DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17.

Conflict of Jurisdiction between the United States and the States.

The Detroit Free Press, in discussing this subject, remarks that prior to the formation of the Constitution of the United States, the leading men of the nation were divided in opinion as to the powers which should be exercised by a National Government, and the powers which properly belonged to the States. The old Confederation failed because it really had no power but that of recommendation. The new Constitution largely added to the powers of the General Government, but to prevent any doubt as to the jurisdiction of this new Government, it declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Among the most important of these disputed powers at the present time, is that of the United States to grant to the negroes of the South the right of suffrage. During the whole existence of the Government until now, this right has never been seriously claimed for the National Government. The absence of any specific grant should alone have been sufficient to settle the question, and it would with any other party than that now in power.

Fortunately for the country, the views of the President are well settled upon this point, and no threats can change him. In the year 1854 there sprang into existence a secret society, which rapidly spread throughout the North, which had for its obect and aim to exclude all persons born in a foreign country from ever exercising the rights and privileges of American citizens, and particularly the privilege of voting. One of the cardinal principles of the "Know-Nothing" Order, as promulgated at the time, was "that we maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not first been made a citizen of the United States."

To make this effectual, the "Know-Nothings" advocated the amendment of our naturalization laws, so as to require a residence of twenty-one years, believing this would effectually debar every emigrant to this country from ever becoming a citizen. One of the first States where the "Know-Nothing" order tried its strength was Tennessee, and ANDREW JOHNSON was the first leading statesman of the nation the "Know-Nothings" attempted to crush. But he met them boldly and fearlessly, and bid defiance to all their boasted power, and never was there a more signal defeat of the Order than that which occurred in Tennessee under the lead of ANDREW JOHNSON. In the discussion of the objects of this secret order, he had occasion to speak much at length on the question of where the power was lodged by the Constitution to determine who should be voters in the States. We publish a liberal extract from one of the President's ablest speeches on this Order, which will satisfy every one that his views on the right of the States to control who shall exercise the right of suffrage, are well settled, and are not likely to undergo any change to gratify the radicals of the Republican party:

"Governor Johnson said that the next proposition assumed by this new Order, by a charge or modification of the naturalization laws, was to purify or protect the ballot-box. They assume, if he (Gov. Johnson) understood them correctly, that the Federal Government can prevent the States from admitting persons to the ballot-box if they have not first been naturalized under a law of the United States. He looked upon this as the most dangerous assumptions of power on the part of the Federal Government, and would, if carried out and reduced to practice, subvert every vestige of sovereignty which now remains with the State. But, for the purpose of making himself distinctly understood, he would read from the principal organ, published in Washington City, which has been laid down as one of the fundamental principles of the order:

"'Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth who has not first been made a citizen of the United States, according to the 'uniform rule of naturalization' prescribed by Congress under the provisions of the Constitution.'

"The exercise of the power on the part of the Federal Government he understood to be claimed by the Order everywhere. He contended that Congress could exercise no such power in reference to the voters within the limits of any State. That the qualification of electors was a subject peculiar to the State, and over which Congress had and could exercise no control whatever. Congress could not even prescribe the qualification of voters for members of Congress, for it was compelled to adopt the qualification fixed by the States. The Constitution itself was express upon this point. It is, then, the State that determines and fixes the character and qualification of the voters for members of Congress, and not the Federal Government. If there have been abuses of the ballot box by corruption or by the force of mobs in any State of this Union, the remedy is with the State, and not with the Congress, in the passage of naturalization laws. He would assume, and that, too, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the Federal Government may pass a law naturalizing foreigners in one month, and the State could legitimately and constitutionally prohibit them from ever voting in the State; and, on the contrary, if the Federal Government pass a law preventing foreigners from becoming citizens of the United States until they have been here twenty one years, the States can, and have the power to admit them to the ballot-box, at such time as they may prescribe, without any regard to the act of Congress on the subject of naturalization, and to the enjoyment of all the privileges of the citizens under the State Constitution."

The Governor then cited the Constitution, and various decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in support of his views, concluding as follows:

"It must now be apparent to all that this a power that should be exercised by the States, and not by the Federal Government. If New York or any of the Eastern or Atlantic States have had, or may hereafter have a superabundance of foreign population thrown in upon them, they have the remedy in their own State authority. If criminals or paupers are attempted to be thrown upon their shores, they have the power to reject them. If the ballot box is corrupted or abused by the foreign population, they have the remedy in their own hands, and know better how to correct the evil complained of than any other State or the Federal Government.

