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

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Executed with neatness and despatch, here.

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Business Directory.

Marshall County, Ind.

Auditor—AUSTIN FULLER.
Clerk—HEZEKIAH R. PERSHING.
Treasurer—NATHAN OGLESBEE.
Sheriff—O. M. BARNARD.
Recorder—THOMAS K. HOUGHTON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

CORBIN & OSBORN
Attorneys at Law, Office in Bank building, Plymouth, Indiana.

LEANDER GROVER.
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Knox, Stark county, Ind, will practice in the several counties of this judicial circuit, and attend promptly to the payment of taxes, and collections of claims.

REEVE & CAPRON,
Attorneys and Notaries, Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind., practice in Marshall and adjoining counties. REFERS to Babcock & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, Cooley, Farwell & Co., Gould & Bro., Chicago, Loudon & Co., Phila., Graff, Benette & Co., Pittsburgh, Hon. A. L. Osborn, Circuit Judge, Laport, Ind.

A. W. PORTER,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. Knox, Stark county, Ind. Collection of debts, payment of taxes, and all legal business promptly attended to

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DR. ISADORE WELTE
German Physician, Corbin's Block, over S. & M. Becker's Clothing Store, Plymouth, Indiana. n-30 tf

DR. T. A. BORTON,
Physician and Surgeon, office over Pershings & Co.'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.

J. J. VINA L,
Homeopathic Physician.—Particular attention paid to obstetric practic, and chronic diseases of women, and diseases of children. office over C. Palmer's store, corner Michigan and Laporte streets, whe he may be consulted at all hours.

DR. J. T. CHALMERS,
From Baltimore, will practice medicine, surgery and obstetricks. Permantly located in Tyner City, Marshall county. Indiana. Office one door south of Cushman & Bissel's Store.

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EDWARDS' HOUSE.
Plymouth, Ind. W. C. Edwards, Proprietor.

GAMBRIL'.'S EXCHANGE.
A. Gambrill proprietor, situated at the junction of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. and P. & C. R. R., Plymouth, Ind. Meals all hours of the day and everything necesssary for the comfort of guests.

BENDER HOUSE,
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FARMERS' HOTEL,
La Porte street, near the Depot, Plymouth, Ind. Good Fare, Low Bills, and every attention paid to render the stay of all who patronize the Farmers' agreeable. Good and convenient stabling for those having horses.
v1n24ly JOB SHORT, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. M. KLINGER.
Proprietor "Buckeye Livery," opposite Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. n27ly

H. PIERCE
Dealer in ready-made clothing, cloths of all kinds, and manufactures to order everything in his line, store under democrat office, Plymouth, Ind.

JOHN L. WOODWARD.
General dealer in all kinds of family groceries, provisions, queensware, etc. Laporte street, Plymouth, Ind.

H. B. DICKSON & Co.,
Dealer in hardwars of every description, also, stoves, tin, sheet iron, and copper ware.

E. R. SHOOK,
merchant tailor, one door west of H. Pierce's clothing stor, Plymouth, Ind.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Barber and hair dresser, (one door south Hewett & Woodward,) Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. Everything is the above business attended to by me in the best style.

C. L. HILL,
Dealer in books and stationery, wall and window paper, all kinds of musical instruments; also manufactures blank books etc. Ft. Wayne.

JOHN M SHOEMAKER,
Dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, Plymouth, Ind., keeps constantly on hand clocks, watches, breast pins, ear rins, finger rings, lockets, etc. Clocks and watches, etc., repaired in the best manner possible.

D. McWILLIAMS,
Dealer in staple and fancy day goods, groceries etc., west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

G. BLAIN & Co.
Druggists and confectioners, west side of Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

S. & M. BECKER,
Dealers in staple and fancy dry good and groceries, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

RICE & SMITH.
Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, family groceries etc, one door south of the Edwards' house. Plymouth, Ind.

ADOLPH MYER,
Dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry and notions east side, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

J. BROWNLEE,
Dealer in dry goods of all kinds, groceries, wares etc., Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

C. HASLANGER & BOR'S.
Manufacturers of wagons, carriages etc. Blacksmithing, painting and graining done to order. See column.

T. A. LEMON.
Dealer in drugs, medicines, notions, literary magazines, papers, etc., north side Laporte street, Plymouth, Ind.

