

# MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

VOL. 1.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1857.

[NO. 30.]

## THE REPUBLICAN

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Terms of Subscription: If paid in advance, \$1.50. After the expiration of three months, \$2.00. At the end of the year, \$7.50.

Terms of Advertising: One square (ten lines or less) three insertions, or less, one dollar; each additional insertion under three months, ten cents; five lines inserted twelve months for five dollars. Longer advertisements, by the year, inserted at the customary rates.

### The Republican Job Office.

We have added over two hundred dollars worth of Job Type, and to our office recently, and have prepared to execute, on short notice, all kinds of

### PLAIN AND FANCY Job Printing,

Either in Bronze or Colors. THOSE WANTING

Pamphlets, Business and Hand Bills, Catalogues, Bill Heads, Labels, Hat Tips, &c.

Blanks of every Description. Will be furnished on short notice, and at reduced prices. The patronage of the public generally, is solicited.

### CARB COLIUM.

Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding three lines in length, inserted in this column for \$5 per annum, by ones charged in proportion.

### DR. N. E. MANVILLE

HAVING located in Fremont (Smith's tavern 8 miles south of Plymouth) offers his professional services to the community, and hopes by constant and faithful attention to the duties of his profession to merit a share of public patronage. May 1, 1857.—3m/4

### Medical Notice.

S. HIGNBOTHAM, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his former patients in this public generally that he has returned to Plymouth and resumed the practice of his profession in all its various branches. From illness, efficiency, as a practicing physician, in the management of all cases which may come under his care, are all that I have to promise to a liberal and faithful attention to the duties of his profession by whom I have hitherto been liberally patronized. My office is at the residence second door south of the Elm street house. Plymouth, May 7, 1857.—4f

### C. M. RICHMOND,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 73 N. E. CITY.

WILL promptly and faithfully attend to all business connected with his care. July 17, 1856.—4f

### J. J. VINALL, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician. PARTICULAR attention paid to Obstetric Practice, and Chronic Diseases of Women, and Diseases of Children. Office over Palmer's Store, corner of Michigan and La Porte streets. May 3, 1856.—4f

### Medical Card.

DR. J. M. GRAETHER, PHYSICIAN.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Marshall county for the patronage extended to him, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same. Office on the corner of Centre and Washington streets. Dr. G. understands the German as well as the English language. May 21, 1857.—4f

### D. R. SAMPLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Special attention given to cases in Marshall and Stark counties. I am permitted to refer to Jones L. Westervelt, Plymouth; Ezra Woodruff, Stark county. April 16, 1857.—25/1

### MILLER & GEORGE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, SOUTH BEND, IND.

WILL attend all terms of the Marshall Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. February 5, 1857.—m/6

### HAVTIU-MAIKING.

MRS. DEBORAH PAUL, Fashionable Dress Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Plymouth and vicinity, that she will make up all dresses in the most fashionable style. Having considerable experience in the above business she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all who may require her services. Residence on the north side of La Porte street, west of Mr. J. L. Westervelt's residence. April 23, 1857.—25/4

### HEDEKIN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, IND. ANDERSON & KNOX, PROPRIETORS.

Passengers conveyed to and from Ft. Wayne, Ind. February 26, 1857.

### American House,

Near the River Bridge, and within two minutes walk of the Depot. South Plymouth, Ind.

E. E. FISH, Proprietor. (SUCCESSORS TO J. W. BARNES.)

TRAVELERS and others will find good accommodation and much CHEAPER FARE, at the "AMERICAN HOUSE," than at any other Hotel in Plymouth. We have lately renovated and furnished the House for the comfort of those who wish to find a "TRAVELER'S HOME." April 30, 1857.—3m

## THE REPUBLICAN.

I. MATTINGLY, - - - Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND. Thursday Morning, - May 28, 1857.

### OUR OFFICE

Is now in the new building on Michigan street between Adams and Jefferson.

### Compliment to Judge Wick.

The attaches of the Indianapolis post-office presented Judge Wick, late Postmaster at that place, with a splendid ebony gold-headed cane, which bore the inscription to "Judge W. W. Wick, May 15th, 1857." Judge Wick was an excellent officer. His political opponents, many of them, cheerfully bore testimony to this fact.

