DAILY HERALD.

OFFICE—HERALD BUILDING,

16 1-2 East Washington Street.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23.

Reduction in the Price of Daily to Mail Subscribers.

Desiring to increase the circulation of the DAILY HERALD outside the city, we have reduced the price to mail subscribers, and hereafter it will be furnished at the following low rates:

One year, by mail	$10 00
Six months, by mail	5 00
One month, by mail	1 00

There will be no change made in the price of our daily to city subscribers. It will be delivered as heretofore, at twenty-five cents per week, or twelve dollars per year.

Acknowledgment.

We acknowledge the receipt, from Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of the *Congressional Globe*, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Volume 36, for 1863 and 1864, for which he will accept thanks.

The Legislature.

This body has adjourned. It did not do as much mischief, and was not as inattentive to business as it would have been had it not been repeatedly warned on these subjects by the HERALD. The session, till about its close, was quite free from stormy discussions, and in the Senate throughout. The Democrats evidently had the advantage all the way through, and, taking the session as a whole, have earned, by their action, the expression of "well done," etc.

The Mouse Squirming in the Air Pump.

One day the Secretary of the Treasury announces that he will anticipate the payment of interest on our bonds. This means, we understand, that an amount of money collected in the Treasury is to be returned to circulation among the people. This affects the money market and the prices of everything at once. Business men make their calculations accordingly.

Another day the Secretary announces that he will not anticipate the interest, which means, as we understand, that he will retain the money in the Treasury, and withhold it from circulation. This affects prices again, and the business man makes new calculations. Thus the air goes in and out of the pump, and the mouse continually squirms.

Again, we have near two thousand National Banks. As they are not subjected to the check upon over issues imposed by the obligation to redeem their bills in specie, and dealing in treasury notes, there is but little restraint upon them as to over issues, and, hence, to the expansion of the currency. Hence, no man knows a week ahead, what will be the state of his business affairs.

Now, what of this? Why, it shows us to a demonstration that the people, Kate and Tom, are at the mercy of this Rebel Government. They are helpless. With the centralization of military and money powers that has taken place under this Republican administration, the people of this state have become under a worse tyranny than the Union of the British Government with the Bank of England ever will impose upon the crown governed people of that Island. How comes this state of things? It is through the creation of a great public debt, requiring the Government to have a great treasury, and a great currency, in and out of the treasury, at its bidding; united with a great banking system, acting in concert with the Government. The people now, have an opportunity to learn, how a great public debt, and banking system, are a public blessing (to the rich) while they make the poor man poorer and the rich man richer. They can see now, why the latter sing:

"Blest paper money; largest, best supply,
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly."

These things did not, could not occur in the good old time, when we had a cheap, economical Government, collecting only from eighty to one hundred millions a year revenue, the Treasury a small affair, never with much of the people's money in it, a moderate, but proper amount of currency and that sound and stable, convertible, at any time, into gold and silver, with uniform and steady prices for our business men, and no chance for sharks and speculators, but honesty and virtue received their just approval.

The people will sigh for "Auld Lang Syne," and sigh in vain. Money despotism and millionaire aristocracy are permanently mounted on the backs of the masses of the people.

The Working Men.

A large number of this class of our citizens, quite early in the session, petitioned the Legislature to take action on the eight hour labor system. In the House of Representatives, the petition was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. That Committee, it would seem, paid no attention to it. A few days ago, the upright and attentive Representative from Sullivan, Mr. Burton, made an effort to get the petition referred to a special committee, who would consider and report upon it. On making the motion, Mr. Burton said, he supposed the House would think strange of the motion he was about to make, at this late day of the session, but circumstances required it. At an early day of the session, the Working Men of Indiana petitioned this General Assembly to consider the propriety of adopting the eight hour system of labor in our State. That petition, sir, was referred, very hastily and inconsiderately, I think, to the Committee on Agriculture, and from that day till this, I have waited patiently for their report, but in vain. I am unwilling, sir, that this session shall close without treating this large and respectable class of our citizens with that consideration and respect which their petition demands. Both Houses of Congress seem to think this subject worthy of consideration, and why should not we? Out of respect and compliment to the petitioners, I now move, sir, to take this petition from the Committee on Agriculture, and refer it to a select committee of one from each Congressional District.

The motion of Mr. Burton was denied, and the Agricultural Committee made no report.

Major John B. Milroy.

