

The Republican.

OFFICE. Over Pershing's Drug Store. I. MATTINGLY, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: If paid in advance, or within three months, \$2.00. If not paid within three months, \$2.50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: One square of 25 lines or less, three weeks, or less, \$1.00, each additional insertion 25 cents.

Great Improvements in SEWING MACHINES. Empire Shuttle Machine!

PATENTED FEBRUARY 14, 1860. Salesroom, 451 Broadway, N. Y.

This Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many new and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most prominent experts, and pronounced to be the most perfect and perfect sewing machine ever invented.

It is especially adapted for sewing all kinds of fabrics, and is the only one that will sew on all kinds of material.

It is especially adapted for sewing all kinds of fabrics, and is the only one that will sew on all kinds of material.

WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction makes it almost impossible to get out of order, and it is so arranged by the company to give easy and quick repairs.

This Unrivaled Machine. By its use, a superior article, to call and examine.

Price of Machines, Complete. No. 1 Family Machine, with Improved Complete, \$2.00.

CABINETS IN EVERY VARIETY. We want agents for all towns in the United States.

The Model Sewing Machine. THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. Because the Best!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The Weed Sewing Machine Co., 606 Broadway, New York.

THE WEED MACHINES, with all their valuable improvements, are the most perfect and reliable of any made.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Simple in construction, durable in all their parts, and READY TO USE. They have a variety of attachments.

THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM in every instance, where they have been exhibited in competition with other standard machines.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, in all localities in the United States, British Provinces, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, West India Islands and the Bahama Islands.

For Agents, see list of names in this paper. We manufacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a free list on No. 2, Family, \$2.00; No. 3, Pattern, \$2.00; No. 4, Case, \$2.00; No. 5, A, Manufacturing, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

BAIR & SPONSER, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS AND PAPER HANGERS. PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, NO. 171, J. & C. T. Meetings every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in the third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. H. F. BROWN, W. R. S.

W. H. DAVENPORT, DENTIST. Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Thursdays and Wednesdays of each month. R. B. Rooms at the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 31, 1864—y1.

PETER DALLAKER, BUTCHER. North side LaPorte Street, West of Becker's Store, March 31, 1864—22y1.

DR. J. M. CONFEE, Late Surgeon of the 29th Ind. Infantry, offers his professional services to the people of Marshall County. Office and residence west side of Michigan Street, in the third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 24, 1864—21y1-p.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH. D. RATTY, Merchant Tailor, Up State, Corbin's Block, OVER S. & M. BECKER'S STORE, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

CUTTING DONE TO ORDER. JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry.

RENBARGER, SADDLE AND Harness Maker, SOUTH SIDE OF LaPorte St., Plymouth, Ind.

DR. T. A. BORTON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Has changed his residence to the new building on Adams street, one square east of the Seminary building. Office over Hill's Bakery, in Dr. A. D. Borton's building, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. July 27, 1864—10y1-p.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. Branch at Plymouth.

EDWARDS HOUSE, HIGHWAY ST., PLYMOUTH, IND. C. & W. H. McCONNEL, Proprietors.

DR. A. O. BORTON, DENTIST. Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Thursdays and Wednesdays of each month. R. B. Rooms at the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 31, 1864—y1.

JOHN G. OSBORNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, PLYMOUTH, IND.

D. T. PHILLIPS, Attorney and Counselor at Law and WAR CLAIM AGENT. Office in Hill's Building, Plymouth, Ind.

GOVERNMENT WAR CLAIM AGENCY. JOHN D. DEVOR, Attorney and Counselor at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, SOLDIERS' BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT.

JOHN LANGENBAUGH, Notary Public, and will translate legal documents from one language to the other on reasonable terms.

JOHN NOLL, BUTCHER. East Side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

J. H. BESAZK, JAMES FORCE, BESAZK & FORCE, Merchant Tailors, TWO DOORS NORTH OF WHEELER'S BANK.

DEALERS IN Cloths, Cassimeres and VESTINGS, which they propose to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, or as good from any other establishment in the west, GALL AND SEE. BESAZK & FORCE, Plymouth, Ind. July 5, 1864—19y1-p.

