DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION — IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30

SALE OF THE SENTINEL.

To put at rest the numerous reports which have been in circulation for some time past, in regard to the sale of the Sentinel, we will state that on Saturday last we disposed of the newspaper part of the Sentinel establishment to Messrs. HALL & HUTCHINSON, who take possession on the 1st day of November, from which time our connection with it ceases. We still retain the machinery, presses, book and job type.

By this arrangement the publication of the Sentinel will be continued under Democratic auspices, and remain as it has been for the last twenty-five years, the central organ of the Democratic party of Indiana. The Sentinel will be published in its present shape and place of business, until the new proprietors have the opportunity to procure the type and materials to enlarge and otherwise improve it, and remove the office to their own place of business.

The arrangements for the future editorial conduct of the paper have not yet been accomplished, but the new proprietors hope to have everything in a working order in a few days. It is the intention to place the establishment on a permanent foundation, and make it, in every respect, worthy the support of the Democracy of Indiana. We will add that this tranfer of the Sentinel has the approval of the leading Democrats of this city.

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR PROBABLE.

It is known to all our readers that the late Abolition Republican party by their continued intermeddling with the institutions and domestic affairs of the Southern States, and the denial to them of their constitutional rights, irritated them into the late terrible civil war, which it required the entire power of all the people in the North united to suppress, and the suppression of which cost us the sacrifice of, at least, a quarter of a million of valuable lives, and laid upon us a debt which, if paid, must reduce to practical serfdom most of the laboring millions of the Nation for ages to come.

When this war broke out, the Republicans, terrified at the calamity they had brought upon the country, and desirous to remove from the public mind, as much as possible, the remembrance of their guilty action in the premises, dropped the name of Republican, and assumed that of *Union party*

By the united efforts of the people of the North, the rebellion has been suppressed, *African* slavery, in name, abolished, and the negroes transferred from their humble cabins to the magnificent Government boarding houses, under the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, and here ends the first act in the drama.

The second now commences. The fraudulent party name of *Union* is dropped, and the Republicans reappear, upon the stage, under their old name, and in their old character of intermeddlers in the affairs of the Southern States and disregardless of their constitutional rights, in which course they will probably again pursue, as formerly, till they provoke a second civil war, perhaps more bloody and disastrous than the first.

Individuals and States are, and justly, necessarily, ever extremely jealous of their rights, and resent the smallest intentional violation of them. Our own revolutionary war furnishes a vivid illustration of this truth It is often said our fathers went into that war on account of the unjust interference of England with the rights of the Colonies to the extent of a penny a pound on tea.

Coming now to the case in hand, we have in the United States four millions of African negroes belonging to a race, the lowest in intellectual and moral grade, by nature, as science has demonstrated, of any of the human species, and of such characteristics that they never can become homogeneous with the white, the highest, by nature, in intellectual and moral grade, of any of the human races. These negroes are mostly in the Southern States without fault or exclusive agency on the part of those States, but through the agency of our Mother Country and Northern traders. Between these two races of whites and blacks there is a natural antagonism, and they can live together only by means of the fixed and settled subordination of the inferior race, when made freedmen, to the superior; the former must be, to preserve peace and harmony, under the general guardianship of the latter, which can only be maintained by securing to the former their civil rights, such, in general, as minors enjoy, and limiting political rights to the superior, the white race.

This is the theory which prevailed at the formation of our Government, and has since, in the main, been acted upon; it is the theory upon which the Southern States desire still to act, and it is admitted that *it is the right of those States, under the Constitution, to act upon this theory if they see fit to do so.*

