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

JOB PRIN ING,
Executed with neatness and despatch, here.

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The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

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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

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ISADORE WELTE

German Physician, Corbin's Block, over S. & M. Becker's Clothing Store, Plymouth, Indiana. n30 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. Permanly located in Tyner City, Marshall county, Indiana. Office one door south of Cushman & Bissel's Store.

HOTELS.

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 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.

La Porte street, near the Depot, Plymouth, Ind. Good Fare, Low Bills, and every attention paid to make the stay of all who patronize the Farmers' agreeable. Good and convenient stabling for those having horses.
v1n29ly 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 hardware 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 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 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.

E PAUL,

ealer in boots and shoes, manufactures 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 notice, as we keep three accomplished workmen constantly employed.
A. B. DICKSON & Co.

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.

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 Transactea
June 23, 1858. 31

M. A. O. PACKARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

COLLECTIONS, Tax Paying and Examination of titles &c., promptly attended to

REFERS TO

Peoples Bank, N. Y. City; How & Whittaker, N. Y. City; Terbell, Jennings & Co., N. Y. City; Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. City; Henry C. Carter, N. Y. City; Hon. C. A. Stacy, Tecumseh, Mich.; L. G. Berry & Co., Bankers, Adrian, Mich.; J. S. Dunlap, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.; N. H. Oglesbee, Esq., County Treasurer, Plymouth.

He has associated with him in practice, Hon. James Bradley of LaPorte, Ind., whose assistance he will have at the sitting of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts of this county. Will practice in adjoining counties.
Plymouth, March 22, 1860. 9tf

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

LIVERY TEAMS.

Persons reaching this place on any of the Railroad Trains, and desiring to go by Carriage Convenience, can be accommodated with or without a driver.

Having surveyed in this County, we are well acquainted with all the Lands, Routes, Distances, &c
v1n29tf J. M. K.

Insurance Etc.

Insurance Agency.
By State Authority.
INCREASE OF CASH CAPITAL.
Phoenix
INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
—DEVOTED TO—
Fire Insurance Exclusively.
(CHARTER PERPETUAL)
CASH CAPITAL, $400,000 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 1

BILLIARD
AND
Bowling Hall.
2 doors South Edwards House, East side.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED

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. VINNEDGE, Proprietor.
Sept. 6, 1860. n33tf

PATRONAGE SOLICITED

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 25th.
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 his 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 duly announced.
☞ Particular attention paid to SKIN DISEASES and Glandulars, Ulcers, Sores and Tumors.

Dr. Hardman does not charge for consultation.

Dr. Hardman treats all chronic or long standing diseases of the Lungs, Livers, Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain, Heart, Nerves, Womb, Spleen, Spine, Eyes, Ears, &c., Scrofula, Fits, Cancers, Rheumatism, Dropsey, Skin Diseases, Fever Sores, Catarrah, Semina Weakness, Neuralga, Whites, Insanity, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, Heat of the Urin, Syphilis Piles, Sick Headache, Enlarged Tonsils, &c.
Feb. 2, n2 1y. DR. HARDMAN.

Woollen Manufactory.

CARDING, SPINNING, AND WEAVING:

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties that they are now prepared to

Card Wool, Spin and Weave

it into any kind of cloth that may be desired, on very reasonable terms. Their Carding Machines are in good order and do superior work.

They are also prepared to *Full* and *Dress* Cloth at low rates and on short notice.

Cloth will be exchanged for Wool on fair terms.
STALEY & SOWRY.
Plymouth, Au u 30, 1860. n32tf

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.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and all kinds of blacksmithing tools at
H. B. DICKSON & Co.'s.

From the Ind. Sentinel 10.

The Election Yesterday.

We have but little information in regard to the election in this State yesterday.—The Republicans claim large gains in several localities, To day we shall probably receive returns sufficient to determine the result. In this county the Republican frauds were bold, infamous and systematically carried out. In this township, where there is probably a Republican gain, the ballot boxes were under the control of the Republicans, and, as we predicted, they will get just about the majority they have claimed. The vote has increased largely and very suspiciously. In 1856 the entire vote for Governor was 4193. In 1858 the entire vote for Secretary of State was 4092. The entire vote yesterday was 5228. Nobody will have the effrontery to claim that this increase is honest. We have had no such increase of population. The Republican leaders could if they would, account for this very large addition to our voting population. In a few days we will furnish some rich developments which will explain how it was done. Men who achieve a victory under the circumstances which the election in this township was carried, certainly can not consider it any honor.

The returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania indicate Republican victories in these States. Indiana has probably gone the same way. If the Republicans have triumphed, we think they will find themselves in the same condition with the man who won the elephant. They will find that defeat would have been preferable. The Democracy in these three States have fought the battle gallantly. They have done their duty. Fanaticism and treachery have triumphed. Those who have sown the wind must reap the whirlwind. The "irrepressible conflict" of SEWARD and LINCOLN has commenced. No human foresight can see the end. Revolutions never go backward.

The mortification of defeat is nothing compared with the anxiety which every sagacious man must feel, in view of the impending future, and, at the risk of being called an alarmist, we would say to our business men, our monied men, and those of large property interests, that they may do well to temper their exultation to day with a little reflection upon the result of this sectional triumph.

The Future.

The path of duty for ever Democrat is unmistakable. The defeat of the State ticket is no reason why any effort should be relaxed to carry the Presidential election. Otherwise it should still further develop our resources and courage for another engagement with the enemy. Our cause is just, and it must prevail. We call upon the Democrats of Indiana to organize for the contest in November. Let us do our whole duty without reference to the result. We are contending for principles, the success of whtch we believe necessary to the prosperity, progress and perpetuity of the Government. In view of this fact let us discharge our whole duty, and if we fail, the responsibility will not rest with us.—With the necessary effort we believe that we can triumph over our political enemies. Let us then prepare for the contest. Arrangements should be made to bring out every voter. It is but a few days to the election, and it is necessary, therefore, we should immediately enter upon the work. A true soldier never yields or fails in his entire duty until he is overwhelmed in the contest. In this crisis of our public affairs, when dangers threaten upon every side, let it not be said that the indomitable Democracy of Indiana ever faltered in their duty. We have for a long time maintaied the character of a conservative and Democratic State. The Democracy of Indiana can, if they will, redeem in November the defeat of October, and continue the proud position they have occupied. Shall it be done?

An old lady of Goshen, in relating how she got along raising her family of thirteen children half a century ago, says: 'I used to milk the cows while holding a child a few months old in my lap, while the next oldest stood upon my dress to keep its bare feet off the downy grass. She also added: 'I never had but one silk dress, which was procured by my father giving me flax to spin and weave into cloth to sell, the proceeds of which should be appropriated to the purchase of the silk dress. I purchase the dress at Southampten at $1 50 per yard, and paid in my flax cloth at 33 cents.' How would the young ladies of our day like this?

A Hero.—John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, who has returned to the United States from a visit to his native England, related in one of his recent speeches the following thrilling incident:

John Maynard was well known in the Lake district as a God-fearing, honest, intelligent pilot.—He was a pilot on a steamer from Detroit to Buffalo one summer afternoon. At that time those steamers seldom carried boats. Smoke was seen ascending from below, and the captain called out, 'Simpson, go down and see what that smoke is.' Simpson came up with his face pale as ashes, and said, 'Captain, the ship is on fire!' Then, "Fire! fire! fire! fire! on ship board!" All hands were called up. Buckets of water were dashed upon the fire, but in vain. There were large quantities of resin and tar on board, and was unless to attempt to save the ship. The passengers rushed forward and inquired of the pilot, 'How far are we from Buffalo?' 'Seven miles,' 'How long before we reach it?' 'Three-quarters of an hour, at our present rate of steam.' 'Is there any danger?'—'Danger *here*—see the smoke bursting out! *go forward*, if you'd save your lives.' Passengers and crew, men, woman and children, crowded the forward part of the ship. John Maynard stood at the helm. The flames burst forth in a sheet of fire; clouds of smoke arose; the captain cried out through his trumpet, 'John Maynard?' 'Aye, aye, sir!' 'Are you at the helm?' 'Aye, aye, sir!' 'How does she head?' 'South-east-by-east, sir.'—'Head her south east and run her on shore.'—Nearer, nearer, yet nearer she approached the shore. Again the captain cried out; 'John Maynard!' The response came feebly, 'Aye, aye, sir!' 'Can you hold on five minutes longer, John?' 'By God's help, I will!' The old man's hair was scorched from the scalp, one hand disabled, his knee upon the stanchion, and his teeth set, with his other hand upon the ship—every man, woman and child was saved, as John Maynard dropped and his spirit took its flight to his God.

Challenge to Carl Schurz.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 24, 1860.

