PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. C. THOMPSON, Prop'r.
OFFICE OVER PIERCE'S CLOTHING STORE.

JOB PRINTING,
Executed with neatness and despatch, here.

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The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

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ADVERTISING:
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Business Cards.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND.
E. S. ORGAN, Pres. | H. EARLY, Cashier
EASTERN EXCHANGE, Drafts on Cincinnati and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
☞ Deposits Received and Money Loaned.
☞ Exchange on Europe bought and sold.
☞ Attention given to Collections, and
General Banking Business Transacted
June 23, 1858. 31

EDWARDS HOUSE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
W. C. Edwards, - - - Proprietors
Capt. O. Baily,
FARMERS' HOTEL.
(LA PORTE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT.)
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
GOOD Fare, low bill and every attention paid to render the stay of all who patronize the Farmers' agreeable.
Good and convenient stabling for those having ors s. 2tf JOB SHORT.

M. B. DICKSON.....J. C LEONARD
H. B. DICKSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
of every description, also,
Stoves, in, 'heet-Iron and Copper Ware
6vol4 PLYMOUTH, IND

C. H. REEVE.....A. C. CAPRON
REEVE & CAPRON,
ATTORNEYS & NOTARIES
Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind.,
Practice in Marshall and adjoining counties.
REFER TO
Babcock & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y.
Cooley, Farwell & Co., Gould & Bro. Chicago.
Loudon & Co., Philad., Graff, Bennett & Co., Pitts.
Hon. A. L. Osborne, Circ't. Judge, Laporte, Ind.

H. CORBIN.....J. G. OSBORNE
CORBIN & OSBORNE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
PLYMOUTH.....IND.

J. J. VINALL,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—Particular attention paid to Obstetric Practice, and Chronic diseas of Women, and diseases of Children. Office over C. Palmer's store, corner Michigan and Laporte streets, where he can be consulted at all hours. 1-3tf.

LEANDER GROVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC
KNOX, STARKE COUNTY, IND.
Will practice in the several counties of this Judicial circuit, and attend promptly to the payment of Taxes, and collection of Claims. 11—y1

DR. J. T. CHALMERS,
From Baltimore
Will practice Medicine, Surgery and Obstetricks. Permanently located in Tyner City, Marshall Co., Indiana. Office one door south of Mr. J. C. Cushman & Bissel's Store.
Oct. 27-11tf-

BENDER HOUSE
J. D. CLARK, - - - - Proprietor,
KNOX, STARK CO. IND.,
Has refitted the same, and is now prepared to give satisfaction to all those who may give him a call.—Persons visiting Knox call and see for yourselves.
23m3.*

C. H. REEVE,
Insurance Agent.
For Ætna of Hartford, Cash Assetts, $1700,000
For Phœnix do do 420,000
For Peoria, Marine and fire Insurance Company, of Peoria Ill., Cash Assetts.....$300,000
Policies issued at the lowest possible rates. Office in LaPorte street Plymouth Ind. [24m3

HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
CAPITAL, $500,000; surplus 298,642 23; assets January 1, 1859, 798,632 23. Incorporated 1810. H HUNTINGTON, President; T C Allen, Secretary; D Alexander, General agent for the West, Columbus, Ohio. Policies issued by
HORACE CORBIN, Agent,
e3-10ly* Plymouth, Ind.

J. H. CASE,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
HAS moved his office one door north of Pierce Clothing store, near the Democrat printing office, on Michigan street, where he will give prompt attention to all claims entrusted to him for collection, and transact Justice of the peace or in high courts. Taking &c., promptly attended to
Plymouth, Ind., Sept. 9, 1858—42tf.