Now for the intermeddling by the Republicans with this right of the Southern States thus to act, which, if persevered in, must, and justly would, excite a new civil war, or a peaceable separation of the States. In the Convention that framed our Constitution, and in those of the States that adopted it, it was, as will be seen by looking into the MADISON Papers and ELLIOTT's Debates, a question of some difficulty to determine the rule of apportioning Representatives in Congress among the States so as to preserve to each its just weight, power and influence for its own protection in the confederacy of States then being formed; for it was determined that a consolidated Empire should not be allowed to exist. In arriving at the rule of apportionment, that of the wealth of the several States was discussed, also that of making voters the basis of apportionment, but it was finally settled that population should be the rule, as best calculated to secure the just relative weight of each State in the Congress of the States united, of determining how many members each State should have in Congress, leaving each State to determine how and by whom her quota should be elected in the States. In counting population, free persons, men, women and children, black and white, were enumerated. This is the rule of the Constitution; but under it, in all the States substantially, the whites are alone allowed to elect the quota of representatives apportioned to a State. This is the case in Indiana, and our people do not want to change that practice. Negroes don't legally vote in Indiana. But, as the great body of the negroes are in the South, and the Republicans desire to force the States there against their will and in violation of their constitutional rights, to allow their negroes to vote, they propose to change the Constitution so as to apportion representatives among the States upon voters, whereby, as the South has the vastly smaller proportion of whites, they may thus deprive the States South of their just power, which our fathers gave them, for their own protection, in the confederacy, prostrate them as hewers of wood and drawers of water to the bondocracy of the East, or force them, in order to save themselves from such degraded humiliation and worse than colonial dependence, to make their negroes voters. Nor will the evil stop here. As the right of declaring who shall be voters is admitted to be unlimited in the States, the proposition to apportion representatives on voters will lead, at once, to a race in the extension of suffrage in the several States. Massachusetts will, immediately, make her female factory operatives, constituting a very large portion of her population, indeed, she will make all her women and children, and negroes too, as they are so few as to be manageable, voters; Iowa will make her Indians, California her Chinese, &c.; and where, we ask, will the South be in the Congress of the United States, unless she succumbs and surrenders her polls to the possession of negroes, with all the horrors that the Republicans, with feigned sorrow, but ill-concealed joy, admit must attend the event!

We have no hesitation in saying that if the proposition to base the apportionment of members of Congress among the States upon voters, shall be acted upon, this Republic will not outlive the event for ten years; unless, with that proposition this other should be accepted, that Congress should take from the States and vest in the General Government the right of dictating who might vote in the States, and this would of itself end the Republic of our fathers.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT—SECRET POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Journal gets spasmodid over a few remarks we made some days ago, in which we instituted a comparison in regard to the avowed declarations of the Republican press as to what constituted treason a year ago, and their silence now in an analagous case. The ground taken by the "Government" then was, that the Sons of Liberty was a secret military organization, not recognized by the laws of the State or of the United States; hence it was "illegal and treasonable." This position, if insisted upon, will certainly involve the Republican secret political organization known as the Loyal League in illegal and treasonable acts We only referred to the matter, however, to show how easily the Republican party can change its views as to what constitutes a crime against the Government.

The Journal insists that the Sons of Liberty was a treasonable organization, and intended to give aid and assistance to the enemy in time of war. Nothing of that kind has been proven, or can it be. What is loyalty to the Government? There can be but one answer to this question, and that is *fidelity to the Constitution.* Has it yet been shown that the Sons of Liberty, as an organization, we speak not of the acts of a few men who acted upon their own responsibility entirely, violated any of their constitutional obligations or proposed to do anything more than to sustain their constitutional rights? Every member of the organization was sworn to support the Constitution of the State of Indiana and the Constitution of the United States, and it would have had no support upon any other basis. The Journal charges that the Sons of Liberty organization "was purchasing arms to be used against the Government of the United States, and plotting to create an insurrection in favor of its armed enemies." These allegations are untrue. There is no foundation for them whatever. Nothing of that kind was shown in the trials before the Military Commission in this city. In fact the most rigid investigations into the whole affair could not develop any evidence, so far as this State was concerned, to demonstrate any complicity upon the part of the organization of the Sons of Liberty with any plots and schemes against the Government of the United States. All that could be shown was that a few, a very few men, not over eight or ten persons, had concocted some visionary scheme in which they received no aid or encouragement whatever or had any power to carry out In fact, members of the organization, when they heard such schemes had existence, were the first to come forward to nip them in the bud. The members of the Sons of Liberty, as a body, understood it to be a secret political organization intended to offset and counteract the "Loyal League" and to aid the triumph of the Democratic party in the pending elections. No other purpose was entertained by the members generally, and certainly no treasonable or insurrectionary schemes were or would have been entertained by them.

