

Plymouth Weekly Democrat.
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The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

VOL. 1.] PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860. [NO. 36.

Business Directory.
Marshall County, Ind.
Auditor—AUSTIN FULLER.
Clerk—HEZEKIAH R. PERSHING.
Treasurer—NATHAN OGLESBEE.
Recorder—O. M. BARNARD.
Recorder—THOMAS H. 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.

REEVES & CAPRON.
Attorneys and Notaries, Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind., practice in Marshall and adjoining counties. Revere to Babcock & Co., Phelps, Douglas & Co., New York, Cool, Farwell & Co., Gould & Bro., Chicago, London & Co., Philadelphia, Griffith, Bennett & Co., Pittsburgh, Hon. A. L. Osborn, Circuit Judge, LaPorte, 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.

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

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

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

DR. J. T. CHAMBERS.
From Baltimore, will practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Formerly located in Tyler City, Marshall county, Indiana. Office one door south of Cushman & Bissell's Store.

EDWARDS' HOUSE.
Plymouth, Ind. W. C. Edwards, Proprietor.
GAMBRILL'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 necessary for the comfort of guests.

BENDER HOUSE.
J. H. Adair, Proprietor, Knox, Stark county, Ind. Good fare, convenient stabling, and every exertion made to render this House worthy of public patronage.

FARMERS' HOTEL.
LaPorte 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. n 24 if

MISCELLANEOUS.
J. M. KLINGER.
Proprietor of "Bowling Hall," opposite Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. n 27 if

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, greengrocery, etc. Laporte street, Plymouth, Ind.

H. B. DICKSON & Co.
Dealer in hardware of every description, also stove, tin, sheet-iron, and copper ware. n 33 if

E. R. SHOCK.
Merchant tailor, one door west of H. Pierce's clothing store, Plymouth, Ind.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Barber and hair dresser, (one door south Hewitt & Woodward), Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. Everything in 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. HOEMAKER.
Dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, Plymouth, Ind. Keeps constantly on hand clocks, watches, breast pins, ear rings, finger rings, lockets, etc. Clocks and watches, etc., repaired in the best manner possible.

D. McWILLIAMS.
Dealer in staple and fancy dry 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 goods 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 MEYER.
Dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry and notions east side, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

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
H. OUGHT AND S. O. L. D.
Deposits Received and Money Loaned.
Exchange on Europe bought and sold.
Attention given to Collections, and General Banking Business Transacted
June 23, 1858. 31

M. A. O. PACKARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PLYMOUTH, IND.
COLLECTIONS, Tax Paying and Examination of titles &c., promptly attended to

BUCKEYE LIVERY
OPPOSITE THE EDWARDS' HOUSE,
Plymouth, Indiana.
J. M. KLINGER, Proprietor.
The proprietor having erected large and convenient stables, and supplied them with an entire new stock of Horses, Buggies, Carriages &c., is now prepared to accommodate those who wish to hire.

INSURANCE ETC.
Insurance Agency.
By State Authority.
INCREASE OF CASH CAPITAL.
Phoenix
INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
—DEVOTED TO—
Fire Insurance & Surety.
(CHARTER PERPETUAL.)
CASE CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00
S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Agents in the principal cities & towns in the Union.
Losses promptly paid. Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed by
C. H. REEVE, Agent.
Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1859

BILLIARD
AND
Bowling Hall.
2400s South Edwards House, East side.

Best qualities of
WINES AND LIQUORS,
AND
Sand's Cream Ale,
at all times. Also the
FINEST BRANDS OF SEGARS.

