DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—Jackson

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PANACEA.

The New Albany Commercial, in holding Governor Morton's Richmond speech, thus remarks of His Excellency:

"Gov. Morton is a Republican, is the recognized head of the party in this State, has been bitterly denounced as a radical, has been spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, and therefore has some claim to be regarded as an exponent of the views and purposes of the party."

The Richmond speech of the Governor can then be regarded as an exposition of the views and purposes of the Republican party. In that effort, under the heading of "Representation According to Voters," the Governor thus favors what he terms a solution of the difficulties connected with the negro question. He said:

"There is another thing that will help to bring about this great result; that is another amendment to the Constitution, which is easier to adopt than the one proposed by Mr. Sumner; one which I believe will meet the general concurrence of the people. That is to amend the Constitution as to apportion the political powers of the States not by population, but according to the voters, white or black. The effect of that will be to drive these men by degrees to enfranchise their negroes for the purpose of increasing their power in Congress.

* * * * *

"I would like to see the politician that can stand up and oppose that amendment. These negroes will not have political rights conferred upon them, and the North will never consent that the white men of the South shall exercise double political power by reason of their disfranchised negroes. There must be equality of our political power. Heretofore three-fifths of the negro population have been represented in Congress. That clause was put into the Constitution because of the existence of slavery. Now there is no reason, political or otherwise, why representation and political power should not be determined by the number of legal and actual voters. The propositions I refer to will drive these men to confer suffrage on their negroes for the purpose of extending and enlarging their political power."

It will thus be seen that Governor Morton advocates the forcing of negro suffrage by a change in the principle of representation. Now it is based upon the entire population, including voters and non voters. It is claimed by what is termed Conservative Republicanism, that Governor Morton is opposed to negro suffrage. This is not so. He proposes to apportion the political power of the States "according to the number of voters, white or black." And what does he claim will be the effect of this change in representation? We give his own words:

"The proposition I refer to will drive these men (the Southern States) to confer suffrage on their negroes for the purpose of extending and enlarging their political power."

Mark what he says: "*Drive* those men to confer suffrage on their negroes." If there is any meaning in language no other conclusion can be formed than that Governor Morton speaking for himself and the party in the State, of which he "is the recognized head," are in favor of investing the negro with the elective franchise.

But as to the effect of the amendment, Governor Morton proposes that it shall be the voting population, whether white or black. South Carolina, in the Constitution she has just adopted, makes the white voting population the basis of representation. If this principle was adopted by all the States, the apportionment of political power would be unobjectionable. It would make our Government as it should be—a white man's Government. Suppose, however, Massachusetts, as is her right, should adopt negro suffrage, or in Abolition parlance, "manhood suffrage." But Indiana, on the other hand, should determine against it, it can be readily seen that Massachusetts, by her policy of admitting negroes to the polls under Governor Morton's proposition, would have an advantage in political power over Indiana. We do not believe that the people of Indiana, or any other State, should be *driven* by such a policy—by such an amendment to the Constitution—to enfranchise the negroes within their States for the purpose of extending and enlarging their political power.

Those who are honestly opposed to the policy of negro suffrage cannot favor the amendment proposed or approved by Governor Morton. If the basis of representation is changed, the political powers of the States should be apportioned according to the number of white voters in each, and then the people of Indiana, or of any other State, the majority of whose citizens are opposed to giving the negro the right to vote, would not be "driven" to confer suffrage upon their negro population, to secure the political power which their white voting population entitles them.

[Correspondence of the State Sentinel.]

The State Fair—description of the Grounds—Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 2, 1865.

Editor Sentinel:—I reached here on Saturday night at 11 P. M. Stopped at the Sabine House, a fine hotel near the Coast House, where I found the Secretary, M. W. Loomis, and some of the members of the State Board. The next day at 9 o'clock, I took a walk through the Fair Grounds, situated north of the city, crossing the St. Mary's river on a pontoon bridge; near the southwest corner is the entrance to the grounds for footmen. The Secretary and Treasurer's offices are near the entrance. Passing to the east some distance, I found a fine lot of sheep pens, handsomely finished up; a little farther on were to be seen the horse stalls, very neatly arranged. Near the southeast corner is a fine stream of running water, a great convenience for the stock men. On the north side of the enclosure is Power Hall. Near by are a number of portable saw-mills. Near the centre of the enclosure is the time track, fifty feet wide, a half a mile long, graded in fine style which makes it the best track I have ever seen.