CARL SCHURZ—*Dear Sir*: Having been informed that you intend coming to Boston during this Presidential campaign for the purpose of addressing the public upon national affairs, I would ask of you the favor of meeting me, during your visit, for the purpose of having a public discussion of some of the most important and prominent dogmas in the creed of the Republican party, to all of which I have reason to believe that you subscribe

I would not have intruded on you, sir, especially, but for important reasons. Sir you have been heralded throughout the country as an eminent defender of the Republicon creed, an ardent supporter of Mr. Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States, a candidate representing only a section of the States composing this confederacy. More than this, you are put forth as the representative of the sentiments of the great majority of the "intelligent" adopted citizens of German birth and extraction.

Now, sir, I expect that you will accept this challenge more readily, when I inform you most respectfully that I am also an adopted citizen, and like you, an exile for political reasons; that I have labored for the cause of a free and united Germany as much as any other man, and that I have sacrificed a lucrative position and the society of my nearest relatives and friends, to live and die a free man.

Having been an eye witness and actor in the epoch of 1848 and 1849, I have learned enough to be here consevative, whereas I was at that time a revolutionist. I sanctioned and supported the revolution, because it was an attempt of the people to strike at those rights and liberties of which they were deprived by a system of absolute monarchism and sham constitutionalism. In March, 1848, the German people gained their liberties and rights. The representatives of German knowledge, science literature, independance, and statemansh ip, were delegated to form a united Germany—a Germany with no Austria, no Prussia, no Bavairia, no Saxonia, but a united Germany. Did they realize the wishes of the people? I sat in that famous cathe'ral (St. Paul's Kirche) during the existance of that Parliament; I sat in the Roman Saal (Kaysersaal) during the whole existance of the Committee of fifty; I sat in the "Vor Parliament." Oh could I assemble all the victims of crazy management with which you afflicted the good people of Germany, could I gather the thousands of patriots here, I would show them the very men who destroyed every hope of constitutional liberty in the father land have already commenced the same work of destruction here.

When, in 1848, the kings were prostrate in the dust; when the army, the children of the people, were almost won over to the popular cause, what did you (I mean your party) and all those now swarming in this country and their authority and influence do? Sir, instead of consolidating the distracted elements of Germany into a confederacy of sovereign States, you talked about the independance of Italy and Poland and all the nations of the world, while you neglected your own affairs. The army was insulted—the "army must be abolished"—and instead of availing yourselves of the favorable position, and striking quickly, you sat in the Franfurter Parliament and made long speeches, till the foothold gave way, and you and all of us sent again into Egyptian darkness.

Having wasted time for action, and restored darkness and despair at home, you come hither to bless the people of this country with your grand dogmas and and theories; to repeat precisely the same exploded experiments and absurdities.—When your own house was on fire instead of rushing to the rescue of its inmates you sounded the big trumpet of a "universal republic," "we must free Poland," we must free Italy," "all the world must be free." Such were your valorous shouts. But your own houses were burned to the foundation, your wives and your children were made homeless, while Poland is yet enslaved, and Italy is freed not by your aid but by her own exertions, unaided by Frankfurter Parliaments and German doctors, and philosophers. Instead of theorizing, instead of talking about "socialism and communionism," and a division of property, the Italians have *acted*, and therein lies the secret of their success.

But to return to my proposition. Although not reared like you, sir, in a college or university, and having but a plain and limited education, I am learned enough to understand the constitution of this country, which teaches me that this Republic is a confederacy of independent sovereign States each entitled to enact its own laws for the proper mangement of its own local affairs, without diction from any other State or from the Congress of the United States, or from any power outside the jurisdiction of such State. In proposing myself as an opponent to you, I hope you will be too generous to class me with those Germans whom your party charge with following the Democratic banner through ignorance. Against this charge which has been repeatedly made by your party, I most solemnly protest, and still further do I protest against the unfounded boast that a majority of the adopted citizens—and by "citizens," I mean men who have a right to vote, have any sympathy with the dogmas of the Republican party. The industrious mechanic knows only too well that his labor will be rewarded properly only so long as we maintain the Union, and that he will gain nothing by letting loose a horde of African negroes, with no aspirations, and no wants familiar to the European and American mechanic. He knows too well that all the cries about the "poor bondman" are only proffered in the hope of obtaining fat offices thereby, because he has the undeniable fact before his eyes that no man, even the most fanatical Abolitionist, associates with the African, even if he is a free born man.—The people know too well that the negro is nothing but the stirrup from which the negro worshiper means to vault into the seat of power.