WHEN WILL WONDERS CEASE!
IN PLYMOUTH?
D. F. HATMAN & CO

Have started a new Harness and Saddle Shop two doors north of J Brownlee's store, on the East side of Michigan street, at No 6 where they intend keeping on hand, Saddles and Harness of all kinds, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine their stock and work. All repairing done in order and on short notice. 14

New JEWELRY Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth, Marshall and adjoining counties, that he has opened a new stock of all the different kinds of
Watches
CLOCKS, JEWELRY
FANCY GDS
AND
NOTIONS!
Generally kept in a first class Jewelry Store. The Goods are of the latest Styles, best quality and will be sold at New York prices.
Being a practical Jeweler, he solicits a share of public patronage.
Room No. 2 Pershing's block.
ADOLPH MYERS
dec23-4ly

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plans. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularity of Children's teeth corrected.—Fangs and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesday
Office in Pershing's block, upstairs, corner Michigan and Garro streets. [34ly[

New Boot & Shoe Shop.
ELIJAH EDWARDS,
IN THE RED CORNER BUILDING, A short distance East of the Depot, is now prepared to execute orders in his line of Business, and respectfully solicits public patronage.
From his long experience in his business, he is confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who patronize him.
Plymouth, Feb. 9, 1860—n3tf.

N. R. PACKARD.....H. G. THAYER.
PACKARD & THAYER
Dealers in all kinds of Family Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, &c., &c., No. 5 Michigan St., Plymoth, Ind.

MRS. DUNHAM
WOULD announce to the Ladies of Plymouth and vicinity, that she has just received an entire new stock of Fall and Winter
Millinery Goods,
Which she offers to sell very cheap. Ladies wishing to purchase Bonnets, or anything in the Millinery line, are respectfully invited to call. Thankful for past favors, she still solicits the patronage of her old customers, and as many new ones as may give her a call. Shop second door north of the Republican printing office. oct 6-8y1.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
AMERICAN
WATCHES
Constantly on hand at A. MYERS'S.
jun2-27m3

Books & Stationrey.
C. L. HILL,
DEALER IN
BOOKS and STATIONERY,
WALL and WINDOW PAPER
All kinds of Musical Instruments.—Also Manufactures Blank Books, &c., &c.
oct 20-10y1. FORT WAYNE, IND.

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,
Plymouth, Ind.,
KEEPS constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, BREAST PINS, EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, LOCKETS, &c., &c.
☞ Clocks, Watches, &c., repaired in the best manner possible. sept 29 '59 7-tf.

INDIANA REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
T. McDONALD
Real Estate Agent & Notary Public,
OFFICE OVER PIERCE'S CLOTHING STORE,
PLYMOUTH, : : INDIANA.
DRAWS DEEDS, Mortgages, Bonds, and Agreements; sells Lands, examines Titles, and furnishes Abstracts of the same; pays Taxes and redeems Land sold for Taxes

MEAT MARKET.
CHARLES SHOEMAKER, on Laporte street, a few doors west of Palmer's Store, keep a good supply of FRESH MEATS for their old customers, and as many new ones as may find it to their interests to call on them.
☞ They will pay the highest market prices in cash, for Fat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Fowls.
☞ Market every morning except Sunday:
aug 11—1tf.

A GOOD Assortment
OF
CLOCKS,
Cutlery, Toys, and Notions, at
A. MYERS'
oct 6-8tf. No. 3, Pershing Block.

Shaving, Hairdressig,
AND
BATHING ROOMS,
On Michigan St., a few doors south of the Edwards House, where
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths
Can be had at all times. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. A. BILLOWS.
[34ly.]

Buckeye Livery Stables!
N. B. & J. M. KLINGER Proprietors
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
The proprietors having erected
Large & Convenient Stables
Near the Edwards House, with an entire new stock of Horses, Buggies, Carriages &c., are now prepared to accommodate those who wish
LIVERY TEAMS.
Persons reaching this place on any of the Railroad Trains, and desiring to go by Carriage Conveyance, can be accommodated with or without a driver.
having surveyed in this County, we are well acquainted with all the Lands, Routes, Distances, &c. N. B. & J. M. K.
nov. 17—14tf

DR. T. A. BORTON,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Pershing's Drug Store, in Dr. A. O Borton's Dental Rooms, Michigan street, east side corner of Gano, where he may be consulted during office hours.

JOHN L. WOODWARD,
GENERAL DEALER IN
All kinds of Family Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, &c., &c., Laport street, Plymouth, Ind.

Selected Poetry.

THE SUNSET LAND.