"Tennessee has no authority directly as a State, nor indirectly through the National Government, to interfere with the internal regulations of New York, or any other State of the Confederacy; nor has New York or any other State the right to interfere with the domestic or internal relations of Tennessee. Tennessee has the authority as we have already shown, in the event that any population, foreign or native, shall be thrown within her borders, and are inimical to her institutions, to reject and eject them beyond her sovereign limits. This is a power that is now in practical operation under a law now upon our statute book, which law excludes free persons of color, under a heavy penalty, from coming within the limits of the State, and the law can and will be so extended, if it should ever become necessary to do so, as to embrace criminals and paupers, and all other persons who are disturbers of the peace, and unfriendly to the well being of the State.

"It must now be clear to all that this question is not a National one, and the power is one that should not be exercised by the Federal Government, but by the States, as circumstances and necessity may require."

—The French horse Gladiateur has won nearly $135,000 for his owner.

STATE ITEMS.

—The woods are now said to be alive with wild pigeons in the neighborhood of Terre Haute.

—The jury in the Risley case, at Greencastle, returned a verdict, on Saturday afternoon, of "guilty of murder in the first degree," and fixed his punishment at imprisonment in the State Penitentiary during life. Unusual interest has been manifested in this trial, both on account of the heinousness of the crime and the large array of counsel employed on either side.

The Putnam Circuit Court adjourned Saturday, and the trial of Holmes will not take place till next term, six months hence.—Terre Haute Express.

A FIGHT AT PATRIOT—ONE MAN KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED.—We are informed that on last Friday night some of the young ladies and gentlemen of Patriot, this county, assembled together for the purpose of having a dance. All went well until about 10 o'clock, when eleven young men from across the river, in Kentucky, arrived in the room. They were intoxicated, and some of them expressed rebel sentiments. The Patriot boys not liking the language used by the Kentuckians, "pitched into" them, and a general fist fight ensued. The Kentucklans, finding they were getting the worst of the fight, left the house and ran into the woods near the village. The Patriot boys followed them, when the Kentucklans drew revolvers and fired, killing William Talt and wounding five others. The Kentuckians escaped across the river.—Vevay Reveille.

Protection to Hard Coal.

[From the Chicago Tribune, (Rep.)]

We called attention the other day to the "protection" afforded by the Government to manufacturers of cotton goods, showing that such protection, now that the manufacture of cotton goods has become firmly established in this country, is simply a device for robbing the million for the benefit of the few. It is a common delusion to suppose that the protection of a certain branch of industry contributes to increase the wages of laborers employed in it, whereas the advantages thus derived goes wholly to the capitalist, and not at all to the laborer. Wages are governed by two things: 1st, the amount necessary to support the laborer; 2d, the law of supply and demand. Of course the laborer must receive enough wages to sustain himself and his family, for no laborer could work for less. After that amount has been determined, wages will be high when laborers are scarce, and low when they are numerous. The addition of five cents to the price of cotton cloth by the intervention of Government, or any other agency, does not add a farthing to the wages of the man or woman who spins it, for the employer is not actuated by charitable considerations in his business. He looks upon every such rise in the market as his just profits, and he does not divide this profit with his employees until a scarcity of laborers compels him to do so. Hence, wages and protection have no connection with each other, except possibly in the case of a branch of manufacture which is in its infancy, and which, by diversifying the occupations of laborers, may, upon being established in the country, afford employment to some who could not otherwise obtain it.

It is generally conceded that the price of coal is enormously high. Most householders can testify to this fact. The great coal producing section of this country is Eastern Pennsylvania. The price of anthracite regulates the price of all kinds and qualities of coal in the United States. Anthracite is the most economical fuel in the world, and this country has a monopoly of it, for it is found nowhere else, and here only in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Rhode Island. Practically, the State of Pennsylvania has a monopoly of the anthracite trade of the world, and an immense trade it is. If it is possible to conceive of an interest which does not need artificial protection in this country, it is the coal interest. Yet, under our existing tariff, there is a duty of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton imposed on foreign coal. As the duty is payable in gold, it is equivalent at the present time to nearly two dollars per ton. The internal duty on coal is only five cents per ton. The only difference between the internal duty and the import duty constitutes the measure of protection which the law affords to the producer of American coal. If the protection were removed the price of coal would necessarily fall two dollars per ton at the seaboard, and in the same ratio here.