Among the sterling men of our State stands Major MILROY, who has just served the people of Carroll county, for the fourth time, as their Representative in the Legislature. He is a true and honest man, a straight forward Democrat, and an industrious, faithful Representative. He is a native of our State, and, a farmer by profession, he does not hold himself forth as an orator, and yet he speaks quite fluently, and always with that solid common sense which produces effect. Two, among the first acquaintances we made with the Democratic patriarchs of the State, were General SAMUEL MILROY the father, and General JOHN B. MILROY the uncle, of Major MILROY. He worthily represents his honored ancestry. Major MILROY served in the late civil war, but, like an honest man, and true Union man, he, in the meantime, adhered to his principles and maintained his consistency as a Democrat. He served his country from love of it, and did not seek the thrift that follows fawning. We wish the State had more such men as Major MILROY. His Legislative votes make a clear, honest Democratic record.

The Constitution.

The *Journal* says we are troubled about the Constitution. We are.

Said GARRISON, CHASE, SUMNER, and others, the Constitution is a league with hell; we will not obey it.

We support GARRISON, CHASE, SUMNER, and others, said the *Journal*.

As you will not support the Constitution, neither will we, said DAVIS and WIGFALL.

Yes you shall, said CHASE, GARRISON, SUMNER and others, or we will knock out your brains.

We support SUMNER CHASE & Co., said the *Journal*.

A Hint for a Bid.

The *Journal* says, our opposition to the State Debt bill was looked upon as a hint for a bid." What does this mean? Is it the practice for editors to receive bids? This is a new idea to us. We never dreamed of such a thing. Does the *Journal* get bids on hints? Well, we are learning; we shall acquire a knowledge of Republican habits and morals after a while.

Close of the Session.

We understand the extra session closed with a fight in the House, in which the Republicans got worsted. This was a proper finale of the expensive useless thing.

The Extra Session.

The special session has closed. It has been disastrous, in its action, to the welfare of the State. It can not have involved her less than half a million of dollars; much of the sum being coined into private pockets. We shall examine its acts as we have leisure. One of the objects for which the session was called, viz: to vote money to the *Journal* office, has been literally accomplished, though the amount voted this session is only a retainer in the matter, only a sum paid to bind the bargain. The present appropriation will necessarily be followed by others, running up, to, probably, a hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. But these important persons are stockholders in the *Journal* office, and for the great and patriotic services and sacrifices, particularly the sacrifices, without money and without price! they made during the war, they thought to be compensated. We are now learning whether Colonel HOLLOWAY pets money, if he does decline to tell how *he got* money. The Evening *Gazette*, Republican, has the following:

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—We understand that our Legislature has really voted sixty thousand dollars to the *Journal* office, of this city, for the publication of the Adjutant General's report. We are not disposed to object, for to do so now would do no good. But the time is coming when those members who voted to squander the people's money in that way, and to divert it to an institution that is now plethoric with fat jobs at the expense of the State, will wish they had not done it. For what possible use, we would like to know, is the publication of that voluminous report—especially to such an extent as that? And if it must be printed and bound—why not give the job to the lowest bidder? We venture the assertion that there will be a net profit on the job of at least *twenty thousand dollars!* We would be willing to take it at forty thousand, at any rate, and would expect to make money at it.

We presume, had we gone before the Legislature and asked for a special appropriation for the *Gazette* office, to enable it to procure a *press*, and power to run it, that members would have laughed at the proposition. Yet we believe it would have been better for the interests of the party, and would have pleased the people better, to have thus given the *Gazette* ten thousand dollars, which *needs* it, than the *Journal* twice that sum, which does not need it—for that is about all it amounts to. A pamphlet edition of the Adjutant General's Report, containing all that the people really care to know of the matter, would have been well enough; but that fifty or sixty thousand dollars should be expended for that purpose seems, at this time, unnecessarily lavish and extravagant use of the people's money.

Voorhees Approves the President's Message.

In the congressional proceedings we find the following resolution:

"Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, offered a resolution indorsing the President's Annual Message, and asking the support of the House to the principles enunciated."

This affords us hope that the President is disposed still to go with the Union men against the radical disunionists.

How Papers Live.

We depend for support on the patronage of the thinking, independent people. The *Journal* lives on the State Treasury. All right. We are glad to see the liberality of the Representatives in voting money to build up Indianapolis. This, we are benefited by. All right.

State Democratic Convention, on Thursday, the First day of March, Next.

Now that a consultation meeting of many, among the leading members of the party, embracing such of the acknowledged exponents of our principles, and directors of our actions as were in the city, has recommended it, we take it for granted our State Convention will be speedily called for the *first of March, next.*

State Items.

—Sixty persons have lately joined the Berry street Methodist Church at Fort Wayne.

—The Terre Haute Circle, F. B., have paid the usual resolutions on the death of William Curley.