M. WOODROW, AGENT. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Chairs, Furniture, Mattresses, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PICTURE FRAMES, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Coffins, ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND. No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana. April 30, 1863—26y1-p.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE

FOR THE HAIR, RESTORES GRAY AND FADED HAIR AND BEARD TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING FOR THE HAIR AND HEAD.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Restores the Color. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Eradicates Dandruff. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Promotes its Growth. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Prevents its falling off. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Is an unexcelled Dressing. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Is good for Children. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Is good for Ladies. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Is good for Old People. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Is perfectly harmless. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Contains no Oil. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Is splendid for Whiskers. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Keeps the Hair in its Place. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Cures Nervous Headache. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Prevents Eruptions. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Stays Cooling and Burning. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Keeps the Head Cool. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Is delightfully perfumed. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Contains no Sediment. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Contains no Gum. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Cleanses your Hair. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Prepares you for Parties. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Prepares you for Balls. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. All Ladies need it. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. No Lady will do without it. CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Costs but \$1.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price, \$1 per bottle. C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill., General Agents. March 17—y1

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE. OUR LITTLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation.

It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Binding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth.

No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread—Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most desirable, and most durable and most certain in action at all rates of speed.

It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated it may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work.

While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its greater capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oils, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a PAMPHLET. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 Broadway, New York. INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE, 47 E. Washington St. E. E. PAUL, Agent in Plymouth. Sept. 3, 1864—14y1-p.

REISH'S LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. BOILING, FRYING, STEWING, STEEPING, WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of kerosene, breakfast can be cooked. N. Y. Tribune.

Simple in construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment, it is convenient to have on hand. N. Y. Tribune.

Reish's Lamp is the most popular appliance of the day, and the utility of its unsuspicious, a great saving in fuel and heating small buildings can be made to make for a great many persons, which is actually done by the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers.—Scientific American.

For family use, hospital, tent, barracks, plains, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all comparison to its cost.—Hall's Journal of Health.

I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and wonder how we could have so long done without it.—Ed. Col. Old Country.

An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. One important point is the saving in coal or oil.—N. Y. Evening Post.

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS. CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS. THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis. ALSO THE UNION ATTACHMENT. Price, 50 Cents.

To be attached to a Common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which the heat may be directed to the feet, and so on; also arranged to support a Shovel. EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE. W. M. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 207 Park St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED. apr 28, 1864—20m1-p

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Be careful to buy only the genuine. July 11—y1-p

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND., Thursday, August 18, 1864.

Unconditional Union Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, OLIVER P. MORTON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, CONRAD PARKER, of Vanderburgh.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, NELSON THOMAS, of Fayette.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, THOMAS B. MCCARTY, of Wabash.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF STATE, JOHN L. BORDEN, of Washington.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DELANA E. WILLIAMSON, of Putnam.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, 1st District—JAMES S. FLAZER, of Kosciusko.

2d District—J. H. B. BLISS, of Henry.

3d District—CHARLES A. RAY, of Marion.

4th District—ROBERT C. CROSBY, of Tippecanoe.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT, LAZARUS NOBLE, of Knox.

FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Warren.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, SCHUYLER COLMAN, of St. Joseph.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, SAMUEL BEATTY, of Starks.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COMMON PLEAS COURT, ELISHA ROBERTS, of St. Joseph.

FOR COMMON PLEAS PROSECUTOR, WILLIAM ANDREW, LaPorte.

FOR PROSECUTOR, NINTH DISTRICT COURT, A. GIBNEY, of Putnam.

COUNTY TICKET. FOR TOWNSHIP—PETER SCHILLER, of Tippecanoe.

FOR TOWNSHIP—WILLIAM BARKER, of Vanderburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER—GIBSON BLAIR, of Vanderburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER—THOMAS TYNER, of Vanderburgh.

FROM THE 73D INDIANA REG. TRIANNA, Ala., Aug. 18, 1864.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—We are still at Trianna, and as a general thing are in good health.