We will not characterize the existing tariff law as a whole, but we do affirm that this prohibitory duty on coal is monstrous. It is sheer robbery of the poor for the benefit of the rich, making the poor, poor, and the rich richer, every day that it continues. We trust that the representatives of the coal consuming districts, which constitute at least nine-tenths of the country, will not allow another session of Congress to pass without reducing the duty on foreign coals to the precise amount of the duty on the domestic article. There is really less need of protection to coal in the United States than to cord wood, because nature has given us better coal than other countries, and generally more accessible, while other countries have cord wood as good, and as easily handled, as ours. Coal is an article of prime necessity. Every family must have it, however humble, however destitute. Hence a tariff, which enhances the price of coal unnecessarily, is an assault upon the community in the guise of law.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

Unequal Taxation—The Case Stated.

Jones and Smith are neighbors. Jones had a farm of 250 acres; Smith one of 50 acres adjoining. Two months ago Jones sold his farm for $25,000. Smith did not sell his, for the proceeds of the sale, had he made it, would not support his family, and he knows nothing of any business besides farming. Jones put his $25,000 in 7-30s. This was the proof of his "loyalty." Smith never gave any such proof, for he had not the money to do it with. All that he could do he did in 1862, when he bade his two sons God-speed as they left the old roof-tree to go forward and fight and die for the integrity of their country. That was his investment.

This fall when the tax collector comes around, Smith will find that, though the little boys and girls went barefoot, and his wife turned her old dress and fixed over anew her new bonnet, and he himself made the old coat and hat last through, and all the family denied themselves fresh eggs and other little luxuries that could be sold, so as to make the year come out even, that he is very lucky indeed with all these savings he is not obliged to sell a cow to meet the demands of the collector.

Jones has no such troubles. His $25,000 is invested where it brings him more than legal interest, and he is by law exempted from taxation—the amount that he should have paid toward the debt incurred for bounties, toward building bridges, repairing roads, supporting the poor, &c., being distributed around among Smith and his neighbors.

General Banks.

Major General Banks was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention in the Sixth Massachusetts District.—New York Tribune.

This tells the whole story! It is an *act* which speaks the inner purposes of the Republican party louder than all the *words* Mr. Thurlow Weed or Mr. Raymond can utter between now and election. We quoted largely, a day or two since, from a speech of Gen. Banks taking the boldest possible ground against Mr. Johnson's policy of restoration. We also printed a report of his recent radical remarks at Lawrence. It is well known that at a dinner given Gen. Banks in Boston, a week since, he proclaimed in substance that the President *must* take the back track. And this opponent of the Executive policy of restoration is promoted to be Republican candidate for Congress under circumstances which give significance to the rebuke intended to be administered to Mr. Johnson!

This nomination of Gen. Banks was made under the nose of Senator Wilson, who has been imported here from Massachusetts to tell us of New York how to vote. The Senator could have given the nomination another direction had he desired, but he did not. Everybody knows how extreme is the radicalism of Wilson on the negro question, and his object is to carry the Empire State for the Republicans, and so weaken the President next winter in Congress. The nomination of Banks has developed the cat under the Wilson meal.—N. Y. World.

—A young lady connected with the Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Atlantic and Bond streets, Brooklyn, was locked up in the building last week from Sunday morning until Wednesday night, by a mistake of the sexton, who thought "everybody was out." When found, she was almost starved to death.

Grant and Sherman—Opinions of the Military Chieftains of Each Other.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

DEAR SHERMAN—The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place. I now receive orders to report at Washington immediately in person, which indicates a confirmation, or a likelihood of a confirmation.

I start in the morning to comply with the order.

While I have been eminently successful in this war—in at least gaining the confidence of the public—no one feels more than I how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and the harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill, of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me.

There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable, to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers; but what I want is, to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success.

How far your advice and assistance have been of help to me, you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you can not know as well as I.

I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction. The word "you," I use in the plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him and will some day, but, starting in the morning, I do not know that I will find time just now.

Your friend,
U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY.

Sherman received this letter near Memphis, on the 10th of March, and immediately replied:

DEAR GENERAL—I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th instant. I will send a copy to General McPherson at once.