Oh! dimly through the mist of years,
That roll their dreary waves between,
The gorgeous sunset land appears,
Arrayed in hues of fadeless green;
And from that far off sunny clime,
Old half-forgotten songs arise,
And steal o'er the waves of Time
The sweet-lingering music dies.

As some bright islands of the sea,
Forever blooming, ever fair,
Though cold dark billows round it be,
Eternal sunshine hovers there;
Thus o'er the silent sea of years,
Our eager longing looks are cast,
When robed in fadeless spring appear
The sun-lit Eden of the past.

There memory waves her garlands green
Beside the lone hope haunted shore;
And musing 'mid the Arcadian scene,
Twine flowers that bloom for us no more
Oh! hallowed clime! blest land of love!
Sweet paradise of earthly dreams!
Still through thy vale may fancy roves
Still basks beneath thy evening beams.

And there they dwell—those cherished ones,
With snow-white brow and waving hair;
I see them now, I hear their tones
Of sweetness sigh along the air.
Hark! how their silvery voices ring
In cadence with the wind's low sigh;
Not sweeter is the wind harp's string
That wakes at eve its melody.

They call us; see, they wave their hand,—
As by the mirage lifted high,
That clime in all its beauty stands,
Against the forehead of the sky;
With wreathed brows—with laugh and song,
With tender looks—hand clasped in hand,
They move along that love-linked throng,
Within the haunted sunset land.

IS IT ANY'S BODY'S BUSINESS.

Is it any body's business,
If a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady,
If the lady don't refuse?
Or to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it any body's business
If a lady has a beau?

Is it any body's business
When that gentleman does call,
Or when he leaves the lady,
Or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary
That the curtains should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
The outside lookers on?

Is it any body's business
But the lady's, if her beau
Rides out with other ladies.
And doesn't let her know?
Is it any body's business
But the gentleman's, if she
Should have another escort,
Where he doesn't chance to be?

If a person's on the sidewalk,
Whether great or whether small,
Is it any body's business
Where that person means to call?
Or if you see a person
As he's calling any where,
Is it any of your business
What his business may be there!

The subject of our query
Simply stated would be this—
Is it any body's business
What another's business is?
If it is, or if it isn't
We would really like to know,
For we're certain if it isn't,
There are some who make it so,

If it is, we'll join the rabble,
And act the noble port
Of the tattlers and defamers,
Who throng the public mart;
But if not, we'll act the teacher,
Until each meddler learns
It were better in the future
To mind his own concerns.

The "Purity" Party in Congress Opening Rich.

It is constantly asserted by the Black Republicans that the object of their party is "to bring the Government back to the pure principles of Washington and Jefferson. (Seven out of every eight of that party are men who have all their lives been trained up in a political faith diametrically opposed to Jefferson and the Democracy, and have abused Jefferson like pickpockets. But we must not stand on these minor inconsistencies and weak spots of a party that is literally full of worse rottenness, and more gross fundamental inconsistencies; still, the fact we mention is very suggestive and significant.)

In "bringing back the Government to the pure principles of Jefferson" this Model Reform party have begun by declaring that they have now got control of the House of Representatives and will "expose the corruptions of the Administration!" As a preliminary, they have elected as Clerk, John W Forney, the very man whom they have all denounced as the biggest rascal in America! charging him with being the chief instrument in the perpetrations of the "gigantic frauds," by which, they said, the vote of the State of Peunsylvania was given to Mr Buchanan! Forney has now turned his political coat for a n office—and lo! the party whose denunciations of his "rascality" have hardly yet died out on the air, all turn to and elect him Clerk of the House! They cooly vote for Forney, whom a Committee of the House, composed of a majority of their own party only three weeks ago, found guilty of malfeasance!

