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The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

VOL. 2.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

[NO. 2

Business Directory.

Marshall County, Ind.
Auditor—AUSTIN FULLER.
Clerk—HEZEKIAH R. PERSHING.
Treasurer—NATHAN OGLESBEE.
Sheriff—C. 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 & OAPRON,
Attorneys and Notaries, Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind., practice in Marshall and adjoining counties. Ryzas to Balcock & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, Cookey, Farwell & Co., Gould & Bro., Chicago, London & Co., Phila., Grant, Bennett & Co., Pittsburg, Hon. A. L. Osborn, Circuit Judge, LaPorte, Ind.

A. W. PORTER,
Agency 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.
RE WELTE
German Physician, Corbin's Block, over S. & M. Becker's Clothing Store, Plymouth, Indiana. n-30 1/2

DR. O. BAIRD,
GRADUATE OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COL. PA
Residence and Office, near SHIP'S MILL

DR. T. A. BORTON,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Perkins & 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 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. CHALMERS,
From Baltimore, will practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Permanently located in Tynecity, Marshall county, Indiana. Office one door south of Cushman & Bissel's Store.

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

GAMERIL'S EXCHANGE,
A. Gambrell proprietor, situated at the junction of the P. F. 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.

FARMERS' HOTEL,
1 1/2 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' Exchange comfortable. Good and convenient dining for those having horses. v12 1/2
JOB SHORT, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.
J. M. KLINGER,
Proprietor, "Buckeye Livery," opposite Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. n27 1/2

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.

KOONTZ & SACK,
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 stores, tin, sheet iron, and copper ware.

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

MICHAEL GINZ,
Earler and linen dealer, one door south of Hewitt & Woodland, 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.,
"Drugstore and confectionery, 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 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. HANLANGER & BROS.,
Manufacturers of wagons, carriages, etc. Blacksmithing, painting and graining done to order. See column.

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

E. PAUL,
Dealer in boots and shoes, manufactures all kinds of home work in his line, Michigan 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.

WILL SELL AT COST. I will sell Number one Coffee at cost—six pounds for one dollar, and the best article of Sugar in town for ten cents per pound. T. J. PATTERSON. n41 1/2

QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$359,746.70.
OFFICERS:
GEORGE H. HART, Pres't.
E. P. ROSS, Vice Pres't.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treas'r.
S. H. BUTLER, Asst't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH
General Agent, Masonic Temple CHICAGO.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, and other property against loss or damage by fire, at rates as low as any other responsible Company.
Particular attention given to the insurance of Farm Property, isolated dwellings and their furniture.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
THOMAS McDONALD, Agent.
nov22n43 1/2

BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD!

I am now receiving an assortment of goods that will compare favorably with any Stock in Northern Indiana. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the subject of honest dealing, etc.—as this is a matter of course, in a well regulated establishment. By strict attention to business, I hope to receive my share of your patronage.
Respectfully,
ADOLPH MYERS.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired by good workmen, in the most approved manner. n38 1/2

NEW, INTERESTING & ATTRACTIVE

E. R. SHOOK,
Rego leaves to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is in receipt of a

SPELDEB,
COMPLETE STOCK
or
MERCHANT-TAILOR'S GOODS.

Comprising Fine Cloths, Beaver for fine Business and Over Coats, a well selected assortment of Plum and Fancy Cassimere for foreign and Domestic fabric, and a choice lot of

VESTINGS,
such as Plush, Velvet, Marselles, Grenadines, etc.; together with superior and suitable trimmings; all of which I am prepared to make up according to order, on short notice and at reasonable prices.
Grateful for the former liberal patronage heretofore given me, it will be my study to merit and continue the same. I am also agent for

Young's Family Sewing Machine,
THE BEST IN MARKET.
Which I will sell cheap and give instruction gratis. August 30, 1860.—n22 1/2 E. R. SHOOK.