We have said this much to vindicate the members of the organization from the unjust charges which have been arrayed against them. They have it in their power to fully vindicate themselves from the foul aspersions which have been made against them, and we presume they have only waited until reason, the sober second thought, had resumed its sway over the public mind.

The Journal says we made a slanderous comparison betwen the Sons of Liberty and the Fenians. Not so. The Sentinel has given every evidence of its sympathy with the Fenians in their efforts to redeem their native land from English thraldom. The telegraph says that the Fenian Senate, at its late session in New York, had devised the way and means of restoring Irish nationality. If so, we bid them God speed in the glorious work and in the effort they will have the earnest wishes of every friend of free government for its success.

☞ It appears from the article below, which we copy from the Gazette, that a movement is being made by the Cincinnati stockholders and creditors of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad to recover it from its present possessors. The subject is one in which a very large number of people in this State are interested, and they should turn their attention to it.

It is a fact that those who first subscribed the stock and built the railroads of Indiana, spent their money, not for their own benefit, but for that of the public, and a few stock jobbers and speculators who subsequently got possession of the road, and, in many cases, it is feared, by some species of judicial legerdemain. Where such was the case, the wrong ought to be righted, if it can be. Whether the road in question falls within this category, we cannot say. The courts must settle all such questions.

[For the Gazette.]

A BIG RAILROAD LAWSUIT—CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

That part of this road from Richmond, Indiana, to Logansport, a distance of about 108 miles, has for several years past in the possession of a party of New York lessees and other Wall street railroad men, without paying rent or any other consideration to the stockholders for its use, as by contract with the Company, by its Board of Directors, they were bound to do.

As the rebellion is now over, and persons conversant with the facts and history of this matter have returned to their homes in Ohio and Indiana, the time has arrived for the shareholders of this road to take legal measuses, without further delay, to dispossess these men of it, as the stockholders have been plundered long enough.

Two or three law suits of this same character, are now in progress in the United States; one of them is by the shareholders and creditors of the Kentucky Central Railroad, from Covington to Lexington, and a few miles further, to recover possion of that road from the bondholders, which there is no doubt they will succeed in, as the equity of the case is immensely in favor of the stockholders and creditors.

The claim of the shareholders of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company to these 108 miles of the road, can be made a stronger case for the stockholders, either in law or equity, than in any suit of the like kind ever brought in any court in the United States; as perhaps there is not in Indiana a quarter section of land, or a house and lot, held by so weak a title as these New York lessees and their assigns have to depend on.

The writer of this article is a shareholder in this road, and understands what he is writing about, and feels a strong interest in the success of this proposed movement; and now sounds this bugle call for the immediate attention of every creditor and shareholder of this company, to the subject of this communication.

And, I also say, that when action in this matter is decided on by the stockholders, no man that had a hand in breaking down this old company and swamping it, either from want of business capacity, or otherwise, must be entrusted with place or power, either as attorney or director, in this new movement.

From $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 of stock of this railroad has been issued, and the largest portion of it must be held by Western men and women, and all paid for; and I again call on the holders of it to determine, both individually and also in the general meeting of shareholders (which will soon be called,) that this railroad shall be recovered by us, if there be law and equity in the land. N.

Wendell Phillips on Beecher—He Declares for the Impeachment of the President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has made a speech in New York, in which he declares for the impeachment of the President, and attacks HENRY WARD BEECHER. He says:

"LOUD CHEERS FOR A PROPOSAL TO IMPEACH the PRESIDENT.

"My charge against the President is, that he has debauched the moral sense of the North on this question. [Loud applause] My charge against the President of the United States is, that he has silenced the Republican party on this question. If it were possible and consistent with the nature of our Government, now is the time contemplated by the fathers, when such a magistrate should be impeached! [Tremendous cheering. When the cheering subsided, two or three hisses were heard from frightened Republicans, and these being continued, were drowned three several times by great cheering.]