You do yourself injustice and us too much honor in assigning to us too large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever professed to you, and will permit me to continue, as heretofore, to manifest it on all proper occasions.

You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation; but if you can continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest and unpretending, you will enjoy, through life, the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions of human beings, that will award you a large share in securing to them and their descendents a Government of law and stability.

I repeat, you do General McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits, neither of us being near. At Donelson, also, you illustrated your whole character. I was not near, and General McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you.

Until you had won Donelson, I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchical elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted a ray of light I have followed since.

I believe you are as brave, patriotic and just as the great prototype, Washington; as unselfish, kind-hearted and honest a man as should be. But the chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in his Saviour.

This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your preparations, you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubts, no reserves, and I tell you, it was this that made us act with confidence. I knew, wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would help me out, if alive.

My only point of doubt was in your knowledge of grand strategy, and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all these.

Now as to the future. Don't stay in Washington; come West; take to yourself the whole Mississippi Valley. Let us make it dead sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and the Pacific shores will follow its destiny, as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time and time's influences are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work.

Here lies the seat of the coming empire; and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work of Charleston and Richmond, and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic.

Your sincere friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

Correspondence Extraordinary.

The Louisville Democrat is responsible for the statement that the following letters actually passed between the parties whose names are subscribed to them. The Democrat, referring to them, says: "This is the actual fact. Recently Mr. Seward forwarded to Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, a copy of the Mississippi Constitution, for his approval. The latter turned it over to Wm. Lloyd Garrison for his opinion, and the latter replied:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, MISS., Aug 28.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR:—I have the honor to lay before you a copy of the Constitution of Mississippi, as amended, together with copies of the several ordinances adopted, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. SHARKEY,
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

To which the Secretary of State replied:

To His Excellency Wm. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson:

SIR—Your letter of the 28th ult., accompanied by a copy of the amended Constitution of Mississippi, as adopted by the recent Convention of the State, has been received, and will engage the early attention of the President.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, W. H. SEWARD.

STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
September 4, 1865.

To His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of the State of Massachusetts:

SIR—I have the honor to enclose the within Constitution of Mississippi, and beg to know if it is satisfactory to your State, which, being the only "anti-slavery" State when the Union was formed, has, of course, the right to decide on the new Constitution which the wisdom, virtue and valor of your State have forced the less enlightened State of Mississippi to adopt.

With great respect,
W. H. SEWARD.

GOV. ANDREW'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6, 1865.

Wm. L. Garrison, Esq.:

SIR—As you started the grand "anti slavery enterprise" thirty years ago, and, even more than John Brown or Abraham Lincoln, are its prophet and embodiment, and as the Secretary of State is waiting to reply to the Governor of Mississippi in regard to the new Constitution of the State, I beg you will examine the inclosed and reject or rectify it at your earliest convenience.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

MR. GARRISON'S REPLY.

BOSTON, Sept. 7, 1865.

His Excellency Governor J. A. Andrew:

SIR—I have carefully examined the within Constitution of Mississippi, and though it does not fully embody my "ideas," it is best perhaps not to "crowd the mourners" just now, and therefore I consent to ratify it, with the confident assurance that the "Freedmen's Bureau" will prepare the negroes for amalgamation, and thus close up the great work forever.

Yours, &c., WM. L. GARRISON.

The Radicals Calling for the Impeachment of the President.

The London correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth, the organ of Senator Sumner, calls for the impeachment of the President. It says:

"There should be some chivalry somewhere, enough to fight the President and his Cabinet, one and all, to the death, and pluck the spoil out of their teeth. Shame on them, one and all; on Johnson, who has basely betrayed those who placed him in power, and the negroes, to whom he offered himself as a Moses; on Seward, on Stanton, on the whole set who have not the honor to resist him, and, failing success, to abandon and help to impeach him; and—alas! alas!—shame on the whole North, who not only permit for one moment this wrong to go on, but actually hesitate to arraign their infamous agents at Washington."

Times have changed with the Radicals, who used to call it treason to denounce the President. Then the President was the Government.

A Ship-Load of Women for Washington Territory.