T. McDONALD,
Real estate agent and notary public, office in Dickson's hardware store, Plymouth, Ind. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds, and agreements, sells lands, examines titles and furnishes abstracts of the same, pays taxes and redeems land sold for taxes.

E PAUL,
ealer in boots and shoes, manufactur s all kinds of home work in his line, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

OUR Tin Shop is propelled by workmen who are not surpassed for neatness and durability of workmanship. We can get up work on the shortest notic, as we keep three accomplished workmen constantly employed.
A. B. DICKSON & Co.

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

Democratic Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DAVID TURPIE. of White.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHN'L F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT,
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.
FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT,
M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

FOR CONGRESS, 9TH DISTRICT,
CHARLES W. CATHCART, of LaPorte.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF STARKE AND MARSHALL COUNTIES,
M. A. O. PACKARD.

FOR PROSECUTOR, 9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
J. E. McCARTHY, of Fulton.

FOR JUDGE COMMON PLEAS COURT.
DANIEL NOYES, of La Porte.
FOR COMMON PLEAS PROSECUTOR,
R. L. FARNSWORTH, of St. Joseph.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,
JOHN M. SHOEMAKER.
FOR SHERIFF,
HENRY M. LOGAN.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
J. M. KLINGER.
FOR CORONER,
STEPHEN SHARPE.

Reply to Auditor Fuller.

Judge FULLER comes out in last week's *Republican* with a lengthy article which was designed to be *very severe*, very explicit, and very convincing that he is a very pink of perfection, and that everybody who differs with him should be detested. Although he took much care, and expended much deep thought in bringing the "points" to view, I think his "friends" will fail to see them when they peruse the article and find it to be wholly pointless.

The Judge's contortions and unexampled worming in relation to the groundless charge he made against me of allowing the Treasurer 2½ per cent for paying out moneys etc., are truly laughable to see. After seeing that he had exposed his dishonesty, or ignorance, in charging me with making such allowances, he more than intimates that I should have *instructed* the Board not to have allowed it!! I never thought it any part of an Auditor's duty to meddle himself with the business of the Board of Commissioners, further than to record their proceedings, issue their orders, &c. Should our Clerk of the Circuit Court step so far out of the line of his duty as to argue with, or attempt to instruct the Court on any question that might be before it, I presume that Judge OSBORNE would invite him to take his seat and mind his own business. And the Auditor has no more right to *instruct*, or control the Board of Commissioners, than the Clerk of the Circuit Court has to instruct or control the Judge. I was much surprised that a man of as pompous pretentions as the Judge, would attempt to crawl out at as small a hole as that; but it only proves that when a man gets cramped, he will resort to expedients, which, in less straightened circumstances would be positively revolting. Were it not that the self-righteous Judge assumes all godliness and knowledge, and refuses to be comforted, his present humiliating situation of a known falsifer, would elicit sympathy from his "friends," did they not know that he would immediately get into another cramp, if he was assisted out of this one.

The Auditor asks:

"What induced you to take the lands belonging to the Rail Road Companies off of the Duplicate? By this course on your part, this county has lost $2.500 or $3.000, which, with the amount, $2.700, principal and interest, illegally pocketed by the Treasurer during your administration, would make at least $5.000 the county has lost," etc.

To the above question I have only to say that the State Auditor authorized me to take the Rail Road lands off of the Tax Duplicate. Is this answer sufficiently explicit, Judge? Would you, most righteous and all-wise Judge, not have done the same thing if you had been so instructed by the State Auditor?

The Auditor says in another place:

"Now, my pious friend, tell the public in your rejoinder to this, why you have suffered some $200 of interest on School Funds, to remain in your own or the Treasurer's hands, which should have been used for the education of the children of this county?"