The grounds enclosed are the finest the Board has ever had; are the most convenient of access, admirably calculated to accommodate more visitors comfortably than any I have visited. The citizens are all taking a deep interest in the Fair, which almost insures it to be a great success. Exhibitors are coming in this morning rapidly to make their entries, filling up the grounds with implements and machinery.

The President of the Board, Major Stearns Fisher, and most of the members of the State Board, are stopping at the Rockhill House, where I took dinner with them, and a finer one I have not sat down to at any house, or at any time. The House is large and commodious, calculated to accommodate a great many visitors. I have met with Senator Carson, Judge Bordon, and Representative Bird since my arrival in the city, all in fine spirits and looking well. Fort Wayne is not yet finished. In every direction new buildings are being erected, and street improvements are as general as in your city. It certainly is a live city.

Yours, truly, HOOSIER.

The Concord Bank Robbery.

THE robbing of the Concord (Mass.) Bank of two hundred and eighty five thousand dollars in money and bonds, already noticed in our dispatches, was perpetrated in broad daylight. The Boston Post says the bank was located in the second story of a building on the most public street of Concord. During the absence of the Cashier at dinner, a period of less than an hour, the bank was entered and the safe opened by keys. The funds were then extracted and the door relocked. Nothing was broken, but the bank was nearly moneyless. There is an insurance office on the lower floor of the bank buildings, the occupants of which heard footsteps in the bank, but supposed that arrangements were being made for the directors' meeting which was to be held at three o'clock. No clue had been obtained as to the robber, though it was obvious from his movements that he was some one well acquainted with the bank and its internal arrangements.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The London papers of the 18th and 19th of September contain the following particulars in reference to the recent Fenian movements in Ireland:

THE SEIZURE OF THE "IRISH PEOPLE" OFFICE.

[From the London Herald, Sept. 18.]

About half-past nine o'clock on Friday evening, considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of Parliament street, Dublin, by the seizure of the Irish People newspaper, and the arrest of several persons connected with its publication, under a warrant issued by Mr. Strange, police magistrate. It would seem that some very important information had been communicated to the authorities, which the Privy Council met to consider, and remained sitting up to a late hour. Acting under the direction of the law officers of the Crown, warrants were applied for to Mr. Strange by the police, under the Treason Felony Act, against the newspaper, the Irish People, and several persons charged with Fenianism.

There were ten persons arrested, the five following being lodged in Chancery Lane Police Station, under the warrants issued by the magistrate: O'Donovan Rossa, the manager and ostensible editor of the Irish People; Shaun O'Claussy, residing at No. 20 Parliament street; James Murphy, citizen of Boston; Thomas Ash and Cornelius O'Mahony. The remainder were conveyed to College street station—James O'Connor, bookkeeper; Mortimer Moneham, Michael O'Neil, Fogarty, Pierce, Nagle and W. F. Roundtree. The charge against them contained in the warrants under which they have been arrested, is as follows: "That they unlawfully and treasonably did conspire and combine with divers other evil-disposed persons belonging to a secret society called the Fenian Brotherhood, having for their objects the levy of war in Ireland against the Queen, and separating it from the United Kingdom." Several other arrests, it appears, have been made or are in contemplation. It has not transpired whether the seizure of the paper has arisen from any particular article which appeared in its columns of late, or in consequence of the general tone adopted in its leaders. The seizure was effected by the police with such promptitude and quietness, and at such a late hour, that any interest in the matter was confined to the particular locality in which the paper was published. It is whispered that several other warrants were in the hands of the detectives, but that the persons "wanted" had not turned up. It is also reported, but we can form no opinion as to the truth of the rumor, that arrests took place on Friday night in several towns throughout the country, the Government repeating the tactics of '61, when simultaneous arrests were made in Bantry, Skibbereen, Kenmare and other places.