"What does President Johnson represent? He represents his will, with nine States to be reconstructed behind him. He represents the slave power that conquered in 1859. There are behind him the nine States to be reconstructed; the Democratic party is on his right hand; the Administration party is on his left hand. The slave power, like the old legend of Laccoon, has encircled and crushed the life out of the Republican party, and out of Plymouth Church pulpit. [Laughter and applause] Yes, I respect the impulses of that gallant apostle of liberty, Henry Ward Beecher. But that speech of his is one of the most dismal signs of the times It might have been made any time twenty years ago. It has the very tone of Northern submission to the slave power of the white race of the South. The very accent, the whole flavor of the speech, is worse than the argument. It is the same tone in which Webster talked when he got down low and ate dirt before Southern power. It is the very tone in which Buchanan talked when he got lower than men thought possible. It is that same tone of apologizing for Southern political sins on a different basis from Northern political sins. The President will, undoubtedly, say in his message that he goes for suffrage, as he said in his interview with Mr. Stearns as a private citizen. If he lived in Tennessee he would advocate it. I have no doubt he would; he has insight enough for that. And Daniel Webster was an Abolitionist, except for the restriction of the United States Constitution. Millard Fillmore talked as good anti-slavery doctrine as I could, only there was a certain parchment between him and acting Even Franklin Pierce had anti slavery moments, but no anti-slavery acts." [Laughter.]

A Sensation Story—Alleged Organization of Veterans to Resist the Bounty Tax.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle of the 22d publishes the following letter, but says it cannot vouch for its correctness:

CLEARFIELD, PA., Oct. 3, 1865.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: I now take the present opportunity of telling you the way things are carried on in this part of the country. For the last few weeks the old soldiers are organizing into companies and regiments for the purpose of resisting the collectors when they are collecting the bounty tax. They say that men that had any of their sons in the army before the bounty tax came into existence, shall not pay a bounty tax to give a lot of cowards and copperheads for one year's service. They are nearly all old soldiers, and they got nothing when they went to the army, and they say that their fathers shall not pay a big tax to give to cowards when their own boys were away fighting the battles of their country. It is nothing to see from sixty to one hundred men drilling in the woods and they are all armed with Spencer's and sixteen shooters, navies and sabres. It is their intention to burn up all men's buildings that had anything to do with laying on the bounty tax. In Indiana county, on the 26th of September, when Gov. Curtin was in Indiana, they had a meeting in the woods, between there and the Rural village, and there was over 200 men present. They held their meeting in the woods at night It is time there was something done, for there is no telling when they will commence their work of destruction. They are going to tear up the Central Railroad, to keep troops from being sent up into this part of the country. I heard some of them say at a meeting, that there would be a rise from Delaware to the Rocky Mountains. I have heard them say that they would make their bounties off some of the old fellows that had their boys all at home when the war was going on. A man that had anything to do with the laying on of the bounty tax had better be lighting out for some other part of the country. The first thing they will do will be to capture Pittsburg to get artillery. Little did they think, when they were letting the soldiers take their arms home with them, the use they were going to make of them. I know of two powder mills in the woods in this county They are going to carry the thing on a big scale. One half of the men in this part of the county belong to this band of cut throats. They have their passwords and by-laws, almost the same as the Knights of the Golden Circle. J. G. W.

Disabled Soldiers.

Immediately after the close of the war public attention was directed to charitable projects for the benefit of the gallant men, who have fought to save the life of the nation, and have come back from the contest maimed and disabled. The Government very promptly turned over the hospital building near Columbus, Ohio, to that State, at the request of the late Gov. Brough. In Indiana, the large influence of Gov. Morton and his friends, were directed to the establishment of a "magnificent home" for disabled soldiers and seamen, by voluntary contributions The result of the efforts for Gov. Morton's project have not been very brilliant. Some three thousand dollars have been raised, and a few disabled soldiers are being cared for at Indianapolis. The motive was right, and the project was urged upon the attention of the people by Chaplain Lozier, in prose and song, and by many of the influential newspapers very zealously.