This charge the Auditor knew was false when he made it. The WYATT THOMPSON interest ($59) is all their is any proof of being either in my hands or the Treasurer's; and the Treasurer's receipt shows that the money was not paid to me. The Judge has frequently charged by implication and otherwise, that I have interest in my hands paid by different individuals, at divers times. He asks what become of the interest paid by JEPTHA DISHER, ASA B. WICKIZER T. K. HOUGHTON, O. M. BARNARD, and others. Mr. DISHER's and Mr. BARNARD's interest was regularly entered on the Receipt Book in the Auditor's office and charged to the Treasurer, as it should be. I want the Judge to remember that the interest paid by WYATT THOMPSON, JEPTHA DISHER, A. B. WICKIZER, and O. M. BARNARD, is all accounted for, and is no more a subject of controversy than any other men's interest, unless the Judge would prefer to lie on this subject, on account of having it so thoroughly imbued with his lies that he has but to touch it and falsehoods are immediately forthcoming. We shall see if the Judge has honesty enough to take back the charge that I have funds in my hands which the record shows I have *not*. I have had an intimation that the Judge has given a receipt for the interest on ASA B. WICKIZER's loan, and still charges me, by inuendo, of having received the money and kept it! A man who is so palpably dishonest in his actions, as the Judge has been in this matter, is fit only for "stratagem and spoil;" in fact, is so near *spoiled* that a complete ventilation of his political, official and moral *status* would be very obnoxious to his party.

I have no recollection in regard to T. K. HOUGHTON's interest. If he paid it he has a receipt and that will settle the matter.

The Auditor pleads guilty to letting out two county orders without receipts for them; he pleads guilty to charging WM. JOHNSON $4.50 too much interest; he pleads guilty to issuing a $30 county order instead of one for $10. He wants to know what authority the Commissioners had to loan a Township Assessor $20, when the fact that they loaned him $200 under precisely similar circumstances, occasions him no anxiety whatever—oh, no! As the Judge considers himself the head and front of the Commsioners Court, possessed of the veto power in relation to county expenses, and proposes not to permit any more allowances to be made contrary to law, I would suggest to him the propriety of putting a stop to Mr. BAKER's allowances for keeping the poor; and any future allowances for filing road receipts, as quite a number of the tax-payers are of the opinion that they are not authorized by law.

Would it not be a good idea, Judge, to go back behind the settlement with the Commissioners, reverse their orders, and have these amounts refunded to the county? They would assist in building "fire-proof offices."

The Judge says in one of his articles, (I quote from memory) if I will take the trouble to come to his office he will show me where I failed to report a large amount—some several thousand dollars. I forget how many. I presume he refers to the Treasurer's fees for collecting the revenue, or he possibly may refer to the Township, School, and Road funds, as I never put these items in the annual exhibit. My reasons for not placing them there were these: The law authorizes the Treasurer to retain out of the moneys he collects on the Duplicate, 8 per cent on the first $1000, 7 per cent for the second, and so on down to 3 per cent., after the delinquent list, illegal assessments, moneys refunded by the Commissioners, and his fees for collecting, are deducted out of the sum total with which he was charged. The balance is the net amount which he has to pay over and is all that comes into the treasury. The Treasurer's fees are not an item of county expense, within the meaning of the law, from the fact that they were never in the Treasury, nor were there any orders issued for them; consequently they should not be exhibited as county expenses, for such is not true. The funds collected on the Duplicate for the different townships are, after making the deductions specified above, paid over to the proper township officers, and they make a full exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of their different townships annually, which is all the exhibit the law requires of township funds. If these are not the funds to which the Auditor refers, I will have to wait for further light on the subject. It is true it would have required but little time to have put these items in the annual exhibit, but as the law did not contemplate more than one exhibition of the same funds, I left them out.

I presume it would be very consoling to the Judge, and afford him infinite gratification, if he could ge even a small portion of the people to believe that I had appropriated four or five thousand dollars of the people's money to my own use. In his first and second articles he made the charge, and has repeated it in every subsequent article, that I was defaulter to the amount of four or five thousand dollars; at least the county had lost that much by my mismanagement or dishonesty. I do not know that he made the charge in positive terms, but he took the coward's method and made it by inuendo and intimation. I respectfully request the reader who takes sufficient interest in the controversy between the Judge and myself to read it, to examine the charges he has made against me, and the answers I have given, and see if he has sustained one of them. He has charged me with being a defaulter to a large amount; yet the books and all other evidence which has been produced, prove the charge to be *false*. He charged me, by inuendo, with failing to give proper credit on the books for money received for interest, and of retaining the money in my possession; when an examination of the receipt book discloses the fact that in every case, except two, the proper credit was given, and when these exceptions were discovered, the money which was in my hands, ($7.00) was paid over immediately. And so on with the whole catalogue of charges. But how is it with the charges which I have made against him? Has he disproved them, or even attempted to, except in one or two cases where he merely denied them, without any refereuce to evidence? Has he disproved the charge that he charged HUGH BROWNLEE $10 too much tax? Has he disproved the charge that he charged WM. JOHNSON $4.50 too much interest? Has he disproved the charge that he let out two county orders without having the holders receipt for them? Has he disproved the charge that he issued a county order for $30 when it should have been but $10? Are these matters of no significance to the people of the county? And although most of them are small, yet do they not indicate unerringly that still greater blunders and peculations may occur in future, and probably have already occurred, under his administration?

