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THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1865. NUMBER 340.

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DESELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

CURE WARRANTED IF DIRECTIONS are followed.

Single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times day.

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The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold; that they have frequent hacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a light discharge, thin and acrid, afterward thick and adhesive may ensue.

As the diseases become chronic, the discharge are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed up. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick and slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

The above are but few of the many Catarrhal symptoms. Write for our pamphlet describing fully all symptoms; it will be sent FREE to any address.

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AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.

This Sirup is especially beneficial in affections of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, caused by Catarrh, greatly assisting in its permanent cure when used in connection with the Remedy. It takes, in time, to never fails to cure the severest cases of Croup.

Being agreeable to the taste, safe for children, speedy in its effects, giving strength to the voice and lungs, it will soon find its way into every family in the land. Price 25 per bottle.

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DISPENSARY

FOR THE

CURE OF SPECIAL DISEASES,

NO. 208 FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND Market. Having for several years past noticed the barbarous mode of treatment for Private Diseases, by five out of ten of esteemed regularly educated physicians, I was aroused to the presumption that these diseases could be cured by some more humane, and reliable method, and by the old course of treatment physicians are constantly annoyed by patients returning with secondary symptoms, the result of improper treatment, or some other disease which is rather a pleasure than a pain. His treatment has undergone a thorough examination, and has been found much more efficient than any other. He is never troubled with complaints of patients with SECONDARY SYPHILIS, swollen glands, or with the many symptoms produced by the old school treatment.

Gonorrhea

Cured in a few days without the use of painful remedies. The worst cases of

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Yield to the influence of his remedies in the shortest space of time.

Dr. Jones makes a stated charge upon examination for the cure of all diseases intrusted to his care, and it is therefore his interest to cure a case as speedily as possible.

MEDICINES FURNISHED

In all cases, which save the patient the extraordinary price of medicines or prescriptions which, in many cases, cost more than the whole of his charge, besides you save the expense of the probability of exposure in calling for medicines at the drug store. The office is so arranged that none need see you while there. All business and correspondence strictly private. Seminal Infirmity, with Nocturnal Emissions, and all troubles arising from

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South side Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts. (up stairs). o6 d1m

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d3* M. KEAN.

ORMSBY HOUSE

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Oysters & Game,

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ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

Fifth street, between Main and Market.

FRESH LOBSTERS, SHREWSBURY OYSTERS, VENISON, QUAILS, JACK SNIPE, WOODCOCK, GROUSE, PHEASANTS, BLUE-WING DUCK,

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1865.

☞ A friend has sent us a pamphlet on animal decomposition as the chief promotive cause of cholera, published in Philadelphia in 1855, from an article in the Medical Examiner for August of that year. The author, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, collates facts to show that while cholera is not contagious, in the true sense of the word, and may be propagated without human contact, it finds in the decay of animal matter one of the best conditions of its development. Imperfect sewerage, bad ventilation, the close packing of city populations, are potent and infallible attractions of that "unknown contingent" in whose presence only is cholera generated, and "whose capriciousness of migration, partial subjection to temperature, and other habitudes, suggest the probability of the animalcular hypothesis." The most elevated sites, if these sanitary conditions are neglected, do not escape the disease, nor is difference of elevation of much account in itself. The odds in mortality between the districts above and those below the entrance of the sewers on the Thames in 1849 was very marked.

☞ The Sultan of Turkey has shocked all true believers by the innovation which he is understood to have perpetrated. He is sitting for his portrait to a French artist. As all representations of the forms of living beings are prohibited by the faith of Islam, this is naturally regarded with great consternation by the Constantinopolitans.

☞ Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, may be seen daily at the Astor Library in New York engaged upon his history of the war. In which he proposes to state the anti-Davis side of the internecine rebel quarrel.

☞ Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, is about to publish his "Across the Continent" letters in book form.

☞ The lumbermen of Maine are rejoiced by the fact that the snow is already fifteen inches deep in the Aroostook woods.

☞ John Stuart Mill spends six months of each year near the grave of an idolized wife, at Avignon, France.

☞ The London Times calls the weather the past summer "abnormally insalubrious."

☞ Here is what the Greenville (East Tennessee) New Era says about the negro population of that section. Greenville is the home of Andrew Johnson, and the New Era is, we suppose, as thorough a Union paper as any in Tennessee or out of it. We by no means agree with it about driving the negroes out of the country, but we do say that they must be made to work for their own support. Those who rant about the negro so much and who know about him so little, should read and digest the following, and learn something from it, if they are capable of learning anything from any source on the subject:

It may be as well for the white citizens of our country to submit, in some degree, their own interest as to incur unnecessary inconvenience and expense in supporting the vagabond negro population that remain in our midst. A few months of experience have clearly demonstrated the fact that the negro race is very different from the negro *slave*, and we are sorry to add, that experience does not prove that he is in any degree benefited; nor do we believe that his freedom so dearly bought, will or can ever benefit him while he remains in our midst. While we, in common with the country, rejoice that he is no longer in bondage, and exult that our free country is rid of the great curse and disgrace of human bondage, yet we think that neither the negro nor the white man can be benefited by the abolition of slavery while the negro is permitted to remain in our country. If they were disposed to be industrious and faithful, they would be employed and amply compensated, but the experience of a short period has fully proven that he is unthrifty, lazy, and wholly unreliable. And we think it due to ourselves to ignore them *in toto*, and not employ them in any way, but procure in their stead white labourers or proscription which in many cases, cost more than the whole of his charge, besides you save the expense of the probability of exposure in calling for medicines at the drug store. The office is arranged that none need see you while there. All business and correspondence strictly private. Seminal Infirmity, with Nocturnal Emissions, and all troubles arising from

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OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The First Snow Storm—How it Gambols in Wanton Delight, and How the Poor Shiver in Wretched Poverty—The Apotheosis of Christ—Meeting the Boys in Blue—A Poetical Fit—The Athens of Tennessee—Pleasurable Memories—Our Common Schools—Furious Tirades—An Old Bachelor's Chant—Don't Mean to be Ungallant—Miscellaneous Gleanings—Legitimate Robbery—Original Wit and Wisdom, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

CASTLE OF INDOLENCE, Oct. 29, 1865.

The first snow storm of the season visited Chicago yesterday morning, commencing at 5 o'clock A. M., continuing throughout the day, flying about in every direction with wanton delight. It seemed to be a day of revelry with the beautiful snow, but a day of sadness to the shivering poor. There are hundreds, yes thousands in this city to-day who are perishing with the cold, and at whose vitals ravenous hunger is knawing. They are poor and poverty stricken. Either Fate or Misfortune has willed them penury and want, and the poor creatures stalk about more like ghastly ghouls than human beings. They go about the streets, the limber and coal yards, picking up or begging pieces of wood and coal that they may have something to throw a ray of warmth in their cheerless and dreary homes. It is really a pitiable sight to see the little, ragged, barefooted *white* children, shivering with the cold and weak with hunger, scavenger about the streets and alleys of a great city picking up every loose piece of old board or box embedded in the filth, and then bender their sickly and emaciated bodies in carrying it a mile or two to some miserable hovel where their no less sickly and emaciated parents are shivering about an empty, gloomy stove. This is no fancy sketch, but, alas! a sober, cruel truth. Reader, did you ever enter one of these miserable hovels occupied by what we may most justly term the "poor white trash" of the North. You know for some years past we have been writing about the "poor white trash" of the South. We will admit that it is unfortunate to be poor either in the northern or southern, the eastern or western portions of the republic. But in the South the winters are brief and mild, and the very air itself saturated with the fragrance of the summer, and the genial sunshine, laden with warmth, seem in their sweet beneficence, almost enough to sustain life. But here, where the dreary winter may be said to drag out a miserable existence of six months, it comes stalking to the poor as the gaunt and ghastly figure of death comes to the doors of the rich. Coal and wood, clothing and all the necessaries are enormously dear. Many of the avenues of labor thrown open to the industrious workingman throughout the summer are now closed, and the laborer finds that his earnings for the past six months have no more than fed and clothed his family, and met the little and necessary current expenditures of church dues, taxes, and so forth.

How much of Christian fortitude and patience must these poor people exhibit to endure their lowly lot in life. Ah, you who are fortunate and blessed with plenty, should sometimes think of your less fortunate neighbors. Remember that "the poor you have always with you." They are of your own flesh and blood, through a common God, with the power to feel the pangs of hunger and the heart to grow sad and weary from destitution. Think of the helpless little ones, the fatherless and motherless that have no one to look after them, no one to cherish and protect them. You know what Christ says: "He who giveth unto these also giveth unto me, for I am their father in Heaven."

MEETING THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Every day I meet with some of the gallant boys in blue with whom I used to associate on the march or in camp while playing the distinguished role of "war correspondent" in our late and terrible national tragedy. We talk about the red tape that ruled in Washington, I now we basked in the sunshine along Arlington's famous heights, about fishing for crabs and speckled trout in Mobile Bay, and I must confess that, in going a-fishing, your correspondent was not successful, as he usually caught more crabs than speckled trout or fish of the deep. In this respect he was like Horace Greeley, but then it is only another living evidence of the similarity of fate that befall great men. (Ah! modesty, you are a jewel, a "perfect thing," as the girls say, when speaking their first waterfall.) And we chat of the happy hours we spent along the silvery shores of the Mexican gulf, picking up beautiful seashells, then packing them in little glass bottles and sending them by the furloughed veterans to our wives and sweethearts on the distant prairies. And here I must again confess that we sometimes sent those little presents to other men's wives than our own, however naughty it may seem. We talk of the fun we had fishing over seas, and the one delicious fun of engulfing the delicate little bivalves into our capacious corporations. The heroes of the gallant Army of the Cumberland I meet everywhere—the men that met the valorous foe on the field of battle conquered the enemy, and then shared with him the hospitalities of his tent and his humble soldier's fare, meeting and greeting him in fraternal bonds, as if they had never met arrayed in hostility on the bloody field of carnage. How pleasant it is now, when the danger is all past and peace smiles throughout the Republic, to sit down and talk of the great eventful past. May we not indulge a little longer in this pleasantry? It is laughable to look back at the days we spent chasing the guerillas in Middle Tennessee, and what an infernal lot of villains they were. Loving robbery and whisky, thirsting for revenge and blood, violating woman's honor, and blasting man's happiness as they traversed the country, devouring and devastating, like incarnate fiends, sparing neither age nor sex. It is miraculous, most miraculous, that the writer hereof was not dispatched to heaven, or some less happy home, through the agency of these murderous and bloody hands. But I suppose,

Be that doesn't fight and runs away,
Live to chase bushwhackers another day.

God grant that the day may never come again when the peaceful inhabitants of our country have to live in the land and a scourge to humanity. But to our subject proper. We, the boys in blue and your good-natured correspondent, chat about the good old times we had in charming Murfreesboro' and Athens, Tennessee, and tenderly think of the genial hearts we found there, notwithstanding the gloom and bereavement abroad in the land.

Bright were the eyes and ruby the lips
That looked and smiled upon us,
And sweet those memories linger still
About the heart of "chase Adonis!"

Perhaps some day we'll wander back
To happy scenes and pleasant walks,
And thus reap joys for all the woes
We had in a weary world like this.

But if we never shall meet again,
By all the sweet ties upon us,
None will forget the happy hours
Than their faithful friend, ALONZO.

Of course the joke in the last verse is not premeditated, and is merely the natural result of the working of the brain in the construction of language and the formation of ideas. Forget the people of Murfreesboro'! No, never. They are too big-hearted and whole-souled, too genial and generous to be blotted out of the impressible heart of a Bohemian. The stars to mine eyes may fade, and the song of bird and the sigh of stream may never make music to mine ear, but my heart, my soul, shall ever grow warm and bright as the ideal in my nature wrestles about them the fond imaginings of youn, dear Murfreesboro. But I cannot endure this rapture, and, with a brief glance at Chattanooga, Kingston, Marietta, Atlanta, and Jonesboro, and all their memorable associations, I must bid a kind adieu, a long farewell.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

It is a curious time to grow enthusiastic about the ventilation of schools just at the commencement of winter, when people begin to bolt and bar, to pad and bolster every nook and hole through which the piercing winds and touch of frost could gain access. But in Chicago people do things not as they are done elsewhere. We are decidedly original, if a little eccentric, in our style and manner of directing all tangible agencies, whether to our own comfort or the detriment of others. We must have something to talk about, whether of local or national importance. At present the press is locally engaged in daily dealing out columns of mingled philosophy and folly regarding the ventilation of common schools. Under the head of "Our Responsibilities to the Next Generation" one prolific gentleman says that if something is not done, and done quickly, we had better all die. Perhaps it were better that those who are alive continue to live, and petition Congress to establish a law whereby the *modus operandi* of marriage might be annihilated in this city until such time as we procured ventilation for the little "responsibilities" (funny name for babies) forthcoming in the next generation. The fact of it is we have plenty of school room and abundance of ventilation if we hadn't so many children idling at home and so much filth in our streets at large. Had these ventilation-philosophers looked at it in this light their intellectual raving would have died stillborn. Again, some of this ranting cannot have great weight, and must be looked upon as somewhat ironical, if not sarcastic, when we consider that the author of the article headed "Our Responsibilities," etc., is an incorrigible old bachelor that never was married, and in all probability never will be, unless miracles and sensible women should become more abundant than at present. Is not this ungallant to talk so about the ladies? But like the rollicking Rory O'Moore we mean the reverse of what we don't say.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Shooting is considered a genial exercise with our Western chivalry. Yesterday afternoon an amiable man named Bertram shot at and dangerously wounded a tailor named Galk. The cause was somewhat serious. One of Bertram's children went into Galk's shop, and partly swallowed a needle, which stuck in the child's throat, for which Bertram stuck a bullet in the tailor's sacred person.

The fall gales have set in on the lakes, causing much damage to shipping interests. The past week has been of great loss in this respect, as no less than thirty vessels are reported lost, wrecked, or stranded along the lake coasts.

Many attempts at incendiarism have lately been detected. They mainly arise from malice. The police are on the alert, and all offenders detected will be severely punished.

Larcenies and robberies, of the smaller kind, are becoming very frequent. Of late there have been no banks broken open, and no safes torn into atoms by the efficacy of gunpowder. There are, however, a large number of petty money speculators and brokers who do a great deal of legitimate robbery in gold and wheat gambling.

ORIGINAL WIT AND WISDOM.

As there is more beauty in the bright skies above us than in the dirty streets beneath us, so there is more pleasure in the imaginings of hope than in the contemplation of despair.