The Administration, in its appointments, seems to be giving the preference to such old Federal Whigs, as have but recently become converts to Democracy. Wonder if Mr. Buchanan still retains a sympathy for old Federalists? What do the old wheel-horses of Democracy think of having to stand aside for such new feel-gooders? It is all for the good of the party, certainly, and they will have to bear it. This policy has been adopted by the leaders of that party, after much and anxious reflection, as the only practical plan left to recruit their diminishing numbers. But it won't do. Its corruptions and degeneracy is becoming too apparent to be much longer concealed from the candid and patriotic liberty-loving members of the party; and although the unscrupulous and dishonest leaders may manage by such moves on the political chess-board as the above, to keep the old party bulk afloat a while longer, the time is not distant when the party itself will become a hissing and a by-word, on account of its corruptions, and trucking servility to the behests of the slave power.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, some live Hoosier, we presume, who has wandered off south, in quest of warm weather, writing from Augusta, Geo., relates the following little incident, as an elucidation of the difference in habit between the inhabitants of the North and South:

I was much amused at our first dining place out of Nashville, to see some half dozen gentlemen from the North rush for the table, but were brought up stamping at the door, by a little darkey, singing out, "dinner be ready in a few minutes, no hurry gentlemen" while others from the South, leisurely passed to the wash-room, off coats, performed their ablutions, brushing, &c., and took a quiet dinner, and still had 15 minutes to smoke their cigars! "Take it easy" seems to be the rule even in railroad travel.

Like Augusta and its surroundings, the air to-day, (May 10,) is exceedingly soft and loaded with the aroma of the pine and fragrance of thousands of roses in full bloom. They have had strawberries here for two or three weeks.

The way the old wheel-horses of Democracy are made to stand aside by Mr. Buchanan's administration for the accommodation of men who were but yesterday as it were Federal Whigs and abominable Know Nothings, reminds us of a story Practitioner used to tell of a fellow who was in the habit of going to a small man's house in the night and making him get up out of bed from his wife for the purpose of sleeping with her himself. The little fellow had to submit because he could not help himself. Do the old Democrats submit for the same reason?

### Benefit of Advertising.

The La Porte Union gives the following instance of the benefit of advertising. If some of our citizens take the hint we will have done them a real service by re-publishing it:

Some time last winter, W. C. HANNAH, Esq., commenced advertising in the Union, his lots and lands for sale, and now, he informs us, he has sold nearly all the property he wished to sell. The property was desirable; but so long as it remained without being advertised he could get no favorable offers for it. Mr. HANNAH has a few lots for sale yet, which we have no doubt will soon find purchasers. They are in the heart of the business part of the city.

We admit the following very ably written communication into our columns cheerfully, without, however, intending to endorse all the positions our correspondent advocates. Indeed, if we understand him, we differ with him very materially, as to the right and power of the legislature to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage. Not desiring to enter into a discussion upon this point at present, we content ourselves now with the assertion that, in our opinion, the Legislature has as much right to prohibit the acquiring of property by selling ardent spirits, as it has to prohibit stealing or murder for the same purpose.

because the "good of society demands it" in each case, and equally as much in one as the other.

### The Corporation Liquor Law.

Taking it for granted that freedom of speech is yet vouchsafed to every citizen of the United States and that the official acts of public men are yet, as of old, legitimate subjects of approval or censure by those whom they concern, I take the privilege of "speaking a word out in meeting" upon our lately enacted Corporation Liquor Law.

This Law, after the usual prohibition goes on to say, "And be it further enacted; That places to sell spirituous liquors not exceeding two within the corporate limits of said town may be authorized by license, to be issued as follows, &c."

1st. That places not exceeding two, &c. Upon this point permit me, with all due deference to the vast amount of good Democratic doctrine, and legal acumen concentrated upon this ordinance, to suggest that our Corporation Trustees have gone a little too far for public good.

Supposing that our legislators were, by our constitution, permitted to make exclusive laws, where, I ask, would be the boast of freedom of the American citizen?

As well might they pass an ordinance saying that places, not exceeding two, should not be licensed to sell Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, or any other of the many articles known as merchandise, interchange and sale.

Now Liquor, both malt and spirituous are as much subjects of merchantable transaction as any of the articles above mentioned.

But say they liquor is hurtful to the human race! Admit it—and so is tobacco and hundreds of other articles daily sold in our midst without our "city fathers" for one moment, thinking of prohibition, or monopoly either. And let me ask what injury is any less sold by two persons than sold by ten?

Those desiring to inhibit instead of having a choice between several places must take a kind of a "Hobson's choice—that or none."