These facts are their own best commentary.—They show this professed party of "purity" and "reform" to be a humbug and a cheat! In Maine their State Treasurer stole $100,000 of the people's money, and applied $36,000 of it the bribery in the elections—by that means electing Daniel E James and Ezra B French, a couple of "pure Republicans," to Congress, by small majorities, from the First and Third districts of Maine! Bribery and corruption alone elected these men—and bribery with stolen money, too! Their State Treasurer of Michigan is another plunderer of the people's money, to the tune of $110,198 75. In Massachusetts, their liquor agent is proved to be a humbug and a cheat, and he too has "extended" to the tune of $30,000! And one of their State Senators in the same State, (Frye, of Worcester,) has just been compelled to resign his seat by the discovery of forgeries amounting to $15,000!

Such a party might be expected to elect as Clerk in Congress, a man whom they have denounced as a rascal, and whom a Committee of the House have found guilty of malfeasance. For they are a party of "purity and principle.—*Hartford Times.*

Guilty or not guilty?' said a Judge to a native of the Emerald Isle.

'Just as your honor pleases, it's not for the like's of me to dictate to your honor's worship,' was the reply.

Thrilling Eloquence.

The following touching passages are contained in the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Boteler, delivered in the House on Wednesday. The incidents narrated cannot fail to interest those who peruse them. The language employed for the purpose is the language of elevated patriotism:

The district which I represent, and the county from which I come—that county made famous by the raid of Brown—was the first, the very first in all the south, to send succor to Massachusetts. In one of the most beautiful spots in that beautiful county, within rifle shot of my residence, at the base of the hill, where a glorious spring leaps out into sunlight from beneath the knarled roof of a thunder riven oak, there assembled on the 10th of July, 1775, the very first band of southern men who marched to the aid of Massachusetts. They met there, and their rallying cry was, 'a bee-line for Boston.'

That beautiful and peaceful valley had never been polluted by the footsteps of a foe; for even the Indians themselves kept it free from the incursions of the enemy—it was the hunting range and nutral ground of the aboriginees. This band assembled there, and 'a bee-line for Boston' was made from thence. Before they marched they made a pledge that all who survined would assemble there fifty years after that day. It was my pride and pleasure to be present when fifty years rolled around. Three aged, feeble, tottering men—the survivors of that glorious band of one hundred and twenty—were all who were left to keep their trust, and be faithful to the pledge made 50 years before to their companions, the bones of many of whom were bleaching on the northern hills.

Sir, I have often heard from the last survivor of that band of patriots the incidents of their first meeting and their march; how they made some six hundred miles in twenty days—thirty miles a day—and how, as they neared their point of destination, Washington, who happened to be making a reconnoissance in the neighborhood, saw them approaching, and recognizing the linsey woolsey hunting shirts of old Virginia, rode up to greet them to the camp; how, when he saw their captain—his old companion in arms, Stephenson, who stood by his side at the great Meadows, on Braddock's fatal field, and in many an Indian campaign, and who reported himself to his commander as "from the right bank of the the Potomac"—he sprang from his horse and clasped his old friend and companion in arms with both hands. He spoke no word of welcome, but the eloquence of silence told what his tongue could not articulate. He moved along the ranks, shaking the hand of each, from man to man, and all the while—as my informer told me—the big tears were seen coursing down his manly cheek.

Aye, sir, Washington wept! And why did the glorious soul of Washington swell with emotion? Why did he weep? Because he saw that the cause of Massachusets was practically the cause of Virginia; because he saw that her citizens recognized the great principles involved in the contest. Those Virginia volunteers had come spontaneously. They had come in response to the words of her Henry, that were leaping likelive thunder through the land, telling the people of Virginia that they must fight for Massachusetts. They had come to rally by Washington's side, to defend your fathers' firesides, to protect their homes from harm. Well, *the visit has been returned.* John Brown selected that very county as the spot for his invasion; and, as was mentioned in the Senate, the rock where Leeman fell was the very rock over which Morgan an his men marched a few hours after Hugh Stephenson's command had crossed the river some two miles further up.

May this historical reminiscence rekindle the embers of patriotism in our hears!—Why should this nation of ours be rent in pieces by this irrepressible conflict? Is it irrepressible? The battle will not be fought out here. When the dark day comes, as come it may, when this question that now divides and agitates the hearts of the people can only be decided by the bloody arbitrament of the sword, it will be the saddest day for us and all mankind that the sun of heaven has ever shone upon.