A frail and delicate young lady lately got married at Winona, Minn., to a young gentleman named Stout. Isn't this a case of a frail and delicate woman getting Stout on the first night of her marriage.

There are a great many men who use three eyes. The two in their head and the great "I" sum.

A woman with a bad temper is like the world without sunshine.

One Mr. Mark, a bright and shining light among the Bowery, is reported deceased. In this case Death literally loved a shining Mark.

Tears flowing from the heart are as the dew that cherishes the flower.

A Chicago lady was married a few days since to a fellow named Frost, who immediately detested her. We trust she hasn't been Frostbitten.

An ambitious youth (not the one who fired the Ephesian temple), with a college diploma in his pocket, being out of money and compelled to labor, has gone into a tannery in Michigan, and is now engaged in tanning hides. Undoubtedly this will prevent poverty from tanning his hide.

Charity and Love are the earthly angels of redemption. DR. ADONIS.

THE SOUTH.

We glean the following interesting budget of news from Southern papers received at the office of the Journal:

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Whig, in its comments upon Henry Ward Beecher's late political sermon, remarks: "Mr. Beecher has recently surprised and delighted the calm and right thinking classes of the country by a display of conservatism that could not have been expected from him. His speech was marked by good sense, calm reasoning, and expansive patriotism. He shows that he has much less of the fanatic in him than we had supposed."

The same paper thus criticises Mr. Henry S. Foote:

The inextinguishable, restless, and ubiquitous Mr. Foote has turned up again—this time in New York, that great emporium of trade and asylum of refugees and adventurers from all quarters of the earth. Neither age nor misfortune seems capable of changing his querulous, combative, humptious, and discontented nature. He is one of these restless, active, wayward, self-willed men who can never be satisfied unless in a row. He rebels against everything. Favored by nature with many gifts—with bright faculties, wonderful power and copiousness of language, and possessed of a fund of varied knowledge which could have only been acquired by close and continued study—he is singularly wanting in practical attributes, and destitute of every useful quality. He is a perpetual fault-finder, an objector, a disputant—in one word, a scold.

The Richmond Republic, in an article on the possibility of a war with Great Britain, says:

Should the British Government persistently refuse to settle the claims of the United States for losses inflicted by British ships and seamen, under the Confederate flag, in the late war, the damages resulting from an appeal to war would be a hundredfold greater than the amount of the indemnity which would satisfy the claims of this country. The capacity to injure American commerce in return would be limited by the injury which has already been inflicted upon it by British privateers. We do not think so broad a surface to assault as Great Britain, who of late years has been monopolizing the commerce of the world. A war between the United States and Great Britain would result in sweeping the merchant shipping of Great Britain from the ocean in six months. The war would be conducted principally upon the seas, for Great Britain has no army of magnitude enough even to defend Canada. That important colony would at once fall into our possession, to say nothing of the British property in our own country, which would be in a bad way. The Fenians in Ireland would, moreover, be likely to give more trouble than at present, and a cotton and corn famine is among other possible or probable results of a war with America. We can hardly imagine, therefore, that the British Government will refuse to do justice at the risk of war.

The Richmond Whig of October 27th devotes an editorial to the Secretary of State. We give the concluding portion:

In the last few months the South has learned to view Mr. Seward in a far more favorable and friendly light than formerly. We are all content to bear the reproaches that the President is sustained in his patriotic and benignant policy by the counsels and sympathies of that eminent statesman and diplomatist, and we recognize the fact with a larger allowance of credit to him when we remember that the occurrence of last spring would have engendered in a narrower nature than his an asperity, if not vindictiveness, of which he manifests no symptom.

The Richmond Republic of October 27 says:

A special telegram from New York to the editors of the Republic, dated the 26th instant (delivered yesterday morning), conveys the gratifying information that the amount of capital stock of the National Express Company allotted to the city of New York—viz, six hundred thousand dollars—has already been subscribed for by capitalists there. The plans of the enterprising gentlemen who have proposed this organization are working prosperously, and the establishment of the new express company on a firm and enduring basis is now placed beyond a doubt."

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Raleigh paper says:

We mentioned, some time since, the murder of Rev. Mr. Castleman, an Episcopalian minister, at Summit Point, near Gaston. The whole affair was then shrouded in mystery, but it now seems that the intelligent theory has been promulgated with respect to the dreadful transaction. About three weeks since a portion of the cotton on a freight train took fire (a note of which was made at the time), and, to save the remainder, that part which had ignited was hurriedly cast overboard. There was no roof or shelter near for storage, and the cotton was left by the roadside in an exposed condition. The present high price of the article excited the curiosity of an individual living in the neighborhood, and he was not slow to avail himself of so favorable an opportunity to pilfer the exposed cotton. These thefts, which are said to have been conducted chiefly at night, were brought to the knowledge of the Rev. Mr. Castleman, who at once proceeded to warn the owner of the cotton with the facts. The suspected party, we learn from the Petersburg Express, had been often heard to vow vengeance upon the informer, but Mr. Castleman, who was as fearless as he was just and upright, paid no attention to the matter.

On the night of the assassination, Mr. Castleman went to the house of his friend and neighbor, Mr. W. K. Broadnax, took tea, and sat until bed-time, conversing on the occurrence. When he arose to depart, the family importuned him to remain all night. He declined, stating that his own family would certainly expect him. He was then laughingly told that his life had been threatened. This he replied to with great calmness, remarking, that as he had never injured any one, he presumed there were none who would injure him.

In accordance with his determination, Mr. Castleman left the house of his friend for home. That home he never reached alive. His family anxiously awaited his arrival through all the long night. He never came. At early morn a messenger was dispatched to the home of the friend, whither he had declared his intention of going the evening previous. On the route the mangled body of the worthy man was found, perforated by a bullet, evidently fired in close proximity, as the wadding was in the clothing. No account can be made of the murderous act, nor the man who stole the cotton and made the threats disappeared.

GEORGIA.

The Savannah Republican, of October 20th, has a long editorial on the requirements of the South. We make the following extract:

If Northern capitalists will only visit our State and take a few trips into the interior, they will be able to invest money in more safe and profitable schemes than imaginary oil wells and bogus mining companies. Our planters' hands are tied for the want of capital, and a few thousand dollars expended on each plantation would prove a national blessing. It would give the impoverished and helpless planters a chance to replenish their plantations with all the agricultural implements required in the production of the great staple—cotton and rice. It would be the magnet which would draw the negroes to work. Of rich land there is no lack, but of money there is a fearful dearth. A great many planters are anxious to sell the whole or a part of their lands, but the buyers are scarce, and they are compelled to sit in despondency and view hundreds of acres of productive soil yearning for the hoe and spade and the hand of the hardy laborer, because they are unable to procure money. Emigration and capital can only save us from hopeless ruin, and the sooner the Northern press and people are thoroughly impressed with the true state of affairs South, the sooner we shall be able to write of the gradual extinction of the animosity which now prevails and is increased by poverty. We feel that no reasonable man, familiar with the poverty and bankruptcy of the entire South, will be found raising his voice to denounce the Southern people for their terrible misfortunes. They have erred, they have sinned, and some of the leaders have perpetrated atrocities for which they should receive no pity; but in God's name, let us, where we find a willingness to repent, extend a helping hand, and not strive to increase the hardships of a prostrate people. We appeal for one class of Southern people *only*, viz: the consistent and conservative portion, and we know they are quite numerous in many portions of Georgia. It is apparent that all the pardons, proclamations, and convertions are but meaningless edicts, and we can observe that they effect but little change in the spirit of the people. We believe that the desired change can only be wrought in the South by a rapid influx of a vigorous Northern population. We want intelligent and educated mechanics, with their skill and industry to develop our State; and when they come, then, and then only, may we look for thrift and the banishment of the black despair which has settled on so many of our people. Give the *people* a fair trial, and we shall have no cause to despond.

ALABAMA.

The Mobile Times of October 21 contains the following article on the condition and employment of the negroes in that State:

The number of negroes in Alabama was about three hundred and twenty thousand; at the commencement of the war. Under ordinary circumstances, and under their regular increase of three and a half per cent annually, they should now be about three hundred and fifty thousand.

Of this number very few left the State, either to join the army or emigrate; but since the close of the war their sufferings have been great, and we feel satisfied that the loss to their population is fully equal to its natural increase. What, then, has become of the three hundred and twenty thousand with whom we started the war? Some one thousand five hundred went into the army; the city of Mobile received an an accession of ten thousand; Montgomery fully as many; Meridian five thousand; Selma five thousand, and the several smaller central points, such as county seats and railroad stations, in all twenty thousand more—being from thirty-five to forty thousand who have moved from their homes, but leaving about two hundred and eighty thousand who are unaccounted for.

It is impossible to suppose that such a mass is living in a condition of vagabondage, and leading a life of brigandage. The reports from the country show the condition of the people and the security of the roads to be nearly the same as in former times. We are, therefore, brought to the conclusion that, in some way, that population is, if not profitably, at least usefully employed. The barnes and smokehouses of our farmers could not have been very plentifully stocked after the military visits of Wilson's raiders, and unless something had been produced since, one-half the population would have been starved.

But as hands are required to produce, we must conclude that somebody has worked, and that the negro has not been allowed to draw his share without contributing his labor. And this, on the whole, agrees with the information of our correspondent. The negroes have, as a general rule, moved from their original quarters, but only to take new ones within a short distance. They have exchanged one place for another, and then settled down.

Their labor is not, nor can it be expected to be, as regular or profitable as it was under the former system, neither in the quality nor the quantity of hands. The most energetic of them have become conducted chiefly at night, were brought to the knowledge of the Rev. Mr. Castleman, who at once proceeded to warn the owner of the cotton with the facts. The suspected party, we learn from the Petersburg Express, had been often heard to vow vengeance upon the informer, but Mr. Castleman, who was as fearless as he was just and upright, paid no attention to the matter.

On the night of the assassination, Mr. Castleman went to the house of his friend and neighbor, Mr. W. K. Broadnax, took tea, and sat until bed-time, conversing on the occurrence. When he arose to depart, the family importuned him to remain all night. He declined, stating that his own family would certainly expect him. He was then laughingly told that his life had been threatened. This he replied to with great calmness, remarking, that as he had never injured any one, he presumed there were none who would injure him.

In accordance with his determination, Mr. Castleman left the house of his friend for home. That home he never reached alive. His family anxiously awaited his arrival through all the long night. He never came. At early morn a messenger was dispatched to the home of the friend, whither he had declared his intention of going the evening previous. On the route the mangled body of the worthy man was found, perforated by a bullet, evidently fired in close proximity, as the wadding was in the clothing. No account can be made of the murderous act, nor the man who stole the cotton and made the threats disappeared.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Caleb Cushing's Mission to Europe.

Pierre Soule Pardoned Yesterday.

Matters and Things in Alabama.

Gov. Parsons Gone to Washington.

Order from Quartermaster-General.

Government Horses to be Gathered in

Jeff. Davis Orders a Beaver Coat.

The Washington Monument Fund.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

A special to the Tribune, dated Washington, the 31st, says: Brevet Major-General James B. Hawley, late Chief of Staff to Gen. Terry, commanding at Richmond, has resigned his commission in the army and returned to the editorship of the Hartford Press.

Mr. Cushing's mission to Europe for the Government is purely and entirely professional and not diplomatic, as has been extensively circulated.

WASHINGTON, October 31.

To-day the President pardoned Pierre Soule.

Brigadier-General Savage, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Alabama, is in Washington, accompanied by Governor Parsons, with a view to obtain the Executive sanction to a certain measure of policy relative to the affairs of that State; also to obtain teachers for the freedmen, who are loudly demanded and in short supply.

General Savage represents the people of Alabama as favorably disposed to the introduction of Northern capital and energy, and that the opportunities for favorable investment are very great.

Large numbers of the officers and soldiers retiring from the army are not leaving the State, but are purchasing plantations and becoming residents.

By order from the Quartermaster-General the attention of officers on duty in the several military departments is called to the great number of animals belonging to the United States in the possession of persons who have no legal title or rightful claim thereto. Such animals will be seized wherever found and turned over to the nearest Quartermaster. The persons in possession of disputed property must show title thereto, by virtue of some authorized Government order, or be treated as the leaders of the radical wing of the Republican party has expressed the same wish. It is believed that it will be taken as granted that a majority of the nation are opposed to his punishment.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1—M.

The river has fallen eight inches; eight feet four inches in the channel.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1—M.

The river is falling, with 5 feet 6 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 56 degrees.

CINCINNATI, November 1—M.

Flour unchanged and dull; superfine $7 50@7 75 for extra, $8@8 25 for new and old, and family and fancy $8 75@9 for new. Corn firmer; shelled advanced 5 to 7c.

Corn quiet at 88c in the elevator. Rye steady at 80c for prime new. Barley unchanged. Rules of meat pork at $33. Bulk meats and bacon no necessary transactions to any extent; bulk meats nominally 17@17½c. Bacon in small demand at 18½@18¾c for shoulders and 19@19½c for clear sides. Hogs in active demand at 8@8½c on the spot. Lard steady at 22c for new, in tierces. Groceries quiet. Whisky firm at 23½c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—M.

Stocks firm since the Board. Money on call easier, at 5 per cent. Sterling exchange, more doing at 108½@108¾. Rhode Island 100⅝, Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien 74½, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 108, Terre Haute and Alton 40.

Illinois Central Scrip 138, Cleveland and Pittsburg 63¾, Chicago and Northwestern 74¾, do preferred 87, Cleveland and Toledo 104½, N. Y. Central 100⅞, Erie 74½. Gold opened and closed at 135¾. Rosetta 116½, Michigan Southern 111⅞, Michigan Central 74¾, Sixes of 1861 registered 108¾, Sixes of 1881 coupons 109¾. November coupons 107½, Ten-forty coupons 92¾,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.
Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1865.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.—In Louisiana things are about as much mixed as they are here, though not exactly in the same way. They have been mixed ever since General Butler attempted to administer civil affairs in a military way. We have heard it said that the General is no great favorite down in the Crescent City, which, of course, is libelous. When he left, General Banks took possession of the State of New Orleans, which, if much governing is governing well, must have been one of the best ruled provinces in the white settlements. It has had at least three governments in the full tide of operating at the same time. It has been blessed (?) with a military government, a city government, and a State government, embracing not only New Orleans but the surrounding country for at least ten miles one way and three and a half or more the other way! Whether the Governors have been more numerous than the governed, it would be hazardous to venture an opinion. They do say that the people have seen sights in the way of taxation. Some of them have thought, we understand, that taxation is the chief blessing of man. There have not been wanting patriotic gentlemen who insisted that the greater the taxation the greater the blessing, and who were more than willing that their fellow-citizens should be highly favored in this left-handed way of blessing. The late Governor of the State of New Orleans was elected by the people, and subsequently the late President sent him a note to the effect that it was his will that he—the elect of the people—should be Governor. After that he resigned and the Lieutenant-Governor took the seals. He is the present incumbent, Governor J. M. Wells, and is so popular that both of the parties there, the Democratic and the National Conservative Union have nominated him for Governor at the election to be held next Monday.