The want of success in the enterprise to provide for the comfort of the disabled soldiers of Indiana, cannot justly be attributed to any want of feeling for the veterans, for it is the general desire to have them taken care of and made comfortable The objections to the Governor's project may be summed up thus: Too much charity and not enough of the soldiers' right, and the obligation of the State to maintain them and a residence from home, subject to many of the restrictions of the camp. All the enterprises of this kind have been based upon the rule of monarchial States in the Old Country, where caste separates the people, and where individual exertion and enterprise is not so remunerative as in the United States. Even the experience of hundreds of years in the Old World were ignored and the philanthropists of this country commenced where England did hundreds of years ago. They adopted Great Britain's plan just as that country was about to abandon it.

Prominent among the reforms of the day in England, is the abolition of the venerable and famous institution of Greenwich Hospital, the Government having discovered that the pensioners who enjoyed the privilege of the hospital would greatly prefer to leave it, and that the treasury would be greatly benefitted by closing it up and aiding the class whom it has sheltered in different ways An arrangement has therefore been made to pay the patients who desired to leave Greenwich a small stipend, and permit them to live where and as they chose. The old veterans who have for years been chafing at the separation from their families, the irksome rules and regulations of the hospital, the enforced association, often most uncongenial, with each other, hailed the change with joy. Every one able to travel at once took his departure, generally choosing the village where his youth was spent as the place to pass the remnant of his life The few shillings a week granted to each for subsistence, and gladly accepted as an ample allowance, amounts in the aggregate to many thousands of pounds a year less than the expenses of maintaining the hospital, and both pensioners and tax payers rejoice at the mutually beneficial reform.—Madison Courier, (Rep.)

STATE ITEMS.

—The Rochester Standard is discontinued. Cause—insufficiency of support.

CINCINNATI AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors of the road on the 18th inst., the conviction was expressed that sufficient would be subscribed to the road to make it ready for the iron. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That so soon as $200,000 is subscribed to said road from the city of Richmond to the crossing of the Wabash, that said road be at once put under contract

Resolved, That whenever a sufficient amount of stock is subscribed to make the Cincinnati and Fort Wayne Railroad ready for the iron from Bluffton to Fort Wayne, that part of the road be put under contract

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the present line of the Cincinnati and Fort Wayne Railroad is the true line on which to construct said road, and we hereby declare our intention of adhering to said line until it approaches the St. Mary's river, and from Fort Wayne to be left to the action of a practical engineer to select the best and most practicable route for the interests of the road.

JULIAN—MORTON.—The war between Morton and Julian in the "Burnt District" continues in intensity. One week ago Saturday night last, His Excellency, notwithstanding his delicate health, visited Centreville, reproduced his Richmond speech, and pitched into the Julian organ, the True Republican, which he said should be called the "True Copperhead," heavily. The Republican retorts upon the Governor, and exposes the inconsistencies of his speech with Republican ideas, and, in conclusion, thus carries the war into Africa:

We regret to hear that the Governor did not even attempt to explain another mysterious matter, viz; the constitutional history and present *status* of his fine farm adjacent to Centreville. His "old friends and neighbors" would have been more interested in that subject than they were in anything he did say.

Finally of the Governor at present, we learn that he is about embarking for Europe to recuperate his health, which has suffered from the cares of State and other exhaustive labors. Col W. T. Dennis is our authority, at second hand, for this statement; so it must be true. We presume the Governor will enlighten Louis Napoleon, and the other crowned heads, statesmen and philosophers of the Old World by rehearsing to them his Richmond speech, while, during his hours of relaxation, he will bask in the smiles of trans-Atlantic beauty, tripping the "light fantastic toe" as was his wont in those happier days, 'when we were young.' *Bon voyage*, Governor! and may you return with renewed energies to this your domain of Hoosierdom, and to the arms of your dutiful subjects, of whom we reckon ourself among the chief.

STAMPS ON RECEIPTS.—The following correspondence explains itself:

"LAFAYETTE, Indiana, Oct. 13, 1865.

"Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington:

"Sir: Will you be kind enough to give us information upon the following point.

"First, The railroad company receives from us a lot of goods for shipment Who should furnish the stamps for the receipt?

"Second, Who should furnish the stamp for a receipted railroad freight bill, amounting to over $20?

"Third, We receive from the railroad company various goods for which we give them a receipt. Who should furnish the stamp?

"Please answer these questions in particular, without befogging us with generalities.