The best of order prevailing, and none other admitted.
D. W. WYNNEDGE, Proprietor.
Sept. 6, 1860. n 33 if

Agents Wanted Everywhere!
TO SELL OUR CAMPAIGN MEDALS!
SAMPLE PACKAGES containing four magnificent Gold Medals, with elegant portraits—Andrew Jackson, George Washington, Lincoln, Douglas and Johnson, Bell & Everett, and Breckinridge and Lane, sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. All orders addressed to
HOSEA B. CARTER & Co., Manufacturers,
43 & 45 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.
Cloths supplied at wholesale prices. n 33

THE
Wheeler and Wilson
SEWING MACHINE.
Having secured the agency of this celebrated Sewing Machine, I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends, and all those who want a first-class machine. Its particular advantages I will not here attempt to enumerate, as it is known to be one of the most popular Machines now in use. A water stitch, and one that will not ravel.
These machines will be kept by me for sale, and can be seen at all times in operation at my store.
H. PIERCE,
Plymouth, Ind. Aug. 23, 1860. n 31 if

TO INVALIDS
DR. HARDMAN
ANALYTIC PHYSICIAN AND
PHYSICIAN FOR DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS,
FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE
Cincinnati Marine Hospital,
AN INVALID'S RETREAT.
Corresponding Member of the
London Medical Society of Observation
AUTHOR OF
Letters to Invalids
AND EDITOR
OF THE MEDICAL TELESCOPE.
May be Consulted at
Plymouth, Edwards House, Tuesday, September 27th.
Warsaw, Wright House, September 19th.
DR. HARDMAN treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by Medical Inhalation, combined with proper constitutional treatment for the blood.

Dr. Hardman will carry with him medicines and will be prepared to furnish patents with appropriate remedies, strictly from the vegetable kingdom.
His medicines are compounded of various Barks, Buds, Leaves, Gums, Roots, Plants &c. Procured of the Indians and from every quarter of the Globe.
Regular visits daily announced.
IF PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SKIN DISEASES—ES and Glandular, Ulcers, Sores and Tumors.
Dr. Hardman does not charge for consultation.

Dr. Hardman treats all chronic or long standing diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain, Heart, Nerves, Womb, Spleen, Spine, Eyes, Ears, &c., Scrofula, Fits, Cancer, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Skin Diseases, Fever, Scurvy, Catarrh, Seminal Weakness, Neuritis, Whites, Insanity, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, Heat of the Urin, Syphilis Piles, Sick Headache, Enlarged Testis, &c.
Feb. 9, 23 if. DR. HARDMAN.

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
NATHAN L. 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. CATHART, of LaPorte.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF STARK 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 LaPorte.
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.

THE NEVER SLEEPS RALLY.
"Don't you hear the trumpet boys?"
"The Douglas and his men!"
Ain—John Anderson, my Jo, John.
O! Don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"
They count from Man to Oregon, a host beyond your arm;
They strike for popular sovereignty, from every hill and glen!
O! don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"
Behold the gallant multitude, emerged from Rank and plain,
From city, town and village, from work-shop, field and lane,
With hearts brim-full of unity, from every hill and glen!
O! don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"
The old, the young, the middle aged, now all go hand in hand,
From mountain top to Ocean side, they join the Union band,
With cries of popular sovereignty from every hill and glen!
O! Don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"
We split the ranks of sectionalists, instead of splitting rails,
And push the little giant on—we know he never falls!
To lash the hopeful enemy, from every hill and glen!
O! don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"
We greet the South, we greet the North, the Union and the West,
We have a welcome band, for every foreign guest,
We scorn your negro chivalry, from every hill and glen!
O! don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"
We walk and talk, and Never Sleep, but start at first alarm,
To guard our White man's ballot box from black impending harm;
We fight for white equality, from every hill and glen!
O! don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"
The "Wide Awake" though half asleep, may think it passing strange,
That such a clan of NEVER SLEEPS should thus bestir their range.
But lo! it is the Great Issue, from every hill and glen!
O! don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"
We all unite in this great fight, the Gentle and the Jew,
Americans, and Irishmen, and Germans good and true;
Cheered on by Popular Sovereignty, from every hill and glen!
O! Don't you hear the trumpet boys? "The Douglas and his men!"