Some few are in the hospital, but none of them are very sick, I believe.—The weather has been very warm and very dry, but we were blessed with a nice little rain this morning, which cooled the air and made it more pleasant.

The report that the Indiana troops would probably be allowed to come home to vote at the next election, has caused considerable excitement among us here.—All are anxious to come, and I hope we will not be disappointed. I wish every soldier, whether of age or not was entitled to vote.

I think when a person is man enough to shoulder a musket in defence of his country he is man enough to vote, and ten times better entitled to exercise that high privilege than a mouthing fault-finder of every thing the Government has done to put down the rebellion.

Why are not the Indiana soldiers like those of other States allowed to vote in the field? I think it manifestly unjust to deprive them of this right while they are periling their lives to maintain inviolate the Constitution and laws of the country.

Especially ought arrangements to be made to allow them to come home and vote at the next election, as they cannot vote in the field, when each one can do more good with his ballot than he can with fifty bullets.

We soldiers feel very solicitous about keeping down a fire in the rear, and consequently do not want to see the Copperheads obtain power at home, knowing they would exercise it so as not only to embarrass the General Government, but to give aid and encouragement to the rebels.

I have heard that some of my old peace-loving, law-abiding, Copperhead friends have been threatening what they will do in case the soldiers come home to vote next fall.

Do they want war at their own doors? If they do not they had better not attempt to execute their threats. They need not think that their threats or any thing they can say will have any effect upon us, for if we can get the privilege we are coming home, and we are going to vote too;—that's just the way the matter stands.

We feel that we have rights as well as stay at home croakers and intend to have them, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must.

I expect that some of my old democratic friends, as I still call them, (having always been a democrat myself, and am still one, but not of the copperhead stripe,) will rake me for writing as I have done, but I have merely expressed my honest convictions, and if they had seen the elephant as I have, the scales would probably have dropped from their eyes as they have from mine.

I do not wish to wound the feelings of any man, but I must be allowed to say that it is inexplicable to me, from my standpoint, how any man who ever sincerely loved the Union, as my old democratic friends used to say they did, can occupy the position some of them now do in regard to the war.

It is no justification for them to say that the war is not carried on according to their notions of right and justice. In a crisis like this some one must dictate the policy, and if all who do not approve every measure adopted by our Commander-in-Chief are allowed to turn against the country what is to prevent its destruction? What if you do not approve of confiscation or emancipation? Is not the Union worth more than slavery or all the property of rebels? What rights have rebels who revolted without any cause whatever, against the mildest and freest Government on earth? Are they any better than thieves and murderers? There may be some excuse for

the masses in the South but for the leaders there is none.

I hope I have not been addressing any who on any account have suffered their love for the old Union to die out, but on the contrary, that they are all willing to stand by the stars and stripes against all who may oppose them.

If so they will prove their faith by their works, by walking up to the polls next November and voting for Old Andy and Andy. But I have probably said enough on this subject for the present, and I will pass on.

Some of our boys have had an anxiety for some time to pay the rebels over the river a friendly visit.

Two of them got permission yesterday from the Major to go over, and as soon as they reached the opposite shore the rebels hoisted a flag of truce, indicating that they would not harm them.

They found some twelve or fifteen of the Johnnies, conversed an hour or two with them, exchanged papers and then returned.

The rebels told our boys that they had lately come from Atlanta, of which they gave a sad description, which was probably correct.

They stated that they saw dead men lying in heaps, and that their decaying bodies exhaled such a stench that it was sickening to smell.

They, however, appeared to be in very good spirits, our boys said, on account of a great victory they claimed to have gained in the late battle before Atlanta.

The papers they gave us in exchange, did indeed, claim victory for their side, in all the late engagements before Atlanta.

They stated that they had driven the Yankees out of two lines of entrenchments, taken 23 pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners, the exact number I have forgotten, also, that they had a heavy force in our rear, and that they expected a final success, should things prove as they expected.

Quite a contrast, in deed, between their despatches and ours.