—The saddlers and harness-makers give a grand ball at Bowling's Hall, Terre Haute, January 1.

—They have been having a hard fight to extend the corporate limits of Shelbyville, south and west—no go, this time.

—In a breach of promise case, in Lafayette, the fair plaintiff accepts the modest sum of $55, to heal all fractures of the affections.

—The ladies of the First Presbyterian Congregation give a grand festival and supper at Johnson Hall, Shelbyville, December 28.

SOME PIG.—Joseph Cummins, of this city, killed a pig last week, thirteen months old, which weighed 530 pounds gross, and netted 475 pounds.—*Shelby Volunteer.*

—The Madison *Courier* thinks, from the criminal record of the country, we have reached that time when Satan shall be unchained a thousand years.

—T. & J. W. Goff & Co., of Aurora, passed $119,219 internal revenue tax on whisky during the month of November, according to the *Commercial* of that city.

—An Exchange and Reading Room is about starting in Greencastle, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements for a festival, at Thornburgh's Hall, the 25th and 26th inst.

GOOD AVERAGE.—Mr. Sanford Howe brought to town the other day twenty-six head of dressed hogs, averaging 308 pounds each. A pretty good average, we take it.—*Princeton Union.*

THIEF ARRESTED.—A young man named Charles Mitchell, who broke jail at Corydon in October last, where he was confined for stealing a gold watch, was arrested at his mother's residence in this city last night, by officer Cleveland.—*New Albany Ledger.*

—The thieves arrested on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the safe of George H. Baldwin, at Rockport, were taken to Rockport last night on the Rose Hite, where they will be placed in jail to await trial at the next term of the Spencer County Circuit Court.—*New Albany Ledger.*

—We learn that John F. Glover, Esq., has leased part of the Evans homestead, sixty feet front by one hundred feet deep, upon which he proposes to erect a large hall, to be used principally for the Mission Sabbath School, but which will be rented for lectures, concerts, etc.—*Evansville Courier.*

—Mr. Spicer, the able editor of the Shelbyville *Volunteer*, proposes to enlarge his paper on the first of January. He says: "We shall also adhere to the sentiments of the lamented Douglas, that 'This country was founded on the white basis; for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever.'"

—The public ceremonies of the dedication of the new Masonic Hall, and the installation of the officers of Chapter No. 11, will be held on Wednesday evening, December 27, at Terre Haute. The Grand Master will be present and officiate, assisted by Past Grand Master Mackey, and the officers of the Grand Lodge. Hon. R. W. Thompson will deliver the oration.

The Layfayette *Journal* says that the canal has been dredged with a steam dredge, and all the principle obstructions, bars and other impediments removed so far down as the locks between Attica and Covington. Some eighteen thousand dollars have been thus expended. It is probable that navigation will be resumed in the spring or summer coming, northward of Terre Haute.

The New Albany *Ledger* says: We understand that Mr. Samuel Milligan, for many years foreman of the moulding department of the Phœnix Foundry of Lent, South & Shipman, and Lent & Shipman of this city, will soon commence the work of erecting extensive foundry buildings in this city, which he will fit up with the best machinery.

The South Bend *Register* complains of the great number of thieves in St. Joseph county. It says: A few nights since several houses in Mishawaka were robbed. After that on a certain night all the turkeys in the Pleasant Valley settlement were taken, and one day last week two barrels of flour were stolen from one of the mills in Mishawaka, and that too in broad daylight.

—The report that the Columbia City *Post* will be suspended after the first of January, 1866, is without any foundation whatever. We propose to do no such thing. Though we shall not personally control the columns, we shall place it in the hands of a sound and reliable Democrat, and retain full proprietorship of the same, unless we effect a sale previous to our departure. The *Post* is self-sustaining, and those who think that it will cease to exist after the first of January next, will find themselves sadly mistaken.—*Columbia City Post.*

PARDONS.—Gov. Baker starts out strong in his exercise of the pardoning power. We noticed a day or two since his pardoning two men convicted of murder. On Wednesday he pardoned out of the penitentiary a murderer from Lafayette county, another from Jefferson county, and an infanticide mother from Daviess county.—*Lawrenceburg Register.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

NUMBER FIVE.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1865.