"Yours, &c., COMSTOCK, HOWARD & CO."

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
WASHINGTON, Oct 19, 1865.

"GENTLEMEN—I reply to your letter of the 13th inst., that the law is silent as to which party shall be at the expense of furnishing stamps on receipts that are subject to stamp duty. This office has, heretofore, felt that it was not obligatory upon it to attempt a solution of the matter, and has uniformly left it to be settled between those immediately interested, by the custom prevailing among business men in different localities, and by the laws and tribunals of the several States respectively.

"Very respectfully,
"E. A. ROLLINS,
"Depnty Commissioner.

"Messrs. COMSTOCK, HOWARD & Co., Lafayette, Indiana."

The above demonstrates some of the beauties of the revenue law. When the public officials are not able to construe, who can decide?

PATENTS TO INDIANIANS.—Among the list of patents issued for the week ending October 10, we notice the following:

To E. M. Coombs, of Memphis, for box for packing eggs.

To E. J. Green, of Valparaiso, for improved broom and mop head.

To Henry Jeffrey, of Vincennes, for improved claw bar.

To Daniel S. Koehler, of Elkhart, for improved straw cutter.

To Robert Wood, of Indianapolis, for safety valve for steam generators.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—On Sunday evening last, a man by the name of William McAnuny, a section hand on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, was instantly killed on the track, at the bridge over Charley creek, west of town. Having the chills he had been to town to get medicine, and was returning on the track, when the freight going west struck him at the east end of the bridge, and carrying him nearly across it, left his body, terribly mangled, hanging across the rail, severed in two, with nothing but his clothing and a small ligament of the skin of his back to hold the parts together.

A man some distance off, seeing a hat fall from the bridge to the ground, supposing that some one on the train had lost it, and stooping down to pick it up, discovered blood. He looked up, and it was a shocking sight indeed; a man cut literally in two, hanging as above described across the rail, the blood streaming down from his head on one side, and his entrails reaching almost to the ground upon the other side Mc Anuny was quite deaf, and we learn that the engineer gave no warning whatever on approaching him, nor did he stop or slacken his speed after killing him, but passed on as though nothing had happened. If this be so, the matter ought to be looked into. There is too much carelessness on the part of some of the conductors in passing through towns, and there is a great deal on the part of citizens in walking and remaining on the track when they know the train is approaching. It is a great wonder that there are not more lives lost in this way than there are.—Wabash Tribune.

The Track of Wilson's Raid.

A correspondent writing from Mobile, Ala., says of the track of WILSON's raid:

Taking the wagon road from Montgomery to Selma, I followed the track of Wilson's raid fifty miles, and a man, though a fool, could not have erred therein. A tropical tornedo never left more distinct traces of its course through the jungle than this same raid has through the heart of Alabama. Not a field is in cultivation, not a house has been rebuilt, and not even has the grass grown over the camping grounds of the cavalry. Here and there the ruins of a once stately mansion rise up drearily before the traveler, and give dignity to the picture of desolation. The royal magnolias still stand in the yards, but the only sign of life and happiness among them is the music of the mocking birds. There is only one respectable house left along this road. Why it was spared the owner did not know.

The Manufacture of Shoes.

Machinery has made a complete revolution in the manufacture of shoes. Formerly a man took his leather, and with the help of his wife, who did the binding, turned out finished shoes, not always handsome, but usually strongly made. Now a shoe or a boot passes through eight different hands before it is finished, and the great bulk of the work is done by machinery. A woman formerly, when stitching fine enamelled leather, could not take over seven stitches in a minute, now, with a machine, she can take 175. It is estimated that the saving by sewing machines, to the manufacturers in Massachusetts, is more than $7,000,000 a year. The saving by pegging machines is also large, though not near so much as that.

MASONIC.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF INDIANAPOLIS Council No. 2, this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for work. CHAS. FISHER, Recorder.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the WEAKEST HAIR; stops it falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the Drug-Stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New York.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

oct30d&w2m SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D

LOST.

ON SUNDAY, AT THE CORNER OF MERIDIAN and Maryland streets, a Black and Tan Terrier Pup. Had on a red leather collar with silver plate on the top marked Frank.