WHAT THE "PEOPLE" SAID.

The confiscated number of the Irish People contains nothing very remarkable, and it is not likely that its seizure was decided on because of anything peculiar in any of its articles. To be sure, its first article, devoted to "Priests and Politics," contains some strong expressions such, for instance, as the declaration that the Irish race will become wanderers and outcasts all over the world "if English rule in Ireland be not struck down," and the assertion that "our only hope is in revolution." But this is nothing more than the readers of the People have been accustomed to since its first number, and it certainly is not a bit wilder than much which was let passduring the 1848 excitement. The second article ridicules the cock-and-bull stories about Fenianism which are now common, and the third deals with the questions of "Irish loyalty," pointing out that our rulers can hardly entertain a high opinion of Irish loyalty when they refuse to permit the extension of the volunteer movement in Ireland. These, together with new items and correspondence, containing the usual fanfaronade of tall talk and irreligion, make up the number of the Irish People which has been dignified by seizure by the authorities.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE FENIANS.

The London Times, commenting on these arrests, remarks:

The immediate reason for striking this decisive blow remains, of course, to be disclosed. It is always a difficult and delicate matter to select the right moment and the right mode for crushing a secret organization. There is much force in the old maxim of Tacitus—"*Spreta exolescunt; si irascare, adgnita videntur.*" But this rule may be carried too far, and no conspiracy, however contemptible in its origin, can be allowed to gather head beyond a certain point. Had Lord Wodehouse yielded to the counsels of the Protestant nobility and gentry, he would have resorted to strong measures of repression long ago.

The important and influential meeting convened by Lord Fermoy, in the county of Cork, may well have had some influence on the mind of the Lord Lieutenant. At this meeting, attended by two hundred magistrates, more specific evidence was given as to the nature and progress of Fenianism in that county than had previously been made public, and this evidence is confirmed by several cases of illegal drilling that have come before the magistrates in other parts of Ireland during the past week. The Roman Catholic priests, too, who certainly know more of what is passing among the people than Protestant landlords or clergy, have of late shown their sense of the danger by strenuously denouncing Fenianism from the altar. In America, where the same rumors of an intended invasion prevail, and whence arms have been sent to Ireland, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, much to his own honor, has gone so far as to exclude members of the association from the rites of the church.

The Government of Ireland, however, has little need of such warnings, for it has ample sources of information at its own command. Treason in Ireland has been very venal; and there is probably not an illegal muster in the remotest wilds of Kerry or Connemara of which intelligence is not conveyed within a few hours to the Castle at Dublin. We are bound to give Lord Wodehouse and Sir Robert Peel credit for having selected their opportunity well, and the zeal and ability with which the orders of the Council were executed by their subordinates deserve the highest praise.

It is greatly to be hoped that the Fenian leaders still at large, whoever they may be, will now be induced to pause. Their enterprise may not be the wickedest, but, so far as we can judge, it is by far the wildest, except, perhaps, Smith O'Brien's, that has yet been planned by Irish agitators. Almost the only thing we know for certain about them is that the establishment of an Irish Republic is one of their main objects. A more extravagant and chimerical idea never entered the head of an Irishman. An Irish Republic would, indeed, be a portent in history. Granted that all classes in Ireland were united, instead of being divided by religious, political and social feuds—that Saxons could be distinguished from Celts, and then expelled from the land—that Great Britain could be humbled, with or without American aid, and compelled to recognize Irish independence—what then?

Is there any people under the sun more unfit for a republican form of government than the Irish? Is there any character so deficient in those political virtues which are the life of republics as the Celtic? Is there any country so destitute of those resources, moral and physical, to which the United States, for instance, owe their marvelous success? Is there any more inevitably doomed to be the dependency of some other power? The truth is that Fenianism has not and could not have sprung up spontaneously on Irish soil. It is of exotic growth, an importation from America, and entirely out of harmony with real Irish sentiment. One proof of this is the fact that it seems to have been propagated chiefly from the towns. There is so much smouldering discontent, and such a natural lawlessness among the Irish peasantry that ready instruments for plots of any kind may always be found among them. But, except so far as Fenianism represents hatred of landlords, it is never likely to take root in this class, nor is there any other class of any influence in Ireland which does not reprobate it.

