gets rid of a protective tariff.

The Revolving Political Light-House.

In April, 1861, the *Journal* was in favor of a dissolution of the Union. It occupied the same platform that MEREDITH says JULIAN occupied; that LLOYD GARRISON occupied, and, on the ground, so far as we know, that the Constitution was a league with hell. Stick a pin there.

Now, it is for blood and murder. Stick a pin there.

What kind of a Virginia rail fence, zigzag track it has staggered through since that time, it is of no consequence to anybody to inquire. It is a matter of no importance.

"Whether the snake that made that track,
Was going South or coming back,"

it is as useless to spend time in ascertaining, as would be the effort of a boy to make a whistle out of a pig's tail, or of a mathematician to demonstrate the particular curves made by the posterior elongations of the canine species, by which we mean dogs, generally.

As to our own consistency; we have always occupied this position. We opposed the war in its inception. We were for avoiding it, by ourselves living up to the Constitution, which, had we of the North done, there would have been no war. After the Republicans involved us unnecessarily in the war, we were for making it successful. We call upon the *Journal* for the proof to the contrary. Its word is no longer credible testimony.

The Sunday Bill.

We understand a severe Sunday law for the punishment of the Germans has passed the House. We hope, if it does not already contain these provisions, it may be amended in the Senate viz.:

1. So as to define what shall be Sunday. Adhering still to the creed of our Church, we keep Saturday night. We hold that Sunday, like the Sabbath, begins at sundown, on Saturday night. Hence, we hold that Sacred time commences at that hour, and ends at sundown on Sunday. Thus we were taught in our infancy. It is a matter of conscience with us, which we cannot yield, that Saturday night is sacred and Sunday night profane. We were always made to work Sunday night.

2. We want the bill extended to embrace steamboats, railroads, cigar stores, confectionaries, livery stables, etc., etc; we do not wish to encourage a bill that simply strikes at the liberal Germans, for the purpose of secretly gratifying bigotry. Let us have liberal legislation, tolerant to all citizens, in this land of liberty and equal rights. We shall war on class legislation.

Official Presents.

We think one of the best sentiments uttered by JOHNSON was that in which he declared the reception of official presents was inconsistent with propriety, and tended to sink, morally, the character of the recipient. We hope, though on this point, we have our fears, that he will practice his precept. It is so easy to call a bribe by the name of a present, that it will not do for officers to accept either. We hope JOHNSON'S precept will be generally practiced, and that those who depart from it, will be judged rightly in the premises.

The Two-and-a-Half Per Cent. Bonds.

As it is rumored that money is to be brought into play to raise the interest on the bonds, we retire from the contest. Argument against money; but we have done our duty. If the people are saddled and rode, they will not blame us.

Negro Testimony and Education.

MR. EDITOR:—I am sure you will pardon a life-long Democrat for troubling you with a few reflections on the subjects above indicated.

Hitherto, in our country, the great mass of the negro population has been held in servitude. This great fact has not been fruitful of results effecting alone the negro in slavery, for it has in similar manner, but not in the same degree, contributed to determine the *status* of the negro before the law, and in the opinion of the white man everywhere. One part of a race can not be enslaved without imposing upon the balance of the same race a burden of prejudice sufficient to drag it down almost to the level of the enslaved. The superior race almost unconsciously assigns to both classes the same positions and duties. These principles have been well illustrated in our country by the condition of the negro in slavery and in freedom. Indeed, while the great body of the colored population was in slavery, it seemed less appropriate or obligatory for the white man in the free States to attempt to ameliorate the condition of the free negroes. The enslaved condition of the mass of them in the South was recognized alike by the laws of the states where they were held, and of the United States. With those laws, and their enforcement in good faith, the free States had no right to interfere. Slavery was a purely domestic institution, never approved by reason of any merit in itself by the Northern Democracy, or, beyond the owners of slaves by the Southern Democracy, but deplored alike by both, and yet the rightful remedy was not in the hands of the North, and every attempt on their part to assert any right to apply or enforce a remedy, was justly deemed a usurpation, and produced the legitimate fruit of all such mischievous interference. The zeal without wisdom, with always characterized the agitation of the slavery question by the Abolitionists of the North, was seldom entitled to the dignity of being called the delirium of virtue, as fanaticism is sometimes called, because it was nearly always too apparent that it was only the outgrushing of unbridled passion and sectional prejudice. In its aggressive career, it tolerated no delay and hesitated at no barrier, and soon there sprung up in the South its logical counterpart, a party equally fanatical and aggressive, provoked into existence by it, and now the country can in part adjust the account, and place to the joint credit of the two the *great war*, the buried dead, the crippled, the diseased, the widowhood, the orphanage, the devastation, the unprecedented and fearful demoralization, the debts, the taxes, *and the freedom of the slaves.*

