PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

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

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June 5 1863—19ly

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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Nov. 5—v9n14-1y

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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
attended to the premises, and a faithful ostler always in attendance.
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plymouth, March 21, 1861—8m3

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Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at reasonable rates. We also pay the highest market price in cash for Horses. Horses boarded by day, week and month on reasonable term
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Plymouth 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.....5:16 a. m.
No. 3—Night Express.....5:45 "
No. 5—Mail Accommodation.....4:50 p. m.
No. 7—Accommodation.....9:53 a. m

EASTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

No. 2—Day Express.....9:53 a. m.
No. 4—Night Express.....9:29 "
No. 6—Express.....10:01 p. m.
No. 8—Mail Accommodation.....9:00 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 rail road 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 E. Vails 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 .....10½ A. M.
Night.....1.53 "
Freight,.....8,25 "
GOING NORTH.
Day Express.....6.54. P. M.
Night.....6.06 A. M
Freight,.....2.40 P M
A. CULVER, Supt

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TWO DOORS NORTH OF WHEELER'S BANK.

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Plymouth, Indiana, May 5th, 1864.—v9n40tf.

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S. A. FLETCHER, Jr Prest.
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v9n15-tf.

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November 5,—v9n14.

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N. B. KLINGER.
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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

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of the State of Indiana:

The Democratic State Central Committee deem it proper once more to address you prior to the approaching Presidential election, not for the purpose of discussing the principles that underlie our institutions or developing the policy that should govern in the administration of public affairs (these you understand and appreciate); nor for the purpose of exposing the corruptions of the present Federal Administration, and its departures from the path in which our fathers trod, when guided by the lights of the Constitution and the laws (these also are known and deeply felt by you); but rather for the purpose of arousing you to a full appreciation of the dangers that surround us as a people, and by the most earnest words we can command to urge upon you the duty of making one more effort—an effort worthy a great people—to save our institutions that support public right, and shelter individual liberty.

The advantage gained by the Administration party in our recent State election, was achieved by such means as will not allow the good men of that party to rejoice, and ought not to cause us discouragement.

That the most stupendous frauds were practiced, is not denied by any candid man even of that party. That such frauds were systematically prepared is apparent to us. It is the first time in the history of our State, when fraud in an election has been systematically practiced on so extensive a scale. Instances have occurred, and have been judicially exposed, as in Morgan, Rush, and Fountain Counties, where frauds against the Democracy were open and shameless—but were confined to those localities. Now, they have been made to extend to almost every point where railroad facilities enabled the guilty parties to transfer voters from point to point. So palpable is the cheat that a person not familiar with our railroad locations can take a map of our State, and by the aid of the returns of the late elections, by townships, trace the routes of these roads by the increase of the Republican vote over former years. This increase is the largest nearest this city, and diminishes as we recede from it; except in a few instances on the border of the State, where it is apparent the illegal help came temporarily from other States. Thus, as the volume of fraud increases as we approach this point, it is evidence that the headquarters of the managers and perpetrators were in this city; aside from the notorious fact that illegal voting was practiced here to an unheard of extent. The result was the increase of the republican majorities, as in the counties of Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion, Henry, and Wayne, or the decrease of the Democratic majorities, as in Vigo, Clay, Vanderburgh, Floyd and Dearborn. Many small precincts upon railroads show an enormous increase that cannot be accounted for by any additions to the inhabitants either the day before or the day after the election. The same facts without doubt exist, but are not so readily perceived, in more populous places. It is manifest that the Republican majority in this township, for instance, is greater than the legal voters of both parties added together. There are some points at which the frauds were so unblushing that even our opponents are ashamed of them, and are attempting to offer lame and impotent explanations, as in the instance of this city, and Hamilton, Vigo, Wayne, and Ripley counties. In other counties the evidence is so palpable that the sanctity of the ballot-box itself was invaded, that no explanation is attempted but public attention is sought to be diverted by the old rogue's cry of thief! thief!! This is so as to Delaware, Henry, Johnson, &c.

But, not content with general charges, let us look to facts. These are readily arrived at, without swearing witnesses in a case where the swindle is on so large a scale as this. By the statute every citizen between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years has a poll tax assessed to him Of course, if all vote, the vote will be greater than the poll assessed—but that proportion should not vary much one year with another—nor in different counties in the same year. In 1860 when, without doubt, the full strength of each party were bro't out, there were, as will appear by the statement below, one hundred and ninety-nine votes cast for governor, for each one hundred polls assessed. That is, votes cast 263694, polls assessed 203098. In '62 there were one hundred and sixteen votes cast for Secretary of State for each one hundred polls assessed; that is, 246,163 votes, and 209,342 polls assessed. The return of polls assessed for 1864 are not yet made of the counties to the proper office, we will therefore compare the assessment of 1863 with the vote of the present year. Some of the counties have returned for 1864, to-wit Farnklin, Shelby, Lake, Pulaski, Tippecanoe, and Lawrence, in each of which a falling off in the number of polls, since last year, is shown; 667 in all of said counties. The official returns of the recent election, for all counties are not in; Perry, Jackson, Lawrence Johnson, Vermillion, St. Joseph and Whitley not having been received.