A Mr. Mercer is now in New York loading a ship with young ladies, whom he proposes to take to Washington Territory. He has already 700, and wishes to get 1,000, when his capacities for accommodation will be exhausted, and the ship will sail for the Pacific slope. In noticing this movement, a New York newspaper says:

"Between 700 and 900 young women have agreed to emigrate, and are now awaiting the time for the steamship to sail. About two-thirds of them are from Massachusetts—mainly from Boston and Lowell—and the remainder from other New England States and New York, with a few from Ohio, Illinois, and other Western States. The passengers include a number of men—shoe-makers, machinists, and other mechanics—and a few families; but the ladies are so greatly in the preponderance that the enterprise may be regarded solely as directly affecting the softer sex."

Somebody skilled in splitting hairs will perhaps be kind enough to inform us the exact moral difference between shipping several hundred women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and selling a half-dozen or more young niggers in Virginia for the New Orleans market. True, there is no flesh and blood embodiment which drives these young women away, but there is an immaterial, although equally inexorable auctioneer, named Necessity, who drags them from their homes and families.

The tears that have been shed in the North over the sundering of negro families is sufficient to furnish perpetual water power, if collected for the manufactories of all Massachusetts. Necessity, like a brutal slave owner, has seized upon several hundred beautiful white girls in the Bay State, has torn them from their families, and will sell them to the highest bidders in Washington Territory, thousands of miles away. Who will weep over this rude violation of the family circle? No one. Philanthropy gazes complacently on the transaction and says nothing, because the matter has no—votes.

But aside from the political aspects of the case, there is no reason why any one should not wish these adventurous damsels success. We learn that fallen women are rigidly excluded, although we are not informed as to the manner in which Mr. Mercer distinguishes between one who is "fallen" and one who is not. His recipe for ascertaining such differences in advance, if put into this market, would find a ready sale.

But, as we said, we wish these young women success. They will get, what they cannot have in Massachusetts, husbands. There is a large surplus of virginity in that State, which the men cannot attend to, for the reason, probably, that they have other ends to care for. They prefer to propagate Puritanism rather than themselves, and hence these young women have to emigrate in order to secure their natural dues. They go in search of what Massachusetts lacks—men, and they will probably get them. They are right in leaving Massachusetts. It is an unmanly, impotent concern. No other State would allow its young women to go abroad in search of men. It would be serving the enervated male population of that State just right if every woman in it would emigrate. In such a case the men would be no worse than now, while the women would be better.

The masculine population of Washington is to be envied. The consignment of youth and beauty being made to them is A No. 1. Nothing fractured or damaged in the least is to be forwarded. The Washington man will need no other guarantee of his intended's immaculateness and purity than the fact that she possesses a passage ticket signed by Mr. Mercer. We wish these ladies a safe, speedy passage, and all the et ceteras which will follow their arrival.

[From the New York Sun.]

Houses and Rents.

Perhaps there never was a time since New York was a city that rents were so high and house room so scarce as at present. The past few days has been as bad almost as the last week in April for house-renting. Women with children, and women without, young men and maidens, old men and children, bachelors and widows, widowers and old maids, all might be seen hunting for apartments. Here and there furniture might be seen placed upon carts, and immediately some ten or twelve persons of all ages and colors were up asking, "Are you moving in or out?" and if the latter, making immediate application for the apartments, but only to find them let at least a week previously. Then the rents are so enormous. Three rooms back, on the fourth story, were offered at fifteen dollars, with plenty of takers, yesterday. In a house in Clinton street a party received a notice to leave a fortnight ago; he was paying seventeen dollars per month for half of a third floor; the landlord asked twenty-five dollars, and got it easily. He then—although receiving nearly three hundred dollars per month out of this five-story tenement house—was not satisfied, but gave warning to his tenants on the fifth floor to move, as he wanted to add another story. Now the cause of this scarcity of house-room is that there is an exodus from the South and from Europe, all steering toward New York, and it is impossible to get places for all, so that rents have risen more than one hundred per cent. In Philadelphia a whole house can be got for the same rent one pays in New York for a decent room and bedroom. Those who are in apartments in New York at present will look twice before they think of leaving them, for it is impossible to find even a basement untenanted.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—The venerable Lord Brougham completed his 86th year on the 19th of September. We believe he is the oldest member of the House of Lords.

—Country property in the vicinity of New York is now a great drug. About one-half of Westchester county has been sold for taxes.

—A paper in Southern Illinois tells of a young woman who appeared before a magistrate the day after her marriage, and complained that her husband had been "taking liberties with her."