The *finale* to the Judge's article is just what might have been expected from an angry school boy, or the Judge, himself. If the Judge is so very ignorant of quotations suitable to my case, as to be compelled to use those which have become obnoxious by an application to his own person, I would suggest that he call in the assistance of some of his "friends," who will probably be able to assist him in making a "pint."

The Judge calls me his "pious friend," which is certainly very severe, as I suppose (although he did not say so,) that it was intended to be ironical. If it was said in "cold earnest," my love of truth is my only apology for not complimenting him in a similar manner. The Judge makes great pretentions to piety, and even goes so far as to don the clerical habliments, and teach the erring the way of truth and righteousness, when he daily violates the plainest commands and admonitions of the Book of books. His hypocrisy has become a byword—a subject of remark by all who know him. If he would preach a great deal less, and practice a great deal more, the distance between his professions and practice wo'dbe materially diminished.

I think from a perusal of the Judge's last article, that his thunder is about exhausted, as it contains nothing but what he has frequently brought before the public.

I am willing to be held to a strict accountability for all my acts, official or others. If I have, as has been insinuated by the present Auditor and a few Republican pimps about town, who emit their filthy slang to small audiences in the country, because they think the country people are composed entirely of credulity and gullibility,—embezzled the county funds to the amount of four or five thousand dollars, let them make the charge, backed up by the evidence, and if I cannot prove it false, and those who make it, liars, I will bear all the responsibility which is justly attributable to such acts.

T. McDONALD.

Mattingly as He is.

For the Democrat.

ED. DEM:—Is a misrepresentation equivalent to a lie? Is a man that will state, or publish, a willful, malicious falsehood worthy of political or personal respect?

Every man with good common sense, with any portion of candor in his composition will come to the same conclusion in relation to these questions.

Mattingly in his last weeks report of the Democratic club meeting of the previous week, forfeits every claim he ever possessed to the regard or respect of this community.

He has written false reports of our conventions, of our public gatherings and speeches, until all concur in pronouncing him an unmittigated old falsifier. His political friends and enemies do not differ on this point. But I do not feel inclined to notice his lies when they will not result in evil, and they are generally so glaring and absurd that they only elicit a smile of contempt from his political supporters, and of scorn from his enemies. His name is a by word in our community; he is an Ishmaelite, in as much as every mans hand is against him, and his hand against every man who does not think as he does. He occupies an unenviable position and I really pity the old man. He may not be naturally as depraved as many think him. Surrounding circumstances may influence him in some degree. He is hired to do the dirty work that he is universally condemned for. It is his only means of sustenance. He falsifies for bread. He slanders for meat. He carves his neighbors character that he may carve his own chicken. He pours muddy water upon his fellow citizens fair name that he may use a stronger beverage at his table. He is a *Paid Villifier*, as such I pity him, though I can't excuse him. He must live, but he could live by more honorable means, or he could die with decency. He does more than he is paid for. Honest Republicans support him but disapprove of his course. I am rejoiced to see Republicans as well as Democrats prosper, but there are beings and elements that do not merit existence, the sheet published at the *M. C. Rep.* office is an instance—it is so unfair and unmanly in its course. Mark the spirit manifested in the article I refer to which appeared in his last issue "Rag Tags!" Do you hear that working men? His mightiness it seems entertains the most profound contempt for "greasy mechanics," and laboring men, and shows it on all occasions. "Rag Tags!" ha! (notice the theatrical demonical) we'll give him a 'tag' next October, morning men, that he will remember awhile, and teach him manners if not "sense."

He endeavors to create the impression that MARK PACKARD calls working men "Rag Tags," that he despises working men, and has contemptuously used the expression of "greasy mechanics" when speaking of them.