I have probably written enough for the present, so will close by subscribing myself, Yours, most Respectfully, JOHN SPENCER.

HIGH TREASON IN INDIANA. Exposure of the Sons of Liberty—Their Ritual, Grips and Passwords—Official Report of General Carrington.

It is both Civil and Military—It Embrares Twelve States—Vallandigham Supreme Commander—Dodd Grand Commander of Indiana.

Bowles, Milligan, Walker and Humphreys, Major Generals—The Operations of the Organization.

GENERAL CARRINGTON'S REPORT. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 28th, 1864.

GOVERNOR: In compliance with your request, I place in your hands a partial outline of the nature, work and extent of a disloyal society or order, now operating in the State of Indiana, under the name of "Sons of Liberty."

NATURE OF THE ORDER. 1st. It is both civil and military. In its first relation, it declares principles of ethics and politics, for adoption and dissemination, that are hostile to the Government of the United States.

In the latter relation, it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their enemy, and that of the rebellion as their friend.

2d. It is secret and oath-bound. 3d. It is despotic and absolute. The penalties of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

4th. Principles of the order. 1st. Absolute, inherent, State Sovereignty. 2d. The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, so far as concerns that State.

3d. Denies to the General Government the power to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them. 4th. Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal and just.

5th. Holds revolution against the present Government as not only a right but a duty. 6th. Holds obligations to the order as paramount, to those due a single State, or the United States.

7th. Declares its purpose, to stop this war, treat with rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of grades of civilization and race. 8th. Declares a law of races, one of African servitude.

9th. Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new governments of their own choice, as against existing rulers or authorities. 10th. Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal theory of Democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

EXTENT OF THE ORDER. Exhibits are furnished as follows: Exhibit A. "Constitution of Supreme Council of the States," that is, of all States that may join, recognizing the primary independence of each State.

The Supreme Commander of this Council, "is Commander-in-Chief of all military forces belonging to the order, in the various States, when called into actual service."—See sec. 8.

Officers from 1861 as reported. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Supreme Commander. Robert Holloway, of Illinois, Deputy Supreme Commander.

Dr. Massey, of Ohio, Secretary of State. Exhibit B. Constitution of Grand Council of S. L. of Indiana.

OFFICERS. H. H. Doid, Indianapolis, Grand Commander. H. Hedren, Salem, Deputy Grand Commander. W. M. Harrison, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

The members of this Council, additional to the regular officers include, ex-officio, the Grand Commander's staff, and all military officers above the rank of Colonel."—See 3, Art. 2.

Exhibit C. Constitution of the County Parent Temples, subordinate to which, Branch County Temples may be organized.

This order, during 1863, was variously named, but popularly known as "O. K. C." Knights of the Golden Circle, with whose ritual, oaths, &c., I furnished you in the spring of 1863.

The penalty of disclosure was then death, and this penalty was specified in their obligations.

During the fall of 1863, the order changed name, and ritual, and became the "O. A. K." Order of American Knights; the ritual, signs, passwords, &c., of which are in my possession.

At the meeting of this Order, February 16th and 17th, 1864, the Grand Commander for the State of Indiana, communicated the purposes of the Order, as well as the views of C. L. Vallandigham, claimed by the Order as its Head and Supreme Commander.

For said address, the proceedings of the Indiana Grand Council, and so much of the official proceedings as it was deemed best to publish for the private information of the order, please see Exhibit D, heretofore annexed. This Report gives the following States as organized:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri.

Besides the Constitutions of the "S. L." referred to, there is a formal Ritual for the Degrees, the same being a slight modification of the work of the "O. A. K.," which was abandoned only in May last.

These consist of the "V. V." Vestibule of the Temple, and first, second and third Temple Degrees or Conclaves.

The organization of the "Society of the Illini," or Democratic Clubs, does not involve full membership in the order; for thus far, comparatively few in each Temple, are advanced to the Chapters or Councils of the higher degrees, but the lower and subordinate bodies, and that of the "Illini," is educational and preparatory, looking to full acceptance of the general principles of the order, before the advancement of the "Neophyte," to the higher degrees.