PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

"HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN."

VOLUME 10. PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. NUMBER 13

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n15

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June 5 1862—1ly

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Nov. 5—v9n14-1y

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The undersigned has just opened the above House, and is determined to keep it in manner to merit a share of public patronage.

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will be supplied with the best the market affords; his charges reasonable, and every exertion used to render the stay of guests agreeable.

CONVENIENT STABLES

attached to the premises, and a faithful ostler always in attendance.

JOHN C. HASLANGER.

plymouth, March 21, 1861—8m3

Oriental Livery Stable.

SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.

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South Bend, Indiana March 26th 1863

Business Directory

R. R. Time Tables.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Time Table.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM PLYMOUTH STATION

WESTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

No. 1—Day Express.....5:15 a. m.
No. 3—Night Express..... 5:45 "
No. 5—Mail Accommodation.....4:50 p. m.
No. 7—Accommodation.....9:55 a. m

EASTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

No. 2—Day Express.....9:53 a. m.
No. 4—Night Express.....2:20 "
No. 6—Express.....10:01 p. m.
No. 8—Mail Accommodation.....9:55 a. m

Nos. 5 and 8 stops at all stations.
Nos. 4, 6 and 7 stops at regular stations only.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 stops at Columbia, Warsaw, Plymouth, Valparaiso, and railroad crossings only.

C. P. & C. R. R. Time Table.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EASTWARD.

Leave La Porte, daily (Sundays Excepted,).....7:45 A. M.
Arrive at Plymouth.....9:45 A. M.

WESTWARD.

Leave Plymouth.....5 16 P. M.
Arrive at La Porte.....7:15 P. M.

Trains run by La Porte time, which is kept at R. Vail's Jewelry store, and is 15 minutes slower than P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. time.

H. R. DRULINER, Supt.

L. N. A. & C. R. R. Time Table

Trains going South, pass Wanatah as follows:

Day Express at.....10:12 A. M.
Night.....1.53 "
Freight.....8.25 "

GOING NORTH.

Day Express.....6.54 P. M
Night.....6:05 A. M
Freight.....9.40 P M

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Plymouth, Indiana, May 5th, 1864.—v9n49tf.

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v9n15-1y.

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NOTARY PUBLIC

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Continues to give Prompt Attention to the Collection of Claims.

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v9n15-tf.

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November 5.—v9n14.

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JOHN NOLL,

BUTCHER!

Meat Market on Michigan Street, opposite Wheeler's Bank,

Plymouth, Indiana.

Nov, 5—v9n14.

A. K. BRIGGS,

BLACKSMITHING and HORSE SHOEING done well and promptly.

☞ Shop in South Plymouth, near the bridge. v9n17. 1y

Mr. Lincoln and the Tennessee Oath.

From the Chicago Times.

Mr. Lincoln, in refusing to rescind the order of Governor Johnson prescribing the oath to be taken by voters in Tennessee in the coming election, has disappointed only those who have, despite the accumulated evidence of his unfaithfulness in office, retained something of confidence in his honesty. We cannot but feel that the discussion of the unjustifiable nature of the oath is insulting to the intelligence of our readers, as it necessarily involves the presentation of principle, so generally known and acknowledged as correct that they lie within the domain of unquestioned premises, and touching which argument is as impertinent as superfluous. The oath required by the order is a burlesque upon the elective franchise. Had Governor Johnson intended it as such, he could not by the utmost exercise of his integrity have conceived a more palpable one, or one more insulting to the principles upon which republican governments rest.

There are no means of ascertaining the extent of union sentment in Tennessee.—The administration assumes that it is so weak that it can only be preserved and protected by military force. It assumes that the inhabitants of the state are disaffected toward our government to an extent that unfits them for the enjoyment of the privileges of the United States.—They are consequently denied the right of self-government, and their state organization is for the time being annulled, and its machinery and laws are ignored by her military governor, who is invested with unlimited power. If the oath required by Governor Johnson was unexceptionable, the assertion that an election should be held there under such circumstances, is either an acknowledgment that she has been ruled with unnecessary and revoking harshness, or that the object of the election is to obtain by fraud what is forbidden by justice and a proper regard for the interests of the union.