Revolutions bring with them new duties and responsibilities. They demand new efforts of statesmenship, and the adaptation of principles and habits to the new order of things. How can these obligations be most appropriately discharged? Certainly not by repining. Nor any better by attempting to reverse or undo accomplished events. But only by the prompt and cheerful acknowledgment of the change and recognition of the new duties, and honest and earnest efforts to discharge them. We can not hope, by any other means, to secure the speedy re-establishment of our government upon the true democratic principles of constitutional liberty, and the maintenance of the essential rights of the people.

The negro is now free. He has entered upon a new career of life. He is a man. He must rely, not upon the white man, but upon his own capacities of mind and body for future subsistence. He needs greater capacities and larger development. He can best serve himself and the white man and the world by having them. He can only get them by experience, self-culture, self-reliance, trial. It may be repeated and painful, but yet it is the inevitable condition of all human improvement. To render these efforts more speedily available, he needs to be fully protected in the enjoyment of all his civil rights. The same laws should guard his rights of person and property and labor and family that answer to the call of the white man.

I say, therefore, let him testify, and, if he testify falsely, let him be punished therefor. If he cannot tell the truth, or will not, his falsehoods can be ordinarily rendered harmless. His credibility is surely low enough to guarantee the white man against danger from his testimony, under all ordinary circumstances, and, he do not learn to tell the truth, it will speedily grow less. Is it right that mere prejudice, without any real danger for a basis, shall subject him to a manifest inequality before the law? He can not be protected against the injustice of the white man, nor society against the criminal use of him by the latter, except by letting him testify. In Indiana, the white man can not testify against the negro where the latter is his adversary in litigation. Why not let both testify, as the white man now can against the white man? Has the latter anything to fear before judges and jurors of his own color and of his own choosing? I think not.

In order that the negro shall be the better able to take care of himself, and cease to be a burden on the white man, and more fully enjoy his *civil* liberty, he also needs education. This he can not acquire without means, without teachers. Then tax him for the support of schools generally, and distribute to him, under practicable plan, such proportion of the school fund as will secure to his children some opportunities to acquire knowledge. It is only by the knowledge of truth that he can be, if at all, released from his intellectual bondage to ignorance, stupidity and superstition. This much it is our clear duty to do, because it may benefit the negro, and it can not injure us.

This marks a clear, broad line between mere *civil rights* and *political privileges*. I would stop on this line, and go no further. He should be denied a place in the jury box, or at the ballot box, or in office. Such privileges, in my judgment, could only injure us, not benefit him, provoke even more bitter prejudices against him than now exist, and perhaps excite a war of races, which, to him, could not fail to prove a war of extermination. In my judgment, he is doomed, at any rate, by the unchangeable laws of nature, to ultimate extinction, as a distinct race on this continent. But whilst he has and is allowed to maintain a place among us, let us do him justice and aid him to fit himself for the new and higher duties that have been cast upon him. He will thus be made a better citizen, a more skilful laborer and a less expensive part of the body politic.

Such appear to me to be the dictates alike of sound policy and simple justice. It is our plain duty to exclude from our minds that deep prejudice which has arisen from caste and education, and study how best to perform the new duties imposed upon us by our changed relations to the negro. Nor should we be deterred from doing this by the fear or fact that the negro, or his super-serviceable friends, would next demand unreasonable additions to his acknowledged rights and privileges. Such demands would no doubt be made, but it does not follow that they would have to be granted. They must be persistently and bravely resisted as the other political and social heresies of the opposition are resisted, and upon the always tenable ground that they are *wrong*. But he who denies the *right* greatly weakens the effectiveness of his resistance to the *wrong*. It is good advice to "be sure you are right and then go ahead. CRAWFORD.