While Gen. Banks held possession, a State Convention was called, which has been described as a very unique organization, and formed a new constitution, the one now in existence. Representatives to this body were chosen by the entire State of New Orleans, and the members devoted themselves with great zeal and distinguished patriotism and intelligence to the payment of their per diem, which was triumphantly effected, despite the whole power of the General commanding, "or any other man."

This done they adjourned, after several months' exhaustive labors, with the reserved right to meet again, if, in their sovereign pleasure, they should wish to do so.

The "Democratic Party" takes ground in favor of framing a new constitution; the "National Conservative Union Party" in favor of amending the present one to suit the present times and thereby avoid the expense of calling a new convention. We have received an able address from A. P. Field, Esq., Chairman of the Central Committee of this party, in favor of its principles. The measures just mentioned appear to be about the only distinction between these parties. They both sustain the President's policy.

Among those nominated for Congress by the Democratic party are ex-Governor Wickliffe, formerly of this State, and son, we believe, of our ex-Governor Wickliffe, and J. A. Rozier, who was a Union member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, one of the immortal seven who refused to sign the ordinance after it was passed. Mr. Rozier, however, has declined the nomination, for what reason he does not state. The venerable octogenarian, Jacob Barker, now eighty-five years old, and as lively as a cricket, supplies his place. Old Jacob is a thorough Union man, and fought secession with as much vim as Rozier and others did. Opposed to him is Col. A. P. Field, also a strong Union man. On this ticket, the National Conservative Union, are some excellent names. For Attorney-General there is George S. Lacey, Esq., who quit the Breckinridgers in 1860 to swell the ranks of the advocates of the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," and who did yeoman service in them.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana appears to have been badly managed, and has fallen into disrepute. General Fullerton has now taken charge of it, and issued a sensible address to the freedmen, which will doubtless have a good effect.

When Governor Wells is elected by the whole State things will move on more smoothly.

There was always a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, and, if General Butler had not unfortunately been sent there after Commodore Farragut's victory, the work of a hearty restoration of fealty to the Union would have been much further advanced than what it now is. Time will bring all things right, however. There are, of course, a few one-idea people in the State who will keep up the old animosity as long as possible, but we don't believe they will be able to do much harm.

☞ Mr. Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond Examiner, who used to be so excruciatingly severe upon the Yankees—a term that included every body who didn't support the Confederacy—is a deal disgusted to think that generals Lee, Johnston, and the Southern leaders generally should so humiliate themselves as to ask *pardon* of the detested "Yankee Government" and a Yankee President. "Pardon," he says, quoting Cato, "is for those who have done wrong." We commiserate Mr. Pollard's unhappy frame of mind. Perhaps a trip to Mexico or Brazil might make him feel better. If this should fail, we recommend plowing. Plowing is a great institution and sometimes works wonders.

But, seriously, Mr. Pollard is a "representative man." He belongs to that class of men who cannot learn anything, and who generally glory in their ignorance—gentlemen who never have but one set of ideas, who cling to them through thick and thin, through evil and good report; who grind them perpetually and bring them into service upon all occasions. This quality of adhesiveness to old opinions and notions however circumstances may change, thereby, perhaps, making them obsolete and worthless, is not without its merit. Sometimes it is admirable and worthy of all praise. But it won't do for practical statesmanship. That must grapple with actual facts which are constantly changing and presenting new phenomena. A man may be wrong. He may grow up in a false school of principles or with a one-sided view of the workings of a system or a measure. Is he never to look upon the other side to ascertain whether he is right or wrong, and when he finds that he is wrong, or that philosophy and common sense require a modification of his notions, is he never to follow the light which experience and observation cast upon his pathway? Must he still stick to that which his father and neighbors and teachers told him was the sum of all political truth and policy? Were they infallible? Could they foresee what was to come with such unerring certainty as to make deviation from their maxims and ideas in government and society the embodiment of error that leads to destruction?

We have many men like Pollard. They are fighting and crying over the past as though they could recall it. What have we to do with the past except to learn lessons from it for the present and the future?

These one idea men, who can learn nothing either by experience or reflection, instead of accepting the actual facts of the condition of the country and going to work like men to make the most of them to repair their shattered fortunes and do the best they can for their wives and children, would keep up a state of hostility to the Government and do all that lies in their power to prevent the return of peace and the revival of prosperity. They would still harass and thwart, if possible, the efforts of the United States authorities to restore harmony to the country and civil rights and self-government to the Southern people upon the pledge of loyalty and obedience to the laws. They would watch for opportunities for outbreaks and war. They would make the South an Ireland upon a larger scale. They would teach her to swear endless hatred of the Government and the North, and make the two sections Rome and Carthage over again, forgetting the fate of Carthage, and learning as little from history as from philosophy and statesmanship.

There was one of these people in the South Carolina Convention the other day who raved and tore after the approved style of Rhett, Keitt, Bonham, & Co. in the days before the war, and was properly rebuked for his folly and stupidity by the members present. These men show their spite and illiteracy occasionally by nominating improper persons for office in the South. They are reactionists. They look toward the past. They are petulent and moody. They curse the Yankees—a very useless and unprofitable business, which the Yankees aforesaid only laugh at—and do not remember that curses as often as otherwise "come home to roost," an uncomfortable place.

These Southern reactionists are by no means alone in being unable to acquire wisdom by the progress of events. They have their counterparts in the North, men whose brains are as impervious to light or any ideas contrary to their long-cherished isms as the hide of a hippopotamus is to water.

We believe, however, that in both sections the teachings and conduct of these persons will prove harmless. Their eccentricities will be met by the stern good sense of the progressive masses who adapt themselves to obvious necessities and the real condition of the country and learn to overlook what they do not like and cannot help. Enlightened citizens of the United States, or a goodly number of them, are shrewd, practical philosophers, and seize intuitively hold of the salient points of the present condition of affairs with remarkable readiness and accuracy and draw conclusions from them mainly just and patriotic. The realities of the recent struggle have not been in vain for them, however blind the inveterate ultras may still remain. They—practical, fair-minded men—will learn great lessons of wisdom from the past to guide their feet aright through the intricate paths of the present. The terrible luminosity of a thousand battle-fields has disclosed to such minds something else than the dead and the dead past. Happy it was has been seen and felt upon them and by the far-streaming light of their fires shall be wisely appropriated and converted into the living terms of a better national understanding, of reorganized society, politics, and governments.

☞ The English tourists who have been dining and wining about over the country from New York to St. Louis and back, have been greatly astonished, they say, at what they have seen and heard. They didn't understand America and Americans before, they declare. Of course not. Who ever expected John Bull to understand anything properly about this country? Occasionally a genial and liberal gentleman like Thackeray comes over already prepared for what awaits him; but the stolid beef-eaters in general, whose prejudices are as thick as their *hide*, have about as correct an understanding of our people and institutions as they had in the times of George III.

These peripatetic gentlemen learned to their utter amazement that the million of American soldiers who had just been astonishing John Bull by their prowess and victories over what seemed to the Britishers impossibilities, had taken and are taking themselves to the peaceful pursuits of industry just as though they had never shouldered a musket in their lives. At this our Anglo cousins turned up the whites of their eyes, and may have felt if they didn't exclaim 'orror! That isn't the British way, and can anything be right that isn't British? They saw these veterans, it seems, plowing and printing, and at work in their shops as quietly and unostentatiously as if they had never been out of them, and didn't know anything about any other kind of business. We doubt not the gouty tourists had many peculiar and perhaps rather mixed feelings. Perhaps their imaginations connected what they saw with what they might possibly see hereafter. Perhaps some of the ex-soldiers they saw at work are Irish, and shadows of Fenianism flitted before their astonished eyes, and it is certainly within the range of possibility that the Adams-Russell correspondence may have formed a part of the phantasmagoria.

They learned that this is a great country—a good lesson for our stiff-necked, thick-headed trans-Atlantic relatives to comprehend. They also found out that the soldiers lately in the armies of the Confederacy have returned to civil life almost without exceptions and to their loyalty as citizens of the great Republic, and intend hereafter to act in good faith as becomes them as such citizens. A knowledge of this circumstance brought out the perspiration upon the travelers. It confounded, perhaps dumfounded, them. Is America, then, to have no *Ireland* or *Poland* as a perpetual thorn in her side? Not if the policy of President Johnson is sustained by the people, as we believe it will be.

The fact is our institutions are unlike those of the old world, and their effects are radically different. Hence the surprise of our visitors. The Government here is by and for the benefit of the people. It is *their* Government, and they have a substantial interest in maintaining it. They hate war and love peace, for they know that war, as a rule, is the foe of the people, and is generally waged for the aggrandizement of pampered despots as selfish and heartless as selfishness and heartlessness can well be. They know that peace, order, and liberty are the conditions of happiness to the masses, and, therefore, just as soon as our struggle was over the soldiers engaged in it betook themselves as quick as practicable to the habitudes and employments of peace, induced thereunto by both principle and interest. Demonstrate to the masses of a country, as our institutions have demonstrated to the masses of our country, that it is for their interests, moral and material, to maintain law and protect industry, and won't they do it? We might as well ask whether men will favor their own business. It is unnatural for them to do otherwise.

We advise our Anglican admirers to go home and tell Earl Russell, her Majesty, and their advisers to settle up those little affairs growing out of the Alabama, the Shenandoah, etc., as soon as it may be convenient or a little sooner. We are in a very amiable mood and very peaceful and perfectly willing to be settled with and paid! Who says anything about the *Phenician?*

☞ In the recent war our armies performed their work magnificently. They achieved numerous and brilliant victories, finally exacting unconditional surrender of all the rebel forces. Shot and shell were as effectually used by them as was ever the case in the whole history of war, and their courage was equal to the best display ever made by the Anglo-Saxon race. But when their dreadful work was done, and the smoke of the battles cleared away, it was found that all had not been done that was needed to re-establish the Union. At the point where they left off, the statesman's task began—a task which, if not so arduous as that of the soldier, is certainly more vital to our institutions. The rebellion, embracing four years of blood and battle, had developed throughout the insurgent States a bitter and stern hostility to the Union, and immense districts, but lately the abodes of a wealthy and happy population, had been swept as by the besom of destruction. It became, therefore, the statesman's task to assuage a deep-seated sectional enmity, and lay the plans for material restoration, that the Republic might be restored in the hearts of the people and its former prosperity established again. This task, to be speedily and effectually done, required a liberal policy and the most comprehensive action on the part of our national authorities. Popular vengeance against the vanquished foe, and severe restrictions upon trade and commerce between the recently contending sections would have thwarted, instead of promoting, the great work of restoration. We frankly confess the painful apprehensions we felt lest, on this point, our Government might adopt a course which would deepen the hostility of the South and, to such extent, restrain the physical energies of her people. There were strong influences exerted in the loyal States to induce the authorities at Washington to pursue such a policy. The ultra men pressed it with a degree of earnestness amounting almost to violence. But, fortunately for the present and future glory of the nation, the President of the United States understood the emergency and applied to it a series of measures fraught with consumate wisdom. Appealing to the brave hearts of the Southern masses, he uttered magnanimous and cheering words to them, reviving their love for our blessed Union; and, looking over the fields wasted by war and the cities that were languishing for commerce, he issued proclamations that opened at once the channels of trade in the South. This is the policy by which Andrew Johnson has demonstrated his statesmanship, achieving victories of peace no less renowned than those of war. He has proved himself as great in the civil arena as were Sherman and Grant in the military field.

The fruits of the policy of free trade and political reconciliation are now plainly visible throughout the South. The people there are rapidly resuming the walks of peaceful industry, and, upon the ruins created by war, they are building up more substantially than ever. Immigration from the North and Europe is pouring into the South, and her varied resources are receiving the inspiring touch of energy and skill. The transition state from the old to the new system of labor will soon be over, and then a new era of wealth and prosperity will dawn in the South. The magnanimity, too, of President Johnson is being crowned with the happiest results. A thoroughly good feeling is growing up between the two sections, and it promises to be enduring. Thus the relations of the Union, though fearfully shattered by war, are being restored in a real and substantial form. The people of the South have pledged their faith to the Government in unequivocal terms, and, impressed by the sad lessons of the recent struggle, they will doubtless keep it sacredly and forever.

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N. B.—All orders promptly attended to. s21 d1mJan1

A RARE CHANCE
Books at Original Cost.
Romances, Novels, Histories, Travels, Biographies, and Religious Works.
Old Magazines, Harper's, Godey's, Graham's, &c., for 10 cents at
CLARKE'S.
123 Fourth st., under Mozart Hall (Wood's Theater).
o4 d1y

McILVAINE BROS.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS to the above address by
H. A. DUMESNIL.
At J. L. Danforth & Co.'s Insurance Agency, N. W. corner Main and Bullitt sts.

THOMAS O. BARTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
CHICAGO, ILL.
I AM THE AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR THE above firm in this city, and solicit orders for the purchase of Provisions, &c., in the Chicago market.
H. A. DUMESNIL.
At J. L. Danforth & Co.'s Insurance Agency, N. W. corner Main and Bullitt sts.
o18 d1m1f

FALLS CITY BANK,
East corner of Main and Bullitt sts.
Capital - - - - - - $445,000.
To be increased to - $500,000.
L. L. WARREN, President.
Hon. James Guthrie, Edward A. Gardner, William G. Glover, Richard A. Robinson, Pinkney Varble, } Directors.
IN ADDITION TO ITS ORDINARY EXCHANGE and Deposit business, this Bank will, on Monday, the 16th of October, open
A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,
in which deposits of ONE DOLLAR or any number of even dollars will be received and draw interest at the rate of three per cent per annum on the usual terms of Savings Banks. This affords an opportunity for laying up small savings, which has been much needed, as well as a safe depository in which funds to be held for a month or longer will be productive.
The Savings Department will, for the present, be open from 9 to 10 o'clock every day except Sundays.
o26 d3m H. C. PINDELL, Cashier.