In point of fact, nearly all those of our countrymen who make so much noise about this slavery question are the young immigrants, the majority not able to speak the English language, and not yet entitled to vote. Sir, these are the masses who form the majority of the "intelligent Germans," you and your party so loudly proclaim as your supporters. But, sir, the masses of the German adopted citizens who have a right to vote, are loyal to the Constitution transmitted to us by the fathers of the American Republic, and consider that sacred instrument as the *magna chorta* of our political rights and liberties, and not as your associates do, "an agreement with death and a covenant with hell." The majority of the German adopted citizens will follow no leader who will not uphold the flag and 'keep step to the music of the Union"—a Union of slave States and free States—a Union formed by the people of twelve slave States and one free State.

We declare futher, that we hold only to kind of 'higher law' which has its foundation in the Constitution and in prefect harmy with that instrument, and not to the kind of higher law which originates in the braine of theorists, experimentalists and utopians.

If it does not suit you to meet me in Boson, which appears to me the most fitting place, am willing to meet you in any town or city this or the other side of Mason and Dixon's line—Philidelphia, Milwaukee, Richmond, Virginia or New Orleans, Koiuisiana.

Sir, it took you the other day, in New York, three hours and a half to abuse one man without evar proving one point against his doctrines, to which, let me tell you, I do not felly, in all their details, subscribe; but I, a plain humble, uneducated man (originally a mechanic—a cabinet maker) propose to demolish the whole structure of the Republican party in fifteen minutes, provided you will answer all the questions I shall put to you fairly and squarely.

I hope you will receive this communication in the same kind spirit in which it is tendered you, and have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL STERN.

A very beautiful gravestone has just been prepared at Hartford, Connecticut, for the grave of a young girl in Alabama. Under the projecting moulding at the top of of the stone is a bird cage in relief with a bird escaping through the open door. The cage is made in bars not so large as pipe stems, and every detail is wrought out with the nicest delicacy. The face of the stone under the cage is as smooth and level as any other portion, though there is no space wider than half an inch through which to work upon the marble. The cage appears so fragile, that one dares hardly to touch it lest it might crumble to pieces.

Mr. Everett on Disunion.

The following paragraph from Mr. EVERETT's letter of acceptance presents the fallacy of coercive measures to keep the Union together, in a forcible manner.—When the States are to be kept together only by force, it will be quite time for them to seperate. Mr EVERETT says:

The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers blood. If the vital principle of all republican government "is the consent of the governed," much more does a union of coequal sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and their voluntary co-operations in its organic functions.

☞ All is not lost! let not the despairing thought be uttered by Union lips.—To be sure Indiana Ohio and Penn. have been fouly betrayed into the hands of the Republicans by the Breckinridge Democracy; but in Indiana and Pennsylvania at least may be redeemed in November, and will be, if the South but prove loyal to herself by trampling into the dust the betrayers of her rights and of the common peace, whilst, governed simply by the same condition, New York stands ready with her own unaided arm to save all! Away, then, Unionists, with the dark thought of despair. We have still a firm and bright hope of victory. Men of the South, in this solemn crisis of our country be true to yourselves, and, in spite of demagogues at home and of traitors abroad the North will not desert you. Let us henceforth in brief but strife that remains implore you in every possible form of entreaty be true to yourselves.—*Louisville Journal.*

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF SEWARDS SPEECH.—The N. O. *Picoune*, one of the most temperate of Southern papers, in an article entitled "Union against Republicanism," incidentally touches upon Mr. Seward:

Dead issues, like autumn leaves, begin to fall to the ground. The Dred Scot decision took the life out of the Wilmot Proviso, which at any time was a mere abstraction. Without the opening of the opening of the slave trade, Seward a man who never speaks rashly, nor unfolds his plans prematurely, says the Territories can not be converted into slave States.—The Republican party, then, is a useless and purposeless organization, unless slavery in the States is to be mentioned.—The logical deduction begins to be made by the conservative men of the North, who know that the perpetuity of the Union depends not simply upon non interference with the rights of the South, but the maintenance of mutual fellowship between the citizens of all States.

☞ If Mr. Bright took any part in the contest in Indiana, yestarday, for Lane, he did exactly what we would not have done.—*Lon. Courier.*

Is it so? Then, why did you not say so before? Why did you not dip your pointed pen in gall and bitterly denounce all Democrats who should fail to vote for Hendricks? Why had you not given one word of exortation to the Breckinridge men to vote for the regular nominee? If you had used your eloquence for that purpose instead of denouncing the Bell men for aiding Douglas in that State, perhaps the evil might not have happened.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The New York *Tribune* and the New York *World* have had a fierce controversy lately on newspaper piety—the *Tribune* being considered by its adversary rather loose, while the *World* put on a good deal of moral austerity. The New York *News* thus hits them both:

"Here are two grave newspapers; utterly worldly; alike in policy and purpose; not having piety enough to fill an ounce vial; designing one thing, and but one—to accumulate influence and wealth, conducted by a lot of people to whom religion is no more than rose-water, and morality no more than milk; getting themselves into a violent state of righteous wrath; letting fly arrows of rebuke in all directions, talking down vice, and talking down each other, all the while meaning nothing, and apparently expecting somebody to beleive in them through it all."