☞ A Paris letter writer thus describes Louis Napoleon on one of the spacious avenues of that imperial city:

Driving a pair of splendid bays attached to a box wagon, with the reins in his own hands, and handling them as though he were accustomed to it, without any outsiders, equeries or guards. He was dressed with a black overcoat, and a hat which was of a fashion of its own. The points of his moustache looked particularly sharp, and his 'imperial' as though it had just come from the barber's. It required a steady hand and a quick eye to guide the dashing horses through the immense throng of vehicles of every description which filled the avenue, particularly as the driver, while keeping one eye upon the steeds, was obliged with the other to acknowledge the salutations which he received on every side, and he kept up a continual bowing. I consider myself a tolerable good Democrat, but I took my hat entirely from my head as he passed. A great man is he—he has been successful, and cant as pseudo philosophers may about it, success is the true measure of great men, after all. The Emperor gives as yet no signs of age; (he will be fifty-two on the 20th of April next,) but looks as fresh and young, I think, as when I saw him five years ago, before he had the whole weight of Europe on his shoulders, and the Pope 'down on him.'

Give a wise man health, and he will get everything else.

☞ The silver mines in Utah Territory average $3,000 per ton.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

It will be seen, by reference to the Congressional proceedings, that the House of Representatives, on Friday, elected a Clerk and Sergeat-at-Arms, thus progressing considerably with the organization, and placing that body in a position to take up the business of legislation. To the important office of Clerk, John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Press, has been chosen by one vote more than was absolutely required to elect, and by substantially the same members who voted for Pennington for Speaker.

The attitude of Mr. Forney at the present moment, invites attention and comment, and affords a striking illustration of the vagaries of politicians. He has always been an active Demoorat, was Clerk of the House when there was a Democratic majority in that body, and was one of the most prominent supporters of Mr. Buchanan's nomination and election. Here his Democracy culminated, and with his failure to receive an important office under his favorite President, commenced his warfare upon the party, and his journey toward Republicanism. At first he was a professed Douglas man, but as his hatred of the Administration became intensified, he substantially abandoned Douglas, disregarded his advice and bargained with the Republicans to sell out 'the People's party of Pennsylvania' for the Clerkshship of the House. He has received the stipulated reward, and we shall now see whether those who sympatized with him in his Douglas movement will consent to be transfered to the Republican ranks with their chief.

This is a sad picture, and exhibits in a deplorable light the vagaries of politicians. From an intense Democrat, Mr. Forney has, without apparent cause other than personal hostility to the President, severed his political ties and thrown himself into the arms of the party he had previously opposed with all his energies. We do not undertake to pronounce upon the merits of his quarrel with the President, but if all that he alledges be true, it furnishes no justification for the utter abandonment of principle evinced in his recent conduct.—Henceforth Forney must be classed with the Republicans; a position, which we consider his former professions and associations, which must be deeply mortifying to his self-respect, and utterly fail to command the confidence even of his new political associates.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Contented Farmer.

Once upon a time Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed 'Old Fritz,' took a ride and espied an old farmer ploughing his acre by the way side, cheerfully singing his melody.

'You must be well off, ald man,' said the King. 'Does this acre belong to you on which you so industriously labor?'

'No, sir,' said the farmer, who knew not that it was the King.

'I am not so rich as that, I plough for wages.'

'How much do you get a day?' asked the King, further.

'Eight groschen,' (about twenty cents) said the farmer.

'That is not much,' replied the King, 'can you get along with this?'

'Get along, and have something left,' replied the farmer.

'How is that?'

The farmer smiled and said: 'Well, if I must tell you: two groschens are for myself and wife; and with two I pay old debts; and two I lend away, and two I give away for the Lord's sake.'

'This is a mystery which I cannot solve' replied the King.

'Then I will solve it for you,' said the farmer.

'I have two old parents at home, who kept me when I was weak and needed help, and now that they are weak, and need help, I keep them. This is my debt toward which I pay two groschens a day. The third pair of groschens which I lend away I spend for my children, that they may receive a christian instruction. This will come handy to me and wife when we get old. With the last two groschens I maintain two sisters, whom I would not be compelled to keep—this I give for the Lord's sake.'