Masonic Notice.
LOUISVILLE R. A. CHAPTER (No. 5) will convene THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 2, for work. By order H. P.
n2 d1* S. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.
THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF CLAREE LODGE, No. 51, F. & A. M. will be held at the hall of ORIENTAL LODGE, on Main, above Shelby street, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, November 2d, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of W. M.
CHAS. A. SMITH, Secretary.
df

Dividend.
PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
November 1, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT (free of Government tax) was this day declared by the Directors, payable on demand.
n2 d1 J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

CHARLES W. ADAMS. LEONARD H. MANGUM.
ADAMS & MANGUM,
Attorneys at Law,
HELENA, ARKANSAS.
n2 d1m*

A CARD.
DR. W. V. BERNARD HAVING BEEN CALLED to Tennessee on a sick daughter, has made arrangements with DR. CASPARI & KOEHLER to visit any of his friends who may desire their services during his absence.
n2 d1*

THE BOUDOIR.
THE LADIES' NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. PRICE 10 CENTS. FOR sale by all first-class Newsdealers. As its name indicates, it will be peculiarly a Ladies' Newspaper. The fashions will receive a large share of attention, illustrated with finely executed engravings and descriptions of the styles in New York, Paris, and London. *It is just the thing for the Ladies.*
C. PERSHING & CO., Publishers,
n2 d3 143 Fulton street, New York.

JENKINS' PATENT COMPOSITE IRON RAILING,
FORMERLY SOLD BY HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM is now for sale by the manufacturer's agency.
HUTCHINSON, DAVIES & CO.,
No. 407 Broome st., New York.

Dissolution.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between D. M. FOSTER and JNO. S. DAVIS in the Retail Drug business was dissolved on the 14th ult. The accounts of the late firm will be settled at the old stand by Mr. F. F. Smith, our successor in the business, whom we cheerfully commend to our friends and the public generally as being in every way worthy of their patronage.
D. M. FOSTER,
JNO. S. DAVIS.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 1, 1865. n2 d3

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN THE undersigned, under the style of WM. W. MORRIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. Gowdy retires.
The business will be continued at the same place under the same style by the remaining partners,
WM. W. MORRIS,
EDWARD HOGG,
A. GOWDY.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21, 1865. n2 d3

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 1, 1865.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
IRREFAITER DRAY TICKETS WILL NOT BE issued, or by any mark acknowledged by Agents or Clerks of this Company, unless the same are stamped by the Shipper. A memorandum of each dray load will be required as heretofore. This will be held by receiving Clerk, and will of Lading is presented and signed, which is the only receipt for the property.
n2 d4 F. S. VAN ALSTINE, Freight Agent.

NEW FIRM.
WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP FOR the purpose of conducting a
General Banking and Brokerage
BUSINESS,
At No. 9 New street (near Wall), NEW YORK,
Under the name of
TILFORD & BODLEY.
We solicit accounts from BANKS, BANKERS, and Merchants, and will allow 4 per cent interest on daily balances, which may be checked for without notice.
We receive deposits of GOLD, and allow 3 per cent thereon, subject to sight draft, or 4 per cent on 30 days' notice; the interest in both cases payable in coin.
We make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, buy and sell STERLING EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and GOLD for the usual commission.
Faithful and prompt attention given to all orders.
Respectfully,
JOHN B. TILFORD, Lexington, Ky.
CHAS. S. BODLEY.
REFERENCES—
Bank of America, New York.
The Banks of Kentucky.
Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.
Merchants' Bank, Boston.
E. Kinney & Co., Cincinnati, O.
Espy, Heidelbach, & Co., "
n2 d4w4

STOLEN—HORSE—FROM MY STABLE, about 12 miles east of Lebanon, on Danville pike, on Saturday night, 21st inst., one chestnut sorrel HORSE, 15¼ hands high, 8 years old—no marks except left hind foot white—fine gaited horse. Also one bay MARE, 15 hands high, 7 years old, one hip down, and natural pacer. $50 reward for the apprehension and delivery of same to me or placing anywhere in the State so that I get them.
o26 eod6 JAMES D. WILSON.

To Buyers of Land in Kentucky.
THE PROPRIETOR, HAVING HEARD THAT TO persons visiting to purchase Oil Lands parcels have been offered which are represented to have been by him, deems it but just to notify them that he will contest all titles, unless derived from him, to any and all lands situated in the following tracts. Maps and a full description of their bounds will be shown on application to the undersigned:
The Graham tract, 138,293 acres, in Lawrence and Carter counties.
Graham tract of 80,468½ acres, in Greenup and Carter.
Graham tract of 27,000 acres, in Carter co.
Graham tract of 1,174 acres, in Carter co.
Gray tract of 7,000 acres, in Lawrence co.
Gratz tract of 28,000 acres, in Lawrence co.
2,000 acres in Spencer co.
5,300 " in Edmonson co.
4,000 " in Lincoln co.
2,845½ " in Nicholas co.
51,600 " in Lawrence co.
30,000 " in Morgan and Breathitt.
For the proprietor. JAMES H. LYLES,
29 Broadway, New York.
SAMUEL B. SMITH,
Louisville, Ky.
o19 d2wsiw

SHOE LEATHER
WE HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT A LARGE STOCK of
Sole Leather;
Upper Leather;
Kip-Skins;
Calf-Skins;
To which we invite the attention of purchasers.
W. H. STOKES & SON.
n1 d6 178 Main, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

PROPOSALS for STILLFOOD.
OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON COMPANY,
No. 157 Main street.
THIS COMPANY WILL COMMENCE THE DISTILlation of Grain on the 15th day of December next, and will turn out from their works, on the upper part of Main street, ten thousand (10,000) barrels of Stillfood (Slop) per week, suitable for feeding cattle, hogs, &c.
Parties desiring to make arrangements for such food will please call on either of the undersigned at the Company's office.
JOS. DORN, Sec'y Treas.
LOUIS STERNE, Gen'l Supt. o30 d6t

DR. J. A. McCLELLAND'S
Dental Cabinets
NEW LOCATION NO. 7 SAMPER-New street between Second and Third, south side. o20 d1m1a

AUCTION SALES.

BY TWEEDDLE & FONTAINE.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 7, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, a valuable lot of Ground on the southwest corner of Rose Lane and Shelby streets, 102 feet front on Shelby street by 150 feet deep. The lot will be subdivided should purchasers desire it. The sale is peremptory.
Terms made known at sale.
TWEEDDLE & FONTAINE,
n2 d5 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.
CLOTHING SALE OF CUSTOM-MADE COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, BUSINESS SUITS, OVERCOATS, AND A LOT OF WATCHES, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, I will sell a large stock of custom-made Clothing, Coats, Pants, Vests, Business Suits, Overcoats, and a large lot of Watches.
Terms cash.
J. D. WRIGHT,
n2 d2 Auctioneer.

Office Assistant Quartermaster,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 1, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES. I WILL OFfer for sale at auction, at the Government corrals in Nashville, Tenn., commencing on FRIDAY, the 10th of November, 1865, ONE THOUSAND GOVERNMENT MULES. These mules have been in use by the Cavalry, are in good condition, and free from disease. Sale to commence on the 10th day of November, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until the stock is all sold.
By order of Col. A. J. MACKAY, Chf. Q. M. D. of T.
E. B. KIRK,
n2 d3tNov9 Capt. and A. Q. M.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
SPECIAL AND GRAND SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZE FIGURES, AND BEAUTIFULLY CARVED ALABASTER AND STONE VASES—IMPORTED BY VITI BROTHERS, SUCCESSORS TO SIG. VITO VITI, AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, November 7th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Sales Rooms No. 101 Main street, between Third and Fourth, a superb collection of Marble Statuary and Works of Art. In the collection will be found one fine copy in Italian Marble of Powers' Greek Slave by the well-known artist Sig. Barzitta. It is over six feet high, standing on a superb pedestal; the first copy ever imported. One fine marble figure of Flora, by Davide; one fine marble figure of Shepherd, by Ducci.
BRONZE FIGURES.
Catharine of Arragon and Henry VIII—Europe and Asia; Peace and War—Earth and Water—Wallace & Bruce—Egyptian Water Carriers—Grecian Nymphs—Scotch Hunters and others.
STONE WORK.
Elegantly Carved Vases for Mantles: Roman and Grecian Flower Vases; Agate Card Receivers; Etruscan Urns; Grecian Paterns; Relief; Ancient Crests, and a great variety of ornaments, which combine the instructive with the ornamental.
☞ This collection will be opened for examination on Monday morning and afternoon. The ladies as well as all other lovers of the fine arts are respectfully invited to attend. Terms cash.
n1 d6 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 3-PLY, AND STAIR CARPETS, 5 BALES (100 each) NEW, HEAVY, WHITE BLANKETS, 20 CASES SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 4 VERY SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANOS, ENGLISH DOUBLE-BARREL SHOT-GUN, IRON LOUNGES, 500 SINGLE and SHUCK MATTRESSES, LARGE FAMILY COACH, 3 ROAD-WAGONS, ONE AMBULANCE, AND SUNDRIES AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, in front of Auction-rooms, one large Coach suitable for a Hack, 3 good Road Wagons and one Spring Ambulance; also a lot of Cook and Cannon Stoves. After which a general assortment of fine Furniture, comprising Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Tables, Sofas and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Hair Pillows, Lace and Brocade Curtains, marble-top mirror-back Side-board, Sofas, Easies, large French-plate oval Hall Rack, &c. At 3 o'clock, a general assortment of fine new Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpets; also 4 superior-toned and very fine rosewood and Mahogany Pianos; together with fine extra heavy white Blankets, 500 new single Shuck Mattresses, 50 Iron-frame Lounges, second-hand Carpets, and a host of other articles; also 5-seat Peddel and Field Instruments, 23 Family Commodes, 5 pair Physicians' Saddlebags. Also, for account of Merchants' Dispatch, 21 packages Unclaimed Goods. Sale positive.
Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
n1 d3 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET,
FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, DAMASK AND HEMP CARPETS, IRON BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, REVOLVERS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVERPLATED WARE, &c.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction-room, we will sell a large and general assortment of Carpets, Furniture, &c.
Terms cash. SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
n1 d2 Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF
Government Property.
THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOVERNMENT Property will be sold, regular auction, at the Oakland Cavalry Depot, near Louisville, Ky. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 13th day of November, 1865, and continue from day to day, until all is sold:
700 First Class Cavalry Horses (more or less);
150 First-class Mules (more or less);
7,000 feet of Lumber;
50,000 feet of Scantling;
50,000 Shingles.
Also at Vinsennes's Lumber Yard, Market street, below Hancock and Jackson, the following amounts of lumber, &c. (more or less):
120,000 feet Common Pine Boards;
4,000 feet Old Weather Pine Boards;
45,000 feet Flooring, Third Rate Pine Boards;
16,000 feet Joists, Poplar;
49,000 feet Scantling, Hemlock;
50 pairs Sash (glazed);
10 Window Sash Frames
11 Transom Sash;
56,000 feet Third Rate Pine Boards;
90,000 feet Third Rate (dressed) Pine Boards;
8,325 feet Joists, Hemlock;
80,000 feet Scantling, Poplar;
50,000 feet Sills, Poplar;
70,000 Shingles;
28 Window Frames;
6 Lamp Posts;
The horses and mules will be sold first. The public is respectfully notified that this is probably the last lot of first-class horses and mules which will be sold at this Depot.
Terms—The property to be paid for in United States currency on the day of sale, and to be removed the 1st of December thereafter, at their own cost and risk. By order of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
n1 d3d J. H. BELCHER, Capt. and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE!
BY OSBORNE & MCATEER.
WE will sell, at public auction, on Monday, November 6, 1865, at the Exchange, corner Jefferson and Market sts., at about 11½ A. M., a beautiful Country Residence, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, opposite Beaux's Station, containing 7 acres, 1½ acres cleared, the balance finely timbered. There is on the place a comfortable dwelling, fine barn, and other outhouses, stone spring-house, fine never-failing springs, fine orchard (ten years old), the grounds are handsomely laid out, fine stone quarry, and is situated immediately on the railroad. Persons desirous of examining the place can take the 9 o'clock train, spend two hours on the ground, and return the same evening. Sale positive as the owner is going South.
Terms made known before sale and all particulars given at OSBORNE & McATEER'S office, 156 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents. n1 d3ssd

Notice to the Capitalists and Hotel-keepers of Commercial Cities.
THE BROADWAY HOTEL,
Of Cincinnati,
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 16, 1865, at 3 o'clock, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, the BROADWAY HOTEL, situated on the southeast corner of Broadway and Columbia streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. The lot front 110 feet on Broadway and 128 feet on Columbia street, with a 14-foot alley in the rear. The building is a good, substantial four-story brick, containing 100 or more completely furnished rooms, airy, well lighted, and easy of access through spacious halls. The rooms are all supplied with gas, bells, and all the appliances and convenience necessary for a first class Hotel. It has always done, and continues to do, a flourishing business, and, being permanently established and centrally located in reference to business, the wharves, railroads, and places of amusement, this property affords a rare opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. The party purchasing the property will have the opportunity of buying the entire stock, furniture, and fixtures of the building on the day of sale. Title perfect. Sale positive.
TERMS: One-third cash; balance in one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years from November 1st, 1865, deferred payments to draw interest from the day of sale. Possession given immediately.
CHAS. C. KOHL, Auctioneer,
n1 d15s* 69 Third street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

AUCTION SALE
BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
67 SIXTH STREET.
PORTLAND AVENUE LOTS TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on Portland avenue, north side, between Sycamore and First cross street, a Lot of Ground fronting 25 feet front by 126 feet deep to a 20-foot alley. Sale positive and peremptory.
Terms made known on day of sale.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
o31 d5 Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
ON THURSDAY, 2d November, at 10 A. M., will be sold, without reserve, a Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, embracing Cases, Bales, and lots of Jeans, Linens, Cassimeres, Cloths, Meltons, Beavers, Petersbams, Moskoweas, Kersseys, Flannels, Silks and Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Scarfs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Threads, Needles, Dress Goods, Small Wares, Stock Goods, Job Lots, &c., &c.
Also a stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of 850 Over and Business Coats, and a small lot of Pants and Vests.
Terms cash.
o30 d2 THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of a THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, CENTRALLY LOCATED, ON GREEN STREET, AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold, on the premises, a large and desirable three-story Brick House and Lot, 31½ feet front by 86 deep, situated on the north side of Green street, between Second and Third. The house has eight rooms, with kitchen and servants' rooms and all necessary out buildings, and is now occupied by Mr. Shaw.
☞ This property is centrally located, near the Post-office, Custom-house, and the business portion of the city, and will be sold without reserve, as the owner is removing from the city. Possession given immediately.
Terms: Nine cash; balance in 6 and

☞ The Journal is 25c a week, delivered by carrier charging more, will be immediately reported at the office, and we will be under obligations to any patrons for giving us notice of the fact. 028 d3

☞ A number of subscribers to the Journal have us for the paper prior to the 1st of January, 1865. Since the 1st of January we have adopted a different system, and the dues are collected weekly or monthly. This is to give notice that unless past dues are paid (prior to the 1st of January) we will place all accounts in the Justice's hands for collection. This course will certainly be adopted without regard to persons.