The Counties officially in give	243,558,	
Those not in will give about	20,000	283,558
The polls assessed in 1863 were		206,762.

This would give about one hundred and thirtyfive votes cast for Governor for each one hundred polls assessed. It will be observed that the polls returned in 1863 were less than in 1862. This is to be accounted for by the large number of men taken off to the army. So far as the returns have been made this decrease of polls still continues this year—but notwithstanding that decrease, the volume of ballots cast is increased near forty thousand over that of two years ago' thus overcoming our majority of 9,500 at that time, and giving Governor Morton about 20,000 majority. It is manifest that a great part of this apportionment is a fiction—a fraud; for surely the waste of life in this war, and the absence from the state of our citizens engaged in it, is nearly as great as the increase of voting population. Then, what party has received the benefit of this false and fictitious addition to our population. This is susceptible of the clearest proof by the tables we give below. In the first table, the first column of figures is the polls assessed, in the counties named, in 1863 (except Tippecanoe and franklin which are for the year 1864.) The second column is the votes cast in this election, the third column is the number vates cast for each one hundred polls assessed in each of the counties mentioned.

	Polls.	Votes.	Proportion.
Wayne,	4115	6428	155
Vandebugh,	3421	4996	145
Vigo,	3024	5083	167
Clay,	1846	2807	150
Floyd,	2318	3750	167
Hendri ks,	2627	3648	140
Hamlinton,	2514	4050	165
Dearborne,	2885	4505	155
Henry,	3015	4131	134
Jennings,	2039	2990	140
Jefferson,	3036	4705	151
Marion,	6911	12745	212
Ripley,	2305	2534	158
Tippecanoe,	4290	6061	140
Franklin,	2384	3741	160

It will be remembered that the votes cast in 1860 were as 129 to each 100 polls assessed; and in 1862 as 116 to each 100 polls assessed. It is then apparent that in the above named counties a great excess of votes were cast as compared with the assessment. In the following table it is shown to whose benefit that excess redounded. The first column shows the excess over what ought to have been cast, in the counties named, amounting 116 votes for each 100polls. The second column shows the increase to Morton over the vote two years ago. The third and fourth the increaso and decrease to McDonald.

Wayne	1527	1359		220
Vanderburg	1065	1043	355	
Vigo	1555	830	83	
Clay	663	610	140	
Floyd	1045	844	453	
Hendricks	584	666		187
Hamilton	1117	1395		47
Dearborn	1139	911		333
Henry	615	954		408
Jennings	611	666		138
Jefferson	1163	478	1	
Ripley	755	443		132
Marion	5732	4710		642
Franklin	960	309		36
	18572	14917	1012	2193

This shows an excess of 18,572, and that Mr. Morton received 14,917 therefore, and McDonald 1,012 only. In other words, it shows that wherever there was a large and unaccountable vote, as compared with the assessment that Mr. Morton got it. Indeed, in these fourteen counties, he got of this fictitious vote an amount almost equal to his whole majority in the State. But it may be said that there was not a full vote in 1862, and therefore the comparison of that with this is not fair. In 1860 there was a full vote, and comparing that with this—that is, 129 votes for each 100 polls assessed, and in these fourteen counties there is an excess of over eleven thousand three hundred votes.

But to go still more into particulars.—The frauds were the heaviest in the cities. We give three townships as a sample, in which are Richmond, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute:

	Polls in 1863	Votes in 1864	No. Votes to The 100 Polls,
Wayne Tp	1250	2227	117
Centre "	3566	9276	260
Harrison"	1234	2480	200

There is another mode of testing the correctness of the vote cast. During this spring there was an enrollment for military purposes of all persons between the ages of 20 and 45. This would give a number almost equal to the whole legal vote; for there are near as many persons between 20 and 21, as there are over 45. Yet the enrollment was but 215,312, and the ballots cast, as seen, are 283,558, being an excess of 68,246 over the enrollment.

It will be seen by the following table as compared with the others here published, that in the counties where Gov Morton got his increased votes, these large excesses over the enrollment occurred. The first column of figures gives the number enrolled in the counties named; the second, the vote; and the third, the number of votes for each one hundred enrolled. We have already given Gov. Morton's great gains in these counties over former votes for his party.