Wm. H. Brooks, Jr.,
(Successor to Charles L. Hill.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Law and Medical Books,

SHEET MUSIC and Musical Instruments,
WALL, WINDOW and CEILING PAPER

FULL BLENDED,
Also Manufacturer of BLANK BOOKS of every description. Binding neatly executed. n27m 1/2

NEW FIRM.
MOSES A. KIDWELL & JOHN GARDNER
having formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

WAGON
AND BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.
And having purchased the stand formerly occupied by E. S. & A. P. Elliot, in South Plymouth, Ind., respectfully inform the public that they are now in

Full Bled,
Prepared to receive orders for all work in their line in the best and most substantial manner, on short notice and reasonable terms. As they will give their personal attention to the business, they hope to deserve and receive a liberal share of the patronage of the citizens of Marshall county.

Buggies, Carriages and Wagons,
Of all kinds and qualities kept constantly on hand and for sale or made to order.
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.
If patronize our attention will be paid to Shoeing and OILING HORSES and OXEN.
KIDWELL & GARDNER.
WOLF CREEK
FLOURING MILL.

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. While it is equal to any for heavy manufacturing purposes, it is superior to all others for fine work—such as Shirt Bosoms, Ladies wear, &c. &c.
It has the advantage over the double lock stitch on account of its great saving of thread—making a neat stitch, and one that will not unravel.
These machines will be kept by me for sale, and can be seen at all times in operation at my store.
Plymouth Ind. Aug. 23, 1860. n31 1/2

DR. A. O. BORTON,
Surgeon Dentist, Plymouth, Indiana. Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plans. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularity of Children's teeth corrected. Fungs and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesdays.
Office in Fenching's block, up stairs, corner of Michigan and Gano streets. [40

H. B. DICKSON & Co. want their books
settled by cash or note.

From the Waverly Magazine—
MY MOTHER.

My mother, dear, I see thee still,
Though many years have flown
Since last I saw thy loving face,
And I was left alone;
I see thee in each daily walk
Of this my life's career;
I shut my eyes and seem to think,
My mother, thou art near.

When sorrow round me spreads her wing,
And cares come settling in,
Thy bright example mother, dear,
Sheds sunlight hope again
And when bright joy surrounds my soul,
Successful in its onward way,
In all its rapture still I see
That life-enduring ray.

I see thee now, my mother, dear—
I'm kneeling at thy feet,
I lift my eyes, I feel the tear
As heart to heart we meet.
I'm but a boy within thy arms—
I sleep secure and free:
I wake, and playfully I troot
Upon my mother's knee.

Those days have past those blessings fled,
Of childhood's happy dream,
And friends of old sleep with the dead,
And all I see of strangers seem;
And manhood comes—soon will this life
Be drawing to a close
The good the great, the gay must head—
Life's like a withering rose.

My mother, dear, I see thee still,
For time cannot efface
Thy memory round my heart entwined,
That clings in fond embrace
Though on this earth we're forced to part,
The farewell is not given.
Thou art ever present in my heart:
Soon shall we meet in heaven.

The Young Husband's Soliloquy.

The quietest little drosses
My eyes have ever seen,
I sometimes catch a glimpse of,
And wonder what they mean!

All folded up as neatly,
And fashioned with grace;
With little bits of ribbon,
And little bits of lace.

I gaze on these with wonder:
And in Viola's eyes
I tried to read the secret—
But she is all to wise.

And unto all my questions
She makes but this reply:
"If you'll have patience, Peleg,
I'll tell you—by-and-by!"

Virginia Resolutions.
Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, January 19th.

WHEREAS, It is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia that unless the unhappy controversy that now divides the States of this Confederacy shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a permanent dissolution of the Union is inevitable, and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the Constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, an invitation is hereby extended to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in a earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar Commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That ex-President John Tyler, Wm. C. Rives, Judge John W. Brockenbrough, George W. Summers, and James A. Seddon are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington, on the day designated in the foregoing resolution, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the said States, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That if said commissioners, after a full and free conference, shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments to the Federal Constitution, for the further security of the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, they be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of the Constitution, to the several States for ratification.