Words of Jackson.
The following is an extract from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson: words fitly spoken, and worthy of the consideration of every citizen at the present time.
The citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States, and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American Colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and such men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from their improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others.—Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

Stephens on the Signs of the Times.
In his late speech at Augusta, Ga., Hon. A. H. Stephens said:
There is no cause in which I would more willingly die than in the cause of my country, and I would just as soon fall here, at this time, in the advocacy of those principles upon which its past glory has been achieved, its present prosperity, and its future hopes depend, as anywhere else, or on any other occasion. I told you at the outset that the signs of the times portend evil. I gave you this as my deliberate judgment; the future must make its own disclosure. But you need not be surprised to see these States, now so peaceful, contented, and happy, embroiled in civil war in less than 12 months. There are occasions too grave for excitement or any appeal to the passions. Believe me, I mean all I say—the most terrible tornadoes—those which demolish cities, destroy whole fleets, and sweep everything before them—come most unexpectedly. So do the most violent revolutions among men. The human passions are the same everywhere. They are dangerous elements for public men, politicians, and party leaders to deal with.

The condition of the country threatens the most violent conflict of sectional feeling, antipathy, and animosity at no distant day. Should an outbreak occur, where is the power that can control it? A hail may be put in motion by one who cannot stop it—a fire may be kindled by hands that cannot quench it—those who begin revolutions seldom end them.

BLOODY AND FATAL RENOVATION.—Another bloody tragedy has occurred in this place, in which Levi Adler, the well known proprietor of the Mer-hanis Hotel, lost his life by the hands of William H. Mallory, a prominent lawyer and politician of this county.

The homicide occurred in Snyder's Building, at present occupied as a Court house, at the head of the first flight of stairs, at a few steps from the entrance to the Friend office. Adler was struck with a knife, his jugular vein was severed, and he expired almost instantly after reaching the clerk's office, a few feet from where he was standing when he was struck.

An excited crowd is in the street, and the cries and groans of the deceased's relatives are sounding in our ears as we write. Great excitement prevails, and threats have been made. Mallory has been arrested and committed to jail.—*Covington (La) People's Friend.*

A lawyer said to a medical friend: "My faculty" surely, is the more eminent, for the killing of Abel by Cain was the first criminal case." "Sure enough," replied the doctor, "but before that happened, a rib was taken out of Adam's side, and that constituted the first surgical operation."

Disgraceful.

We are informed that the Baptist congregation of this city have just reinstated Thomas L. Breckinridge in his former good standing in the Church, by a vote of 17 to 16! The charges against him were for drunkenness, licentiousness, conduct unbecoming a christian minister, etc. etc. We are informed that the accused pleaded guilty to all the charges except that of drunkenness, but that charge was proved on him.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn that the session at which the foregoing proceedings and vote were had, was held on last Monday evening, that they had a hot and quarrelsome time of it until midnight; that five or six of the more honorable members left the session in disgust at the manner in which the friends of Breckinridge upheld and sustained him in his abominations; that it was only after these persons had so left the vote re-instating the reverend vagabond was taken, with the result above mentioned.

We marvel overmuch at the affirmative vote of one prominent gentleman, who it is said to have known and admitted that his own daughter had been insulted by the reverend culprit! We would fain believe there was some mistake about this, but are compelled to fear that it is too true.—*Lafayette Herald.*

This man Breckinridge took advantage of his position to abuse and vilify the Democratic party from his pulpit. He belongs to the "moral party."