The priests see that it breathes a spirit of anarchy equally hostile to civil order and spiritual subordination. They have therefore declared against it, and by so doing they have earned the gratitude of the Government and the public. The mischief done by such movements is not to be measured by their strength. They may be extravagant and hopeless in the last degree, and yet may produce a sense of insecurity ruinous to the welfare of the country, driving away capital, increasing absenteeism, and undoing the good work of many years. Now that it has once come within the grasp of the authorities, Fenianism must be vigilantly tracked and resolutely put down.

—A. S. Kieroff and two other gentlemen are about to commence the publication, at Evansville, of a new Democratic paper, to be called the Daily Courier. The proprietors are all practical printers.

STATE ITEMS.

TAXATION.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel thus compares State taxation under Republican and Democratic rule:

"In 1860 the whole tax levied "for general purposes," in which is included all taxes levied for the wants of the State and county governments, was one dollar and two cents on the $100 valuation.

"In 1865 the bounty tax alone is one dollar and twenty-five cents on the $100 valuation—being twenty three cents on the $100 more than was levied in 1860 for the support of both the Democratic State and county governments."

—There is said to be an extraordinary scarcity of hogs in this part of the State, and consequently it is inferred that the price of pork will be high during the coming season.—Terre Haute Journal.

—The potato crop in this county is very good, from all accounts we get, and the corn crop was probably never better. The tobacco crop this season, though not large, is said to be of a superior quality. The corn crop is large, and looks exceedingly promising.—Rockport Umpire.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD TO MARTINSVILLE, INDIANA.—The effort to secure contributions to aid in the construction of a railroad from Shelbyville, Indiana, to Martinsville, Indiana, connecting thus by the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road directly with this city, is meeting with commendable success. Our merchants are giving to it liberally, and will, without doubt, in a few days make up their allotted share of the cost of the road. Ten thousand dollars is the sum required from here, and in view of the importance of securing that rich section of Indiana to the trade of our city, the money will be well invested. People at Martinsville and on the line are liberally disposed to aid it, and promptness in making up the requisite sum is essential to secure the completion of the road by February, which is promised as the time of opening it.—Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—A railroad enterprise to connect Goshen, Indiana, with Springfield, by way of Middleport, Iroquois county, is talked of. The company was permanently organized on the 21 instant, and the following gentlemen were elected directors: G B Rogers, H T. Howard, W. B. Allen, L D Glaizebrook, J Knoblock, J. S. Bender, J. H Adair, J Robinson, W. Prettyman, S A McCracken, M Mercer, G. Larrimore and S. Beatty. The officers of the company elected by the above board of directors, are as follows: G B Rogers, President; J S Bender, Vice President; W Prettyman, Treasurer; W C Bayles, Chief Engineer; A W Porter, Attorney for the company. This is an important enterprise, designed to connect the Northeast more directly with the Southwest. Many of the counties, also, through which the central portion of the line will run, are uncut by any railroad running otherwise than north and south. In fact, for one hundred miles in width the country is uncut by any east and west railroad.

Stark county, Illinois, it is said, will contribute fifty thousand dollars towards building the road, and the other counties in that State are expected to aid. The enterprise will do much to develop that part of the country.—Lafayette Courier.

[From the New York World.]

A Northern Wirz and Andersonville.

To the Editor of the World:

I was sent to the Rip Raps from Baltimore, to be held there until exchanged. On my arrival I was assigned to a small building in the fort, which was divided into rooms some four feet wide and seven feet deep, each containing four bunks. There was some thirty such apartments for near three hundred prisoners, and in such a filthy condition were these apartments, that it is nearly impossible to describe it. The rations consisted of coffee and hard tack, which was left in a box for every one to help himself, so that the first that got there would manage to do way with all the rations, while one-half were near starving. There being no water in the fort, it was brought from a neighboring stream in casks, and being exposed to the hot sun (this being in August) for several days, would then be served in rations to the men, and in a perfect living state; and as many of the men had no utensils to obtain their ration of water in, they would be compelled to "beg a drink" from one of the more lucky prisoners.