THE NEWS.

We have secured a list of the names of the Kentucky soldiers who are buried at Andersonville, having died while prisoners there. We will publish it in to-morrow's Journal, to the consternation of thousands in this State.

In Washington City Lieutenant-General Grant has rented the private residence built by John C. Breckinridge while Vice-President, and adjoining that owned by the late Senator Douglas.

John H. Reagan, the late ex rebel Secretary of War, has left Washington and gone to Texas, where he will devote his influence to the cause of restoration.

The Richmond Enquirer has been revived by one of its old proprietors, who announces his views as follows: "The oath of allegiance taken by ourselves, in common with our fellow-citizens, has a far different significance now than the same oath could have had before the unsettled question of supremacy between the State and Federal Governments had been decided by the arbitrament of war. Now we acknowledge allegiance first to the Union. Before we held obedience to be due first to the State, and the same honesty and sincerity which made the sons of Virginia brave the dangers of battle, and suffer uncomplainingly the hardships of a four-years' war, will make them true and faithful to their oath of allegiance."

The Fenian movement has created great excitement in Canada. The organization there, it is discovered, embraces large numbers. The Toronto Leader, one of the most influential Canadian journals, remarking on the prospect of trouble growing out of the movement, said on the 27th ult. "that it cannot be denied that more or less danger does exist. In this state of things some precautionary measures are called for at the hands of our Government. The first thing to be done is to secure the arms belonging to the volunteers, and to place them where they cannot be seized by such an enemy as we are contemplating; for there can be no doubt but the first thing each visitors would do would be to seize upon the arms upon which we are depending for our protection if they were accessible. It will soon be necessary, if it has not already become so, to do more than this. A night patrol should be established in our frontier towns, and means should be concerted by which a general alarm could be given in an instant if it were necessary. The Government is said to be aware of the danger: and it is unaccountable that it takes no measures by which it may be averted."

The New York Times, describing the $111,000 in counterfeit Treasury notes captured by the police of that city at the residence of an Indian named Bahager, as already mentioned in our dispatches, says the counterfeits are of all denominations. They have probably been very widely distributed in the low liquor shops and brothels of the city. It is thought they must have been printed in Canada, as the length of time occupied in getting them up could not have passed without discovery, had they been prepared in the United States. The notes adds: "The engraving on all of the notes is coarse, and the colors are imperfect. At daylight the chest is observable at a glance; but by gas light the counterfeits of the last issue of fifty-cent fractional notes might be passed if not closely scrutinized. The imitation is nearly perfect; the expression of the Goddess of Liberty's countenance, the muddiness of the words "United States" over her head, and the distinctness with which the words '*E Pluribus Unum*' appear on the shield, reveal the fraud. These notes, though easily detected while new, would baffle the best judges of money after being crumpled and worn three months. The counterfeit on the old fifty cent note has a muddy background; the medallion portrait of Washington, however, is good—nearly as fine as that of the excellently executed notes that were issued in Cincinnati six months or more ago. The Goddess of Liberty on the $5 and $20 notes is only a hideous caricature, and the general execution is bad. No months or years of wear and tear can render these notes dangerous."

The death of Lord Palmerston (Henry John Temple), the Premier of Great Britain, has been announced in our dispatches. He died after a short illness, on the 18th instant. He was in his 81st year, and had been in public life ever since his 22d year, when he was first elected to the House of Commons. He has been one of the most remarkable and successful statesmen Great Britain has ever had. It is supposed that his successor will be Earl Russell, the present Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Lord Palmerston's widow is the Dowager Countess Cowper, daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne. Having no children, there is no heir to his title.

ALL SOULS' DAY.—To-day, November 2d, is the festival of "All Souls' Day." It is a custom among the Catholics and Protestant Episcopals of England and the United States on this day to specially cherish the memory of the beloved dead, decorating their graves with the tributes of affection in the way of bright flowers and beautiful evergreens. From "morn to evening," the cemeteries are visited by those whose friends lie buried there. And as the dead do love for their memories, so the living orators need substantial aid; and in the Southern states of America these obligations of duty are fulfilled to the fullest extent—neither being forgotten. "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted," says one of the beatitudes of the Gospel for the day; and another, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." The custom of visiting the tombs of the dead, decking them with tokens of undying affection, and saying for their departed souls, and sealing the sincerity of these acts by deeds of charity, not belongs to All Souls' Eve and All Souls' Day. As this festival is not preserved in the Protestant Episcopal calendar, however, the celebration of the custom as belonging to the Saints' Day, which is retained in the Protestant Church, greatly widens its range, without materially altering the time; the Evening of All Saints' being the the Evening of All Souls', and the two, time, as it were, naturally merged into one. In Catholic countries, however, the celebration is distinctly referred to as All Souls' Eve and All Souls' Day.

As an anniversary, the day is pregnant with relations, but we can name only a few of them. In this day, in A. D. 79, Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried by an eruption of Vesuvius. In 1290 all Jews were banished from England, and their property confiscated; in 1483 Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was beheaded. "Off with his head! So much for Buckingham!" In 1755 an earthquake destroyed 50,000 lives, and prostrated every building worthy of notice in Lisbon—Peerless pool was lifted from its bed—the Miso Lake, in Norway, vibrated with the canals of Amsterdam—the fountains of Spangler were stopped, and artificial tides flowed every fifteen minutes at Gibraltar; in 1765 the Lamp Act went into operation in America; in 1845 Captain Wright, whom Bonaparte is accused of having suffered to be put to the torture and strangled, died; in 1842 Louis D. Jose alias Portuguese Joe was burned to death in New Orleans. He was captain of the mainstop on the Saratoga at the battle on Lake Champlain, and rallied the colors to the mast after they had been shot away by the British.

DANGEROUS PLACE.—The Street Inspector of somebody else is very much to blame for allowing or failing to cover in the sewer at the post-office corner. Night before last a carriage and pair of horses run into the yawning pit and crippled the poor beasts and damaged the hack and harness considerably. It was a miracle that the driver and men inside the carriage were not seriously hurt. Again, yesterday afternoon the gap had been imperfectly filled in, numerous vehicles sunk into it, occasioning much trouble and loss of time. We noticed the "fall" of a coal-cart, which had to be unloaded before the horses could drag it out of the mire. Those whose duty it is should at once make this part of the city passable.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—No city in the West is ahead of Louisville for the enterprise of its properly-owning residents. Onward and upward is the public-spirited motto of our people. As if impelled by some "sweet contagion," they deal in the beauties and solids of architecture with a generous rivalry akin to that of the Athenian age. Walk wheresoever we will, turn upon any side we may, new houses meet the eye. Here stands an edifice, grand, massive, the very embodiment of American grace and ingenuity, and might be taken for the abode of a scion of royalty—but it is only the private mansion of one of our leading commercial spirits. There, rearing its walls to a modest attitude, is the new dwelling of a well-to-do merchant—neatness and comfort distinguish all its parts, illustrating the business taste and wise economy of its owner. Over the way is an unpretending cottage, built with a view to convenience and tidiness—the substantial fruit of some honest, sober artisan's cheerful toil. Surrounding us on every hand are the evidences of laudable competition in building, enlarging, and refitting. The stranger within our gates is lost in admiration at the spirit of improvement developed so soon after the war—surprised at the full appearance of light after the long and gloomy night of our civil struggle. But our people were cast down only for a time—they slumbered, but were not dead; and having aroused from the stupor that shocked them, a new-born energy animates and presses them forward. Not only in this new impetus erecting homes throughout the city, but its workings are to be seen in the manufactories and other structures which loom up in near and remote streets and squares. The world-striding genius of commerce is uniting with the enlightened ideas of our people, and the coalition will ere long set Louisville forth as the metropolis of the Southwest. We shall be glad to slinde to this subject again in terms less general. Many buildings are going up within the city which deserve special mention.

Danville (Ky) Gazette.

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☞ We copy the following from the Central (Danville) Gazette. Certainly the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb must be sustained by the Legislature until a fall of prices in provisions. The wonder is, how the Institution has been able to sustain itself so long at the old Legislative annuity. All the other charitable institutions of the State have, we believe, been forced to ask for an increase of allowance:

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this place has opened its session with sixty pupils. This is the oldest of the charitable institutions of the State, approaching a half century of existence. Almost every county in the State contains one or more educated mutes—the evidence of its wide-spread usefulness. It is probable that in a few weeks the number of pupils will be seventy, the largest number since the war commenced. No doubt, in a year or so, the number before the war will be restored. Pupils are retrenching who have been absent during the whole time of the strife. The Institution is, however, at present only oppressed by a further increase of numbers, as the cost of maintaining a pupil at the present prices of all kinds of supplies exceeds the allowance made by law for their support. They will, however, continue to be received, not doubting that the Legislature, at its approaching session, will increase the allowance *temporarily*, and sustain, as it always has done, the Institution in its benevolent work. The prices of provisions and supplies, as is well known, have been regularly advancing since the war commenced, and are now in every article double and in some treble what they formerly were, while the annual appropriation for the support of the Institution was fixed many years since, and has not been increased. It may well be asked how the expenses have been met. It has been done by the most rigid economy, and the Institution has been carried through the war without asking from the State for an additional dollar, and would this be now necessary had prices fallen as was reasonably to be expected at the conclusion of the war. But they are now higher than ever, with little or no prospect of declination. With this state of taste so well known and felt by everybody, there can be no difficulty in this, the oldest of our State charities, obtaining the temporary aid that will be necessary to carry it through the present stress—for only temporary aid will be needed. We may reasonably expect in a year or two a return to former prices, when its former income will be sufficient.

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NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Hereafter we will take no notice for insertion under this head for more than a single insertion. Those who wish to use the place must furnish new matter for each insertion.

☞ D. P. Faulds is again receiving some beautiful Pianos, which he is selling at very low rates. Purchasers should see them.

☞ Tweddle & Fontaine call special attention to their large sale of hospital bedding, clothing, furniture, etc., this morning at the United States General Hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana. This sale affords a rare opportunity to dealers and speculators. The sale commences at 10 o'clock.

☞ This afternoon at 4 o'clock a centrally located brick house and lot on Green street, between Second and Third, will be peremptorily sold by Mr. C. C. Spencer. The purchaser can have immediate possession.

☞ Good news for the little girls. Five cases of trimmed silk Turbans, at two dollars each, at the great Millinery House of A. E. Porter. e2d3.

THE SWEET SOUTH WIND—Breathing o'er beds of violets, is not more fragrant than Sozodont, and the aroma which it exales communicates itself to the breaths of all who use this marvelous dentifrice. White teeth, ruddy gums, a sweet mouth, and the certainty of enjoying these desirables in perpetuity, are among the blessings derived from the use of Sozodont. n2 7h,Sa,Tu

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND THE VARIOUS throat affections to which public speakers, military officers, and singers are liable are relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them. n2 d1

☞ J. T. SMITH & Co., 609 Main street, next door above Louisville Hotel, would inform their patrons, friends, and the public, that they are making large additions to their already complete stock, and are now prepared to fill promptly all orders for any quantity of Saddles, Bridles, Fillings, Harness, Whips, and Saddle Bags. Saddlery hardware will hereafter be an important feature in our trade, and all orders will meet with prompt attention. a10 thurs6m

☞ The City Employment Office is 99 Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Call and leave your orders.
n1 d3 WHALEY, POPE, & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Owing to the great demand for help and the want of an office on Third street by our numerous friends, we have been induced to open our old office again. Mr. J. T. Morris will at all times be found there to attend the wants of the public.
nov1 d3 WHALEY & POPE.

☞ If you want a handsome hat, of any style or price, go to A. E. Porter's. no1 d2

☞ Remember that the great bankrupt sale, 129 Market street, second door below Fourth, is the cheapest place in town for boots and shoes. They are selling from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than any other house in the city. Give them a call. n1 d2

☞ Do you wish the best quality of goods at low prices? Go to A. E. Porter's. no1 d2

☞ If you want handsome bonnets at fair prices, go to A. E. Porter's. no1 d2

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Messrs. Sherman P. Whaley & Co., 67 Sixth street, sell on Saturday next, November 4th, Portland avenue property. See their advertisement in auction column. oct30 tds

☞ NO HUMBUG!—Mrs. C. Selliger, No. 88 Market street, between Third and Fourth, two doors from corner of Third, has received a new stock of Umbrellas, Parasols, and other millinery, which she will sell very low, from $1 25 up. Trimmed bonnets, from $5 00 and up, &c. Everything else accordingly. o21 d1&4wl

WATCHES.—Patent levers in good silver hunting cases, for fifteen dollars, at R. C. Hill & Co.'s. Watches and pens, wholesale and retail. jy26 tf

WATCH MAKER.—A jewellery stand, with stock and fixtures for sale *very cheap*. This is an old stand, with a good repairing trade. Address box LXIII., or call at 407 Main street. je6 df

☞ If you want great bargains in Cigars, Tobacco, and Pipes, call at Nicholas Lemos' store, 119 (late 334) Main street, between Third and Fourth, north side, opposite the National Hotel. He keeps the largest stock in the city, and sells as cheap as any house in the East. Sep27 d3m

☞ A large and complete stock of toys, at wholesale and retail prices, at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets. o22 d7

☞ Gold Pens and American Watches at *reduced* prices, at Hill's manufactory, 407 Main, and 333 Third street. je tf

☞ A large stock of American Watches and Gold Pens—great reduction in prices—at Hill's, 333 Third street, near Jefferson. je18 df

ITCH, ITCH, ITCH,
SCRATCH, SCRATCH, SCRATCH.
DR. BLANK'S ITCH CERATE
will cure the Itch in thirty-six hours, also cures Scald head, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. All other cures for skin diseases contain the health-destroying mercury, and are dangerous. Blank's Cerate contains no mercury, and is free from danger. Price, by mail, 60 cents per box, or, by express, $4 per dozen. Address Dr. Blank & Co., Box 262, Cincinnati Ohio. For sale by all druggists. J. D. Park Agent. Wilson & Peter, Agents, Louisville Kentucky. a17 d3m

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Spectacles to suit all sights, microscopes, stereoscopes, telescopes, opera-glasses, barometers, and all description of optical instruments, at G. Frankel's, optician, No. 110 Main, bet Third & Fourth. sd3mwtwtf

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS
THE TOILET.—Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes, there are few so favorably received as those emanating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are necessary *ci caterae* of every lady's toilet table. Some of the best of these compounds are COCOAINE for the HAIR, KALLISION for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant dentifrice; FLORIDA, one of the choicest perfumes in the country; and COLOGNE WATER, preferred by many to the import d article.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take unexceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as the best in the world."