A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 13 West Maryland street, at Parsons, Macauley & Co

oct30-d2t

RAILROADS.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865 trains will leave Union Depot as follows:

4.00 A. M., Express Mail.
4.00 P. M., Accommodation, (for Union only.)
8.15 P. M., Night Express.

TRAINS ARRIVE FROM THE EAST.

5.15 A. M. Accommodation.
10.00 A. M., Night Express.
8.45 P. M., Mail.

R. N. BROWN,
General Superintendent.

oct30-dtf

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF SEIDENHEIMER & TROST, HAVING sold to Wolf Trost their entire stock of Goods and Fixtures in Nos. 139 and 141 South Illinois street, their co-partnership is dissolved.

WILLIAM SEIDENHEIMER,
JACOB TROST.

Indianapolis, Oct. 25, 1865.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of goods and fixtures of the firm of SEIDENHEIMER & TROST, Nos. 139 and 141 South Illinois street, in this city, he will continue the business at that stand, and invites the public patronage. WOLF TROST.

Indianapolis, Oct. 25, 1865—oct28-d2t

WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

BLAKE'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.

All damages by Troops or by Military Orders; every class of claim founded in law, justice, or equity, secured.

Unpaid County and Township Bounty collected.

Citizens of Indiana holding Military claims, Soldiers and Officers of the Morgan raid, can obtain their pay.

Business before the State Military Auditing Committee or loss or use of property, subsisting, transporting or recruiting men, will be attended to promptly.

Officers' Back Pay for Servants Wages obtained. (Officers will call or correspond, and find it to their interest to do so.)

Commutation of Rations for Prisoners of War, or men on furlough, speedily obtained. Errors on rolls corrected for men wrongfully charged and tried for desertion, or absence without leave.

Civil and Military Collections made in all Counties of the State by Traveling Agents.

Officers' Settlements and Returns made out on fair terms, and certificates obtained with dispatch from the Departments.

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.

All Veteran Officers of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, who are being mustered out can obtain their Final Affidavits and Pay Accounts, warranted correct, on which to draw their final pay.

The Clerks of this office are all Veteran Soldiers.

Blanks of all kinds on hand.

Full instructions given to returning Officers without charge.

Competent Clerks and notaries always in the office.

An efficient Agent at Washington City.

Business in all parts of this State or other States transacted by mail.

Office opposite Metropolitan Theatre and Major Dunn's U. S. Mustering and Disbursing Office, next to Masonic Hall, Sheets' Building, No. 79 West Washington street.

J. W. BLAKE,
Late Colonel 40th Indiana Vols., Attorney and Claim Agent. au29-dtf

PRACTICAL HATTER.

INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, formerly Broadway Hatter, and for more than twenty years associated with the leaders of Fashion, and now Proprietor of the Indianapolis Hat Manufactory, being flatteringly encouraged by the liberal patronage of an appreciating public, has, in the spirit and pride of honorable competition against Eastern productions in his art, resolved upon a renewed and more efficient effort to produce a home-made fashionable head dress which shall be strictly in keeping with all the new improvements, and fully up to the spirit of the progressive age we live in.

This season he has introduced, in addition to the Gents' and Young Gents' Fall Styles of Fashionable Hats, all the standard style of trade renown, as follows:

No. 1—Gents' Fall Style for 1865.
No. 2—Young Gents' Fall Style for 1865.
No. 3—Gents' Broadway Standard, Bell style.
No. 4—New York Standard, Straight style.
No. 5—The Medium Union, Standard style
No. 6—The Paris Standard, Bell style.
No. 7—The Paris Standard, D'Orsay style.
No 8—The Paris Standard, Yeoman style.
No. 9—The Friends' Standard, Straight style.
No. 10—The Friends' Standard, Bell style.
No. 11—Ladies' Silk Hat, Fall styles for 1865.