The King well pleased with his answer, said:

Bravely spoken, old man. Now I will also give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?'

'Never,' said the farmer.

'In less than five minutes you shall see me fifty tim s, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses.'

'This is a riddle which I cannot unravel,' said the farmer.

'Then I will do it for you,' replied the King.

Thrusting his hand into his pocket and counting him fifty bran new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming:

'This coin is genuine, for it comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu.—*German Reformed Messenger.*

Two brothers of the name of Rich, were lately married to two sisters by the name of Wings, and have emigrated—thus showing that riches take to themselves wings and fly away.

The managers of the New York Asylum have sent 2,000 children out west, during the past year.

Those persons who have nothing but eulogy for themselves, have nothing but contempt for the rest of the world.

A man named Oats was hauled up recently for beating his wife and children On being sentenced to imprisonment, the brute observed that it was very hard that a man could not be allowed to thrash his own oats."

COMMUNICATED.

For the DEMOCRAT.

A GLANCE AT Helper's Impending Crisis.

BY INVESTIGATOR.

A "Compendium of Helper's Impending Crisis of the South," is now being extensively circulated throughout the country, by the aid of Republican members of Congress, and the leaders of the Republican party generally. The Impending Crisis was first published in 1857, but being too voluminous, and lacking a recommendation from the dominant party in the North, it failed to attract but little public notice until the Fall of 1859, when, by the influence of fifty-eight members of Congress, W. H. SEWARD, HORACE GREELEY, and a number of prominent politicians, it began to attract public attention to such a degree, that immediately after the assembling of Congress, Mr. CLARK, a member from Missouri, offered a resolution that any person who endorsed its infamous doctrines, was unfit to be Speaker of the House. The introduction of this resolution caused much confusion on the wooley side of the House; nothing could exceed the astonishment depicted on the countenances of the indorsers of that book. As there were only fifty-eight Republican M. C.'s enrolled in the recommendation, the remainder of the Representatives wished to exhibit their admiration of the work by supporting for the highest office in the House, a man who had unequivocally endorsed, in the Compendium, the most pernicious and treasonable sentiments which have ever been countenanced by an intelligent and patriotic people. So intent were they on showing to the people of the United States that they fully and unequivocally endorsed this book, and the men who had lent their influence to give it an extensive sale, that they persisted in supporting him for the Speakership from December until February, and abandoned him finally when it became evident that he would be defeated. From the fact that he received the support of every Republican in Congress, and was acceptable to the party throughout the country, and himself an endorser of the Crisis, we are doing no injustice to the party to say that they recognize it as an able exponent of their principles. It now being the opening of the Presidential campaign, we may safely take it as their text-book, containing their arguments, principles, and their aims.

We know there are many persons now acting with a party which glories in the name of Republican, who do not, neither will they, endorse or lend their aid in circulating the Crisis, or any similar book. Consequently, we hear, almost every day, that it is not endorsed by the party, generally; but by a few of the over-zealous in the Eastern States; but we shall prove, before we get through, that it has not only been endorsed by them, but forms a part of their creed and plan of action for 1860. The recommendation by the leaders, who would do no political act which could possibly impair their popularity with their party, and the total lack of one word of condemnation of the infamous doctrines to which they have given credence and popularity, are proofs incontestible of their sympathy with the author's "honest and long settled convictions." The question naturally arises—if Schuyler Colfax, and the other Republican members of Congress, who are recognized in their respective Districts, as the expounders of their faith, did not believe the book was a sound, genuine Republican document, calculated, as Horace Greely says in the circular to advance the Republican cause, and render the election of a Republican President morally certain,—why, in the name of all that's good, did they subscribe for, recommend, endorse, and aid in circulating it? Answer, yo who believe a negro to be so much better than a respectable foreigner that he is entitled to the rights of suffrage two years prior. If they do not endorse its doctrines there is no excuse, however mean and contemptible, for signing a recommendation. The plea that they had not read the book, and were therefore deceived in its true character, is acome-off so silly and easily seen through, that no sensible man should think of it for a moment. Suppose the character of the book was exactly opposite to what it is: that is, a book advocating the economy and justness of slavery, and urging the people to aid in its establishment in all the States and Territories, think you they would have signed a recommendation for it, or given it an unequivocal endorsement, without reading or making themselves acquainted with its contents? Would they be apt to sign a note for a thousand dollars without knowing what it was? If they did, would they be excused from payment of the amount, simply because they did not know what they were signing? If that plea could be entertained by an august a court as the patriot sovreigns of the United States, it soon become a generality instead of a bogus speciality. In relation to the endorsement which they appear to have been so anxious to give, we are compelled to arrive at one of two conclusions: Either they are Abolitionists, and meant what they said in their endorsement of the Crisis, or they are a set of incorrigible jackasses for signing a paper, the contents of which they knew nothing about. If they can derive any comfort from either appellation, they are certainly welcome to it. For the present we shall treat as Abolitionist believing them to be entitled to the name.