Wayne	4197	6428	154
Vanderburg	3599	4996	139
Clay	1881	2807	150
Floyd	2846	3750	133
Hendricks	2566	3649	148
Hamilton	2532	4050	164
Dearborn	3047	4505	154
Henry	2932	4131	136
Jennings	1861	2990	152
Jefferson	3297	4705	145
Franklin	2246	3741	167
Ripley	2248	3645	165

In this statement Marion county is not included, for the reason that her enrollment is so much in excess of her assessment of polls as to justify a doubt of its correctness, and to excite the suspicion that it was made with a view to an excessive vote, and the fact that a large per centage of the drafted men cannot be found in the city of Indianapolis, carrres the suspicion almost to a conviction. In almost every township we have heard of there is complaint that the enrollment is too large, and yet we here see how much larger a vote can be counted upon in an emergency.

In the above tables we have had time to make calculations as to but a few of the counties in which the frauds are the most glaring; but they run, as before said, all along the railroad lines, and at some other points. As to the manner in which they were perpetrated, we have the statements of hundreds of as respectable men as there are in the State, as to one mode, and that is that minors and non-residents were brought up and voted without challenge, where the opposite party had control of the election boards, and not only voted in one place, but carried from point to point and caused to vote repeatedly in the same and in different counties.

Our vote in the State was fairly and honestly cast, and was the largest ever cast in the State by our party, so large that, if truly counted, and met only by a legal vote, would have carried the State. We could not then, and cannot now, resort to violance, intimidation or fraud, to overcome such practices on the part of our political opponents, for that would be to poison the foundation, to undermine the foundations of our fred institutions, on pretext of supporting them. Our reliance must be upon public virtue, and a pure ballot. To restore and preserve a pure ballot is one of the labors to which we would most earnestly exhort you. Our laws have placed guards around the ballot box, that in purer and happier times were found sufficient. But good men are called to mourn that the guards are broken down now, and corruption festers where once the jewels of the people were kept. The oath taken by the election officer is a solemn obligation, and imposes the duty of seeing not only that the legal votes that are offered are received, but that all others are rejected; in other words, that none but legal votes go into the box, and that they be honestly counted. It is an obligation of honor as well as of religion; for the ballots are received and held by the election officer in trust for the people, and it is a revolting debasement that a man, for party ends, should take upon his soul the crime of perjury, and upon his manhood the shame of dishonor. Yet we know that party has carried men even so far, and now it is for us to rescue this high right, which appertains to our citizenship, from the contamination of their touch—to guard our ballots, and to this end we advise that you demand a representation on the election board, and that for that post you select firm men—clear headed and sharp sighted—who can detect an effort at fraud, and possessed of conrage to expose and defeat it.

This is so obviously fair that it can be objected to only by those who design corruption. The honest public officer fears not the gaze of the whole world. Conscious of his rectitude he takes no offense at the closest scrutiny of all that he does affecting the rights of others.

It is important not only that elections be honestly conducted, but that the people be assured and know that they are so conducted. To this end let the ballot-boxes be watched from the time the first vote is given until the last vote is counted. The honest public officer will not object to such inspection of his conduct. If he were counting out your money he would insist that you be present. Surely, then, he will not object that it be known how he counts your votes. But if he be not honest, then your rights require that you watch him. This cannot be considered by you of too much importance.

If you resolve to see that only legal votes are cast, and that they are honestly counted, then the important question arises, how may democratic and conservative voters will attend the polls. That will depend much upon your efforts.—This election is not to go by default. It is a turning point in our history. The fate that awaits our constitution and system of government may depend upon the result of this election. The measure of liberty, and the degree of prosperity that our children are to enjoy through the course of many generations may depend upon it.—The fate of all that we have most cherished in the past may depend upon it. You agree with us in this, your judgments are convinced, your hearts are stirred by the sad calamities of our country. You dread still greater calamities impending. You desire a change of administration, and reason well that it cannot be worse, and you hope and believe it will be better. Then where the interests involved are so momentous, what effect will you make?

It is not enough for each of us to be at the polls early, on election day, standing by and upholding our cause, but we must see that every voter, who is for the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," is their also. Let us see the careless and indifferent and arouse them to duty, and upon horses, in wagons and in carriages, let us bring out those who cannot, or do not otherwise attend. Once more let us cast our full strength for our country. If our full vote be cast we hope it will carry the State for McClellan and Pendleton, for it will be difficult for our opponents to repeat the means whereby they succeeded at the late election.