The commandant of the post was a Captain Williams, who had little concern about the health or comfort of the prisoners, and, I presume, his time was fully occupied in disposing of the rations that should have been issued to the prisoners in his charge.

Besides the Rip Raps, there was in Baltimore, during the reign of General Schenck and his provost marshal, Fish (who has since served a time in the penitentiary), the Gilmore House, where men were treated *a la* Andersonville, and many were the deaths caused there by vermin and starvation, and I can particularly call their attention to the death of an old gentleman, Mr. Paffenbery, who was, by the order of General Wool, arrested, sent to jail, from there to the Gilmore House, and then to Fort McHenry, and when released his body was alive with vermin, and he so emaciated that within a very few days thereafter, notwithstanding the kind treatment he received at the home of Baltimore's most charitable ladies, he was called to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns," and he is now buried in the Greenmount Cemetery.

These, Mr. Editor, and many more similar ones that I know of, are undeniable facts; and I would suggest to that ever-watchful head of the War Department to have the abuses investigated, and I think that he will soon find that Wood, of the Old Capitol, Wimans, of the Rip Raps, Fish, of Gilmore House, and many others of his employes, have not been exceeded in brutality even by Wirz, of Andersonville. JUSTICE.

Gen. Slocum in New York.

Gen. Slocum, hitherto a Republican, but now the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in New York, in a late speech at Syracuse, the place of his residence, said:

"We have abundant reason to hope that civil law will soon prevail throughout the entire country, and that the question as to treatment of the States recently in rebellion, will under the wise policy adopted by the President, be settled in a manner best calculated to promote the true interests of all classes of citizens in those States.

"The time having come when I could consistently leave the military service, I have returned to civil life, with an earnest desire to lend my influence in support of that policy. On reaching home I find two parties—one a unit in supporting that policy, and the other divided in regard to it. I leave it to you, my fellow citizens, to say with what party I should, as a supporter of President Johnson's efforts, have identified myself."

So Gen Slocum goes with the Democracy because they are a unit in favor of the President's reconstruction policy, while the Republicans are divided on it.

An Aristocratic Wedding.

A brilliant wedding took place in Albany recently, the parties united being Ex Senator John V. L. Pruyn and a daughter of Judge Parker. Over one hundred carriages were in attendance, and the sidewalk leading to the portals of the edifice was laid down with Brussels carpet. The groom entered the church by one door, and the bridal cortege by another, to the measured music of a melodious band. The solemn and impressive Episcopal marriage ceremony having been performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by two other clergymen, the bride and groom partook of the sacrament according to the old English custom. Eighty presents were given to the bride, among them a diamond set watch, a diamond necklace and a bracelet and pin, 200 years old.

THE New York Sun says that the prices of provisions in that city are getting higher. Beef, which a few weeks ago could be bought for 25 cents a pound, cannot now be had under 30 and 32 cents; corned pork and fresh pork sell at 24 to 26 cents; potatoes, 20 to 24 cents the half-peck. Fish is very dear, but butter is totally beyond the reach of the poor man, being sold some as high as 65 cents per pound, next best 60 cents, next 50 and 55 cents, and common cooking butter sells at 35 to 40 cents. There is no good reason why this article should be so dear, and the only remedy is to do without it altogether.

—The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday contains the following item:

Major General Joseph Hooker and Miss Olivia Groesbeck, of this city, were married last evening, at the residence of the latter, by the Rev. M. L. P. Thomson. This is, we believe, the first time the gallant Hooker has been known to surrender.

The Position of President Johnson Politically.