A HIGH COMPLIMENT FROM A REPUBLICAN TO MR. DOUGLAS.—The Boston Traveller, a leading Republican paper, in speaking of him, says that in his contest in 1857, "he won the greatest personal victory known in our history." In reviewing his political career the same paper says:

Thus he has had eighteen years of Senatorial life conferred upon him, and six of that of Representative, besides having had half a dozen other offices, though he is only forty seven years of age. Should he be elected President, his Congressional career will have covered exactly eighteen years, fourteen of which will belong to his Senatorial history. It is seldom that the life of any man presents so much of success, in so short a time, as we find in the twenty-six years that have passed since his majority was completed. As a general thing this success has not been undeserved; if we look only at the intellectual side of things, Mr. Douglas probably has no intellectual superior among the statesmen and politicians of the United States. His speeches and writings are strong, clear, precise and logical. He has participated in all the great Congressional debates of the last seven years, not to speak of his "enormous labors on the stump," and in conventions and caucuses. Rarely has it been his lot to be beaten. He was more than a match for Mr. Webster in 1850, when that illustrious man endeavored to show that the Democracy were responsible for the pro-slavery character of the Government.

A WEDDING AT A DEATH BED.—Mr. R. G. Denning, of Harrisburg, who was injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad died the same night. The Harrisburg Telegraph says:

The deceased had for some time been betrothed to an estimable young lady of this city, Miss Gray, and both looked forward to a speedy and happy union. When it was ascertained that Mr. Denning could not possibly survive, at the mature request of him and his betrothed, and with the consent of the parents of both, they were married, Rev. Mr. Carson performing the solemn and impressive ceremony by the bedside of the dying man. The bridegroom passed from the altar to the tomb, and the devoted bride of an hour changed her wedding garments for the habiliments of mourning.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The work on this line is progressing rapidly.

A double force is at work. The bridge over Tippecanoe river will be rafted this week, and will not prove any obstruction to the progress of the track layers.

The bridge across the Wabash at this place will be completed within three weeks.

Work will be commenced immediately each side of the Wabash, and connection made with the Peoria road.

The heavy work on the bluff north of Logansport will be completed in about six weeks.

There is every prospect that trains will run through from Cincinnati to Chicago by the first of November.

B. D. Parkinson, Esq., Chief Engineer, is pushing the entire work with energy, and assures us that there is no doubt of the completion of the entire work by the date mentioned.—*Democratic Pharos.*

Lincoln's Statesman-ship.
We take the following extract from a speech delivered at the great Democratic mass meeting, held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 25th July, by Col. W. A. Richardson. The Col. was in the Mexican war, and knows whereof he speaks. Read it, patriotic citizens, and then see if you can support Mr. Lincoln:

"Follow citizens, I don't know why they are so anxious to say that I have a choice between Lincoln and Breckinridge. If the fiery furnace were on the one side and the deep sea on the other, I know which way I would go, but I don't mean to be driven to choose in advance. I am for Stephen A. Douglas against them all and all the world. If they can make any capital out of my position they are welcome to it. My friend Mr. Allen, related several things in the life of Mr. Lincoln, but omitted one or two chapters which I propose to follow up. While Lincoln was a member of the Legislature, he got one bill through. It took him some time to get it through, but he did it. The bill au-

Disgraceful.

thorized a man named Masick to keep a toll bridge across Salt creek. Well he did another thing: Within thirty days after he took his seat in Congress—after our army had fought its way to the capital of Mexico—after our battles had been fought and victories won—after the stars and stripes had floated over the halls of the Montezuma—a man by the name of Hudson, from Massachusetts, on the 30th of January, 1848, introduced a resolution directing the President of the United States to withdraw the army from Mexico and bring it back to the desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grand, and make peace without indemnity. When that proposition came forward, Lincoln voted for it.—Suppose that policy had prevailed, would you have had that vast territory lying on the Pacific? Would you have brought it to your midst sixty millions of dollars annually from California? Why was that war procrastinated from January until late in the summer of the next year? It was because Lincoln and his party in congress steadily, daily and hourly, taught those Mexicans to believe they could hold out until our armies would be withdrawn. I charge upon him and them the lives of those gallant men that were lost from January until July, by holding out inducements to the enemy to procrastinate the war, instead of making peace."