The name Abolitionist has, in all ages of our Government, been considered an epithet, unless we except the present. Our definition is entirely different from the one hereafter quoted from the Crisis. We consider an Abolitionist one who believes in the speedy abolition of slavery, regardless of the consequences which would inevitably follow; one who would turn hordes of inhuman creatures loose upon civilized society, in violation of all reason, sensibility, or justice to the dominant race; one who, by conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes, gives them the power, in localities where they would possess sufficient numerical strength, to rule and keep in subjection all those who do not consider them superior to the white race, one who would, by giving the negro free scope to do as he pleases, make the scenes lately enacted in Canada a matter of every-day occurrence; one who would abolish slavery in the South to cater to a fanatic sentiment in the North, which is constantly medddling with an institution which concerns it not; one who would see Southern rice fields laid desolate the that negro might starve in the North; one who would see men, women and children deprived of their rightful property, that a Republican Abolitionist might sit in the Presidential chair; and finally, one who believes that every other question which affects our interest as a nation and as a people, should succomb and be swallowed up by the all-obsorbing question of rights of the nigger. That is our definition of an Abolitionist; and to show the difference between it and the Republican definition, we quote from the Crisis:

"Abolitionsim is but another name for patriotism, and its other special synonyms are generosity magnnanimity reason, prudence, wisdom, religion, progress, justice and humanity."

We hope that those who have heretofore called themselves Republicans will take no offence when they are called Abolitionists, as it is but another name for patriots, &c.

We have stated that the Crisis was endorsed by fifty-eight Republican members of Congress, Seward, and other prominent men of the party, and we will prove it. The following extract from the circular of the committee on publication, whose special business it was to get 100,000 copies of of the Compendium printed for gratuitous circulation, in the "States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, which are to decide the next Presidential election," will exhibit the sentiments of those whose names were appended to the recommendation:

"The extensive circulation of a copious compend of the work in question, among the intelligent, liberty-loving voters of the country, irrespective of party or locality, would, we believe, be productive of most beneficial results; and to this end we trust you will assist in carrying out a plan we have devised for the distribution of one hundred thousand copies of such a compend, which, if contracted for and published, will contain about 200 pages, and be bound in pamphlet form."

"We, the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, of the National Congress, do cordially endorse the opinion, and approve the enterprise set forth above."

Signed by fifty-eight Republican members of Congress, including the Hon. S. Colfax, of Indiana.

Hon. W. H. Seward, the most prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, endorsed the book in the following explicit language:

"I have read the 'Impending Crisis of the South' with deep attention. It seems to be a book of great merit, rich, yet accurate, in statistical information, and logical in analysis."

☞ Bachelors, in France, are to be taxed s unproductive members of society.

☞ It is a remarkable fact, that no man who takes and pays for a newspaper, was ever bitten by a mad dog!

Gen. Cass is reported to have said that if Douglas is defeated at Charleston, "as a party, we (the Democracy) are lost."—*Missouri Democrat.*

Whether the above is true or not, the Democrat and its fellows are very well convinced that if Douglas is nominated at Charleston Black Rebublicanism is lost.—*Springfield Register.*