Speaking of the foundation of Agencies for the sale of liquors under our late law our Supreme Bench says "making as a text the provision of our general constitution: 'All men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

"When the people of the State (of Indiana) shall have become satisfied that it is founded in mistake, they can meet in their sovereign capacity, strike it from their organic law, and insert the contrary, that they are without natural rights and at the mercy of the Legislature."

Then, again, they say, speaking of "citizen rights," "each individual being especially entitled to their exercise, the rights of each operate as a check upon the rights of every other, compelling mutual regard for those of each—and subjecting each to punishment by the judiciary under legislative regulations for violating the equal rights of every other, giving the injured party in all cases redress by law."

What are these rights so reserved? To ascertain this permit me to refer to the Common Law. Chancellor Kent quoting and endorsing Sir William Blackstone, vol. 2, page 1, says: "The absolute or natural rights of individuals may be resolved into the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property." Not some particular kind of property, but that which the people recognize as property be it what it may. Again, our Supreme Court inquires, "How much does this right embrace? How far does it extend? It undoubtedly extends to the rights of pursuing the trades of manufacturing, buying, selling and to the practice of using."

These acts are but means of acquiring and enjoying and are absolutely necessary and incidental to them."

Says Political Economy, page 133, says: "The right of property is equally invaded by obstructing the free employment of the means of production as by violently depriving the proprietor of the product of his land."

Again, in the case of *Arrowsmith vs. Barligim*, 4th McLean, 407, we have the following in the opinion of the Court: "A freeman may buy and sell at his pleasure. This right is not of society but from nature. He never gave it up. It would be amusing to see a man hunting through our Law Books for authority to buy or sell of make a bargain."

Now, that the Legislature has the power to restrict or levy a tax upon these rights where the public good demands it, I would not for one moment deny, but our constitution speaking of this restriction and right

of taxation says it must be uniform, that the Legislature has no more right to say that John Doe shall pay all the taxes of a certain district any more than it can say that Richard Roe shall go "soot free" from the payment of taxes in the same locality. It can do neither. It can only tax man and man alike in proportion as they are the possessors of worldly goods; apropos, the City Fathers have no authority to say that Richard Roe and John Doe should be exclusively permitted to vend liquor as a beverage to the exclusion of every other citizen, and that to them shall accrue all the profits of the "Blind Rats" traffic, while others of their dutiful subjects are anxiously awaiting their legitimate share of rights. This much for that portion of the law.

Now as a second consideration. Have they any right whatever to enact a license law? Upon this point I would not be too certain either one way or the other—but let us look for a moment at the position the matter stands in. This power is claimed under the act of 1853. See act 1855, page 234, chapter CVI. "Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, That sections two and three of an act to regulate the retailing of spirituous liquors, and for the suppression of evils arising therefrom, approved March 4th, 1853, be and the same are hereby repealed."

But say these learned gentlemen, that law, (speaking of it as a part of the prohibitory law) was decided unconstitutional. Permit me to refer them to the act itself and then if they never have seen it before they will then see that the prohibition law was passed and approved Feb. 16th, and the license law was repealed and the repealing act approved March 5th—three weeks after, and is an entirely separate act, having nothing whatever to do with the liquor law.

So that if their assertion that "one part of a law decided unconstitutional the whole is so" is true, it cannot affect an entirely separate act having no connection whatever with the law passed upon and not being even mentioned in that case, let alone called into question. With reasons why they could not enforce this law so obvious as these why did they pass it?

Simply because they desired to make a show in the right direction, and have the effect only a show after all. Then again were not private interests at work? As the law now stands do not some individuals stand a unusually good chance to get a good fat fee from the notoriously wealthy corporation of Plymouth for attempting (?) to put this thing into force?

### Harmonious Democracy!

The Logansport Pharos takes the Wm. W. side of the quarrel now waxing hot in the Democratic wigwag. Hope they will have a joyful time of it, and trust that our Republican friends will not become so excited at the scene as to "crowd the mourners." As a specimen of the way the Wm. W. faction deal their blows at the Logansport Pharos. Our corpulent neighbor of the Democrat has grown so fat and lazy, tugging at the fat tail he came so near missing, that he pays little attention to the combatants. Probably he intends to maintain a neutrality for the present, and either join the victorious party or offer himself as umpire in case both factions keep up their predatory warfare. We shall see. But read the extract:

All Honor to the Noble Democracy of Marion County!