—A country editor thinks that Richelieu, who declared that "the pen was mightier than the sword," ought to have spoken a good word for "scissors." Jerrold called scissors, "an editor's steel pen."

—Gen. Conner has issued a circular announcing "war to the knife" against the Indians, and advising officers in command of expeditions never to leave a trail until the savages are overtaken and punished.

—The New Bedford Mercury tells a story of a gentleman who, being at breakfast in a hotel in a neighboring city, asked the waiter for boiled eggs. "We have no eggs," was the reply. "But," said the gentleman, "I notice an omelette on the table." "Oh! yes," said the waiter, "we have eggs to make *omulets*, but not the kind for boiling."

—Charles A. Dana, formerly associate editor of the New York Tribune, says: "There is, perhaps, no other man in all the Northern States who, within the last three years, has done so much as Mr. Greeley to weaken, divide and degrade his country; and it is fortunate he has not had the prestige of such an office to make his efforts more effective and pernicious." And yet Dana is as bad a man as Greeley ever was—or would be if he had the same amount of brains.

—"The last man and the last dollar," was the cry of the stay-at-home war men. Well, the bond holders are in a fair way of realizing the last clause of this sentence, by absorbing in the way of interest the entire wealth of the country, drawn from the laborer in the way of taxes. It is the "last dollar" they are after, and unless the tax-payers arouse and exact their rights, it won't be long before all who are not "bond-holders" will be "bondmen."—Farmer.

ARMS FOR NEGROES.—The Scientific American says that Colt's pistol factory is running twenty hours a day in order to supply the increased demand for revolvers, and adds that most of the orders come from Southern negroes. This fact, taken in connection with the statement of an Alabama correspondent, that large numbers of the newest and most repeating rifles are scattered among the negroes in different localities of the South, would indicate that a negro insurrection is in contemplation.

Abd-el-Kader, during his imprisonment at Amboise, in France, inspired a young lady of that town with a romantic passion, and recently, on occasion of her death, a letter, accompanied by a valuable ring, was discovered in her house, the emir having replied to her passionate effusions in the most eloquent yet delicate strain, and requesting her to look upon his ring as a talismanic protection against all temptations, and imploring her, in the name of Allah, to become a virtuous wife and a noble mother, but respectfully declining her proposals.

FLAGS.

FLAGS of the ELEVENTH INDIANA.

7 FLAGS OF THE ELEVENTH INDIANA—PHOTOGRAPHED by Runnion—card size, 25 cents; large size (four-fourths) $1.

Can be bought at Runnion's Gallery, No. 24 East Washington street, or at Parsons, Macauley & Co's., 13 West Maryland street.

Will be sent by mail post paid on receipt of price.

oct17-d3t

REAL ESTATE SALE.

CHEAP LOTS AND CHEAP HOUSES.

15 LOTS at low prices and in easy payments, in the northeastern part of the city, and a number of Cheap Dwellings, in different localities, at figures low enough to induce any one to buy and quit paying rent.

B. D. JONES, Real Estate Agent,
oct17-d1t No. 37 East Washington street.

WANTED.

BOOK BINDERS.

TWO good Printed Forwarders, one Blank Book Forwarder and one Paper Ruler. Good wages and steady employment given. Address,

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
oct12-d6t Louisville, Ky.

CHEESE.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

W. R. and Hamburg Cheese, received from the dairies, in large quantities daily, for sale cheap, by

GEO. W. DEREVOISE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
oct12-d10t No. 4 Louisiana street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Capt. JOHN MALONEY,

HAS, AFTER FOUR YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF his country, again embarked in the

Boot and Shoe Business,

At No. 56 South Illinois Street,

Where he will be happy to see his former customers, and all other persons in need of a good BOOT or SHOE. He will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Ready Made Ladies' and Gentlemen's work. He is also manufacturing work to order. His goods are all bought for cash, and he cannot be undersold.

oct12-d1w

WANTED.

SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED in every Town and County to sell the Improved Parker Sewing Machine. Price from Fifty to One Hundred Dollars. Energetic agents can clear from one hundred to two hundred dollars per month. Address, with stamp,

FRANK RICHARDSON,
oct11-d&w2w Lock Box 13, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOME FOR INVALIDS.

ST. JOHN'S HOME

FOR

INVALIDS!