All these preparations merit a high degree of popularity.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manufacturer of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. It has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent men have attested to its virtues; among them EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, WASHINGTON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and others.

"Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies' Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of the language of flowers, and many poetical gems, which, together with a descriptive list of the choice preparations of this house, render it a valuable addition to the boudoir and toilet-table. *Louisville Journal.*

Burnett's Preparations are for sale by all respectable druggists and dealers in fancy goods. may2 thursAsun&wóm

COSMOPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ROOM,
210 Fourth Street,
Opposite National Hotel, Louisville.

The largest and most liberally conducted establishment of the kind in the United States.

We constantly keep on hand all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices, and as a gift with each book, at the time of sale, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents, or furnished gratis at the store.

Present attention paid to filling orders, and
M. MURPHY, Agent.
s20d3m Post-Office Box 76.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, October 31st, at the Walnut-street M. E. Church, by Rev. G. W. Brush, Mr. J. H. BIRD-WHISTELL, of Lebanon, Tenn., to Miss LAURA, daughter of J. O. Mathews, Esq.

At the residence of Mrs. Cox, Nelson county, Ky., October 31, by Rev. R. M. Bigley, Mr. M. M. HOLLADAY, of Louisville, and Miss FLORENCE MATHEWS.

DIED.

In Jefferson county, Nov. 1, BETTIE, only daughter of Fred. and Susan Dietz, aged two years, three months, and four days.

At Canandaigua, New York, after a very protracted illness, Mr. J. S. Hamilton, of the late firm of Hoyt, Harbour, & Co., of this city.

C. S. MERGELL.
Architect,
OFFICE
South side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth (3d story), over Herald's Picture Store),
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Plans, Specifications, and Superintending for Buildings furnished. Also Drawings for Patent Office neatly executed. o7 eodtu

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

An Address to Alabama Planters.

The Funeral of Col. Ulric Dahlgren.

A Speech of Rev. Dr. McCarty.

Ireland's Independence Favored.

Interesting Items from Mexico.

Crime Increasing in Brooklyn.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

The Mobile Tribune publishes an address to the planters of Alabama, dated Montgomery, October 18, and signed by—Stone, J. H. Counten and Wm. O. Baldwin, whose advice is as follows:

The result of the recent war, so disastrous to the South, has been a revolution of your entire labor system. The 40,000 blacks who were recently your slaves and subject to your will in their every movement, are no longer under your individual control. Hitherto you have been accustomed to direct their labor by your sovereign mandates. Now you can command it only by contract.

This brings about relations which are new to both races, and brings them too suddenly upon each that both you and the blacks find it difficult to accommodate yourselves to the almighty change. The black man is dazzled if not intoxicated with the air of freedom thrust suddenly upon him, while the white man is more or less oppressed with the thought that this element of his wealth is kept from him. The ignorant black man has in many instances fallen into the delusion that freedom means exemption from manual labor, and the white man discouraged by the indolence, and, in many instances, the insolence of the negro, has exhibited symptoms of despondency bordering on apathy.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

Gold is easier. The gold paid out for 5-20 coupons received by the city of Boston is coming to a certain extent, upon the street, and relieves the market. The demand for customs is moderate, the price ranging at 115¾@115¾. Foreign exchange is nominal.

The foreign imports at the port of New York for September were $22,674,196, against $10,589,459 for the corresponding month last year, and from the comparatively small proportion entered for warehouse and the large amount withdrawn from bond, it appears that the receipts were not at all beyond the wants of the market. The amount of goods yet in bond at their gold value was reduced more than $3,000,000.

The receipts for customs during September reached the unprecedented total of $129,296 15. It is attributable not only to the large amounts of goods entered for consumption, but also to large withdrawals from bond. While the imports were unusually large last month, the exports show a decline. The imports were $22,267,449 in gold value, and the exports only $155,235 14 in currency, so that in reducing the latter to gold value, there was an excess of imports over exports of about $11,500,000. This balance, however, has been cut off to an important extent by the export of 5 20 bonds and other securities. The exports continue large, chiefly owing to the large shipment of cotton.

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 3,162 pounds beeswax, 225,551 barrels wheat flour, 550 barrels rye flour, 2,125 barrels corn meal, 82,881 bushels wheat, 390 bushels oats, 1,504 bushels peas, 10,908 bushels corn, 1,682 kegs candles, 480 tons coal, 11,621 bales cotton, 1,019 bales hay, 12 bales hops, 1,737 barrels crude rosin, 1,981 barrels rosin, 10 barrels pitch, 1,010 gallons whale oil, 180 gallons lard oil, 112 gallons linseed oil, 2,550 barrels pork, 1,386 barrels and 500 tierces beef, 348,022 pounds cut meats, 38,261 pounds butter, 36,312 pounds cheese, 277,683 pounds lard, 185 barrels rice, 55,222 pounds tobacco, 42,128 gallons petroleum, 3,136 hhds and 2,036 other pkgs crude tobacco, 47,447 pounds manufactured.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 1.

Up to 3 o'clock to-day no decision had been arrived at in the Wertz case. Strenuous efforts are to be made to induce the President to exercise clemency and impress him for life.

To-day the Post-office Department began to open the bids for carrying the mails on some 800 routes in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. Bids will be received till 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Postmaster-General has till the 15th to decide on the bids, but so few have been received thus far that the successful bidders will doubtless be announced before that time.

The Turkish embassy remained within doors yesterday. To day, by invitation of the military authorities, they visited the freedmen villages on the Arlington estate.

Lieutenant General Grant has rented the private residence built by John C. Breckinridge while Vice-President, and adjoining that owned by the late Senator Douglas.

The Herald's dispatch says: Speculations that General Meigs will shortly retire from the quartermaster generalship of the army are again obtaining credit in the gossip circles, and it is almost positively stated that General Robert Allen or General Ingalls is to succeed to that office.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

The steamer Vera Cruz, from Vera Cruz on the 22d of October and Havana on the 27th, has arrived, and reports that, between Tavernier and Corry's Fort light house, she saw nine vessels on fire, six of them a large screw steamer, apparently armed, about five miles south of Corry's Fort, and surrounded by wreckers.

The lake of Texcoco, immediately adjoining the city of Mexico, was on the 5th of October, within one inch of the level of the city. Heavy rains had continued a few hours longer a great destruction of property would have been the result.

Maximilian and the empress would leave on a visit to Yucatan on November 5th.

The railroad between Puebla and the City of Mexico will be completed by the 1st of May next. Over 4,000 laborers are employed on the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

Subscriptions are to be opened throughout the empire for the relief of those rendered destitute by the inundation of the last rainy season.

A curious phenomena occurred in the Valley of Mexico on the 6th of October. Five large streams of water gushed out suddenly from a mountain, which, if they do not diminish in volume will form a considerable river.

An ex-rebel named Mitchell rented a plantation in the State of St Louis Potosi and is going to plant 1,000 acres of cotton next season.

A railroad train was plundered by robbers from Vera Cruz and an officer and nine men of the foreign legion were captured. It was said that Marshal Bazaine would dispatch a powerful force to put an end to these outrages.

Three hundred of Figuero's band of robbers have been routed by the citizens and soldiers of Bogota, near that place, killing thirty-seven and capturing sixty-eight prisoners. Seventy-eight Austrian Hussars charged 400 of Figuero's band on the 22d, and routed them. The loss of the latter was 50 killed and wounded.

Another account reports the eastern portion of the City of Mexico submerged, and that there is danger of the total overflow of the city.

Felix Dudan is appointed Imperial Minister to Great Britain.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

The Post's Washington special says that the contractors for the extension of the Library in the Capitol building will not be able to finish the work by the 1st of January, though it is proceeding with all possible dispatch. Large additions have been made to the Library since last Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Assistant Treasurer at New York that the new gold cuts of the denominations of one hundred and one thousand dollars will be sent to this city early next week. The twenty, five, and five hundred dollar notes may not be ready for some time. It is intended to begin the issue of the certificates to depositors next week.

Rev. Dr. McCarty, of Philadelphia, delivered an address at Irving Hall last night, favoring the independence of Ireland, and its annexation to the United States.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 1.

The Naval Court-martial, of which Vice-Admiral Farragut is President, convened to-day. Colonel Harston, of the Marine Corps, was arraigned before the Court on the charge of misspelling the name of new recruits placed in his hands. It is said that he pleaded guilty, and he was allowed two days to prepare a statement in extenuation of the offense.

The President has appointed Colonel John P. Taggart internal revenue collector for the first district of Pennsylvania in place of Mr. Harding, deceased. There were at least twenty applicants for the position, some of them strongly backed by political influence. Colonel Taggart commanded one of the Pennsylvania regiments, and for some time past has been connected with the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and is highly esteemed as a courteous and estimable gentleman.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 1.

The remains of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren laid in state in Independence Hall during the night, and the funeral services took place this morning. Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., of Newark, N. J., delivered an impressive sermon, and the remains were then removed from the Hall to Laurel Hill cemetery, escorted by six companies of the 7th regiment of the 1st army corps, and two companies of marines and city troops, which acted as guards of honor. Among the distinguished mourners were Admiral Dahlgren, Generals Meade and Humphreys, and Major Henry.

ROCKLAND, ME., NOV. 1.

The statue of Major-General H. G. Berry was erected to-day by the Masonic fraternity. The weather was auspicious and the ceremonies imposing. The fire engines of the city, and several thousand citizens, headed by bands of music, turned out to honor the occasion. An eloquent address was made by Rev. Nathan Butler, of Calden.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.

The fire in 60 or 70,000 tons of coal in the Metropolitan Gas Company's yard, which began last Friday and was supposed to have been extinguished, has again broken out.

To-night is the time fixed by the musicians employed in the theaters of this city for demanding for the third time higher wages. Some of the theaters possibly may do without music.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The steamer Leo, from Savannah on the 29th, has arrived.

The steamer Wabash, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, has put in in distress. She lost her smoke-stack and sails, and two men were lost overboard.

The steamer Idaho, with one hundred and thirty four laborers for the Atlantic & Gulf railroad, had arrived from New York.

St. Paul's church, in Savannah, was burned on the 29th.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson has gone to practicing law at Augusta.

One hundred and fifteen bales of cotton were burned on the cars of the Alabama & Florida railroad at Montgomery, recently.

The steamer Raleigh arrived from New York on the 26th. She took fire on the passage, but it was extinguished.

The receipts of cotton were fair at Savannah. The market is dull, and prices are lower: middling, 52c; Sea Island, unchanged, 85c@$1 25—most of the sales at $1 10@1 05.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 1.

The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature convened at J

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

[For the Sunday Journal.]

ADALINE.

Hide as golden as the sun
Over her head in ripples lay,
Smiles that seemed in heaven begun
Round her mouth in dimples play.
Adaline.

Eyes of softest, brightest blue,
Changing with each change of thought
Like twin rose-buds bathed in dew,
Lips with nectar-kisses fraught.
Adaline.

Heart as free from any care
As the lark that soars aloft:
Priceless treasure hidden there!
"It is mine," she said so oft,
Adaline.

Wandering in the autumn time,
Through the woodland all alone,
Weaving memories into rhyme,
Singing in an undertone,
Adaline.

Seated on a grassy knoll,
Sketching Autumn's shade and light,
Drank her beauty in his soul:
Did the artist serve her right?
Adaline.

Laying pencil, book, aside,
As she neared his rustic seat,
To her startled look replied,
Like the song, thy face is sweet,
Adaline.

Lingered they till sunset fell
O'er the woodland dim and soft;
Silent was their first farewell,
But he kissed her, O, so oft,
Adaline.

Ere the last October sun
Rolled in splendors down the West,
He had poorly wooed and won,
Clasped her fondly to his breast.
Adaline.

BLOOMINGTON, KY., Oct. 20, 1865. ELLOIE.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—According to last accounts an important change has taken place in the politics of those islands, the influence of the English missionaries having outweighed that of the Americans, and, at the suggestion of the former, the Queen has undertaken a journey to England, the expenses of which are to be defrayed by the people, in accordance with a resolution passed in the Honolulu Legislature.

Queen Emma has been very cordially received by the English Government, and a solemn audiencegranted to her by Queen Victoria. It is rumored in London that her Hawaiian Majesty had induced the British Cabinet to extend a protectorate over the Sandwich Islands. If this report can be depended upon, it deserves every attention on the part of the United States Government, since we cannot look with indifference upon an attempt on the part of Great Britain to control the destinies of such an important point in the North Pacific as the Sandwich Islands.

☞We learn from the Danville (Ky.) Gazette that Mr. H. B. Clay's splendid thorough-bred mare, "Ascension," killed herself on the 19th inst., by running against a tree. She was a very fine animal, being a full sister to "Balloon," and valued at $2,000.

☞The Emperor Napoleon, upon being informed that the chief of police at Marseilles had left the city during the prevalence of the cholera, at once signed an order dismissing him.

☞Gottschalk has composed a piece for the piano called "Her Eyes." The New Bedford Mercury says he is now at work on another fantasy to be called "That Nose."