A voice—"We'll put our foot on him in November."

THAT IS SO.
In Philadelphia North American speaks as follows in regard to the result of the present thimble-rigging among the politicians of New York:

New York is now safe from Mr. Lincoln by a plurality of fully one hundred thousand, in spite of all combinations that can be made. Whoever deies this conclusion must either ignore palpable facts or see them with a perverse intelligence. No power of politicians can prevent this fore-shouldered result. There is a great uprising in popular feeling in behalf of one who springs from the honest masses, and who, by his own energy, self reliance, integrity and virtue, has carved out his fortunes, acquired the confidence of all parties and sects in his own State, and is soon to be elevated to the highest honor of the Republic, Sham Democrats, who are always striving to excite jealousy and distrust between capital and labor, and who habitually appeal to the lowest passions and prejudices to obtain a political advantage, are those who are now foremost in the infamous work of snuffing at the pretensions and disparaging the claims of Judge Douglas, because he toiled with his own hands, and by honesty and industry, rose to his present distinction.—These are the very reasons, together with his admitted ability and fitness which have commended him to our favor, and which have addressed the public sympathy so strongly. He is eminently a man of the people, with all the impress and character of one who is destined to make his mark in history, and to be the instrument, under Providence, of restoring peace to a distracted country,—of bringing back the government to its ancient practices, of enforcing uprightiness in administration, and of silencing sectional address, there will be one voice of approbation throughout the country, and a generous expression of confidence, which will not be limited by any narrow feeling of party. He has every motive to promote conciliation, and every impulse which belongs to a patriot.

Gossip.—Of all the nuisances that infest society, the gossiping nuisance is the most unbearable. People that want to know what time you had to eat—who watch behind their blinds to see when you go out and when you come home—and who are as much interested in the color of your wall paper and the pattern of your curtains, as they are in the Italian war or the latest news from Europe. If they would stop at this point, nobody would complain; but they are not satisfied until they have picked your character and failings to pieces, with tongues sharper than thorns. We wonder if they ever paused to consider how much time they wasted in this non-paying employment. "It is the least part of wisdom," says someone, "to speculate on the petty defects of every-day people." Only suppose for a moment, that every time we feel inclined to criticise our neighbors, we should just turn the telescope in another direction, and spy out some darling fault of our own. How long would it be before the world reformed under such a treatment? The best and wisest man that ever lived would find something to alter and improve, and we are very certain there would be no time left to find fault with other people's failings. If you can't find enough in your daily life to busy your thought, you must be a very uninteresting specimen of humanity. Let your neighbors alone—take care of yourself, and we can warrant your having enough to do!—*Life Illustrated.*

The Goodness of God
The Almighty has acted with the souls of men as he has with the different countries of the earth. He might have given fruits of all kinds to every land did not require the fruits of another, there would be no fellowship maintained with the others. Hence it comes to pass, that one he gave a superfluity of wine, to another of oil, to another cattle, to another of the fruits of the field, so that, since one gives what the other has not, and the latter supplies what the former wants, the separated lands are united by a communication of gifts. And, like different countries, the souls of saints are related to one another, by reciproca communicating what has been imparted to them, as different countries share with one another their respective productions, they are all united together in one love.—*Gregory.*

ADVERTISING.

One square 250 Revolver ems or less, three weeks or less, \$2.00; each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer advertisements in proportion—less than half a square to be charged as half a square, and over half a square to be charged as a whole square. A liberal deduction will be made on advertisements inserted longer than one month.
Legal advertisements must be paid for in advance, or satisfactorily secured.
The above terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance.

Sunlight in Houses.
The following fact has been established by careful observation. That where sunlight penetrates all the rooms of a dwelling, the inmates are less liable to sickness than in a house where the apartments lack the health-invigorating influence. Basement rooms are the nucleus of indisposition. There is a great mistake to compel human beings to reside partially under ground.—There is a defective condition of the air in such rooms, connected with dampness, besides the decomposing part on the walls, and the escape of noxious gases from pipes and drains. All school-rooms, especially, should be open to sunlight, as a general rule, they are darkened like a parlor.