The Assault on Hon. G. W. Julian—An Indignation Meeting of the Citizens—The Resolutions Adopted.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

RICHMOND, Ind., December 1.

The citizens of this county, and especially of this Congressional District, are terribly indignant over what has proved to be a most cowardly and unprovoked assault, that of General Sol. Meredith upon Hon. Geo. W. Julian, their representative in Congress.

The facts of the case are generally so well known that there is no need of my repeating them in this letter, but it is sufficient to say that the statement published in the *Gazette* of this morning is acknowledged by the friends of both parties to be substantially correct.

Yesterday afternoon handbills were posted throughout the city calling for a mass meeting to be held this afternoon, in front of Sharpe's Hall, on Main street. At the appointed hour a large crowd assembled, but the weather being too cold to hold the meeting in the street, an adjournment was had to a time half near 8 o'. Before the doors had been opened fifteen minutes the hall was completely filled, there not being even standing room left, and many persons, both ladies and gentlemen, were obliged to turn away.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Dr. Gross as President, and Jesse Wilson as Secretary.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, made a few remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting, and stated that, in his opinion, the most forcible way of giving expression to the indignation felt by all present would be through a series of resolutions.

This idea seemed to meet the general approval of those present, and a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Major Kinney, H. B. Payne, Howell Gray, Andrew Vaughn, and Henry Hoover were accordingly appointed.

After a short absence, the time of which was occupied by Chaplain Stillman, late of the Seventy-ninth Ohio, in some very forcible remarks regarding the outrageous assault, the committee returned and made the following report.

We, your Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, beg leave to present the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, General Sol. Meredith, with a band of confederate ruffians like himself, did, on the night of the 27th ultimo, at the railroad depot of this city, brutally and cowardly assault, with apparent intent to murder, Hon. Geo. W. Julian, member of Congress from this district; and,

WHEREAS, By the act the moral sense of the community, and the majesty of the law, were alike outraged; and,

WHEREAS, Unless disavowed by us, the act involves and degrades the fair fame of our community; and whereas, if mob law and violence are to go unrebuked, no one is safe from the assault of ruffians; therefore,

Resolved, That we condemn the cowardly act, and denounce its author and those associated with him as instigators or abettors, whether here or elsewhere, as unworthy the association or countenance of all honorable men.

Resolved, That Sol. Meredith, in waylaying and assaulting Julian, has manifested the cut-throat spirit and cowardice of which he has often been accused, and by the act has vindicated his accusers.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to Messrs. N. H. Johnson, R. E. Forkner, and Mr. Cheeney, for their noble and heroic efforts to rescue Mr. Julian from the hands of his brutal and cowardly assailants.

Resolved, That as peaceful and law-abiding citizens we deprecate mob violence, from whatever source and by whatever cause produced, and that we will use our influence to maintain the peace of society, the dignity of the law, and to bring its violators to justice.

(Signed) Major KINNEY, Chairman.
A. B. PAYNE,
HOWELL GRAY,
ANDREW VAUGAS,
HENRY HOOVER.

The preamble and resolutions were considered seperately, and both unanimously adopted. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting at considerable length.

Mr. Haughton said that he came to the meeting to hear, and not to be heard. He had his opinion in regard to the assult upon Mr. Julian, and also an opinion upon all questions, and although he might differ from very many present in regard to some, he knew that in the matter for which this meeting was held, they all stood alike, ready to pronounce it a most cowardly and dastardly act.

Mr. Hardin, the next speaker, followed in about the same strain of remarks as that advanced by the first speaker, with the exception that he dwelt at more length on the spirit of mob law. The first of rebellion, which for four years was the cause of a terrible war, arose from mob law; now that the great rebellion had been brought to a close, and the South vanquished, we see it breaking out again, even in the fair State of Indiana and the beautiful county of Wayne. It should be deprecated by all true lovers of their country, State or city.

Captain Stillman was then called for again, but merely reiterated the sentiments of the gentleman who had spoken before him.