Resolved, That if said commissioners cannot agree on such adjustment, or if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as may be proposed, then the commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of this Commonwealth, to be by him laid before the Convention of the people of Virginia and the General Assembly; Provided, that the said commissioners be subject at all times to the control of the General Assembly, or, if in session, to that of the State Convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so modified as that the first article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall apply to all the territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired South of latitude 36 deg. and 30

min., and provided that slavery of the African race shall be effectually protected as property therein during the continuance of the territorial government, and the fourth article shall secure to the owners of slaves the right of transit with their slaves between and through the non-slaveholding States and territories, constitute the basis of such an adjustment of the unhappy condition of the controversy which now divides the States of this confederacy as would be accepted by the people of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That ex-President John Tyler is hereby appointed, by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote, a commissioner to the State of South Carolina, and the other states that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of such states to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the states and the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the executives of the several States, and also to the President of the United States, and that the Governor be requested to inform, without delay, the Commissioners of their appointment by the foregoing resolutions.

A copy from the rolls.
WM. F. GORDON, Jr.,
C. M. D. and K. R. of Va.

AN INCIDENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—
Romantic Engagement on an Ocean Steamer—A Jubilant Bridegroom.—The Detroit Free Press relates the following, for the truth of which it vouches, but we don't: An ox team attached to a lumber sled, and bearing astride of its cross-beams, a coarse-grained young man and a buxom girl of about eighteen years of age, dragged its slow length along Larned street yesterday, and halted in front of Justice Parley's office. The couple dismounted and entered the office, where they made known their wishes, and requested to be married immediately. The expectant bridegroom said he had come to town with a load of produce for his employer, who owned the team, and as Susan wanted to buy a calico dress, he had brought her along on the top of the bags. On the way in they had talked the matter over, and in view of the fact that they sorter liked each other, and had done considerable courting on the sly, concluded to get married. They declared themselves of age, and took the bonds for better or for worse. The bridegroom was very much elated, and kissed the bride an unreasonable number of times. Then he requested the court to kiss her, and even went so far as to intimate that all respectable persons among the spectators might enjoy the same privilege. He was especially elate on the newspaper question. "Put 'er in," he said, in a reckless manner. "Put 'er in the paper, and make Susan's name all in capitals. I'll pay for big letters. What's the use in getting married to a party gal unless you can put it in the papers?" In the midst of this jubilation the thought of the old man struck him, and he sobered down as though a shower bath had fallen on his head. "Come, Susan," he said, taking her hand, "let's go home and see it out. Lord! won't he be mad?" And he drew a sigh and switched up the cattle, whose slow gait seemed all too fast for his palpitating hopes and fears.

Slow and Sure.—We may learn some thing from our German citizens. They thrive on the same income that a Yankee would starve on. We know a young German whose capital when he landed on our shores consisted of a singularly constructed suit of blue clothes and a long tailed pipe. Yet in five years he had a house and lot, money at interest, a wife and babies, and any quantity of domestic bliss and pickled cabbage. During the most of this time our meritorious friend received a salary of only six dollars a week. A Yankee might have received five times that sum, and come out head over ears in debt. The fact is, Germans have very sensible notions of life. They are not fast. They drink beer and smoke pipes with a stoneware long stem, but they are not addicted to 'smelling on' multitudinous baskets of expensive Heidsieck. They are industrious and economical. They know enough to lay up something for a rainy day, which is a great deal more than some Americans know. Many Americans seem to think they will have no difficulty in borrowing umbrellas when the financial rainy day comes, but they ascertain their mistake when the time arrives, and are too often forced to seek shelter in the poor house or to go and live with their parents. Meanwhile our Teutonic friend goes pleasantly ahead, raising garden sauce and babies, and constantly waxing richer, fatter and jollier. We repeat that we may learn some thing from our German citizens.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Some soldiers once fell upon a watchman in a small town, in a lonely street, and took away his money and coat. He immediately repairs to the captain of the regiment to complain of his misfortunes. The captain asked him whether he had on the waistcoat he then wore when he was robbed by the soldiers.

"Yes, sir," replied the poor fellow.

"Then, my friend," replied the captain, "I can assure you they do not belong to my company; otherwise they would have left you neither waistcoat nor shirt."

A young man in conversation one evening changed to remark, "I am no prophet."

"True," replied the lady, "no profit to yourself or any one else."

ET Subscribe for the Democrat

No Prospects of Conciliation from Politicians.—An appeal to the People the only remedy.

The State Sentinel of the 30th ult., makes the following truthful, patriotic remarks in relation to the crisis, and the action of the Republican members of the legislature of this State.