The editor of the New York World, who recently had an interview with President Johnson, gives the following impressions as to his views upon the future policy of the country:

"Doubtless the circumstance is singular that within a year from his election the Chief Magistrate should find the success of the great and first measure of his administration imperilled by the triumph at the polls of the very men who elected him. But the circumstance finds its explanation rather in his fidelity to political principle than in their infidelity. Mr. Johnson has persistently avowed himself to be a Democrat. He avows it to-day as earnestly as he avowed it to the cordon of Southern chieftains whose united assaults he received and repulsed on the floor of the Senate in the first days of the rebellion. Since we have not enjoyed, according to the Republican journals, opportunities of personal intercourse with His Excellency, this statement that President Johnson to-day avows himself a Democrat, may seem too emphatic to come from us. But we nevertheless persist in awarding the truth as confidently as if we had heard the avowal last week from his own lips. The unanimous indorsements of the great, first, and momentous measure of his administration by the Democratic party is *prima facie* evidence, at least, of the probability as well as the truth of the avowal. Nor should any one be surprised at it. Democrats who resented President Johnson's running on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln have no right to prolong their resentment if the result of his election is the advancement of Democratic principles. And the Republicans who called themselves the Union party cannot resent this avowal that he is a Democrat, without writing "hypocrite" on their own foreheads for abandoning the name of "Republicans" and taking that of "Unionist."

"The name does not stick to them now. It will stick no better than an old postage stamp with the gum off, if, now that the Union is no longer in danger from any quarter, they assail the man for renewing his ancient party ties whom they put on their "Union" ticket to strengthen it, precisely because he was a Democrat.

"President Johnson, therefore, perceiving as he must that the success of his plan for the immediate restoration of the Union hangs upon the victory of the New York Democrats, succeeding if they succeed, and failing if they fail; and also also avowing himself, in such confidential intercourse as the Republican journals deny to us, to be now, as he anciently was, a Democrat and nothing less, it stands to reason that he has determined to cast his lot with those who support this great measure of his administration—the immediate restoration of the Union. To be sure, those who oppose this measure elected him, and those who support it opposed his election; but blood is thicker than water; the issues of one year ago are not the issues of to day, and upon the issues of to-day President Johnson and the Democracy are firmly united.

"General Butler, in his speech at Worcester before the Massachusetts Republican Convention, stated, apparently as the result of an interview with the President, that His Excellency regarded his plan for an immediate restoration of the Union as "an experiment." We can imagine no confidences intrusted to General Butler which would not under all circumstances be denied to us; but whether or not the Republican journals were right in representing us as not having, and Gen Butler as having, had such confidential communication with the Chief Magistrate, we assert as positively as if we were speaking in his behalf that he does not regard his plan as "an experiment" in any such sense as that in which General Butler uses the term. We assert distinctly that President Johnson has determined to stand or fall by this plan of his for the immediate restoration of the Union, which has received the approval of the entire Democratic party. He stakes the success of his Administration upon its success, and, we may add, he stakes upon it also his own present and future place in the history of the country. Those who sustain his plan he will sustain. Those who oppose it he will oppose."

A KEEN REPORT.—Rather keen and suggestive was a repartee made the other evening by a little fellow in a Pittsfield, Mass., barber shop. A gentleman of standing, and an owner in one of the factories, came in, and impatient of being delayed while two boys had their hair cut, remarked—"Little boys ought to have their hair cut in day time, and go to bed in the evening." "Yes," replied one of the juveniles; "but little boys who have to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and work in the mill till 7 at night, must get their hair cut when they can."

A STORY is receiving much circulation in the papers, that William L. Yancey died in consequence of injuries received in a fight with Ben Hill, of his State, in the Confederate Senate. This is a very unlikely story. Yancey was a man in broken health several years before his death.—Cin. Commercial.

IT is said that Julian complains bitterly of Morton's coming into his district and attempting to divide the Union party. George claims to be the true simon pure representative of Unionism, and *he* is in favor of negro suffrage.—New Albany Ledger.

GOV. MORTON protests against the "Union" party's dividing. Then why don't he go with Sumner, Butler and Company. In no other way can he prevent the dreaded disunion.—New Albany Ledger.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—DONALDSON—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. McK. Hester, Mr. W. S. ARMSTRONG and Miss JENNIE DONALDSON, all of this city.

NOTICE.

CRICKET CLUB.