Mr. H. B. Payne was next called upon. He said that the facts of the assault were too well known to all present to need any extended remarks; but there was one point to which he would like to call the attention of his hearers, and that was, what was the object of General Meredith's assault? It could not be a personal matter growing out of the late election, as Mr. Julian had met him twenty times or more since that event, and they always appeared to be on quite as friendly terms as political opponents generally are. In his opinion the assault was for the purpose of preventing Mr. Julian from taking his seat in Congress on Monday next.

Several other gentlemen followed, but as their remarks were about to the same effect as those of the speakers who preceded them, I do not consider it necessary to give even a brief abstract of their speeches.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned.

[Mr. Julian has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to proceed to Washington, for which place he left last evening. A. H.

For the Indianapolis Daily Herald.

WABASH, IND., November 16, 1865.

Honorable Samuel E. Perkins:

SIR: We forward you the following written manuscript, written by a respectable gentleman, headed with our note, indorsing the truth, as we believe, presented in said manuscript, with Senator Clay's predictions, as delivered in the United States Senate, on the 7th of February, 1839, as follows: "All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe? one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shore and laid our country waste? No sir! No sir! It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a sad, a suicidal conquest—a conquest over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle, on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence. And again, in the same speech, he says; "Abolitionists themselves shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolate fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

Now, Indianians, is not the honorable statesman's prophecy true? Has not our beautiful fabric of republican government been destroyed? And now the President and every honest patriot in the Union, are using all their diligence to restore it. The rebel states were never out of the Union, then the great loss of life and property falls upon the Union.

STEELE SR.

* * * And now we shall be placed under obligations of gratitude to the advocate of war, if he will render to us one rational, humane or Scriptural consideration, from which he derives the shadow of right to slay men about *any* wordly good. But this he can not do. And, instead of reason, *passion* is always employed. Fanciful and imaginary sanctities are thrown around government, some Shibboleth of passion is invoked—some such infidel and heathenish saying, it may be, as, "My country, right or wrong" or those other words of folly and impiety, "My God and my country," God being truly wholly rejected, and the country alone idolatrously worshipped. When the hue and cry are raised, reason is drowned, humanity is held in abeyance, christianity is hushed into silence, and the wild storm of passion, base and angry, like the fierce hurricane, beats down and destroys all things before it. Cool discussion is suppressed, freedom of speech is injoined, the press, if it durst lift a voice against the maddened pressure, is overturned; churches are sundered, brethren in Christ are alienated, and the cause of Christ itself, a victim torn and bleeding, is placed upon the altar of burning passion, while humanity sends up one wild wail of stifled woe and despair, and war sends thousands and millions of torn and bleeding victims down to the grave. And the fierce storm of war past, its smoke and desolation and horrors gone by, and hellish and deadly passion a little abated, deranged reason returns partially to her abandoned and dishonored throne, when men look around—to discover, what? Nothing but a wild and tumultuous wreck, the sorrowful work of their own malignant and diabolic passions; a country laid waste, property destroyed, smoking ruins, proud edifices smouldering amid the desolations; homes and homesteads alike utterly desolated, fair fields overrun and rendered wild, whole districts of country, once fragrant with flowers and beauty, and rich with golden sheaves, converted into noisome burial places, the receptacle alone for slaughtered human beings; while widows shriek one wild and unsubdued wail, and homeless infancy weeps in bitterness for a morsel of bread; cripples drag out miserable and besotted existences, and the whole land groans under the enormity of a debt unsciessy and wickedly incurred by men in the work of slaughtering each other about a mere temporal good, O, infatuated, worse than maddened man!—man more cruel than the savage beasts of the desert! why thus slay each other? Why seek a remedy a million billion times worse than any possible disease? What are earthquakes, pestilence and famine compared to cruel, brutal, demoniac war—war waged under some such miserable saying as, "Give me liberty, or give me death"—miserable in this connection, because war never gives anything but slavery the most abject, and death the most revolting. War is an antagonist of liberty, the enemy of discussion, the tyrant of freedom, the destroyer of the nations; it is the embodiment of all the foulest passions of humanity, the enemy of true religion, the unfeeling plunderer of helpless women and dependent children, the destroyer of the innocent—the old, the young, defenceless woman, prattling children; the author of slavery, the father of drunkenness, the mover to licentiousness, the perpetuator of arsons, the procurer of rapes, the foul beast of strange and ungodly lust, the demoralizer of the people, the instigator of theft, robbery and murder, the pretext for murder by the wholesale; and if there are other deeds of darkness to do which would flush and mantle with shame the wasted and haggard cheeks of the fiends in the nethermost abyss, grim visaged and horrid war stands ready, with ghastly mein and bloody gloating to perform them. But shame of all shames, and horror of all horrors, while this long and entire catalogue of deeds is doing, nameless forever, unless in the vocabularly of the utterly lost, men made upright, men made in the image of God, redeemed by the blood of Christ, wearing sacerdotal robes, professing to love His name and to minister upon His holy altar, countenance it, in soft and complaisant words eulogize it, speak of it when they are authorized to speak alone of the Cross, and, who can utter it, pray to God, the Holy Savior, the Prince of Peace, the Sanctifying Spirit, to grant His blessings on this foul embodiment of all sin, this generic crime, the synonym of all the deeds of darkness and shame that ever insulted, afflicted, disgraced, or outraged fallen humanity! Oh! it is consummate wickedness, the last, the direst and darkest act of practical infidelity and heaven-daring and God-dishonoring impiety! It is blank, bald, practical atheism, the rejection of God as a God who loves truth and mercy from the throne of dominion, and the substitution of some misshaped Moloch, a deification of lust and blood, to be worshiped, the apotheosis of revolting and heartless heroism and brute bravery, subrogated for a loving and compassionate God and savior, who can be touched with feeling for human infirmities.