The cost of erecting Victoria Bridge at Montreal is stated at $7,000,000. The force engaged in its erection constituted a small army. It consisted of six steamboats, 72 barges, beside several small craft. These measure about 12,000 tuns. The boats were manned by 500 men; in the two stone quarries were 420 men; and on the various works as arizans and laborers, there were 2,000; in all 3,040 men.

Death of Gov. Willard.

The death of Gov. Willard of Indiana has already been announced, and has brought deep sorrow to the hearts of the thousands of friends who knew him in life. Few of our public men had more devoted friends than Gov. Willard. His commanding talents, his brilliant and effective oratoty, and his loyal devotion to his principles, won the admiration of his party friends and the respect of his opponents. But the chief charm that won for him the warm regard and love of those who knew him best, was his native geniality of temper and goodnes of heart. These qualities secured to Gov. Willard a host of friends, who cherished him for his own sake and not for the high positions which he held. If he had faults they were such as are the accompaniments of a genial and companionable nature—faults which but win our sympathy, and which even his enemies will cheerfully bury in the grave which has now closed over him forever.—Honor to his memory, and peace to the ashes of Governor Willard.—*Chicago Times.*

TWO MEN SHOT.—We are informed that on thursday last James Evans procured from the Starke County Common Pleas Court a writ of Habeas Corpus for a child of his in custody of his father in law and sister-in-law. Deputy Sheriff Jackson went to execute the writ, but was forcibly driven away. He then summoned a posse of of twelve or fourteen men, started toward the house, and on arriving within about twenty yards of it the Sheriff and one of the posse received the contents of two shot guns loaded with buck-shot fired from the house. The Sheriff had twelve balls lodged about the groin, and one of the posse—Debolt—received nine through the legs.

We understand that Brundage and family (in whose custody the child was) swear they intend to resist until death all attempts to secure the custody of the child. We are also informed that the Sheriff of Starke Co. came down on Wednesday with an armed posse to take the child. We have not as yet learned the result. It is an old family quarrel and the parties have become desperate.—*Pulaski Democrat.*

ANOTHER NEW YORK MARINE MYSTERY.—Our New York papers of the 7th inst. says the Chicago Times and Herald, have lengthy accounts of another mysterious murder, of which the following is the substance:—A Westchester schooner is discovered to be sinking at her anchorage in broad daylight without ano apparent cause, within 100 feet of the Hoboken shore.—She is boarded and found deserted, her signal light still burning and fresh provisions on board in plentiful supply for the crew. Her yawl boat is gone, no one knows where. After a week's delay the body of the captain is found in the water with undoubted marks of violence upon the head; and it is discovered that on the night before the vessel sank, a man, answering in appearance to the description of the missing deck hand of the schooner, was seen in a yawl boat drifting and paddling from the direction of the schooner, down the river and has not since been heard of while the yawl is said to have been found at Kill Von Kull, New Jersey. The captain's name was ascertained to be Richard C. Kelley, and that of the missing deck hand, William Hooper. The inquest was adjourned for the purpose of obtaining further evidence.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New York, which opened on Monday; Judge Ingrahm remarked on the great increase of crime in the city, more than thirty murders have been committed since April last. He also called the attention of the grand jury to the violation of the election law, the law relating to lotteries, usury law, and regretted that, in addition to the special statues, he was obliged to call their attention to the various number of homicide cases which would be brought before them. Whether the great increase of this class of crimes are owing to the recent change in the law relating to capital punishmeet or not, it was not for him to say. At any rate the increase had taken place. The Judge remarked that this change in the statute had already plunged the Judiciary in great difficulty.

☞ The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* states that a religious society has been lately organized under the title of "Independant American Catholics," the object of which is to dissover all connection with Rome. It is said to be composed mainly of French and Germans, some of whom are among the most respectable citizens of Richmond. This, we believe, is the first move to establish an independant American Catholic Church in America. Efforts are now on foot to build a church for the use of the congregation. The Rev. John Tirion is the officiating priest.