How naturally Mattingly construes "Rag Tags" to mean working men. Is that the estimation he holds them in? Has he mis-spoken himself and made a true expression of his feelings? PACKARD said the republicans managed to fill the hall every night with "rag tags!" Does PACKARD speak of working men? Did he mention them directly or by inference in this connection? Then who but Mattingly, calls working men "Rag tags?" Do you see this working men? His ogeley majesty entertains the most profound contempt for "greasy mechanics" and laboring men, and shows it on all occasions. "Rag tags!!!" Ha! ha! a! h-ha-a!! Give him a tag when your subscription runs out.

When Mattingly reiterates the charge that Mark Packard spoke of laboring men as 'greasy mechanics,' and says he used the expression that "Black Republicans ought to be shot down," he lies, basefully, wilfully, maliciously. He dare not attempt to specify the time and place that he alleges the expressions to have been made.

If his statements are believed what is their effect upon our citizens? Every person of ordinary mind can see it. He arrays by his falsehoods, neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend, one class of our citizens against another, and stirs up a discord and confusion congenial to his depraved mind. These are the kinds of falsehoods I remonstrate against. For these reasons all his readers should beware of him, lest they fall into the pit of petty feuds he is digging for them.

VINDEX.

INVITATION.—'Honest Old Abe Lincoln has given out the information that a short while ago he was invited to go over into Kentucky and talk to that benighted people on the great political issue of the day. He frankly says that he declined, because he was afaid they would lynch him. A pretty candidate for the Presidency, indeed, is he whose principles are so obnoxious to the people of some States that he dare not go amongst them.

JUDGE DOUGLAS COMING TO INDIANA.—By the following dispatch it will be seen that Judge Douglas designs coming to Indiana:

NEWPORT, R. I., August 21, 1860.

GOV. A. P. WILLARD: I will visit you in the month of September and will soon designate the time.
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas will receive a cordial welcome from the true-hearted Democracy of Indiana.

A SHORT MEMORY.—Some of our Breckinridge friends are highly indignant against the New York Democratic Convention for having placed upon its electoral ticket a few old line Whigs—gentlemen who have never been identified with the proscriptive principles of the Know Nothing party. A few weeks ago the Breckinridge State Convention in New Jersey placed two Americans upon its ticket, and our Breckinrige friends pronounced it a holy alliance—one that was eminently fit to be made.—If it was right for the Breckinridgeites to place Americans upon their electoral ticket in New Jersey, can it be wrong for the Democrats of New York to place Old Line Whigs upon their ticket? —*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

THE HYPOCRITES.—The Breckinridge Committee at Washington have issued an address, full of abuse of Douglas, and denouncing him as no better than a Black Republican. And yet—who would believe it?—the leaders of this Breckinridge party in Indiana, in New York, in Virginia, in Pennsylvaina, and in many other States, have attempted to form a union (or at least have pretended that they desired to) with the friends of Douglas, and to vote for Douglas in a certain contingency. And yet these fellows (the leaders) pretend that they bolted from the democratic party on a *great principle?*

☞ At Janesville Wis., a man counted with the assistance of a spy glass, 146 Reapers at work on the prairie around that place.

From The Mines.

SACRAMENTO CITY, CALIFORNIA GULCH, July 29 1860.

MESSRS. REEVE & CAPRON.

Gents:—As you wish to hear from me and the mines and I have friends there who wish to hear the same, I will write you a letter to have published if you and Alex. see proper.

I am on the head waters of the Arkansas river, supposed to be in the Kansas Territory, on a "gulch" called the "California" (considered the richest yet discovered in the mountains) some 100 miles away in the mountains. Although it is nothing in comparison with the place it is named after, it has some claims that are paying *big* as high as $100. per day to the man; but where one does that, twenty pay only expenses. However it does to "blow" about, for the correspondents of the Chicago St Louis and other papers.—

There is nothing said by them about the great majority of claims, for they pay no profit. Plenty of gulches in this vincinity look as well as this, but none are paying more than wages, and the most of them not that.