And upon the very best possible pretext ever made, on the most plausible excuse for which war was ever waged, the whole of these innominate horrors, grows out of short-lived man's mere worldly interests—grows out of different notions held by man as to the best means of securing temporal things; whether by his ideal and impalpable *form* made by men themselves, and called government, or by a *new form* to be equally made by themselves. Surely, surely it is all madness—all passion, all sin. And how truly and pertinently does the Apostle put the question—whence came wars and fightings amongst you? Come they not hence, even of your passions that war in your members?

Prices of Property in Rome and Indianapolis.

At Rome, in her greatness, good houses for men of equestrian rank rented for about one thousand dollars a year; and sold for from five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, according to expensiveness of manner of building. Property was about the same in Rome, at the birth of Christ that it is in Indianapolis now.

MARRIED.

PAYNE—SPICER.—On November 30, by Rev. C. Nutt, D. D., President of the Indiana State University, Mr. Joseph S. Payne and Miss Susan Spicer, both of Monroe county, Indiana.

DIED.

LOUDEN.—On Sabbath morning, December 4, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah M. Louden, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, corner Tennessee and Second streets, this (Tuesday) morning at ten o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Services by Rev. J. H. Nixon.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS HERALD,

Daily and Weekly, for 1865-66.

The Undersigned, Publishers of the

Indianapolis Daily & Weekly Herald,

In soliciting a generous support from the people of the State, have but few words to say and few promises to make; while it shall be their purpose to make it equal in mechanical execution and literary merit to any paper published in the West, they prefer to let it speak for itself.

In politics the HERALD will be thoroughly Democratic, and to assure the party of its political fidelity and ability, its editorial columns have been placed under the exclusive control of the 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, together with his life-long devotion to Democratic principles, makes him peculiarly fitted for that position.

In addition to the political matter contained in the HERALD, a large space will be devoted to general news and literary subjects, so as to make it a faithful chronicler of passing events.

Its Local Columns shall receive special attention, and an able corps has been engaged to report the Special Session of the Legislature shortly to convene.

Its Commercial articles and Price Currents will be carefully revised, so as to make it an object to men of business to consult it daily.

In short, we do not intend to spare either time or money to make the

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Correspondence solicited. nov1 d2m

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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

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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. 229 East Washington street, Little's Hotel Block. nov13 d3m.

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A FINE PHOTOGRAPH OF WASHINGTON AS A Mason, sent to any address upon receipt of price.
Album size.....25 cents.
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Domestic Goods,
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In beautiful styles and great variety.

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Worthy the attention of Merchant Tailors.

A Complete Stock of

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Which we offer to the trade at the lowest wholesale prices.