SLAVE INCREASE.—The new census will probably show the number of slaves in the United States to be over 4,000,000. This is on the computation that the rate of increase will be not less than it was from 2394 to 1850. The addition to the numbers within that period was 716,750, the rate of increase nearly 29 per cent; more precisely 23.70 per cent. At this rate of increase, which is not likely to be less, computations have been made of the future numbers of the slaves population within a few years. The figures are, indeed, startling, from their magnitude. It is very certain that within the first quarter of the next century it will be at least fifty millions.

STILL ANOTHER.—A correspondent states that a Douglas ratification meeting at Wakehensha, a few days since, one of the principal speakers was Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo. This is another important accession to the Democracy from the ranks of the Black Republicans. Mr. Pratt represented the Kalamazoo district in the last Legislature, where he acted with the Republican party, taking part in their caucuses, and supporting most of the party measures. He was elected as an "Independent Republic," but acted with his party in most matters. Now he is out for Douglas and Johnson. Who comes next? If it keeps on at this rate we shall have all the best portion of the Black Republican party with us before November.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—Hear what Douglas says to the New Englanders. Read it: "The dogma that a citizen of a Territory derives his power from Congress, is the old Tory idea that the citizens of the old original colonies derived their power from the crown. We exploded this idea in the war of Revolution; and the principle of popular sovereignty was then born.—We hold, therefore, that the citizens do not derive power from Congress, FOR HAS ALREADY DERIVED IT FROM GOD ALMIGHTY.—Douglas' speech in New-England, August, 1860.

On the whole, then, our examination of the question leads to the conclusion that the regularity of the Convention that nominated Mr. Douglas cannot be successful controverted, and that, according to Democratic usage it is entitled to be considered the exponent of the majority of this party.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald says that of the democracy preserve their organization, that State will give Douglas a majority of 5,000, and Samuels and Cole, democrats, will be elected to Congress.

THE NEW JERSEY BRECKINRIDGE DISCOUNT.—The Trenton Democrat (a Lincoln paper) says that the Breckinridge party in New Jersey are so much discouraged by the Southern progress of Douglas that they are inclined to drop Breckinridge and adopt Douglas.

In Kanawha county, Virginia, there are five coal oil factories in operation, turning out 4200 gallons of oil per day. There are also three other factories, the capacity of which have not yet been tested.

The celebrated artist who painted a rooster that crowed so naturally, that the sun rose three hours before his time, has recently finished a picture of a man that's painted with so much wonderful fidelity to nature that she can't be seen in the day time.

The latest Irish ball we read of is the case of an Irish gentleman who, in order of raise the wind whereby to relieve himself from penurious embarrassments, got his life insured for a large amount and then drowned himself.

A seaman passenger, missing his banker-chief, asked an Irishman if he had seen it, and insinuated a charge of theft. But afterward finding his pocket companion in his hat, he began to apologize—"Oh, don't be after making any apology—this was a mere mistake, and on both sides too! You took me for a chief, and I took you for a gentleman."

A practical joker ought to be the best of auctioneers—judging by his succession in selling his friends.

Laughing after dinner is a better stomachic to promote digestion than cheese, champagne, or pills.

TALLEYRAND said of certain ladies dressers, that they "began to late and ended to soon." If he could look upon the fashions at Newport and Saratoga, where the long trailing robes are so much worn, he would be apt to remark that the dresses begin so late that they don't get through in any kind of season.—*Boston Post.*

"We don't much like to call the Breckinridge men heartless, but they are evidently [out of heart].—*Prentice.*

The current coin of the life is plain sound sense. We can drive a more substantial trade with that than with anything else.

A witty man can make a jest; a wise man can take one.