In my last letter, speaking of the newspapers of the capital, no mention was made of the *Evening Republican*, which has to-day a spicy article on the subject of revising the grade of General in the United States army. Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, who seems to have had Lieutenant General GRANT in his keeping from the first, not satisfied with the distinctions already conferred upon his *protege*, proposes a bill to revive the grade of General (a position once filled by GEORGE WASHINGTON); doubling the pay of the Lieutenant General, and transferring the staff of the present Lieutenant General to the General; evidently meaning the position for U. S. GRANT, and none other, as the grade is to cease with the death or the vacation of the office by the General who shall fill it. The bill is now before the Committee on Military Affairs, but does not seem to receive the favor which many might have anticipated. The whole matter is a political scheme, for the benefit of persons who have pinned their expectations to the skirts of General GRANT for future power.

I find, also, another paper, the first number of which only is out, which promises more spirit, if not more real merit, than any now published here. It is called the *Reconstructionist*, edited by JANE SWISHELM, Radical, of course; intensely so! The first number overhauls HENRY WARD BEECHER for agreeing with President JOHNSON, and has a sharp article on the subject of "Female Clerks." JANE has no hesitation in "speaking out," and her pen is pointedon whatever object she touches. She promises, however, in this new paper, to "draw it mild," in short, to be as decent as she can.

General FARNSWORTH's (of Illinois) amendment to the Constitution, declaring that neither the United States nor any State shall ever levy any tax or make any appropriation for the payment of the rebel debt, was reported back to the House to-day and passed. This amendment will pass the Senate, and another amendment will follow, providing for representation in Congress, and consequently in the Electoral College, to be based upon the actual voters, instead of population of the States. So you see Constitutional Amendments are the order of the day. The object of the joint committee on the subject of Reconstruction becomes more manifest. The object of the party in power is to postpone action on the admission of members from the Southern States until such constitutional amendments shall have been made, as will secure the political ends of the party, which the Southern States will have to adopt, under the pressure of administrative power, or remain "out of the Union" so long as the present party controls the Government.

This amendment will reduce the representation in Congress from the Southern States about one-third; and leave the South the alternative of giving the negro a vote, displace the negro by introducing white laborers, or remain shorn of their political power forever. Notwithstanding all this, there are "members" here from some of the Southern States, waiting for admission! A good joke on boarding-house keepers. I asked the proprietor of an obscure hotel, yesterday, if he had any Congressmen boarding with him. "Yes," he said "five." "What State?" "North Carolina!" I could not resist a "sniff." I understand they all agree with Mr. JOHNSON!

A mass meeting was held yesterday in the city on the subject of negro suffrage, (which will be acted upon in Congress, so far as the District of Columbia is concerned,) in which violent sentiments were expressed—bitter denunciations of the proposed encroachment upon the ancient rights and immunities of the white population of Washington, uttered—but the first resolution passed endorsed Mr. JOHNSON! Even JANE SWISSHELM speaks of him as a stern Republican—noble patriot—an examplar of all the domestic virtues, etc., etc. Never was so popular a President! I have heard but one dissenting voice, and that was evidently malicious—the[illegible] with a disposition to scandalize. It was the voice of a "strong-minded woman," who said, "Mr. JOHNSON was a fool of the first water!" Curious to discover the animus of so strange a disagreement with the rest of mankind, I instituted an Examination, and found this emphatic opinion was based in envy. Some other women were supposed to have gained an ascendancy over the stern will of the good President; and "it is reported" one or two ladies of the Southern persuasion are on such terms at the White House as almost to insure the success of any applications for pardon passing through their hands. "It is said," also, that these ladies are growing visibly prosperous out of the gains which gratified clients shower upon them. Of course nobody but a woman would believe such reports, or be offended if they were true. Yet it is essential to every court to have its little subjects of gossip, and we know that great and distinguished rulers of empires have been influenced in some respects by designing and lovely women. Washington is not yet what may be called "gay." The "season" does not commence until after the holidays. The weather has relented, and the clouds have been in tears all day. To-night an Englishman might have mistaken this "blasted country, you know" for his native clime, the fog is so intense. To-morrow may be as bright as the sunniest day of May, as balmy and delicious. Street cars are an "immense thing" on such days as this, in so wide a city. Hackmen and umbrella dealers are their only enemies. You can not ride in one in Washington, however, if you are "squeamish" on the subject of —— companionship. Every allegorical "wood-pile"—and every legendary "fence-corner" seems to have given up their ancient denizens, and sent them all "riding on the rail." There can be nothing more unfortunate in the life of a woman than the discovery that she has nerves; equally unfortunate the man, who brings with him to Washington "prejudices of color." As for your correspondent, nothing disturbs his stomach but the want of his dinner—a cosmopolite in habits, and disposed not to assume the burden or responsibility of reducing the whole world to a single plane of sentiment, however the whole world or any portion thereof may differ from him. Indeed, if we think of it—the world itself is not a flat surface reflecting but one appearance—but is instead a perpetual angle, which you see constitutes a circle! I would not flatten out the world, if I could—nor wish every body to think as I think. It is their mistake if they do not; why should I suffer for their stupidity? O, the infinite conceit of men! Front seats reserved for the—politicians.