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.—A mass meeting of the mechanics and workingmen of Charleston was held on Monday evening, the 16th ult., for the purpose of indorsing the nominees of the mechanics' and workingmen's ticket. The meeting was organized by calling Capt. George S. Hacker to the chair. After a speech from the chairman, detailing the object of the meeting, a committee was appointed to nominate candidates for State officers and prepare an address, the main points of which are as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The object of our association and the organization of the workingmen of Charleston, of all grades of industrial pursuits, is to elevate labor and make it respected; hence, we have nominated candidates for the different offices of Federal and State Government, and we now call upon you, among ourselves, in combining our political strength, and making it available in supporting or opposing interests favorable or injurious to our class, we will be enabled to obtain that proper influence in the community in which we reside which will cause our rights to be acknowledged, our social position respected, and our class elevated to the proper station it should occupy, and to which by right we are entitled as coequals with professional and the other avocations of life. * * * The mighty revolution that has just passed over the whole Southern country has prostrated and forever overthrown the old system of labor; and although it has caused ruin and devastation through the land, by the suddenness of the measure and the want of due preparation for the great crisis, it has accomplished one great good—it has elevated the workingman and made labor respected. Labor has never been considered degrading but in communities of privileged classes, or where slaves existed as an institution. The existence of a privileged class in our community depended upon the continuation of slavery, and by the extinction this artificial state of society vanished with it. The working classes of South Carolina, from the earliest history of the State, have labored under many disadvantages, and have had many difficulties to contend against in the combination that existed with capital and slavery. How could a white laboring man without capital compete, as a contractor, with a master workman and his ten, twenty, or more slaves? He would be no underworked in the labor market that it would close impossible for him to attempt the contest, and he would be compelled to become a journeyman to the slave capitalist, to perform the higher branches of work not allotted to the slaves, or to choose some other business for the support of himself and family. But this was not the only competition that the white laboring man had to contend against; the slave of the rich man, who himself not a mechanic, but a speculator, was as often as the master workmen spoken of before, a contractor also; and, though by legislative enactment no slave could compete with the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer, or the parson, he could compete with the mechanic and the workingman. All these disadvantages and restrictions are now removed, and the white workingman has no longer to contend against capital and labor combined, and his advancement to honor, respectability, and wealth will be certain and sure. * * * We think it much to be regretted that any remnant of ill feeling should be still kept up between the English and American Governments by the prolongation of such a correspondence as that on the subject of the Alabama and her consorts. The correspondence is needlessly irritating, and can lead to no good result. Every American statesman of educated mind must feel that no English minister could listen to a claim so ill founded, we might say so insulting, as that of compensation to be paid by this country for the depredations of these cruisers. The thing is simply one of the impossible. If Great Britain or Mr. Adams might be pointed against the Foreign Office for years without any prospect of forcing it to surrender on such a challenge. We had hoped that the whole of this tedious business was done with; that when Federals and Confederates had agreed to bury the hatchet, even Lord Russell and Mr. Adams might have smoked the pipe of peace together. We were sadly disappointed by the tone of last night's Gazette. A correspondence of a truly formidable nature was before us. Not content, it seems, with dispatches of the ordinary dimensions, the rival diplomatists have been pelting one another with treatises. * * * We cannot but think that it would have been far more dignified in our foreign secretary to have briefly stated the impossibility of acceding to such demands, then to have gone into so unnecessary and wearisome an effort to rebut them, only to wind up with so weak and humiliating a conclusion as that "her majesty's government are willing to consent to the appointment of a commission" to consider and determine upon the claims arising between the two governments during the late civil war. We cannot conceive that any good could arise from the labors of such a commission. It is to be hoped that the United States government will not avail itself of the tempting opportunity to reopen the hundred and one questions which it were to be wished on all hands might now be suffered to sleep. Mr. Adams has made known the proposition, and awaits instructions. We, too, await his news with much apprehension. We dare not see what effect upon the temper of this country, what disastrous disturbance of the present friendly relations between England and America, may not result from the deliberate attempt to appraise the losses caused by the Confederate cruisers, and exact payment for them at our hands. This, however, is the contingency for which Lord Russell has been preparing us.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Montpelier (Vt.) Argus contains the report of a recent decision of Judge Smalley in the case of Walker vs. Crane, tried in the United States Circuit Court at Rutland, which stamps with the just stigma of unconstitutionality the so-called Fugitive Slave act of March 3, 1863, which pretended to interpose between justice and the official doers of lawless and arbitrary acts the shield of Presidential authority. The section reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of this rebellion, shall be a defense in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, or acts omitted to be done under, and by virtue of such order, or under color of any act of Congress, and such defense can be made by special plea or under the general issue.

In the language of the Argus, "Judge Smalley delivered an able and impartial charge to the jury, submitting to them the various questions arising from the conflicting evidence. He ruled that the section of the act of March 3, 1863, quoted above, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and afforded no protection for acts done under the authority of that section; that the language used by the plaintiff did not amount to any offense against the enrollment act; also, that the opinion of Whiting in regard to the construction of that act was erroneous; and that, martial law not having been declared in Vermont, the civil law remained in full force and was not subordinate to military authority. He submitted the question of damages to the jury, ruling that if defendant honestly believed, and had reason to believe, that the plaintiff was a substitute-broker, and came within the effect of the order to exclude persons of that description, it should go in mitigation of damages, even if the fact should be found to be otherwise.

"The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000."

This is a gratifying step toward the restoration of the protection of law to American citizens. It is something if civil liberties can be restored, even if there was not virtue enough in the American people to have them retained.

Seward who plotted, and Stanton who executed, the shameless usurpations of the last four years, who relied chiefly for their success in the civil courts have been always open and the law unobstructed), arrested without warrant, imprisoned without trial, and left hundreds, yes, thousands of their victims to rot amid the vermin of jails—these men will pull little belle, and their tools, like Stanton and Dana, who run to execute their bidding, will read in the decision of Judge Smalley their own future fate when justice has taken off her bandage and unsheathed her sword.

The people of New York will have an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject on the 7th of November by voting against the Seward-Weed ticket.—*N. Y. World, Oct. 25.*

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE INDEMNITY QUESTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[From the London Star, Oct. 12.]

* * * The correspondence, although generally courteous, is not unfrequently sharp and caustic, especially on the side of Mr. Adams, who in his concluding sentence does not fail to remind Lord Russell, that, while he now declares the abolition policy of the United States to have the warmest sympathies of the British people, in the darkest period of the rebellion the noble Lord himself thought it necessary officially to reprimand Mr. Lincoln for his emancipation proclamation. Mr. Adams, during the continuance of the war, had a task to fulfill such as has seldom fallen to the lot of any Minister. He endured the disagreeable incidents of his position with a most heroic fortitude, which will earn for him in history a place not unworthy of his illustrious ancestors.

We could have wished that the conclusion to which the Government has come had been so explicitly stated that the whole people could have no difficulty in understanding the full force and effect of the proposed commission. Is the Government, while refusing an arbitration, willing to refer the claims concerning the Alabama to a joint commission of English and American subjects? Or are we to accept the refusal to make reparation and compensation for the capture made by the Alabama as absolute, and is the commission merely to be intrusted with the subsidiary claims, concerning which neither the British nor the American people care one straw? We understand the latter to be the decision of the Government—that is, that so far as regards claims concerning prizes, blockade-runners, compensations to British subjects injured by the operations of the armada, and such like, of which a great number have accumulated, the Government proposes that there should be referred to a joint commission but that the claims of the United States with regard to the depredations of the Alabama, and even all proposals of arbitration on this question between the two nations, are positively repudiated.

* * * Although the doctrine of Earl Russell may not hold good as an absolute rule, circumstances may be so clearly in our favor in the present instance as to warrant us in refusing to admit any responsibility. The United States did so in the case of the Portuguese claims for the destruction of their vessels by privateers in the interests of Artigas. This is a precedent which is properly cited by Earl Russell, and of which Mr. Adams feels the full force. It is impossible for us to contend that everything was done in the case of the Alabama which ought to have been done. There may however, be negligence without such gross culpability as to render us liable for all the damage which the escaped privateers perpetrated. But if our views of these questions should differ from those of the United States, and the latter insists as peremptorily upon their claims as we upon our denial of responsibility, what then? Are we to run the risk of a rupture rather than consent to arbitration?

[From the London Herald, October 12th.]

* * * * * * *

Seward, Stanton & Co.

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[From the London Herald, October 12th.]

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HOTELS.

KENDRICK HOUSE,
Corner Church and McLemore sts., only one square from Chattanooga Depot. NASHVILLE, TENN.
THIS ELEGANT HOTEL has just been opened, and the traveling public will find the accommodations commensurate to any house in the city. Meals ready at any time for all morning trains going to or from the South or North.
oct1 dim L. H. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.
D. W. POOR.....LESSEE.
Sixth street, near Main.
THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY REFURNISHED, and refurnished, and is now open to a first-class Hotel. old 6mo

Metropolitan Hotel,
LATE BROWN'S,
Washington, D.C.
THIS LEADING HOTEL, RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its old patrons. oct4 dim

CENTRAL HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
HAVING TAKEN A NEW LEASE ON OUR HOUSE (formerly the Southern States Hotel), and the only one of the country, affording us greater facilities, ladies and gentlemen calling on us may feel assured of every comfort and attention at our command.
sep 6 dim THOMAS & LITTLE

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Magazine, between Gravier and Natchez sts.,
New Orleans, La.
CHARLES E. SMEDES.....Manager.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN LEASED FOR A term of years, and is now undergoing the most complete and thorough renovation and repair. It will be furnished with new furniture, bedding, bed and table linen from the kitchen to the roof. For convenience of location and well arranged and ventilated rooms it has no superior in the city. For the comforts and luxuries of its table and "Exchange" the manager only asks a trial.
☞The Hotel will be ready for reception of guests on the 1st October prox. a15 dNov1

A SURE FORTUNE!
THE ADVERTISER, A CHEMIST OF TWENTY-five years' experience, both in Europe and America, wishes to retire from the profession, will send to any person valuable recipes, from the use of which any industrious young man or woman, with little or no capital, can make, from the first day, not only an excellent living, but, in a very short time, realize a moderate fortune. Address, with two stamps for return postage,
S. P. CHESTERFIELD, Chemist,
oct4 d12 Box 4811 Philadelphia Post office.

ASTROLOGY.
Good News at Last!
Drunkenness Cured!
All Chronic Diseases Cured!
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL. MADAM MAYNARD has arrived, and can be consulted on the past, present, and future. She will give entire satisfaction on all the concerns of life, such as law-suits, love affairs, marriages, speculations, and business transactions. All who have been unsuccessful and unfortunate in this life should consult her. She will bring success to all who have been deceived by those they love; she will bring back the absent loved ones; she will make up quarrels of every description, and place them in their former Eden; she will make you happy, when all others fail; and she will honestly and frankly tell you what is best for you to do. This will save you from ruin and keep your mind content. In love affairs she never fails. She has the secret of winning the love and adoration of the opposite sex. She will guide the single to a happy marriage, and make the married happy; she will tell of absent friends, whether they are living or dead, or if they are in the war or not, or on the sea, or on the land, or if they will ever come home, when and how; she will bring news from friends, no matter where they are, and make disinterested answers to inter-ests she is now dependent on; she is a perfect lady, and practices nothing that is not reconcilable to philosophers. A single visit is sufficient to convince the most fastidious. Come, then, all who are in trouble. She has a word of sympathy for you, and will pledge herself to do her very best for you. She will describe the character of your future or present husband or wife. If you have tried others, do not despair. There is luck and happiness yet for you. Come, and try the Madam, and avoid all your friends. In short, she can do all that others do, and much more. She is the seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, and was born with three veils over her face.
Come one, come all, to No. 177 Green street, third door below Fifth.
TERMS—Gents $2; Ladies $1; Letters $2—send them by Express. o23 d3m

Large Sale of Government Property at Bowling Green, Ky.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDERS RECEIVED from Headquarters Department of Kentucky, I will sell, at public auction, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1865, Government property, consisting in part, viz:
20 Wool Blankets;
125 Tents of different kinds;
A quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, among which are
63 Wagons;
10 Carts;
6 Ambulances;
48 sets Harness (more or less).
Also a large amount of Coal, Lumber, Stoves, parts of Harness and Wagons, Tools of all kinds, and Hospital Furniture.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms cash—Government funds Property removed immediately. R. A. McCORMICK,
o26 d12 Capt. & A. Q. M.

DOC. N. LITTELL. W. F. MELBOURNE.
LITTELL & MELBOURNE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office 117 Third st., LOUISVILLE, KY.
o25 d1m

J. L. SHOWER & CO.,
Merchant Tailors
No. 63 THIRD STREET,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SECOND STOCK of WINTER GOODS—
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
the finest in the market. Gentlemen, call and examine our stock. o25 d12

H. B. EGGLESTON. *L. B. HART.
EGGLESTON & HART,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 11 Union st., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
o25 d14*

Sale of Government Boats and Barges at Auction.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 12, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED BOATS AND BARGES will be sold at public auction, as follows:
AT CAIRO, ILL., NOVEMBER 1ST AND 2D, at 10 A. M., the steamboat "U. S." one Wharfboat, and about eighty Model, Gunwale, and other Barges, now lying at that place.
AT ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, at 10 o'clock A. M., the steamboats
ALTUCRAT, IZETTA,
D. A. JANUARY, NEBRASKA,
METROPOLITAN, R. C. WOODS,
AD. HINES, FAIRCHILD,
TRANSFER, JNO. RAINE.
One Wrecking Barge—E. M. Ryland—complete.
Wharfboat Dearborne.
Fifty Model Barges, and
Forty Twenty Gunwale and other Barges,
Lying at St. Louis.
The boats will be sold with all the furniture, rigging, and appurtenances thereon belonging.
Duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation services will be received as cash at their full face value, in payment for all property sold, otherwise, terms cash.
By order of the Quartermaster General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
o17 d4d Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster.

Louisville City National Bank.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 28, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, held this day, a dividend of Ten per cent on the capital stock was declared payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at the Banking-house on and after Wednesday, November 1, 1865.
nl d4 R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

HILTON & CO.,
128 Nassau st., NEW YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOKS. Stationery, Albums, Blank Books, &c. The most liberal terms to the trade. Send for our price list and catalogue—mailed free. HILTON & CO.,
Publishers and Stationers,
o26 d6m* 128 Nassau st., N. Y.

SOUTHERN CHURCHMAN,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.....Rev. D. F. Sprigg, Editor.
TERMS, $4 PER ANNUM. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED at Jno. W. Clarke's Book-Store, under Mozart Hall, Corner Fourth and Jefferson. oct7 d6.