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Offer to the trade a superb stock of

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We invite the attention of Wholesale dealers in

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To our immense stock of

School Books,
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Slates, Twine,
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Also, to a new and beautiful assortment of

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AND DIARIES FOR 1866.

All of which we guarantee at lowest Western Wholesale prices.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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Silver and Plated Ware,

HAVE constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of fine

Gold and Silver Watches,

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Of the Latest Styles.

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Cash Assets, - $4,000,000.

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Brilliant Saloon and Restaurant,

No. 103 South Illinois Street,

CAPT. J. O'LEARY, - - - - - - Proprietor.

CANNED TURKEY, GOOSE, BEEF, MUTTON, Cod Fish, Mackerel, and all the delicacies of the season. Meals at all hours. Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. nov29 d1m.

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LOAN OFFICE,

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MONEY LOANED

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

ON WATCHES, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Guns, Pistols, Dry Goods, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Clothing, Silks, Household Goods, old Gold and Silver, Baggage, and other articles of value.

Wanted to buy for the Southern Market, all kinds of Gent's and Ladies' Wearing Apparel, old or new; also, Trunks and Valises, Dry Goods, Bedding, &c., &c.

Business strictly private. Office open at all Hours.

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(Successors to J. E. Wilson,)

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

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59 West Washington Street,

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nov13 d3m

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS!

THE undersigned has just opened an entire new stock of

Toys, Fancy Goods and Notions.

Among the nearly endless variety of goods will be found French China TASKS, Coffees, Mugs, TOY TEA SETS, Sugar Stands, Smoking Sets, Cologne, Holy Water Founts, Night Lamps, Match Paper, PARIAN VASES, Temperance Tumblers, ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPES, Stereoscopic Pictures, Magic Lanterns, Ladies' and Gents' DRESSING CASES, NECESSARIES, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, PORT MONAIES, Pocket Books, Wallets, PORTFOLIOS, School Bags, Satchels, MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS, Mechanical Toys, Dancing Negroes, MASKS of every description, LEATHER HORSES, Rubber Toys, Dolls, Doll Heads, Doll Bodies, CRYING BABIES, Dressed Dolls, Embroideries; Transparent Slates, DOLL CRADLES, Cooking Stoves, Bureaus, Spool Stands, Paint Boxes, Cross Bows, Building Blocks, Drums, Guns, Tool Chests, Fifteen Hundred Pair of SKATES for Ladies and Gents, Misses and Boys; Ladies' TRAVELING BAGS, Mechanical Toys, CHILD'S CHAIRS, Knife and Fork; Wall Nursing Work; Card, Office, Ticket and Market BASKETS; Table Mats, WORK STANDS, CHILD'S CARS, Guys, Toy Carts, HOBBY HORSES, Doll Cabs, SLEIGHS, Velocipedes, SPRING HORSES, BIRD CAGES, Hanging FLOWER BASKETS; Meerschaum, Rubber, Briar, Patent Tobacco, China and Turkish SMOKE PIPES, Cigar Holders, CIGAR CASES, Snuff Boxes, PERFUMERY, POCKET CUTLERY, Scissors, Razors, CARTRIDGE PISTOLS, Game Bags, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Pocket Flasks, Stereoscopic Tumblers, VIOLINS, German and French ACCORDEONS, Melodeons, MUSIC BOXES, Hayn Fifes, Violin and Guitar Strings, Violin Bows, WALKING CANES with Solid and Plated Gold and Silver Heads, Loaded Sword and Gun Canes, Malacca, Whalebone, Ebony, Rubber, Bamboo, Dogwood and Hickory CANES; FIREARMS, TORPEDOES, FIREWORKS of every description, and thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES MAYER.

No West Washington Street.

nov17-d6w

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LOUIS LANG,

No. 29 South Meridian Street,

(SENTINEL BUILDING.)

IMPORTER OF RHINE AND CHAMPAGNE WINES Otard and Cognac Brandies; Holland Gin; Jamaica Rum and Cordials. Also dealer in Catawba Wines, Still and Sparkling, of the most approved brands; Bourbon Whisky; Peach Brandy; Catawba Brandy; Stock Ales, Porter and Beer, and Bitters of various kinds. These articles are all offered for sale by the bottle or larger quantities.

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