His standard styles are rare productions of intellect and skill, ingeniously blending all the nice points of the several styles (technically) in original styles, unique and so faultless in combination that by the mere width and shaping of the brim, with suitable curl, will make them suit the fancy of the most fastidious gentleman, or the judicious taste of the plain and neatly dressed honest yeoman. The above named styles are all home-made productions, and unsurpassed for quality of material and elegance of finish, which material is enhanced in value by the *modus operandi* of manipulation, in the hands of legitimate hatters, scientifically skilled in the practical execution of his difficult art. With these facilities at his command, he is now prepared to produce a home-made Hat, at manufacturers' prices, of unsurpassed elegance, combining genius with science, neatness with style, beauty with quality, lightness with durability, elasticity with strength, and a perfect model mould fit, soft and agreeable to the head of he wearer.

Gents' Silk Hats altered to Ladies' Fashionable Styles.

W. P. BROWN, Practical Hatter,
No. 34 Kentucky Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

oct18-d&wtf

Cancer Can be Cured.

DR. HEBERN, Cancer and Consumption Champion has located in the city of Quincy, Illinois, 106 Main street, third door above the Quincy House, over J. R. Dayton's Book Store. He success ully kills and extracts Cancers, without pain or knife, in from four to twenty-four hours. Also cures all kinds of sores and all chronic diseases and Piles. A cure always guaranteed or no pay. sep18-w6m

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 ¼ to 8.

Monday Evening, Oct. 30th, 1865.

EMMA WALLER!

IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS—TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

THE STRANGER!

OVERTURE.....ORCHESTRA.

HONEYMOON.

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.

MASONIC HALL

POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 31.

ALF. BURNETT,

The Versatile Humorist

And greatest living FACIAL ARTIST, whose performances last winter drew crowded houses in

NEW YORK CITY,

For eight consecutive nights, will appear in his Wonderful Rapid Changes, Laughable Delineations and Beautiful Poetic Gems, including "MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB," and the "PREACHER FROM HEPSIDAM."

Tickets.....50 Cents.

☞ Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

oct27-d3t

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Blank Book, School Book,

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STATIONERY HOUSE,

PARSONS, MACAULEY & CO.,

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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,
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Bill Cap,	full bound and
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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.

oct8-d&wtnov1

VENISON.

Rich, Rare and Racy!

FRESH VENISON—the first of the season—received and served up in every style, by Hezekiah, at the "Geranium." H. E. HEZ. KIAH.

oct19-dtf

FOR SALE.

Printing Office for Sale.

EXTRA Inducements will be given to any one wanting to purchase. It is a Democratic Paper; none other need apply; has all the County Patronage. No other paper published in the county. For particulars inquire at this office. oct19 4tilnov1&w2w

FOR SALE.

VACANT LOTS,

VERY desirable for business, on South Pennsylvania street. Also Improved Lots on Illinois street, Virginia avenue and Maryland street. Apply to

DAVID SIEVENSON,

At the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, opposite the Post-office. oct26-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.

jo16-dtf JOHN W. BLAKE.

HOTELS.

MACY HOUSE,

Cor. Illinois and Market Streets,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

F. T. PALMER, E. PENTECOST, Proprietors.

STREET CARS run to and from the door of the "Macy" to the Union Depot and all parts of the city.

P. S. From the 23d of October, 1865, the price of Day Board will be *reduced to Five Dollars per Week.*

oct21-d1m

LIQUORS.

T. C. STRICKLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS,

No. 140 West Washington Street, West of the State House.

WHEAT AND RYE WHISKIES,

ALSO,

PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON.

Irish and Scotch Whisky from Bond,

AND

Old Brown Cherry, Port, Claret and Champaign.

aug3-dtf

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MONONGAHELA, RYE AND BOURBON

WHISKIES,

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WINES, AND CIGARS,

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jy17-dtf

THOMAS REDMOND.

Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

WINES, CIGARS, &c.,

Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.

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se29-dtf

NATIONAL PETROLEUM MINING COMPANY. OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF INDIANA.

Capital, $320,000.

In 6,400 Shares, at Fifty Dollars Each

WORKING CAPITAL, $70,000

OFFICE—No. 3 Talbott & New's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Deloss Root, W. A. Schofield, Wm. H. Turner, J. A. Grosvenor, Wm. T. Clark, C. C. Olin, J. C. Hereth, Lucien Hills, Omer Newman, Jerre McLene and Edwin A. Davis.

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