FREQUENT APPLICATIONS TO HARBOR THE SICK and give them the care of a nurse, have induced the Sisters of Providence to open an infirmary, which prepares them to give, in time of sickness, an asylum to persons who have no regular home, and who, consequently, suffer greatly at those times, from the want of good care and of proper accommodations. The need of such an institution has long since been felt; Rev. A. Bessonies, whose duty often calls him to the sick room, seeing the good that an Invalid's Home would do, has, within the last two years, requested the Sisters of Providence to commence one, and it is at his repeated suggestions that the Sisters make now an attempt, hoping to benefit all those who may find themselves in the situation above alluded to.

The intention of the managers is to establish the house on principles of charity, as well as of benevolence, and the basis upon which it is founded will, when in successful operation, enable it to provide for its own support. The invalids that have means, and who will belong to the class of sick boarders, will pay the price set down per week, but this charge will be reduced in favor of those whose resources are limited; in this case, charges will be proportioned to the means of each one. Let it not be understood that the destitute will be excluded; to them specially will the hand of mercy be extended, so far as the house will be able, to give them gratuitous admittance; it is only to be added, that, on their behalf, some assistance will be needed.

The fund arising from the receipts of the sick boarders, will, it is expected, in time, support the establishment; but until then, it is hoped that the citizens, viewing it favorably and taking interest in it, will, for the present, help towards its maintenance. Though it begins on "small beginnings," the usual mode of benevolent institutions, yet considerable expense is required in the start; a house had to be found, sufficient furniture purchased, and every day's living provided for. To defray the first expenditures, the Sisters had on hand $75, collected from St. John's congregation, on the occasion of a lecture given by Rev. Father Kilroy for the benefit of this infirmary, then in project; also $75 and $150 donated by individual parties, making in all $300; with this sum the house was furnished with the indispensable requirements. Counting on the well known charitable disposition of the community at large, alms will be looked for; the gifts may be in groceries, goods, furniture, market provisions—all will be thankfully received, and applied, in effect, to the service of the reduced and destitute invalids, for whom only the alms are solicited. Twenty-five dollars worth of groceries was received as soon as the house was opened; the donor is thanked for her liberal benefaction and ready will to give her aid.

The building fitted up for St. John's Home is on South Tennessee street, No. 125.

Price per week, during the winter season, for sick boarders, with the best accommodations had, $8.

Invalids select their own physician.

For admittance apply to Sister Superior St. John's Home. Applications can also be made to Rev. A. Bessonies.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

oct10-d6t&w3t

BOOKS AND PAPER.

BOOKS AND PAPER

AT

WHOLESALE!

500 DOZEN SPELLERS,
800 DOZEN READERS,
500 DOZEN GEOGRAPHI
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,
30 GROSS BONNET BOARDS,
200 DOZEN SLATES,
30,000 SLATE PENCILS,

ALL AT

Cincinnati or Chicago Wholesale Prices,

AT

BOWEN, STEWART & CO'S,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

oct3-dtf

NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTERS, LINE AND FIELD OFFICERS retiring from the Veteran Service, either by muster out or resignation, can have all their papers fitted up with correctness and dispatch at Col. Blake's Military Claim Agency, opposite Metropolitan Theater. A Notary Public is in the office.

JOHN W. BLAKE.

je16-dtf

LUTHER D. WATERMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

LATE Surgeon Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. Office—68 North Pennsylvania street, half a square north of the Postoffice. Can be found there day and night.

jy4-1ed3m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

B. F. & A. J. MULLEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

79 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, &c.

☞ Orders filled and Consignments Solicited. Post-office Box 958.

jy20-dtf

WANTED.

A HOUSE, containing six, seven or eight rooms, suitable for a Boarding-house, by a prompt paying tenant. Inquire at this Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.

Manager.....Mr. W. H. Riley.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Overture begins at ¾ to 8.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 17th, 1865.

Mr. & Miss COULDOCK.

LAST NIGHT OF THE

Cricket on the Hearth.

OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA.

CARTE DE VISITE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and all reserved seats 75c. Dress Circle 50c; Private Boxes, for six persons, $5 00; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and Family Circle, 25 cents; Children in arms, $15.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The Horse Cars leave the Theater every evening at the close of the performance. People living at a distance can rely on this.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

FOR SALE.

ONE ELEGANT CUTUNDER LIGHT BAROUCHE Carriage, new.