We shall not presume to decide whether an election should be held in Tennessee. Mr. Lincoln, by his own action, has decided that the people of the state could not safely be intrusted with the rights of electors. The presence of Mr. Johnson there as military governor is alone a protest by Mr. Lincoln against an election which he cannot with any degree of consistency set aside, unless an election be ordered for the purpose of again reinstating the state government. This is the sole purpose for which the citizens of Tennessee may be trusted with the ballot box, if we accept her treatment by Messrs Lincoln and Johnson as a just indication of her loyalty to the union; and this purpose is denied in Governor Johnson's order.

What absurdity is it to say that Tennessee's sons are sufficiently loyal to be intrusted with the right of election for a president and vice president of the United States, and yet are so disloyal that they cannot be permitted to control their own state government! If the amnesty scheme of Mr. Lincoln is just in its reversal of republican rule by making a minority of a loyal election, it must apply to Tennessee. Where is the loyal union willing to prove its loyalty by the acceptance of the scheme of the president? The proclamation of amnesty was made on the 8th of December last, and will it be claimed that since then the people have not had sufficient time to avail themselves of its provisions and rid themselves of the despotism of a military governor? Were its terms acceptable, could they not, months ago, have set the machinery of their state government again in motion? It was the test of loyalty framed by Mr. Lincoln, and its rejection by the people should be conclusive evidence, to him at least, that an election, under the authority of the union and to promote the objects of the union, is one in which not a tenth of the people will honestly participate.

Passing, however, all objections which the action of Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson suggest, concerning the validity and propriety of holding an election there, the terms proposed by them for its conduct are as openly disgraceful as the stuffing of ballot-boxes is secretly criminal. We have said, and we repeat, that a deliberate argument to prove the injustice of the oath required by Governor Johnson is insulting to the most ordinary intelligence. The oath is simply a decree that, on the 8th day of November next, ballot-boxes will be open in the state of Tennessee for the reception of votes from a party in an insignificant minority in the state, and that none but members of that party, or those who will subscribe an oath to maintain the principles of the party, will be permitted to vote. The form and farce are to be dubbed an election, and the result is to be enforced by the entire power of the federal government.

"Your right to vote," say Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson to the citizens of Tennessee, "depends upon our judgment and will. The constitution of the United States and your own state do not confer on you the privilege. We are pleased to order an election. You will be permitted to vote for ourselves. On the 8th of November next, you may have a presidential election—you cannot yet be trusted with a state election—in which we shall be candidates, and you shall swear before voting to vote for us."

In sober verity such are the terms prescribed by these worthies for the Tennessee election; and should the electoral vote of that state determine the result of the presidential election, such are the terms prescribed by them to every state in the union. Johnson conceived the infamy and the insult to the nation; Lincoln indorsed it; and the party struggling for "union and liberty" sign under him as additional security for its execution.

A Hypocrite Taken Aback.

One Henry C. Wright, of Boston, a Lincoln lecturer was rather taken aback at Stoughton, Massachusetts, recently. He caused to be issued a notice on slips through the place, that he would lecture at Cheney Hall, on the evening of the 9th inst. on "The Northern wing of of the Rebellion and its war of ballots against the Union." The subject of the lecture stirred up an old citizen, who had a copy of the Boston Liberator of 1851, which contained a speech made by this same Henry C. Wright. He caused the following extract from the speech to be struck off on slips, printed on large fair type:

EXTRCT FROM A SPEECH.

MADE BY

HENRY C. WRIGHT,

AS PUBLISHED IN THE BOSTON LIBERATOR.