Yours, ATTECIO.

State Normal School.

MR. EDITOR:—It gives me pleasure to be able to announce to the friends of education in this State that the General Assembly, at its recent session, enacted a law providing for the establishment and maintenance of a State Normal School. This act indicates the educational spirit of the Assembly; also marks an educational era in the history of our State.

The only feature of this act to which I now desire to call attention is found in the 6th section, which reads as follows:

"Said Board of Trustees shall locate said school at such place as shall obligate itself for the largest donation. Provided, first, That said donation shall not be less in cash value than fifty thousand dollars; second, that such place shall possess reasonable facilities for the success of said school."

From this it will be seen that there is an opportunity for offers of donations from any of the towns in the State.

Another section of the law provides that these donations may consist of grounds and buildings, or of moneys for the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings.

By giving the above a place in your columns you will oblige

Yours, GEORGE W. HOSS,
Superintendent Public Instruction.
DECEMBER 22, 1865.

BURGLARY.—The Treasurer's office of this county was entered on Friday night last, by burglars, who made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Treasury. They succeeded in blowing off the outside door of the safe, by inserting a powerful charge of powder into the lock through the key hole; but the money vault baffled all their skill and ingenuity, and resisted all their efforts to blow it open. They went away without accomplishing their object, leaving all, of the greater part of their tools behind. Quite a number of our citizens heard the explosion, but thought nothing of it. The safe is a complete wreck, unfit for further service, and its place will have to be supplied by a new one. There is no clue whatever to the burglars.—*Columbus City Post, 19th.*

On Chronic Nasal Catarrh and Ozaena.

LETTER NO. II.

Chronic Catarrh is generally the result of long continued and frequently repeated attacks of the acute variety of this disease, and is attended in most cases with a copious secretion and discharge of a thick muco-purulent matter, although the chronic inflammation is sometimes *dry in its character*, with little or no increase or diminution of the usual amount of natural and healthy secretion. In this latter form of the disease there is simply a feeling of uneasiness, heat, and stiffness in the nostrils, which are often closed upon one or both sides by thickening of the mucous membrane, and inability to breathe freely through them is the only inconvenience experienced by the patients.

After a longer or shorter time, the liabilities to attacks of *acute* Catarrh become increased, and the patient finds, after it has passed off, there still remains a discharge of yellow mucus. This is chronic Catarrh in its most usual form. On examining the nostrils with a speculum, or instrument specially adapted to that purpose, we find its lining membrane more or less thickened—redder than in health, and often ulcerated. In the simplest form, we have merely an accumulation of yellow or straw-colored mucus in the posterior nares, above and behind the palate, which the patient "hawks" out from time to time during the day. As the disease gradually progresses, little points of ulceration appear in the mucous membrane, upon which the secretion becomes hardened, forming crusts requiring almost constant "picking" to keep it free; and as these inspissated masses of mucus are torn from the diseased surfaces of the nose, they become irritated, and frequently bleed profusely.

Ozaena is only an advanced stage of chronic Catarrh, when the ulceration of the mucous membrane has become extensive, and the bones of the nose involved in the disease. The discharges in this case becomes quite purulent, and of a yellowish or greenish color, frequently tinged with blood, with an odor generally more or less disagreeable, and intolerably offensive. In the language of Dr. G. B. Wood, of Philadelphia, "This form of the disease is one of the most obstinate and disagreeable affections which the physician has to encounter. In some instances the breath of the patient is so revoltingly offensive, as almost to isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust, even to himself." This form of the disease generally occurs in strumous, scrofulous, and unhealthy constitutions. When the health is injured, and the vitality of the system broken down by dissipation and vicious habits, the blood becomes impure, and all local diseases are liable to assume an aggravated character.

In some cases of Ozaena the ulceration of the bony parts become so extensive that pieces come away with the pus, and plastic exudations, in the form of large solid flakes of excessively offensive matter are discharged from the surface of the ulcers, accompanied with blood.

The sense of smell is frequently more or less injured, if not entirely lost. The disease sometimes becomes so extensive as to produce inflammation of the brain, which, in most cases, results in death. Having enumerated the causes of Catarrh and Ozaena, such as frequently repeated and unremedied attacks of acute Catarrh, etc., I will now proceed to describe their treatment.

TREATMENT.—Chronic Catarrh, like Asthma and Consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine.