One finely finished Coal-box Top Buggy just finished.

One Single seat Park Phaeton, new.

One Trotting Buggy, new.

Two very genteel light two seat Carriages, second-hand.

The above lot of carriage work will be sold low to close out the stock.

B. C. SHAW, Carriage Manufacturer,
oct14-d3t No. 26 East Georgia street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

NEW

WHOLESALE

Blank Book, School Book,

Paper and

STATIONERY HOUSE,

PARSONS, MACAULEY & CO.,

No. 13 West Maryland Street,

INDIANAPOLIS.

OFFER TO THE TRADE a fine selection of goods at the lowest prices of Chicago, Cincinnati or New York. Our Line of Stationery consists in part of

Envelopes,	Diaries for 1866,
Letter Paper,	Cap,
Note Paper,	Demy and
Legal Cap,	Medium Blanks,
Record Cap,	Folio and Quarto,
Bill Cap,	full bound and
Eng. Blot. Paper,	half bound,
Eng. Blot. Pads,	Memorandums,
Arnold's Inks,	Pass Books,
French Cop. Inks,	Bank Books,
David's Blue Ink,	Paper Fasteners,
David's Black Ink,	Paper Clips,
Pure Carmine Ink,	Invoice Books,
Faber Pencils,	Letter do
Star Pencils,	Scrap do
Union Pencils,	Skeleton do
Carpenter's do	Portfolios,
Rubber Goods,	Rulers, Rubber,
Steel Pens,	Rulers, Wood,
Pen Holders,	Office Tape,
Sealing Wax,	Eyelet Sets and
Ink Stands,	Eyelets,
Copying Presses,	Spring Tapes,
Pen Racks,	Sponge Cups,
P. O. Boxes,	Check Cancelors,
Envelope Boxes,	Erasers,
Letter Openers,	Propelors,
Chess Boards,	Dice,
Crayons,	Slate Pencils,
Slates,	Rhodes' Mucilage,
Rhodes' Oil Boards,	Etc., ets.

School Books of Every Kind

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Merchants, Insurance Offices, County Offices, Railroad Men, Bankers, and all others in want of goods in our line will do well to call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders by mail filled promptly.

oct9-d&wtnov1

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STOCK

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT

HENDRICKS, EDMUNDS & CO'S.,

56 South Meridian Street.

We are now ready to show our FALL STOCK of

BOOTS & SHOES,

EMBRACING IN PART

Child's Calf and A Calf Metal Tipped Boots!
Youths' Kip and Unlined Metal Tipped Boots!
Boys' Calf, Kip and Unlined Boots!
Mens' Calf, Kip, Unlined and Cavalry Boots!
Child's Calf, Kip, Goat and Kid Metal Tipped Balmorals!
Misses' Calf, Kip, Goat and Kid Balmorals!
Women's Calf, Kip, Buff, Goat and Kid Balmorals!
OVERSHOES—All kinds!

All qualities, sizes and styles, can be had of the above Goods.

An examination of our stock is solicited.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6, 1865. oct6-d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

WAIT FOR THE MONSTER!

THE

GREAT MASTODON!

POSITIVELY THE

LARGEST EXHIBITION

OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD,

IS COMING!

SECOND ANNUAL TOUR OF THE

MONSTER EQUESCURRICULUM

L. B. LENT, Manager.

This is an entirely new establishment, upon which an enormous amount of capital has been lavished with an unsparing hand, to make it what it claims, and is acknowleged by all to be the Finest Exhibition of the Age. It is entirely novel and original in construction, superior in every specialty, and includes the following immense and unparalleled combination:

I.
MONS. FRANCOIS' TOURNIAIRE'S GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS,
From the Theatre, Port St. Martin, Paris.
II.
WM. DUCROW'S CIRCUS ROYAL,
From the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.
III.
LENT'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
From the Broadway Circus, New York.
IV.
OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS' TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
From California.
V.
FORREST'S TRAINED BUFFALOES,
From the Prairies of the Far West.
VI.
EVAN'S EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
From Hindoostan,
VII.
Professor Wallace's Corps of
PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
From all parts of the World.

Comprising Seven Distinct Exhibitions,

With 250 Men and Horses,

All under one Gigantic Pavilion, for one single price of admission.

IN THREE GIGANTIC CIRCUSES.

All the leading Riders