"I have spoken of the approaching downfall of the American Republic. Under the inspiration of truth, I say, The American Union shall be dissolved. To my mind that event, so essential to the establishment of justice, the security of liberty, the promotion of the general welfare, is a present reality, as truly as in the present existence of the Republic. I think and speak of it as a fact, and not as a contingency. The Federal Union shall be dissolved. The Federal Government shall be blotted out. The American Republic shall be subverted. Of this national fabric, which from its foundation to its topstone is cemented together by the blood and tears of the slaves, not one stone shall be left upon another. I have the same authority for saying, that Jesus had for saying it, of the blood-stained Temple of oppression, the den of thieves in Jerusalem. This Republic is a den of thieves, a mere apology and protection for Robbers and Murderers. It is a lair for Pirates where they crouch down and rest in peace and security. This den of thieves shall be broken up. This liar of Pirates shall be destroyed. Not only is the great and longed for event vividly present to my mind, but also its results."

These were distributed in numbers, in every seat in the Hall, and several were placed in the lecture stand. Wright, on taking his seat, picked up one of the slips and read it. It so confounded him that he could put no spirit into his lecture. The performance was a miserably flat affair. He sat, looked and spoke as if he imagined every tongue before him was silently saying: "You hypocrite!" Yet Wright is simply a specimen of the class now most blatant for the Union.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In connection with the subject of the exchange of prisoners, the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*, after showing that Lincoln could exchange all our men and still hold two rebels for every nigger prisoner the South has, publishes the following:

We are enabled to present the following letter from an officer of the 14th N. Y. V., now in prison at Charleston, a Republican in politics, just received by his father, a well known citizen of the town of Gates, and a Republican also. It will be seen that this young man, neither open to or susceptible of "Copperhead" influences, fully understands the reason why he is left by the Washington authorities to pine in prison:

"CHARLESTON, 17, 1864.

"DEAR PARENTS: To all the letters I have written you I have received no answer. I don't know as any of mine went through. I wrote you last from Macon, Ga., and a number of times from "Libby." We have just come here from Savanna after a sojourn in that place of four or five weeks. Lieutenants Cribben and Shannon are with me. Captains Hoyt and Hamilton, and Major Wanzer are in the next building to us.

"I have been sick for two weeks—with billious fever—shake every other night.

"I have made up my mind that our Government won't exchange this fall. It is too bad for them to allow our men to die off here at the rate of one hundred per day with scurvy and everything else. The rebel authorities have done all they could to effect an exchange. Their proposition was fair. *But we have to stay here for a few niggers.*

"J. McWilliams has just had a *special exchange and is gone*, I wonder if——or——could not effect a special exchange for me. Try the way of Albany or Washington, or through Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro. Have them try it. Write me all the news and direct to Charleston, S. C., *via.* flag of truce. Your son,

"GEO. M. CURTIS
Lieut. 140 Reg't N. Y. V."

The Ballot-Box Played Out.

The Lafayette, Ind, Democrat says that Col. Kilpatrick, the Lincoln candidate for Treasurer in that county, recently said:

"*The ballot box in this county is played out—the country's interests are to be controlled hereafter by a centralized power.*"

That is the Lincoln idea, and judging from the frauds committed by the Republicans of Indiana, on the elective franchise and the way they stuffed the ballot-boxes at the recent election, they were determined to make good the idea.

Say what is right, and let others say what they please. You are responsible for only one tongue, even if you are a married man.

The Duration of the War—The Prospect Ahead.

The war correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Marietta, Georgia, under date of October 3d, closes his letter with the following paragraph.—The italics are as we find them in the *Commercial* of yesterday:

"I saw General Sherman last Thursday. He is looking every inch the soldier his triumphs proclaim him to be. Enjoying excellent health, and sporting a new uniform, I never saw him more genial. Speaking to an assembly of his officers, he said: '*This war has just commenced, and its issues are the mysteries of the dim future.*' His words are oracles. The over-sanguine should consult them, and then pray more earnestly for help from the Most High. Until all the people, both North and South do pray, *and pray for the Union*, this war will have no ending."