Nor has failure resulted from a want of means of relief within our reach, or from the seat of the disease, or the malignity of its nature; for we can reach the affected parts by all the forces of the materia medica—solids, fluids, and gases—and the disease itself is simply a chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed, because they have not striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a little warm water up the nose, and prescribing an alterative for the stomach, which, of course, unaided by proper and effective local applications, is productive of no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation which exists in the greatest intensity in the nasal membrane, also involves the larynx and lining of the windpipe. We can not, therefore, hope to remove it by application to the nose only. The course we have pursued, with almost invariable success, is by the inhalation of medicated vapors, and daily showering the nostrils with a solution adapted to the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering syringe, which we have constructed for the purpose.

For patients at a distance, who are not able to visit our office daily, we have constructed an instrument by which these applications can be made equally as thoroughly by themselves. This instrument is unlike any thing hitherto used by the profession, the want of which has long been felt. Applications for Catarrh can never be productive of favorable results, unless adapted to the particular indications of the individual case, and properly applied—consequently the numerous "specifics," or "Catarrh remedies," which flood the country, are not only ineffective, but frequently productive of injurious results.

So generally successful have been the means we have employed in the treatment of Catarrh, that we doubt their failure in one case of a hundred, when properly and faithfully employed. Unfortunately, Catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in the disastrous consequence to which it gives rise.

We know that it exists in a greater or less degree in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it usually exists before any symptoms of the disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of those colds in the head which become practically known to most of us, two or three times every year. We regard Catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and do not believe we can, by any means, so effectually guard the lungs from disease, as by cutting off the catarrhal affection.

Report of General Meigs, Quartermaster General.

The cost of the army the last year of the war was four hundred and thirty-one millions, seven hundred and six thousand fifty seven dollars and forty-four cents. From this report we learn, says the New York *Tribune*,

"That our Government during the war had at its command over 40,000 miles of railroads. Of this, 1,769 miles were exclusively military, and managed by the Quartermaster's Department. During the last year of the war there were 6,228 miles of telegraph; but as an illustration of how the armies swayed backward and forward—never, however, swaying beyond the grasp of the electric wire—he tells us that there were 15,000 miles abandoned, torn down, and reconstructed during hostilities. The facility with which these roads were put down and wires put up may be learned from the fact, which General Meigs mentions with natural pride, that the Etowah bridge, 625 feet long and 75 feet high, was built in six days, while the Chattahoochee bridge, 740 feet long and 90 feet high, was built in four days.

"During the last year we used 214,102 horses and 58,818 mules. These poor, dear creatures were hardly ridden, especially when the merciless genius of Sheridan controlled the cavalry of the Potomac. How fearfully he rode his men will be appreciated when it is known that a horse did not last a man more than four months, and that his army had to be remounted three times a year. To feed these horses, when in Grant's army, cost $1,000,000 a month. Fifty years ago the whole Government did not cost more than what was last year paid for forage for the horses of one of its armies. If our readers are anxious to know how much the horses of an army eat, General Meigs will inform them. During the war we gave them nearly 23,000,000 bushels of corn, about 79,000,000 bushels of oats, more than 1,500,000 tons of hay, and 21,000 tons of straw. This does not include what was gathered from the country. It was enough, Heaven knows, for it cost us over $155,000,000. Horrible life and blood exhauster, War! How many schools this would have built, how many miles of railroad to the Pacific!

"During the last year $105,019,406 was paid for clothing and equipage. The boys were well clad and shod. They had about 400,000 jackets, but, being much on their feet, insisted upon having over 3,000,000 each of trowsers, drawers, and flannel shirts. They were well protected, too, as Uncle Sam gave them 1,746,631 woolen blankets to keep off the dew, and rain and snow. Nor were they allowed to be thirsty, for over 1,000,000 of canteens were strapped to their knapsacks. Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 of boots and shoes kept the stones from cutting their feet, while at least 6,000,000 of stockings kept their ever-tramping feet easy and warm. About 2,000,000 of knapsacks and haversacks held their food and clothing. As they marched, their country's glory was reflected from 10,000 flags, while their hearts were made merry by the music of 1,400 fifes, the shrill call of 4,000 bugles, and the rolling of nearly 16,000 drums.

"We feel we cannot follow the thread of the Quartermaster General's interesting narrative without writing an editorial as long as his report. He gives us one or two thoughts which are full of truth and even poetry. Men say Napoleon revolutionized modern war. General Meigs shows us that Stephenson and Morse and Watt have revolutionized the strategy of Napoleon. Hereafter new agencies must be considered, and the peaceful engineer who runs his road through hill and valley lays down military lines of attack and defense. He gives orders to future Napoleons. The last idea we shall take from the report is an argument on behalf of a Pacific railroad. To carry a bushel of corn over the plains as far as Utah, by the present method, costs the Government about $17, and the movement of military stores over the plains last year amounted to more than $6,000,000. This is alone the interest on $100,000,000. So that the item of military supply alone would almost build the road. Can we make any better argument?"