This will require a few days of earnest work. We must organize for concert of action. But few days for effort now remain, and we trust this work to you. Our cause is right, and our candidates are worthy. We contend for a restored Union and re established liberty—for retrenchment and reform in public expenditures—and for the ancient rights and privileges of the people. We labor to restore the administration of the Government to the path marked out by the Constitution and the laws—that the powers of the Government be not used and strained to make a few rich and great at the cost of the many—that favored classes be not built up, but that equal and just laws, honestly administered, may once more bring prosperity and happiness to all the people. In so high and just a cause will you not now make an effort worthy yourselves, and worthy the ancestry you boast.

Gen. George B. McClellan's statesmanship appears in all that has fallen from his pen, and in the policy which he pursued to bring our country out of her troubles; his ability as a military leader is illustrated in his many grand battles, achieving "decided victories" with armies that had been defeated and broken under other leadership; and his humanity is shown in the care with which he provided for the comfort and safety of his men, and his treatment of the unarmed people of the South, whom he sought to make friends rather than enemies to the government. He has shared with the soldiers the hardships and dangers of the tent and field, and they learned to love and trust him, and they will show that attachment and confidence on election day.

George H. Pendleton is of the West—a distinguished son of our sister State of Ohio. He has occupied many positions of public trust and responsibility, and has always proven himself "qualified and honest."

Fighting in such a cause, and under such leadership, we ought not to fail; and it were a shame to us to do less than our whole duty.

W. M. FRANKLIN,
Acting Chairman Dem. State Cent. Com.
INDIANAPOLIS, October 12, 1864.

Lincoln and Despotism—McClellan and Liberty.

No relief from injustice is to be obtained from Lincoln and his administration. He directs one of his subordinates to suppress a leading democratic paper in Maryland, simply because it advocates the election of Gen. McClellan. After this outrage upon the press, he does not admit the proprietors of the suppressed journal to his presence to state their grievances, nor reply to a letter of a Maryland Senator upon the subject. And this is the man for whom a servile, cringing press is asking, and, in fact trying to bully the people into supporting. The candidate for Vice President on the same ticket with him, and who now fills the title of "Military Governor" of Tennessee, has ordered an election for President in that State, at which, by a stringent and unconstitutional oath, he excludes all opponents of the administration from the polls. If the American people are so much beside themselves as to intrust supreme power into the hands of men, who, like Lincoln and Johnson, make no hesitation in trampling upon their liberties and rights, who can longer question the imminent danger in which constitutional liberty in America is placed. Our hope for union and prosperity rests in Gen. McClellan, and every lover of liberty should labor unceasingly to give him an overwhelming majority at the approaching election.

The elections of the present month show immense Democratic gains, indicating that when Lincoln himself is placed on trial before the people, he will hear a universal expression of condemnation. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, says: "In my deliberate opinion, if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected we shall have a military despotism fastened upon us and our children, with a standing army of negro janissaries." There can be little doubt of the intention to fasten a despotism upon the people, but in their attempt to fasten it, and in trying to execute their project, the Lincolnites, with their Lincolnisms, will be consigned to merited infamy, by the voice of millions of Americans, ever resolved to be free.—Under the guidance of McClellan, we shall again return to the paths of peace and our old time prosperity. Lincoln offers us war, bankruptcy and despotism; McClellan will secure us peace, union and prosparity.—[Detroit Free Press.

We have shown that as a people we can fight well; now let us show that as a people we can vote intelligently and honestly.—[Tribune.

Very good. And in order that we may "vote intelligently and honestly," give us a fair chance to vote. Call off the administration dogs that have fastened on the neck of free press and free speech. Take the buck and gag from off the Baltimore Evening Post, and let it speak again.—Stop arming Loyal Leagues, Union War Eagles and Lincoln Artillery, to overawe voters on election day. Abolish test oaths and other unconstitutional contrivances to trap honest voters. Give McClellan newspapers and McClellan documents free passage through the mails along with the abolition disunion poison. Stop excluding officers from the army who manfully own that they prefer their old beloved leader to Mr. Lincoln. Stop distributing cart loads of government money in Pennsylvania and other States. Just relieve us from the horrible pressure—the moral nightmare—of this administration upon the liberties and consciences of the people, if you want to see them "vote intelligently and honestly;" or does the Tribune consider no vote intelligent or honest that are not cast for Abraham Lincoln?

If the Tribune wants a fair vote, why does it hesitate to denounce that last infamous outrage—the forcible suppression of the only conservative paper in Baltimore?

The administration press remains dumb. Their cowardice is exciting the contempt it deserves.

But the votes roll up for McClellan. All looks well.—[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Helping Himself First.