In this paper will be found the resolutions adopted at the convention of the Democracy of Marion County, held at Indianapolis on the 9th inst. for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

The resolutions contain political doctrines which will meet a cordial response in the heart of the Democratic masses of the State, and they should be repeated until they become (as they ought to be) the test of Democracy in Indiana. The time will come (and may it come speedily) when the Shibboleth of Democracy will be as it was in the days of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and it will not be necessary (as it now is) to ask whether a Democratic leader is for or against rag-money monopolies. The sentiments of those great rights of Democracy, the immortal JEFFERSON and JACKSON, upon the question of banks and paper-money monopolies are well known—so well known and loved by the people that no one professing Democracy dare openly question it. Yet there were and are men (once found honoring the fundamental truths which have made and must still make the Democratic party the party of the people) who are willing to sacrifice political principles as old as the United States Constitution that they may own a few thousand dollars of Bank Stock or put dollars in their purse as a bonus on its sale. The timely rebuke administered to such time-serving professors of Democracy by the noble Democracy of Marion is a fitting echo of the anti-bank resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention held on the 8th of January, 1850.

The cordial response made by the Democracy of Indiana to the sentiment of that resolution shows that they retained an abiding faith in the principles of JEFFERSON

and JACKSON, and we believe the pending Presidential canvass alone kept down a storm that would have swept from place and power those who attach themselves to the Democratic party (as the shark follows the ship) to promote their own mercenary designs. The day of retribution was only deferred—that it will surely come can be seen in the tone of the Marion county resolutions. We confess that heretofore we have regarded the Democracy of Indianapolis and Marion county as too much under the control of men who, regarding self-interest far above Democratic principles, infest the lobbies at the capitol, ever ready to sacrifice the latter to benefit the former. We knew they were tried and true Democrats who were willing to do all in their power to stay the tide of corruption and political prostitution fostered by professed Democrats—but we did not know that there were so many in the Democratic army of the Capitol who did not and will not forsake the teaching of the Democratic fathers to follow after the false lights of expediency and interest held out by them whom the Democratic party had honored, and who exerted the influence thus given them to violate cardinal principles that have been a tower of strength in the fierce political contests of the Democracy against the rag-barrons. Hence we are gratified at the resolutions—and more especially because we learn that, with the exception of a small clique of mercenaries who only esteem the Democracy party because it adds to their honor or profit, the resolutions speak the sentiments of the Democratic party of Marion County. The Democracy of Cass county three years since took ground on the State Bank question, and they will rejoice to learn that the Democratic watch-towers will burn brightly in the capital county of the State.

The fourth resolution is well-timed, and touches upon an evil that is felt not alone in Indiana legislation, but in the legislation of Congress. To get money is the object of dishonest politicians, and they use money freely (directly or indirectly) to achieve their ends. The very crisis predicted by Jackson in his Farewell Address has been witnessed in this State—and the rights of the people have been squandered away to put money in the purse of men who, making politics a trade, are determined that it shall pay well, even if the dearest rights of the people have to be sacrificed.

Money and the influence of selving politicians placed the bill authorizing the Bank of the State upon the Statute Book of Indiana. Another scheme of a somewhat different nature is concocting. It involves a profit to those who think they have "stocked the cards" of nearly five millions of dollars, and neither money or personal effort will be spared to secure the game.

We refer to the attempt making to foist upon the State the Wabash and Erie Canal. The game is rich and money can and will be poured out like water to lay a burden of debt, amounting (according to the Marion county resolutions) to seven millions of dollars, upon the backs of this and the succeeding generation. The Democracy of Marion have spoken nobly in relation to the scheme—and they reiterated what the Democracy of Cass county said three years ago upon the same question. Let the ball roll on, and it will act as a purifier—driving from the Democratic party all who advocate its principles merely as helps to their own pecuniary advancement.

The special endorsement of Governor Wright's opposition to the Bank of the State of Indiana is deserved. In a contest for the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, the Democracy of the State will rally around him regardless of differences which may heretofore have existed as to questions about men or minor matters.

### Getting to Heaven by the Way of New Orleans.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Sunday Dispatch gives the following rather tough anecdote:

We have a Methodist preacher here who is a jolly wag. A few days since a young man who had long been attached to his church, and who was about to leave for New Orleans, came to bid his pastor farewell. "And you are going to that degenerate place, New Orleans, are you?" "Yes, sir; but I don't expect to be influenced by any extraneous pressure of any kind," responded the young man, with considerable earnestness. "Well, I am glad to see you so confident. I hope the Lord will guide you. But you don't know the temptations which exist there?" "Not particularly, sir. "Well, I do. You'll find wanton women in the guise of peris, tempting the very elect; and rare wines and ardent drinks; and you'll find gay company and night brawling, and gambling and dissipation, and running after the lusts of the old man Adam." "Still, sir, I hope to combat these successfully." "I hope you will. And let me give you this much for your consolation in case you should fall from grace; the tempter is worse than the sin, and the greater the temptation the more merit there is in resisting it. The man who goes to Heaven by the way of New Orleans goes to Hell twice as high a place in eternal glory as he who reaches Paradise through the quiet portals of Connecticut or Pennsylvania."

### Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—Hon. Stephen Adams, formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, died yesterday morning at this place.

From Chicago, some 200 miles distant, a man named Adams, who was a member of the Illinois Legislature, and who had been a member of the Illinois Legislature, died yesterday morning at this place.

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### ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Incorporated town of Plymouth, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana:

That, from and after the tenth day of June, 1857, it shall not be lawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to sell by retail, to be drunk, any spirituous liquor, or liquor containing alcohol in sufficient quantity to produce intoxication by drinking, nor for any other purpose than to be used at the dwelling or place of business of the purchaser, for one of the following purposes, to-wit: Mechanical, chemical, medicinal, or culinary; or to be used by some religious denomination of Christians for sacramental purposes; nor shall any person be permitted to sell, directly or indirectly, within the corporate limits aforesaid any such liquor for any purpose or use except the purposes above specified, without first obtaining a license therefor, from the Clerk of the Board of Corporation Trustees, attested by the corporate seal of said town, as herein provided.

And be it further enacted: That, places to sell spirituous liquors by retail, not exceeding two, within the corporate limits of said town may be authorized by license to be issued as follows:

The person or persons wishing to sell by retail, shall present a petition to the clerk of said corporation at any time—or to the Trustees aforesaid when in session signed by not less than twenty-five reputable free-holders and voters living within the corporation, requesting license to be granted to such applicant, to retail spirituous liquors—which petition if presented to the Clerk, shall be by him presented to said Trustees at their first meeting thereafter. At the same time, such applicant shall present a bond payable to the Clerk of said town, for the use of any person who may be entitled to damages on breach of the condition thereunder to be written, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, with not less than six resident free-holders as sureties thereto signed, to be approved by said Trustees, conditioned, that said applicant, if license be granted him, will keep an orderly house and permit no riotous or improper behavior therein, nor keep the same open on Sunday or after ten o'clock at night. That he will not sell, or suffer to be sold or given away, on his premises any spirituous, malt or fermented liquors containing alcohol, to any habitual drinker of spirituous liquors or any drunkard—or any person intoxicated; nor to any person under twenty-one years of age, nor to any female or Indian, under a forfeiture of twenty-five dollars for each and every violation to be recovered on notice and motion before any Justice of the peace. That he will pay all damages, costs, expenses, and for all the trouble incurred by any person, directly or collaterally, by reason of any sale of spirituous liquors by him, and that for any breach of the condition of said bond, suit may be instituted thereon in any proper court, and said damages, or fines and penalties be recovered, as herein after provided—and said bond mentioned, to be paid without relief from valuation and appraisal laws.

Out of the applications presented said Trustees may select two, and on the approval of the bond and petition, may demand of the applicant, any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, on payment of which to the clerk, by said applicant within five days, license may be issued to him by said clerk, attested by the corporate seal, to vend spirituous liquors by retail within the corporate limits of said town for the period of one year, for which an order shall be entered in due form on the Records of the proceedings of said Trustees.

3. And be it further ordained: That, under said license, said person so licensed may sell spirituous or alcoholic liquors by retail, to be drunk, but any breach of any condition of said bond, shall forfeit said license in addition to the forfeitures thereon expressed, and said person so licensed shall not be permitted to sell thereunder after such forfeiture, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offense to be prosecuted as herein after named.

4. And be it further ordained: That, on any breach of any condition of said bond, or the accruing of any damages, costs, expenses, or any trouble to any person by reason of any sale made by such person so licensed, it shall be the duty of the clerk aforesaid to bring suit on said bond in any court having jurisdiction, in his name as clerk for the use of the person entitled to such damages, &c., or for the use of said town in case of a forfeiture of said sum of twenty-five dollars, and pay over such damages when collected—and take a receipt therefor—to the user thereof.

5. And be it further ordained: That, from and after the tenth day of June aforesaid, that any person who shall violate this ordinance, by selling or giving away, directly or indirectly any spirituous or alcoholic liquors, except as herein above excepted, shall upon conviction be fined ten dollars for each and every offense, besides the costs of the prosecution, and stand committed to prison until the fine and cost is paid or relieved.