The imports from foreign countries, during the past two months are said to exceed those of any former period, reaching the heavy sum total of $45,000,000. It is encouraging to know, however, that we have been able to pay this enormous bill by means of our exports, and to leave a heavy balance in our favor besides.

A young lady at Chesterfield, Morgan county, Ohio, was recently shot dead by the accidental explosion of a gun, just as she was kissing her lover to bid him good-by.

GROCERS.

Wholesale Grocers.

ELLIOTT, RYAN & CO.,

48 South Meridian Street.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & LIQUORS

WE HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST with an unusually choice lot of Teas, consisting of

IMPERIALS, GUNPOWDER
YOUNG HYSON,
Oolong and Japan.

We are enabled to offer greater inducements than ever, both in price and quality.

We have, also, 300 Cadies, running 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 pounds each of Tea, just the thing for family use.

A discount of 10 per cent. will be made on the boxes.

THE CHINA TEA STORE.

No. 20 Bates House.

H. H. LEE.

GROCERIES,

Suitable to this Trade.

Which we will sell on as favorable terms as any establishment in the West, having been bought at the recent decline in prices.

Dealers are invited to call and

EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Before Purchasing.

We Guarantee all Articles Sold to be Equal to Samples.

Orders Promptly Filled.

We have just received

An Assortment of Goods

Suitable for the

Christmas Holidays.

ELLIOTT, RYAN & CO.

C. A. ELLIOTT, J. B. RYAN, T. F. RYAN. } dec15 d1m1stp

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

WALLACE BROS.,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of

CIGARS,

Leaf and

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

BROKERS,

—AND—

Gen'l Commission Merchants,

AGENTS FOR

New York Cigars;

Pittsburg Soaps;
Bergman's Soaps and Candles;
Kaufmann's Bitters;
Hickey's Plug Tobacco;
Virginia Plug Tobacco;
Missouri Plug Tobacco;
Hanna's Fine Cuts;
New York Teas;
H. G. O. Cary's Shoe Polish;
Belcher's Syrups;
Great Western Coal Oil Company;
Catherell & Co.'s Cigars and Smoking Tobacco;
St. Louis, Indiana, Hominy Mills.

WE have a large stock of all the above Goods in store at Manufacturers' Prices.

47 South Delaware Street.

dec15 d6w

TAILORS.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

STOLWORTHY & PIERSON,

THE ONLY

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILORS

IN THE CITY,

Are now offering their entire stock at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

To make room for their heavy invoice of

SPRING GOODS.

CALL soon and examine their fine stock and leave your measure at

No. 17 North Meridian Street.

dec20 d1m

CIGARS, ETC.

FOR choice Cigars and Tobacco, call on McGaw, Eagle Cigar Store, 16 Bates Block, Illinois street.

dec16 d2weod

TEA STORE.

Fresh Arrival

CHOICE TEAS.

Established in 1852.

THE

CHINA TEA STORE,

No. 20 Bates House.

INDIANAPOLIS.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST with an unusually choice lot of Teas, consisting of

IMPERIALS, GUNPOWDER
YOUNG HYSON,
Oolong and Japan.

We are enabled to offer greater inducements than ever, both in price and quality.

We have, also, 300 Cadies, running 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 pounds each of Tea, just the thing for family use.

A discount of 10 per cent. will be made on the boxes.

THE CHINA TEA STORE,

No. 20 Bates House.

H. H. LEE.

PURE SPICES.

We have just received from New York, a lot of pure Ground Spices, consisting of

Genuine English Mustard,

Pure Ground Cinnamon.

Cloves, Black Pepper, Red Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, African Ginger, Jamaica Ginger, etc.

We warrant the above Ground Spices strictly pure, and at the lowest prices.

"Lee's Baking Powder" is thought by many the best in the market. It is free from any deleterious effect, and is perfectly pure—truly the "housewife's friend." Try it, ladies.

We keep Stevens' best Java and Rio Ground Coffees. Lovering's Sugars, old Government Java and Rio Coffee at the

"CHINA TEA STORE,"

No. 20 Bates House.

dec4 d3m H. H. LEE.

CRATES, ETC.

DODGE'S

PATENT

GRATES AND STOVES.