According to Gen. Sherman this war has just commenced, and its issues are the mysteries of the dim future. He has had every opportunity to form a correct opinion, not only of the temper of the people of the south, but of their resources and capacity for a long war. The writer of the letter to the Commercial is not, therefore, extravagant, when he says General Sherman's words are oracles, and the over-sanguine should consult them.

Not only has the war just commenced, but how it will end, and what it will produce, not only the North and South are among the mysteries of the dim future.—Shall the North succeed in subduing the South, or shall the South secure its independence, is according to Gen. Sherman beyond human capacity to divine.

What General Sherman says is enough to make the most inconsiderate and thoughtless pause and reflect. If the war has just begun, when will it end and what will be its result under Mr. Lincoln's policy, are questions which should arrest every republican voter on his way to the polls, and cause him to ask himself, "Am I doing what is best for my country in giving my vote to continue Mr. Lincoln in power? Had I not better so vote to restore the Union by pacification, rather than contribute to prolong the war, whose issues are the mysteries of the dim future."?

What will be the condition of the country—its finances—its laboring population—the depth of its demoralization—the extent of its debt—its credit—its weight of taxation—should the war be continued during another four years? What compensation will we have for what the war, even if successful, bring us, that we cannot secure by honorable means of pacification, under General McClellan? We ask all considerate, thinking republicans to weigh these questions in their minds, ponder well the words of General Sherman, and so vote that you can say, none of these calamities of my country can be laid to my account.—[Enquirer.

The Draft—What it Does.

It paralyzes every kind of business. The mechanic stands listlessly at his bench, or closes shop and saunters about town; the farmer turns his horses on pasture, and lets the plow stand, for if he sows he has no assurance that he will be permitted to reap; and the merchant, glancing at his empty shelves, concludes not to replenish them as he is liable to be taken from his business at any moment. It causes the merry laugh to be hushed; the pleasant smile to disappear; and casts a sombre hue over every countenance. It makes men thriftless, intemperate, reckless, desperate. It brings gloomy forebodings of the future. It weighs down the hearts of mothers, wives and sisters with oppressive anxiety for dear ones on whom they rely for support and protection. In a word, it cripples the productive industry of the country, corrupts morals, promotes idleness and vice, and fills the land with sadness, mourning and despair.—[Bluffton Banner.

The Public Debt.

Just now certain officers in the Treasury are engaged in figuring down the public debt, while certain other officers and office seekers are endeavoring to prove that "a public debt is a public blessing." But against all these attempts stands the record, stands to-day:

That the taxes of the people are enormous, and every day increasing.

That no farmer can remove the Government mortgage from his farm without sacrificing one-half its value, or cultivate his farm, and from its cultivation pay six per cent. upon its value, throwing away all his labor.

The gold is two to one compared with Government paper, and will be three and four to one if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected.

That prices are two and three times what they were before the war commenced, and must increase if the present policy of the administration is perpetuated.

Debt and taxes, indeed, like repeated acts of despotism, are becoming as the waters seen in prophetic vision—first to the ankles, then to the knees—then to the loins—then waters to swim in—then a river that can not be passed over; along whose bank stretches a dreary barren heath where not a solitary plant takes root—no verdure quickens, and over which despotism will ever wave her sceptre in the eternal gloom.—[N. Y. Express.

A DESERTING THIEF.—A man named Cyrus Finch from LaPorte, Ind., recently stole a pair of horses in Indiana, turned them into cash and decamped. He was found at this city and was informed that if he would enlist, and with the bounty pay the value of them, he would not be prosecuted. He consented to the arrangement and went to the recruiting office, signed the necessary papers, became a soldier, got his $300, and left for parts unknown, leaving his former victim disconsolate, and Cook county minus a soldier.—[Chicago Tribune.

The November Election.

From the New York World.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, as well as the recent town vote in Connecticut, settles the question that the political tide is running heavily against the Administration.

All the gain is on the side of the Democratic party, and now that the current has fairly set in, it will move with accelerated force up to the time the November vote is taken. The present is a good time therefore, to present some estimates of the probable result in the several States when the Presidential vote is taken.