A Washington telegram to the New York World, says:

It is stated on good authority that an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, an Illinois gentleman, who was intrusted with a large amount of money with which to aid in carrying the recent elections has failed to account for the disbursement of about one hundred thousand dollars, and has not reported at headquarters. There is much tribulation among the Republican leaders at this sudden flight of greenbacks.

A Pennsylvania Republican declares that fraud will be justifiable to prevent the Democrats from carrying the State. Indianapolis Republicans acted on this principle. Nearly twelve thousand votes were cast at Indianapolis.

The Suppression of the Baltimore Evening Post.

There is yet one abolition paper with honesty enough to condemn in pretty sound terms, the suppression, by General Wallace, of the Baltimore Evening Post. The Springfield Republican, an administration paper says:

"If General Wallace has stated fully his reasons for suppressing the Baltimore Post, the act is without any adequate justification. It was done, we presume, without orders from the President, but if he fails to order a correction of the mistake he will be held responsible for it. So also, in the case of Governor Andy Johnson. He has no more right to require an oath against the Chicago Platform than one against the Assembly's catechism as a condition of voting in Tennessee. It is to disfranchise every Democratic voter in the State. It is impossible to say one word in justification, or even in palliation, of such acts. If they are mere blunders, they are of the sort that are in effect worse than crimes. They supply the opposition with genuine and most effective weapons. A great fault of Mr Lincoln has been that he has trusted too much to the discretion of subordinates, and has then generously taken upon his own broad shoulders the burden of their errors. But there is danger that he may in this way take on a larger load than he can stand under, and from motives both of justice and sound policy he should hasten to correct these last and most extraordinary mistakes of General Wallace and Governor Johnson. A week's discussion on them will damage the Republican cause more than all the stump speeches and campaign documents can help it between this and November. Why should the folly of reinforcing the enemy be so continually repeated?"

The Journal of Commerce, after alluding to the general surprise produced by its list of two hundred suppressed Democratic papers says:

"It was our intention to prepare a similar catalogue relating to the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens. But we find that a mere list, with the briefest mention possible in each case, would fill not less than eighteen columns of our paper. This tremendous list is exclusive made up of arbitrary seizure of individuals who were dragged from their families witout indictment, without warrant, without form of law, without being confronted with witnesses against them, without being informed of the nature of the charges against them, immured for weeks and months in dungeons often a thousand miles from the State in which they were seized, and finally turned loose without trial or apology. The list includes no military offenders. It is made up entirely of the names of citizens of the loyal States, in which the courts of justice have never been suspended, where every crime, whether treason or other, could have been punished in due form of law. The catalogue of orders made in relation to these victims of autocratic power is a terrible book for history."

Voters, Think of It

In the days of Democratic Administrations, when Constitutional obligations were respected, and State Rights were recognized, you sold wheat for more than one dollar in gold, per bushel, and could buy—

10 yards of muslin	for one dollar,	
9 yards prints	do	do
7 lbs. coffee	do	do
12 lbs. sugar	do	do

Now, under Abolition rule, you receive two dollars in Greenbacks for your wheat and can buy—

1½ yards of muslin	for one dollar,	
2½ yards prints	do	do
1½ lbs. coffee	do	do
3 lbs. sugar	do	do

Then the taxes for all purposes amounted to an average of one cent on the dollar!

Now, your taxes, excise revenue, militia commutation, and the thousand and one other expenses caused by military "necessity," swell the taxes for all purposes to nearly ten per cent, of your valuation!

Voters think of these things, and decide whether you will continue to pay rent on your homesteads, or return to the good old days of democratic rule.

There is no unmixed good in human affairs; the best principles, if pushed to excess, degenerate into fatal vices. Generosity is nearly allied to extravagance; charity itself may lead to ruin; the sternness of justice is but one step removed from the severity of oppression; It is the same in the political world; the tranquility or despotism resembles the Dead Sea; the fever of innovation, the tempests of the ocean. It would seem as if, at particular periods, from causes inscrutable to human wisdom, a universal frenzy seizes mankind; reason, experience, prudence, are alike blinded; and the very classes who are to perish in the storm are the first to raise its fury.

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR ABOLITION LAWYERS—1st Has the United States Court jurisdiction over the issues involved in the charges against Dodd, at Indianapolis?

2d. Is the military superior to the civil power of the country?

An answer is respectfully solicited.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

RAINBOW—'Miss,' said a gentleman, proffering his arm and umbrella to a lady in a shower "permit me to be your beau." "Thank you for your politness," was the reply, "and as I have plenty of fair-weather beaux, I will call you my *rain-beau*."