6. And be it further ordained: That, any person who may be licensed as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the conditions of said bond, shall in addition to the civil penalties and forfeitures herein provided for, upon conviction for each and every offense, be fined in the sum of ten dollars, in the same manner as in the last section is provided for fines for violation of this ordinance.

7. And be it further ordained: That, it shall not be lawful for any person, to become intoxicated by drinking spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of said town; and any person who shall be found within said limits in a state of intoxication, shall upon conviction be fined in a sum not

less than three nor more than ten dollars for each and every offense; and it is hereby made the duty of the Marshall to arrest all persons so found intoxicated, and confine them until sufficiently sober to be tried and then complain of them before some proper court; and such offender shall pay the costs of the prosecution and stand committed to prison until the fine and costs are paid or relieved.

8. And be it further ordained: That, any and all penalties, fines and forfeitures recovered and paid under this ordinance, shall be paid into the treasury of said town as a part of the general fund thereof, within ten days after payment thereof by the proper person, either to the clerk, or into any court, rendering judgement therefor and collecting the same.

J. B. N. KLINGER, President.

A. C. CAPRON, CLERK.

May 9th, 1857.

### Night Spectacles.

Night Spectacles, to see with in the dark, are suggested by a correspondent in the Scientific American:

"They would be very desirable," he thinks, "in some situations, to see clearly when quite dark, when acting as a pilot, for example, on river steamboats. The idea is practicable. That which avails an owl to see in the dark will also enable a man to see in the night. Herschell could see with the aid of an optical instrument which he constructed, the dial on a steely clock, a mile distant, when it was so dark that he could see but a few feet with the naked eye."

### A Man Converting His Own Wife.

Ten years ago M. V. married in Montreal. He was one of the principal merchants of the city; but by a reverse of fortune he was compelled to suspend payment soon after his marriage. He loved his wife to distraction, to use a common phrase; and the idea of involving her in his disastrous internal conflicts M. V. resolved to leave our city without saying anything about it. He wished his departure, or rather disappearance to remain a mystery. But he had a purpose. "I will go," he resolved, "to Australia, and there mend my fortunes, or die without giving any account of myself."

This resolution taken, our tradesman embarked clandestinely, and eight days after his flight was not thought of. Madame V. wept we are fair to suppose; more than this, we believe she shed torrents of tears, and sought him upon rivers, and in woods, lakes, and caverns, but in vain. M. V. had left to his beautiful but disconsolate and weeping wife an income of a hundred louis, and sailed for Australia. What befell him upon those favored shores, we do not know; but little by little he amassed wealth.

At Montreal they supposed him dead.— His wife went bitterly; and she saw, undoubtedly, that sorrow justified her complexion and dimmed her eyes; therefore, she ceased all sweetly her role of *Xiouxiou*. Our Penelope could smile like a young widow of eighteen; the art of needle work is too perfect now; are not men entangled by it? She was faithful to her wandering husband eighteen long months; but she did then what others might have done in her place. Thinking herself young, she sent her heart to tender proposals; she reviewed her geography of love, confessed to never having studied the map of the tender country, and one fine morning contracted a new marriage. But the first husband! He, all was dead. What living husband would stay away eighteen long months without writing a word? If he was not dead he ought to be (feminine logic.) She married. Was she happy or was she not? (Shakspearian question.)

Meantime, the first husband labored in the mines. He acquired—acquired always acquired. Falling upon an auriferous vein, he suddenly obtained a large sum, and had his only motive been the love of gain, would have immediately returned to Montreal. But his dear Louisa must eat only from silver and drink only from gold.

The unfaithful Louisa, as we have already said, was again married. Faith does not save us. M. V. always labored, but an epidemic prevailed; our hero caught the small-pox and was completely disfigured. Disgusted with Australia, he sold his property and embarked on an American ship.

During this voyage the second husband of his wife died with consumption. M. V. landed at Portland, New to Montreal, and went to the Montreal House without arousing any suspicions as to who he was.— There are people who always love to create surprise, and he was one of them. He inquired for Madame V.; no one knew such a person; but he insisted. Finally he was told by some one that she was now the widow S. M. V. scratched his head.— They pointed out to him Madame widow V., afterwards Madame widow S., and he recognized his wife, charming as when he left her. M. V. immediately fell into a brown study. His countenance was grave, sad, very gloomy, and thus he turned away.

M. V. had more money than spirit, and he found it very