The whole number of votes in the electoral college (not counting Tennessee or Louisiana) is two hundred and thirty-one, of which one hundred and sixteen are required to give a clear majority and elect a President. Now, can Gen. McClellan secure one hundred and sixteen votes? We think—nay, we are sure, he can and will; and we give the following estimates as the basis of the faith that is in us:

STATES CERTAIN TO VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.

California	5	Missouri	11
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Illinois	16	New York	33
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Maryland	7	Oregon	3
Minnesota	4		
Total			126

But the administration may put a forcible stop to elections in Missouri, Kentucky Maryland and Delaware; so it becomes a question whether there are not some other States which will probably vote the Democratic ticket. That there are such will be seen by the following list:

STATES WHICH WILL PROBABLY VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN

Connecticut	6	Rhode Island	6
Indiana	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
New Hampshire	5		
Total			49

STATES CERTAINLY FOR LINCOLN.

Iowa	8	Massachusetts	12
Kansas	3	Vermont	5
Maine	7		
Total			35

STATES WHICH MAY GO FOR LINCOLN.

Michigan	8	Rhode Island	6
New Hampshire	5	Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5		
Ohio	21	Total	51

It will thus be seen that if Lincoln carries the doubtful Republican, as well as the certain Republican States, he will still fall far short of the needed 116 votes.

It is easy demonstrable that the same percentage of increase of this fall's vote in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, as compared with last year, will give us all the States in November, save these indicated above as being certain for Lincoln.

Although in all human probability Gen. McClellan will be honestly elected President on the 8th of November next, still there is so large a margin of doubt, that Democrats can not afford to consider the matter settled. All hands must turn to and work with a will in the brief three weeks before us. Democratic speakers must be stirring, and conservative presses must multiply their issues. One earnest and determined effort will make the assurance of victory doubly sure.

GOOD NEWS.—A young man, a native of this city, who has served three years in the Army of the Cumberland, recently returned home on a visit to his family. He is an ardent and enthusiastic McClellan man, and informs us that the great mass of soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland, including officers and privates, respect and love "Little Mac," and will aid in his elevation to the Presidency. Our young friend has ample opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of his fellow-soldiers in that army, and is confident that fully two-thirds of them will vote for the Hero of Antietam. This is confirmatory of other reports that have reached us from Tennessee. Just previous to his leaving Nashville a rousing McClellan meeting was held in that city. The demonstration was participated in by soldiers and citizens, and was of the most enthusiastic character. Old Abe is about "played out" with the soldiers in the field, as the result of the November election will demonstrate.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A $30,000 RAILROAD CAR FOR LINCOLN'S USE.—We clip this item from an Abolition paper. It has gone the rounds of the radical press without eliciting from them any comment whatever. Read the item, workingmen, and consider it well:

"The sixteen wheeled car, intended for the President's use, is finished and is awaiting orders at Alexandria. It is the most elegant thing of the kind ever seen in the country. Its total cost was about $30,000. It has sleeping apartments, a parlor and a Secretary's office."

A $30,000 car for a Republican President—the executive officer of the greatest Democracy of the earth! "The most elegant thing of the kind ever seen in this country!" So we go. From one step of regal kingly pomp to another. The ignorant, uncouth, illiterate backwoodsman transferred into a creature too good to travel like ordinary mortals, or with the common herd. All the profligacy and extravagance of former administrations put together cannot begin to equal the silly conceits of Abraham Lincoln.—*Ex.*

White Men, Read.

On last Friday, about 1 1-2 P. M., about sixty respectable looking white conscripts from the country were marched along Fourth street, and up Walnut, guarded by ten swarthy niggers, their bright muskets contrasting well with their sooty faces. The downcast look of the white man and the leer and swagger of the negro soldiers brought tears to the eyes of many a witness of this culmination of the Lincoln dynasty.—*Cin. Enquirer,*

WHY do hens always lay in the daytime? Because at night they become roosters.