The big name of this gulch brought some 12,000 or 15,000 persons here, when they are not more than 100 paying claims in the gulch perhaps a few more. The name brought all kinds of business men over the mountains and all kinds of business is over done. Provisions are as low as in Denver being sold by returning emigrants, while freight from Denver here is $8.00 per 100 lbs. Saloons and Gambling hells are the principal business houses. The largest are the Saloons. The preparations are the largest I ever saw. California is "no whar." All the kinds of musical instruments they have in the mountains are called into requisition to attract the miners and get their dust for whiskey at the bar, or gambling at the table. The latter business is overdone and the gamblers look lean over it. We have the snow in sight nearly all around us. Nights cool. Froze at night until in July. Strawberries are in bloom. Snow falls five feet deep here in the winter and spring, while at Mountain city none lays on a week on the south side of the hills. There were great anticipations of finding good diggings over the Snow range on the western slope and over 1000 men have been prospecting the mountains. News came that good diggings had been found and every horse, mule and jack was called into requisition that could be had to pack "grub" and tools, and many oxen were packed. Some of them gave the boys great fun, one in particular was packed with grub and untensils. He made a stampede and took in among the tents and against the wagons. About 100 men and boys commenced 'hollering' and some dozen of dogs took after him. His pack turned under him, and the way the "bread and dinner" and cooking fixins were scattered was a sight. He finally tumbled into a ditch and laid there until the owner came up. He was too mad at the men and dogs to do justice to good hard swearing so could only mutter and shoot his revolver.

The excitement is about over, for truth telling men say they cant fined anything that will pay, over the range.

No leads have been discovered yet in these diggings and there is no indication of any. Hundreds are leaving for the States, and for other diggings almost every day. There is too much emigration this year for the diggings yet discovered, and those will not prospect. Not one man out of ten digs a hole to prospect in. They cut for home and say its all a humbug. After more than a years experience I must confess that more than one-half you see in the papers favorable to the mines is a humbug. The most of the big reports are written by speculators and not miners; yet there is lots of gold in these mountains, but there is about nineteen men to one gold dollar makes it a perfect lottery. The leads in the Gregory and Boulder region will keep up the mining business for many years. More quartz mills have come and are coming than were expected and it will add much to the mining interest. Between 80 and 100 mills of different kinds are here now. Some do a good business while others do less. It is quite a trick to save the gold after it is crushed. New leads are discovered continually. This year will pretty well wind up the "gulch" diggings in and about Gregory, but it will take some time here yet. Many men make money, but at least twenty to one make nothing. I should advise a man in the State who has a family and is doing well and has not a scolding wife to stay there; but for all those who think of coming here another year, now is the time to prepare their "nic nacs" such as dried berries, corn preserved sealed pickled tomatoes, potatoes, turnips, parseneps, green peas and beans pumpkins &c for they are hard to get here and are very dear. Bring no more carpenter or smiths tools than is necessary to use on the road. Get no mining tools at home such as picks, pans and stoves, for they can be had at the border starting point for 50 per cent less and made right. This season most all brought out sheet iron cooking stoves of all patterns invention could contrive. Not much use for guns, revolvers and bowie knives. A few of the prices current are as follows. Flour $25, per hund. Bacon 35c Coffee 35c per lb Beef 6 a 15. All groceries can be bought from 25 a 50 per cent cheaper than these figures out of wagons in the mines. Wages are $2 with board or $3 without, per day. If you were to read the Denver papers, you would think they had as large and various assortment of supplies as Chicago and other large cities, and as cheap, but its a mistake. They have a greater assortment at Mountain City than at any store I could find in Denver, and small articles retail as cheap. I could find no articles running together that belong there, except men and women, flour and bacon, and whisky and water. Such articles as sugar and coffee, pepper and salt, powder and shot, picks and handles, we would find at different places mostly, and not kept together.

There is considerable murdering done about Denver, and they are pretty good at hanging too; unless a big man happens to kill a poor one. Occasionally we have some shooting here in the mountains, but only enough to keep up excitement. Two free fights last Sunday.

Give my love to the ladies, respects to everybody, and I wish all my readers a good-night. I will write no more until after election.

Yours, &c. ENOCH.

At an examination in the primary department of one of the schools, the listeners were "brought down" by the answer of a juvenile, when asked of what use whales were. One little miss replied that they were "good for hooped skirts."

How it Happens.