The Republican members of the Legislature, with few exceptions, are stubbornly opposed to any concession to restore harmony to the country. They are even unwilling to respond to the proposition of Virginia, the mother of States, to meet in counsel and consider the political difficulties which threaten the overthrow of the Government. They refuse this act of courtesy to a sister State—the one which gave to the Union the North-Western empire of which Indiana forms a part. What hope for re-union and the restoration of the fraternal sympathies which are the bond of the Union, when such a spirit is manifested by the now dominant party of the North? If the Republican members of the Legislature are so consecutively wedded to the Chicago platform that they can not yield any thing to preserve the Union, they ought to give way to those who take a different view of public duty.

New issues are now before the country—different from those upon which the present Legislature was elected. A crisis has arisen in our public affairs which demands the highest degree of patriotism to successfully overcome it. If the Legislature is not equal to the task imposed on it, or if it feels unwilling to assume the responsibility that the times demand, what is its duty? From all parts of the State the people, irrespective of party, are calling on their representatives to respond to the efforts to restore peace to the country.

If they cannot yield to this call, should they stand in the way of those who will? We believe the best way to solve the difficulty is for the legislature to promptly pass the necessary revenue and appropriation bills, so as not to embarrass the Government, and then resign in a body. In this appeal can be made to the people upon this issue now before them, and their verdict obtained. We do not believe there is a Democratic member who would object to thus taking the sense of the people, and certainly no Republican should be unwilling to ascertain the true sentiment of his constituency. We believe the people of Indiana, by an overwhelming majority, are in favor of a generous and honorable adjustment of the political difficulties of the country, which will satisfy our Southern brethren that their rights will be maintained in the Union, and it needs by a guarantee those rights by constitutional obligations. Are our Republican friends willing to go before the people upon this issue? If so, let the appeal be made at once to the right source of power—the ballot box.

On Newspapers.—Consider how universal are newspapers in America. They penetrate every nook and corner of society. No other element of power has such a sphere. The pulpit, the court, the lecture, compared with the newspaper, touch society in but few places. The newspaper in America is universal. It reaches within and without, from the surfer on the coast. It travels everywhere, is bought by everybody, read by all classes, and is wholly or nearly the only reading of more than half our population. Its service to good morals and to intelligence among the people is incalculable. All the libraries of Europe are not of so much service to the nations of Europe as the newspaper is to the American nation. Its power is growing. Who would, twenty years ago, have dreamed of such a growth and power as has been developed? But the next twenty years will witness a greater. The editor is to be a schoolmaster. The best talent will find its higher sphere in the editorial firm. Already that chair is more influential than the bench or platform. No brain can act upon so many as that which speaks by the printing press of that daily ink. Ink beats like blood in the veins of the nation.

A Mighty River.—The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has area of drainage nearly three times as large as that of all the rivers in Europe that empty into the Atlantic. This plain is entirely covered with a primeval forest, through which the only paths are those made by the river and its tributaries. This forest is literally impenetrable. Humboldt remarks that two mission stations might be only a few miles apart, and yet the residents would require a day and a half to visit each other, along the windings of small streams, even the wild animals got involved in such impenetrable masses of wood that they (even the jaguar) live for a long time in the trees, a terror to the monkeys whose domains they have invaded. The trees often measure from eight to ten feet in diameter; and the intervals are occupied by shrub-like plants, which here in these tropical regions, become absorbent. The origin of the Amazon is unknown; it is navigable for two thousand miles from the ocean; it is nearly one hundred miles wide at the mouth, and in some places six hundred feet deep; and its torrent projects, as it were, into the ocean more than three hundred miles, precipitately altering its waters at this distance from the American shore.

On application of John Mullen to become a citizen of the United States, Judge Carter, of Cincinnati, remarked that no individual could now be admitted as a citizen of the United States, in his Court, unless he was in favor of the Union, and such fact he was in favor of—and in addition to the affidavit heretofore required, the following should be set forth:—That the said A. B. is in favor of the Union of these States, now, and forever.

This was ordered on the minutes, as a rule of Court.

THE WORD.

The following was one of the late Major Noah's stories

"Sir, bring me a good plain dinner," said a melancholy-looking individual to a waiter of one of our principle hotels.