Some "Badges" Suggestions from "Brick Pomeroy"

The most appropriate badge or design for the republicans for this campaign would be—

A soldier with bayonet at the throat of a civilian; or a

Big nigger reading one of the widow maker's proclamations; or a

Ballot box surrounded by soldiers; or a

Picture of the goddess of Liberty nursing a nigger baby; or a

View of the graves filled with the soldiers Abraham Lincoln has murdered; or a

Picture of goods stolen from the south by some of the widow maker's pet abolition generals; or a

Pile of cotton sandwiched between a few long eared mules and curly headed niggers; or a

Correct estimate of the nation's debt; or a

Likeness of the widow maker in plaid shawl as he went through Baltimore; or a

Picture of northern bastiles filled with innocent men; or a

View of printing offices mobbed by Lincoln's order; or a

Procession of widows and orphans made by the widow and orphan maker in his efforts to prolong the war and liberate the slaves; or a

Photograph view of seventy-five thousand Wide awakes with cape and hat, sweeping the rebels into the gulf of Mexico; or a

Picture of the country as Lincoln found it four years ago, and as it is now; or a

Picture of poor men selling their last cow to raise money to avoid the draft; or a

Horde of tax gatherers, unknown till Lincoln became president; or a

Picture of brave men who are crippled for life in behalf of the negro; or a

View of cowardly abolitionists who vote for a continuance of this reign of terror, tyranny and misrule, but who dare not go to war; or a

View of the country in four years from now if the tyrant is again elected.

A fine lot of badges. How do the freemen of America like the designs?—[La Crosse (Wis) Democrat.

TOO MUCH OF THE GOOD THING.—On last Saturday morning at a very early hour, the wife of a hard working journeyman blacksmith, living at No. 60 west sixth street, presented her liege lord with three fully developed, finely formed, healthy infants. They seemed to rejoice at the new sphere in which they found themselves, cried lustily, and seemed to defy Lincoln's draft, conscious, no doubt, of exemption, as they are all females. They measured each over 20 inches in length, and weighed, respectively, 7¼, 7½, and 7¾ pounds.

The mother and children are all doing well. The latter have already received quite a number of visitors, who unite in pronouncing them "pretty sweet dear little angels." The medical attendant says that with proper care, they are as likely to live as any infant of the same age; but as the parents are poor, and have three other small children to support, it is unreasonable to expect that the mother can give them the necessary attention, unless philanthropy steps in to render her some assistance.[—Cin. Enq.

How Lincoln is to be re-elected.

A prominent Republican, and an office-holder in this city, recently remarked publicly that "Lincoln had control of the treasury, navy army, guns, and bayonets, and if he does not elect himself he is a d—d fool." A great many people think our "Second Washington" already isn't far from the condition described by this ardent Republican. It is certain that Mr. Lincoln will use all his immense power, ill gotten and usurped from the people, to penetrate his own misrule, Patrick Henry declared that when a ruler obtained control of the purse and the sword, he could at any time crush out the liberties of the people. Will the people give a new lease of power to the man who has taken from them the control of both the purse and the sword, and holds their liberties subject to his dictation?—[Detroit Free Press.

Lincoln Five Years Ago.

From Mr. Lincoln's Cincinnati Speech, Sept. '59.

I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law.

But we must prevent the outspreading of the institution; because neither the Constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it. We must prevent the revival of the African Slave Trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code. We must prevent either of these things being done by either Congress or Courts.

The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and Courts, not to overturn the Constitution, *but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.*

GEN. LEW. WALLACE has suppressed the Baltimore Evening Post for being a McClellan paper. We suppose that the General has not forgotten that the Lincoln Administration suppressed him upwards of a year ago, and kept him suppressed many months. One would think that he might be a little considerate upon the subject of suppressions.—*Louisville Journal.*

Only sixty five in a thousand marry, says Dr. Hubbard, and out of this number three are divorced, eight run away, and fourteen live in open warfare, about thirty are indifferent and only ten are regarded as happy.