THE Indianapolis Cricket Club will play a match game on Friday, the 6th inst., on the grounds of the Base Ball Club, on California street, near Vermont. The wickets will be pitched at 2 o'clock.

Supper the evening of the same day at the House of Lords.

ROBERT STEWART, Secretary.

oct5-d2t

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE.

WE will sell at Auction, on Monday, October 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., that desirable business place, No. 256 East Washington street, north side, between East and Liberty streets. The House (frame) contains six rooms and two cellars. A large stable, 20 by 20 feet, on the premises. Lot 30 by 200 feet to an alley. Sale positive.

TERMS—$1,000 on January 1st, 1866, $500 in nine months, $500 in fifteen months, $500 in twenty-one months and $500 in twenty-nine months, with interest; balance cash.

SEIDENSTICKER & RAPPES,
Real Estate Agents.

oct5 d4t

BOOKS AND PAPER.

BOOKS AND PAPER

AT

WHOLESALE!

500 DOZEN SPELLERS,
800 DOZEN READERS,
200 DOZEN GEOGRAPHIES,
300 DOZEN GRAMMARS,
2,000 REAMS WRITING PAPER,
1,000 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER,
500 REAMS FLAT PAPERS,
1,000,000 ENVELOPES,
500 DOZEN BOTTLES INK,
50 GROSS BONNET BOARDS,
200 DOZEN SLATES,
50,000 SLATE PENCILS,

ALL AT

Cincinnati or Chicago Wholesale Prices,

AT

BOWEN, STEWART & COS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

oct3-d6f

NOTICE.

THREE JACK LEFT AT OUR STABLE BY C. C. Abston for keeping, will be sold to pay charges on the 16th day of October, 1865, if the same is not paid before that date.

sep25-w3t:261 DELSELL & HARE.

CLOAKS, &c.

FORESTER & LENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

AND JOBBERS IN

Cloths, Silks, Cloaks and Dress Trimmings,

34 West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

oct5-d3m (Opposite Palmer House.)

PARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Mr. JOHN M. CALDWELL, formerly of E. E. Alvord & Co.

The business will be continued under the old firm name, and with our large capital and increased facilities we know we can give entire satisfaction to the trade.

CROSSLAND, MAGUIRE & CO.

Indianapolis, Oct. 2, 1865. oct3-d4wtf

AUCTION SALE.

BY WILEY & MARTIN,

Real Estate Brokers & Auctioneers.

SIXTY-THREE CHOICE

BUILDING LOTS

AT

AUCTION.

On Monday, October 9, at 2 O'clock, on the Premises,

WE WILL SELL AS ABOVE, THOSE FINE LOTS on South East street, lying immediately west of the line of the Street Railroad, on Virginia avenue, and east of the old homestead of the late R. P. Morris, Esq., in the most thriving and rapidly improving locality in the city.

These Lots are all high and dry, and on many there are fine fruit trees and vines. All the lots are of a convenient size for building, with good frontage on East, Coburn and Morris streets, and wide alleys convenient to all; are but a short distance from the Virginia Avenue Line of the Street Railroad, and are in fact the most desirable Lots yet offered in the market.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fifth cash in six months, one-fifth do in twelve months, one-fifth do in eighteen months, and one-fifth do in twenty-four months, with interest.

☞ For Plats, &c., inquire of

WILEY & MARTIN,
Real Estate Brokers.

oct3-d6d

WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

BELKNAP'S LAW OFFICE

WAR CLAIM,

AND

COLLECTION AGENCY,

No. 79 West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL KINDS OF MILITARY BUSINESS TRANSACTED. All classes of War Claims correctly prepared, applied for, and promptly collected.

Soldiers and Officers, who, from defective rolls or other causes, have not obtained full Pay and Bounty can obtain the same from the Treasury Department through this agency.

Pay, Bounty and Pensions for Soldiers, Officers, or their Legal Heirs, if entitled.

Pay for Horses lost in battle, on picket, or in the line of duty, under orders.

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Mr. JOHN F. DURFIELD, formerly of the Second Indiana Cavalry, is attached to this office, who has been for two years in this business of Officers' Returns and Settlements, and is thoroughly posted in every question.

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