The dinner was brought and devoured, and the eater called the landlord aside and addressed him:

"Are you the landlord?"
"Yes."
"You do a good business?"
"Yes" (astonishment.)
"You make, probably, ten dollars a day, clear?"
"Yes."

"Then I am safe, I cannot pay for what I have consumed. I have been out of employment for about seven months; but I am engaged to work to-morrow. And I had been without food twenty-four hours when I entered your establishment. I will pay you in a week."

"I cannot pay my bills with such promises," bellowed the landlord, "and I do not keep a poor house. You should address the proper authorities. Leave me something for security."

"I have nothing."
"I will take your coat."
"If I go into the street without that I will get my death such weather as this."
"You should have thought of that before you come here."

"Are you serious? Well I solemnly aver that in one week from now I will pay you."
"I will take the coat."

Seven years after that a wealthy man entered the political arena and was presented to a caucus as an applicant for Congressional nomination. The principle man of the caucus held his peace—he heard the history of the applicant, who was a member of the church, and one of the most respectable citizens. He was the chairman. The vote was a tie, and he cast a negative, thereby defeating the wealthy applicant, and whom he met an hour afterwards, and to him said:

"You don't remember me? I once ate a dinner at your hotel; and although I told you I was finishing, and pledged my word and honor that I would pay you in a week, you took my coat, and saw me go out into the inclement air at the risk of my life without it?"

"Well, what of it?"
"Not much. You call yourself a Christian. To-night you were a candidate for nomination, and but for me you would have been elected to Congress."

Three years after the christian hotel keeper became a bankrupt. The poor dinerless wretch that was, is now a high functionary in Albany. I know him well. The ways of providence are indeed wonderful, and the mutations almost beyond conception or belief.

Civil War.

Many Republicans talk about coercion and civil war as if it were a trifling matter. The large body of them are unwilling to make any concessions for conciliation, and thus restore harmony to the country. They look with complacency upon the prospect of a fratricidal strife, when those who have heretofore been regarded as brethren shall be arrayed against each other in sanguinary conflict.

How different it was with the Duke of Wellington, when, on introducing the Catholic emancipation bill into the House of Lords, he spoke of concessions as follows:

My Lords, I am one of those who have probably passed more of my life in war than most of men, and principally, I must say, in civil war too; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatsoever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it.

Would it not be well for our statesmen to imitate the example of this great man, rather than, after such fearful admissions, to drive the country into civil war, and involve in ruin the most enlightened government in the world?—*State Sentinel.*

The Democratic Overture.

The following is the second resolution sent by the Democratic to the Republican caucus of the members of the Legislature, held on Monday evening, and completes the series which passed between those bodies on that occasion:

Resolved, That the proposition submitted by the Republican caucus does not offer any plan or measure by which we may be saved from the dangers now threatening the country and the downfall of the Government, and therefore it is not accepted by the Democratic caucus. Instead thereof we renew the proposition that Indiana shall respond to Virginia and Kentucky by the appointment of five Commissioners, to meet the eminent citizens of the Republic who have been appointed by said States to meet Commissioners from other States to devise means whereby the Republic and the liberties of the people may be preserved; and the Republicans are called upon to respond and inform us upon what terms they will now meet Virginia and Kentucky.

Rev. H. W. BECKER, lectured at New Haven, Connecticut, on Friday night. He was hissed during his lecture, and when he came out, a volley of rotten eggs was fired at his carriage. He drove off amid the groans of a large crowd, who afterwards followed him to his hotel, and repeated the compliment of hearty groans.—*N. Y. Express.*

The New York Independent, which represents the religious fanaticism (the vitality) of Republicanism, demands that no concessions should be made in the South, and, to fortify and justify its demand, makes the following prediction

ADVERTISING:

One square 20 Reviewers or less, three weeks or less, \$2.00; each additional insertion 50 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 every instance.

The Border State Proposition.
In order to give our readers full possession of all the pending propositions for compromise, we give you is called the "border State proposition."

1. Recommending the repeal of all the personal liberty bills.

2. That the fugitive slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnaping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fee, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, etc., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the territorial legislature shall hereafter pass any law prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in an area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.