Some of our exchanges has received the following old but good story:

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking office under government; were seated on a tavern porch talking, when an old toper named John D——, a person who is very loquacious when corned, but exactly the opposite when sober, said if the company had objections. he would tell them a story. They told him to 'fire away,' whereupon he spoke as follows:

"A certain King—I don't recollect his name, had a philosopher upon whose judgent he always depended. Now, it happened, that one day the King took it into his head to go a hunting and after summoning his nobles and making the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not and he and his nobles departed. While journeying alone, they met a countryman on a jackass. He advised them to return; 'for,' said he, 'it certainly will rain.' They smiled contemptuously upon him and passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustics advice as a heavy shower coming up they were drenched to the skin. When they had returned to the King reprimanded the philosopher severely.

'I met a countryman,' said he, 'and he knows more than you, for he told me it would rain, whereas you told it would not.'

The King then gave him his walking papers, and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance.

'Tell me,' said the King 'how you knew it would rain?'

'I didn't know,' said the rustic, 'my Jackass told me.'

'And how, pray did he tell you,' asked the King.

'By pricking up his ears, your majesty, said the rustic.

The King sent the countryman away, and procuring the jackass of him, placed him—the Jackass—in the office the philosopher had filled. And here,' observed John, 'is where the King made a great mistake.'

'How so?' inquired the auditors eagerly.

'Why, ever since that time,' said John, with a grin on his phiz, '*every Jackass wants an office!*

A VIRGINIA TURKEY.—Cuff was a gentleman's gentlemen down in old Virginia, and a darkey of most undoubted honesty and truth; but he would sometimes tell *tough* stories. He met 'Kurnel Johnsing's nigg,' as he called him, the other day, and after cussing and discusing various matters appertaining to their masters, fell into the following conversation:

Sam—Well, Cuff, how you was?

Cuff—O, I isn't no wuss?

Sam—How is all de folks down at the house?

Cuff—O, dey is able to be round, 'cept de ole man's darter; she had de doctor the other day. He came in, looked at her, keept lookin' at her; said she was bilyus, and guv her a box of engine vegetable pills. When de doctor go, she up an' trew de pills out de winder. *She* wouldn't take no pills, no *sah!* Wal, de ole turdey cock cum, an'—greedy kus—he gobbled down de pills, box an' all, wid de whole directions in four diff,rent languages.

Next day we had company, an' had to kill dat turkey cock, yer see. Brought him on de table biled wid ister sass; massa flourish his knife, and try to cut him up; couldn't get the knife into him.

'Cuff,' says 'how long did yer bile des turker?'

'Bile him an hour, sah.'

'Take him away and bile him *another* hour.

'So I took away an' biled him another hour.

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—O, yes, de company waited.—Wal I brought de turkey in, an' massa flourish his big knife again an' try to cut him; but he couldn't do it, no sah!

'Take him away an' bile him another hour.'

'So I take him down in the kitchen again.

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—Of *course* dey waited. I brought in de turkey again, an' massa try to cut. But it was *no go*; massa git mad.

'Take him away an' *bile him a week.*'

'So I took him away an' bile him a week.

Sam—*Did de company wait?*

Cuff—O, yes, de company waited—bound to see de fun out, yer know. Wal, in a week I brought in that turkey. Massa thought he got him dis time, sure; but he couldn't cut a hole in him: de ole cock wouldn't be cut. Massa send for the doctor to hab him examined. De doctor came, look at de turkey—look all over him.—Says he, "It's no use: you can't blie dis turkey, for he has taken a box of dese engine-vegetable pills, *an' dare isn't any bile in him.*'

Cotton Killed by Heated Air.

We learn that during the gale on Thursday last. Judge Pace's plantation was visited by a heated air known in tropical climates as "Simoom," which is destructive to animal, as well as vegetable life.—The passage was confined to a scope of about one hundred yards in witdh. killing cotton on prominent points, where it touched the ground. The cotton presents the appearance of having been scorched with fire, the leaves being perfectly dry in 30 minutes after the storm. This is rather a singular phenomena for this latitude, and doubtless the first instance on record, of a Simooon wind passing through Middle Georgia. We have heard of several plantations where cotton was killed in the same storm.—*Covington Times.*

How Jed Missed It.

Some folks are in the habit of talking in their sleep, and Miss Betsey Wilson was of the number. This peculiarity she accidentally revealed to Jedediah Jenkins, in a careless, conversational way. Jedediah had just finished the recital of a matrimonial dream, in which the young lady and himself figured as hero and heroine, he having invented the same for the sake of saying, at the conclusion, it was 'too good to be true,' and by thus speaking parables, assuring the damsel of what he dared not speak plainly.