ISAAC CROMIE,
(Successor to CROMIE, OGDEN, & Co.),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BEST Pittsburg and Youghiogheny
COAL.
Office on Market street, north side, above Third, and at J. P. Crumbie's Ice Depot, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson.
P. S. Those in need of a good article of Coal would do well to see me before purchasing. o16 d3m

Wholesale Confectionery, Fruit Toy, and Variety
ESTABLISHMENT,
Old Stand, No. 66 Third street, above Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW DAILY RECEIVING a large stock of goods in his line of business, such as Raisins, Figs, Dates, Currants, Preserved Citron, Sardines, Lobsters, Cove Oysters, Pickles, Catsups, Preserves, Jellies, Can Fruits of all kinds; Children's Toys, assorted, in cases, from $25 to $72 per case; also Toys from the cheapest; Marbles of all kinds; French Candies and Sugar Toys in great variety; Candies of his own manufacture of every description: Fire-Crackers, Fire-Works, Torpedoes, &c., &c., all at the lowest market prices. old dim A. BORIE.

The West Chester Academy and Military Institute,
LOCATED IN THE BOROUGH OF WESTCHESTER, Pa., thirty miles from the city of Philadelphia. The next scholastic year of 10 months will commence on Wednesday, the 6th of September.
For catalogues, containing terms and full information, apply to
oct dim WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M., Principal.

Flour.
100 Bbls. IXL.
70 Bbls. Choice Family;
100 Bbls. Plain Extra.
In store and for sale by
nov 4 TUCK, DAVIS, & CO.

COMMISSION, &C.

TUCK, DAVIS, & CO.,
GROCERS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Keep constantly on hand a large stock of
Flour, Staple and Fancy Brands.
Particular attention given to the buying and selling of all kinds of Produce and Merchandize.
322 Main Street,
Between Eighth and Ninth, LOUISVILLE, KY.
R. W. TUCK.
J. G. DAVIS.
A. P. TUCK. o30 d1f

J. R. THROCKMORTON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
43 Water street, NEW YORK.
OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THEIR FRIENDS and the public generally for the purchase and sale of every description of American Produce. Liberal advances in cash made on consignments. o13 d1m*

R. K. WALKER & CO.,
No. 75 Carondelet street, NEW ORLEANS,
J. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
No 99 Commerce st., MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants.
☞Liberal advances made on consignments.
o10 d3m

MADISON STRATTON, THOS. G. POINTER,
HAMPTON J. CHENEY, R. F. ROY.
STRATTON, POINTER, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of
Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce Generally.
Nos. 9 and 11 Broad st., NASHVILLE, TENN.
Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
☞G. W. Wicks, J. M. Davis & Co., Moore, Bremaker, & Co., McFerran & Menifee, Murrell & Castleman, J. H. Thomas & Co., Ed. Wilder, J. M. Robinson & Co., Carter & Bro., R. A. Robinson & Co., W. H. Stokes, H. Douglas & Co., J. S. Lithgow & Co., and Jas. Todd, Louisville; and to merchants, bankers, and citizens generally of Nashville. o21 d3m

F. DOLHONDE & CO., *Cotton Factors,*
Commission Forwarding Merchants,
No. 37 Natchez street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COBB, DOLHONDE, & CO., *General* Commission Forwarding Merchants,
No. 7 North Second street, bet. Chestnut & Market, ST. LOUIS.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE or sale of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Grain, Rice, Western Produce, Naval Stores, Bagging, Rope, &c., &c., which will receive our best personal attention. o21 d3m

ASTROLOGY.
LOOK OUT!
GREAT and HAPPY NEWS for ALL
Arrival of Young Paul Waring,
THE
Real Astrologer.
$1,000 TO ANY ONE WHO WILL EQUAL PAUL WARING IN HIS PROFESSION.
THE NEVER-FAILING PROF. WARING IS THE best. He succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble, all who have been unfortunate, all whose fond hopes have been disappointed, crushed and blasted, by false promises of deceit, all who have been deceived and told a false tale, all who are in doubt for advice and satisfaction. All who are in doubt of the affections of those they love, consult him to relieve and satisfy their minds.
IN LOVE AFFAIRS HE NEVER FAILS.
He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex in the shortest time.
LIKENESS OF YOUR FUTURE WIFE AND HUSBAND.
Or absent friends. He guides the single to a happy marriage, and makes the married happy. His skill and advice has been solicited in innumerable instances. The result has always been the means of securing a
HAPPY AND HAPPY MARRIAGE.
He is therefore a sure dependence in foretelling the future. To all in business, his advice is invaluable. He can located buried treasure, with the greatest certainty the result of all commercial and business transactions.
DREAMS INTERPRETED
With unfailing accuracy.
PAUL WARING
Is a lone-side Astrologer of the nineteenth century, and an oracle of fidelity that all can depend on. It is this well-known fact that makes illiterate pretenders, fortune-tellers, and ignorant people, copy his advertisement. He is a seventh son of the seventh son, and was born with a natural gift or vail of sight. This young planet reader will surpass the world in reading the great Egyptian Book of Fate. Good luck, the best of health, and long life to all who consult him. Therefore,
COME ONE! COME ALL!
To No. 41 GREEN STREET, Corner of Second street.
Terms.—Ladies $1 50. Gentlemen $2, for each and every consultation. When you call ask for the Professor.
Those at a distance may send their age and $2, and address Paul Waring, Box 186, Louisville post-office, and get in return the outlines of your whole life.
NOTICE THIS.—Any person or persons who think his charge is too high will please not blame him for calling. One price only. All interviews are strictly private and confidential. Remember his office, 41 Green street, corner of Second. o4 d3m

REMOVAL.
BRADSHAW & BRO.,
Architects,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO NO. 61 MAIN STREET, between Second and Third.
o14 d1m

HAAG, BROS., & HESS,
Scavengers.
ORDERS FOR CLEANING PRIVIES LEFT AT THE White Mansion, corner of Third and Market and Pelleg Office, corner of Sixth and Jefferson, will meet with prompt attention. Air tight cars closed over. Work done clean. No work done during the summer months. o14 d3m*

BEAUTY OF YOUTH.
Circassian Liquid,
FOR THE REMOVAL OF FRECKLES, MORPHEW, Sunburn, Tan, and the cure of it newborn.
For sale by J. W. SEATON & CO.,
o16 d3m Corner of Jefferson and Fourth sts.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED A large assortment of Bags, Port-monaies, Needle Work-boxes, fancy Combs and Brushes, Scissors, Belts and Buckles, &c., which he offers for cash cheap.
J. SHAUBLIN,
No. 98 south side Market st.,
Between Third and Fourth, near Third.

Just Received and for Sale Cheap
1,000 PIECES SILK CORD;
200 dozen Cord-Tassel;
300 dozen Drop-Tassel;
200 Cord Sets, &c.
Cord and Tassels made to order by
J. SHAUBLIN,
No. 98 south side Market st.,
Between Third and Fourth, near Third.

Just Received:
300 SETS CLOAK ORNAMENTS
200 pieces Beatz and Silk Gimp;
100 gross Beatz Buttons;
800 gross Jet Buttons.
J. SHAUBLIN,
No. 98 south side Market st.,
Between Third and Fourth, near Third.

Lands and Town Property for Sale.
PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT RENDERED BY the Bourbon Circuit Court, at the last October term, in a suit therein of Hy. Muntord and others, pltfs., against The Bank of Louisville and others, dfts., I will, on Monday, the 20th day of November, before the Court house door in Glasgow, Ky., sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the following lands, to wit:
Sixty acres, lying on Beaver Creek, well-improved, well-watered, and a large young orchard, &c., about three miles from Glasgow.
25 acres, lying on same creek, at the mouth of South Fork, about three miles from Glasgow, well-watered, with an orchard of about 75 trees, well assorted.
77 acres, lying on South Fork, about one mile and a half miles from Glasgow.
25 acres, in and adjoining Glasgow, on which there is a desirable family residence, with good out-buildings, a never-failing well convenient to the house, and a splendid orchard.
10 acres near Glasgow, and 1¼ acres adjoining the town.
Also a Brick House and Lot near Glasgow, on the old Gallatin road, known as the "Church" property.
All of said lands being the same owned by Col. Wm. E. Munford at his death. Said lands are valuable for farming purposes, and lie in the vicinity of the Oil Wells on Boyd's Creek.
Bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from date, and having the force of judgments, will be required of the purchasers.
For further particulars apply at the office of Edwards & Dickinson, Attorneys, Glasgow, Ky.
Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1865.
o16 d3m M. H. DICKINSON, Com'r.

REMOVAL.
I HAVE REMOVED MY MUSIC STORE FROM Fourth to No. 52 and 54 South side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, *third door below Third street*, where I hope to see all of my old friend and patrons and make many more new ones.
LOUIS TRIPP,
oct1 d1f Late Tripp & Cragg.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 27, 1865.
THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY is authorized by the County of Sumner, Tenn., to redeem said County's Bonds, issued to the Company, by giving Stock in the Company at par for the Bonds and Stock, and Cash for the interest due upon the Bonds, and will do so on presentation of the Bonds, with Coupons attached, at this Office.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

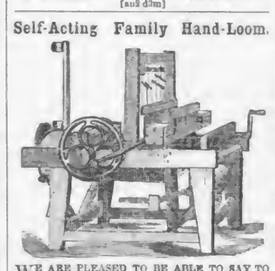
MEDICAL.

CANCERS.
DR. W. C. COUDEN,
Formerly of Cincinnati, has located permanently in
LOUISVILLE.
ROOMS AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL.
DR. COUDEN will devote special attention to the treatment of Cancer and Cancerous affections.
In calling attention to my Cancer Antidote, a new treatment for Cancer, permit me to say that it is the most wonderful discovery ever made in medicine. It is the great desideratum so long sought for by the Medical Profession and the afflicted with cancer. Its operation is truly astonishing, without a parallel, and is the only known antidote to cancer and all cancerous afflictions; the modus operandi of the antidote is apparently by entering into the chemical composition of the cancer, cancerous, malignant, or unhealthy growth, thereby removing all life and vitality, antidotinc, killing, and destroying the cancer, every particle root and fibre belonging to it, without pain or the use of the knife; without caustic eating or burning; without the loss of blood, or in the least affecting the round flesh. It can be applied to the naked eye or an open wound, as easily and freely as water. By this means large cancers can be removed from vital parts, the eye, large blood vessels, &c., where no other treatment could possibly be used; and in doing so we feel assured of making permanent cures when all other treatment fails. The medical fraternity and all interested are invited to call, and I will exhibit a large number of cancers that I have thus removed and preserved, and if desired will refer to hundreds of cases cured throughout the country.
Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pharyngitis, and all affections, treated by Inhalation, or otherwise. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Eye and Ear, such as partial blindness or deafness, either acute or chronic. I am in possession of almost a never failing remedy for Fits and Apoplectic Diseases.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Liver Complaint,
Treated with success, eruptive diseases, such as ulcers, piles, and tumors, scald head, syphilis, syphilitic affections, and secondary old diseases, erysipelas and indigenous erysipelas goitre, or swell neck. All affections of the Kidneys and Spine will receive due attention.
Also a new and successful remedy for removing Tape-Worm, and all other varieties of worm found in the system.
The public and regular profession are invited to call and examine my specimens of cancer. o17 d3m

Dr. GATES'S
Private Medical Dispensary,
THOSE AFFLICTED WITH ANY DISEASE OF A PRIVATE NATURE, such as *Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary or Secondary Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Gonorrhœa*, or any Disease of the Genital or Urinary Organs, before imparting the secret to any one should first read
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
Containing a treatise on Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs of both Sexes, with Receipts and directions for curing the same. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.
TO THE LADIES.—We are agents for Mad. Caparani's FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, a safe and effectual remedy for all female diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and one postage stamp.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.
Also for M. La Croix's Celebrated PREPARATIVE POWDERS. By their use married ladies may limit the number of their offspring at pleasure, without the least danger of injury to the health. They act by preventing conception taking place. One box will last for years. Price by mail $2 and two postage stamps.
Females will obtain much valuable information by reading the Private Medical Companion.
Best quality of French Letter Safes for sale. Price 50 cents each or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Persons wishing to consult us personally on any of the above diseases will find us at our office, north-east corner Third and Market streets, public private entrance on Third street, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M. No charge for consultation and examinations. Consultations strictly private. Secrecy in all cases inviolable. Address all letters to
DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.
o3d2m Louisville, Ky.

PRIVATE DISEASES
CURED IN TWO TO TEN DAYS, AT THE WESTERN MEDICAL OFFICE, 149 Second street, Louisville, Second, without Caustic, Mercury, or Pain. No charge until cured. Cure warranted permanent. All confidential. o17 d4w3m

Enlisted & Drafted Slaves.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
TAKE NOTICE.
MARKS & CO.,
Bankers & U.S. Claim Agents,
ARE PREPARED TO PROSECUTE CLAIMS against the U. S. Government of loyal owners whose slaves have been enlisted or drafted into the service, and request of the people of Kentucky a liberal share of their patronage.
OFFICE No. 202 west side Third, near Main street, LOUISVILLE, KY. MARKS & CO.
[aug d3m]

Self-Acting Family Hand-Loom.

WE ARE PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO SAY TO farmers and others that we are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness for our FAMILY HAND-LOOM. All these Looms have the last improvement, making them PERFECT. Weaves from 15 to 25 yards per day of Jeans, Linsey, Satinet, Blanket, twill Jean, Linen, Cotton, Tow, Carpetting, ribbed goods, fencing twill, Balmoral Skirts, &c., all by turning an easy crank. Price in store $115. Address for orders to F. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
au23 d3m 589 Main st., Louisville.

LOUISVILLE
CARBON & COAL OIL WORKS,
Corner Sixteenth and High streets.
ESTABLISHED 1861.
WM. SKENE & CO.
Office Bullitt street, between Main and River.
WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE TRADE with a superior article of
Refined Petroleum
at any quantity. Highest price paid for good
CRUDE PETROLEUM.
Persons having CRUDE PETROLEUM for sale would do well to give us a call, as we can increase the capacity of our Works to 200 barrels per day if the trade should require it.
Lubricating Oil and Benzine
always on hand. jy31 d3m

NOTICE.
C. W. LIVINGSTON HAS THIS DAY PURCHASED of Mr. W. C. GUTHERSON his entire interest in the firm of CARD, LIVINGSTON, & CO., and will continue the business will be, from this date, carried on under the style and name of C. W. LIVINGSTON & CO.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3, 1865.
C. W. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
ETC.,
And Dealers in Lumber.
LARGEST MANUFACTURED STOCK IN CITY.
Planing-Mill and Manufactory on Fulton street, above Preston.
Warerooms on Main st., between First and Second.
o7 d3m
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING AN EXTENSIVE acquaintance in Georgia, will seek out, in place, investments in Cotton, Produce, and all kinds of Produce and attend to shipping and selling, and orders for goods. Will also att