IT IS THE ONLY OPEN FIRE THAT WILL HEAT a Room in all parts, comfortably in the coldest weather.

It will Produce Double the Heat with Half the Fuel.

It Improves the Draft.

If it is an object to obtain fifty per cent. more heat from fifty per cent. less fuel,

DODGE'S PATENT

Will Accomplish it.

If it is desirable to avoid the dust usual in the old method of setting Grates,

Dodge's Patent

Will do it.

If you desire to enjoy the comfort and perfection of an open fire, then use

Dodge's Patent.

Every Style of Grates, whether New or Old, can be set with this Improvement.

For sale only in this city, at

HUNSON & JOHNSTON'S

d c14 d3m 62 East Washington St.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEO. W. DEBEVOISE, JAS. L. SLAUGHTER, WM. P. WATSON.

GEO. W. DEBEVOISE & CO.,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

Gen'l Commission Merchants

For the Purchase and Sale of

GRAIN, FLOUR, LARD, BACON, DRIED FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

No. 4 Louisiana St.,

Opposite east end Union Depot,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

First National Bank, Indianapolis.
E. S. Alvord & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Indianapolis.
Alford, Talbot & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Indianapolis.
Crossland, Maguire & Co., Wholesale Grocers, "
Conelly, Wiles & Co., " " "
C. W. Smith, Esq., Gen. Freight Agent, C. & I. C. R. R., Indianapolis.
Lucien Hills, Esq., Gen. Freight Agent, Bell, R. R., Indianapolis.
M. M. Landis, Esq., Gen. Freight Agent, T. H. & R. R., Indianapolis.
H. Clay, Esq., Secretary, Jeffersonville R. R., Jeffersonville.

Correspondence solicited. nov1 d3m

TOBACCO.

FINEST BRANDS OF CHEWING TOBACCO ALWAYS on hand at McGaw's Eagle Cigar Store, 16 Bates Block, Illinois street.

dec15 d2weod

Alvord's Block.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 3 Alvord's Block, S. Meridian St.

Domestic Goods,
Foreign Goods,
Dress Goods,

In beautiful styles and great variety.

CLOTHS

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Worthy the attention of Merchant Tailors.

A Complete Stock of

NOTIONS,

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

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

nov12 d3m FITZGIBON, PARTISON & CO.

TOUSEY, BYRAM & CO.,

South Meridian Street,

NO. 2 ALVORD'S BLOCK.

Indianapolis, Indiana,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND YANKEE NOTIONS,

Offer to the trade a superb stock of

PRINTS, DELAINES,

Ticks, Canton Flannels,

Drills, Red White and Gray Flannels, Jeans, Satinets, Shawls, White Wool Blankets, Batting, Cotton Yarns,

And a full line of

DRESS GOODS

And Yankee Notions.

dec13 tf

CROCERIES, ETC.

E. B. ALVORD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

No. 1 Alvord's Block,

Corner Meridian and Georgia Sts.,

E. B. ALVORD, J. C. ALVORD, REED APPLEGATE, Late of A. & H. Schnull. } Indianapolis.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CITY SHOE STORE

No. 5 West Washington Street,

Keeps on hand the most

Choice Selection of Goods

IN THE CITY.

AT PRICES that can not fail to secure the patronage of all good judges. Call and examine our stock and prices, and satisfy yourselves that what we say is correct. THOMAS HUNTER & CO.

nov13 d1m

CROCERIES.

J. A. CROSSLAND, S. C. MAGUIRE, W. J. GILLESPIE, DOUGLASS MAGUIRE, J. M. CALDWELL.

CROSSLAND, MAGUIRE & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Cor. Meridian and Maryland Sts.,

nov13 d1f INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DENTISTS.

DONALLY & SWALLOW,

DENTISTS,

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

Indianapolis, Ind.

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain. All operation appertaining to the profession performed in the most scientific manner.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. nov14-d3m

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY can have their work done on the shortest notice at the Herald Job Rooms.

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 VASES, Coffees, Mugs, TOY TEA SETS, Sugar Stands, Smoking Sets, Colognes, Rose Water Founts, Night Lamps, Match Paper, FANCY VASES, Temperance Tumblers, ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPES, Stereoscopic Pictures, Magic Lanterns, Ladies' and Gent's' DRESSING CASES, NECESSARIES, Work Boxes, Writing Books, POCKET BOOKS, 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, Embroidered Transparent Slates, DOLL CARRIAGES, Cooking Stoves, Bureaus, Spool Stands, Paint Boxes, Green Boxes, Building Blocks, Drums, Guns, Tool Chests, Pitners, Ladies' Ball