'I never dream,' said Betsey, "but I sometimes talk half the night, and tell everything I know in my sleep.'

'You don't say so.'

'Yes; I never can have a secret from mother. If she wants to know anything, she pumps me after I've gone to bed, and I answer her questions as hone-tly as if my life depended on it. That's the reason I wouldn't go to ride the other night. I knew she would find it out, It is awful provoking!'

Some days after this, Jed called at the house and entering the parlor unannounced, found Miss Betsey, probably overcome by the heat of the weather, had fallen asleep on the sofa.

Now Jed, as the reader has surmised, had long felt an overwhelming partiality for the young lady, and yearned to know if it was returned; but though possessed of sufficient courage to mount "the imminent deadly breach,' or breeches (connubial ones, we mean), he could never muster spunk enough to inquire into the state of her heart. But he now bethought himself of her confessed somnambulic loquacity, and felt that the time to ascertain his fate had come. Approaching the sofa, he whispered:

'My dear Betsey, tell me, oh, tell me the objec of your fondest affections?

The fair sleeper gave a faint sigh, and responded, 'I love—let me think—(here you might have heard the beating of Jed's heart though a brick wall—I love heaven, my country, and baked beans. But if I have one passion above all others, it is for roast orions?'

The indignant lover didn't wake her, but sloped at once, a sadder but *not* a wiser man.

In a speech delivered in the United States Senate, July 30, 1854, Mr. Hamlin said:

Mr. President, from an examination of this measure I have found myself *unable to support it in* ANY OF THE ASPECTS *in which it has been psesented to the Senate. I see no sound principle of economy upon which such a measure can be based!* I THINK THERE IS NONE WHICH CARRIES CONVICTION TO MY MIND!! I am willing to vote upon this question without another word of debate from any quarter. I am willing to vote AGAINST THIS BILL as it now stands!'

On the 27th of May, 1858 Hamlin voted in favor of Clingman's resolution to postpone the Homestead bill, of that session, notwithstanding Senator Seward warned the friends of the bill that postponement was equivalent to defeat!

On the 10th of May, 1860, Hamlin voted with *seven* other Senators AGAINST the Senate Homestead bill, which *gave settlers the public lands at twenty five cents an acre!* whilst Douglas and forty-three other Senators voted FOR THE BILL!

We ask an enlightened people which party is trying to deceived them?

☞ The Douglas electoral tickets in the South are composed of the ablest men in that section of the country, all of whom are or some will be actively on the stump in behalf of the regular Democratic candidates. In Georgia the ticket is headed by Alexander H. Stephens and Augustus R. Wright, in Alabama by John A. Winston and Nick Divis; in Tennessee by Wm. H. Polk and harvey M. Watteson; in Kentucky by Archibald Dixon and John C. Mason, in Lousiana by Pierre Soule and Col. Maunsel White. This is an array of names such as the friends of Breckidridge and Lane cannot point to, North or South. When such statesmen as these take up the cause and bear aloft the banner of the glorious Little Giant of the West, it will not do to tell us that Douglas has no supporters at the South, or that his principles are regarded as fatal to the rights and interest of the South.

—The Ninth Indiana State Fair will be held in the City of Indianapolis, Oct. 15 to 20, 1860. The premium List is much enlarged and reaches $12,000 cash being the largest ever offered by any State Board. In a circular the Secretary says: The new and splendid grounds now nearly completed situated in the northern part of the city, are unrivalled in natural beauty and the highest degree commodious and ornamental. Every citizen of Iidiana should be proud of this enterprise, and no State in the Union has more to be justly proud of in the productions of her skill and labor. This effort of the board to establish the State Fair premanently at the Capital and to build up the great and growing interests which it is designed to foster, demands the hearty co-operation of all.

☞ Women have more power in their looks than men have in their laws, and more power in their tears than men have in their judgments.

The number of Douglas papers in Ohio is 102.

☞ The Bell and Everett men claim to have 30,000 votes in this State.

☞ The Prince of Wales extends his tour to St. Louis by the way of Chicago, and from thence to Washington City stopping at Cincinnati.