Marshall Democrat

THE UNION IS DISSOLVED! WE THE PEOPLE REMAIN. DEMOCRACY

T. McDONALD.....Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.
Thursday Morning, Nov. 27th, 1856.

Bleeding Kansas!!

What is the reason that we hear so little said in the Fusion papers, in reference to bleeding Kansas since the Presidential election? We signified to our readers some months since, that we had no hope. that quiet would be restored to that ill-fated country, as long as the republican cause could be furthered, by sacrificing the lives and property of innocent and unsuspecting persons; a large number of lives have been lost and an immense quantity of property has been destroyed, in order to elect John C. Fremont President. It occurred to Greeley, Bennett, Seward, Giddings, &c, that if they could keep up a civil war in Kansas and charge the whole difficulty on the Democracy, in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and raise the cry of Free Men, Free Kansas, and Fremont, they could possibly succeed, but alas! how sadly they have been mistaken.

Since the political excitement has somewhat abated, people can look at this subject more impartially than heretofore; hundreds and perhaps thousands of honest men, have been made to believe that Freedom's last hope was in the success of the republican party, and that the success of the democratic ticket was equivalent to making Kansas a slave State, that we were slavery extensionists and slaveholders in principle, that the present administration was pro-slavery, and was using its entire influence to promote the interests of that institution.

These charges against the democratic party have been refuted thousands of times by our speakers and newspapers; the republicans have been called on time and again to substantiate them, but they have as often failed, and will always fail on that point. It has been our good fortune to be identified with the democratic party for the last quarter of a Century, and it would seem reasonable that we could have learnt some of the leading items in their creed in that time, but as yet we have failed to find a pro-slavery sentiment embodied in any of the democratic platforms which have been adopted either by State, or National conventions. The democratic doctrine on the subject of slavery, is simply "non-intervention," let the people in the territories decide the question for themselves, that is the doctrine contained in the "Kansas-Nebraska act," which has been so shamefully misrepresented by those who knew better.— We ask our republican readers to look candidly at that principle, and ask themselves the question, is it wrong to allow those living in the territories to decide that question for themselves? Have we any right to decide other people's business? We are individually opposed to the principle of slavery in the abstract, and should be glad, were the citizens of all the territories to decide on a Constitution prohibiting slavery, but should they decide otherwise, it would be no business of ours.

We have not gone over that it would finance so far as to consider, whether the Union, with, and night would usurp in either or much the same government would move along as formerly, without any appreciable jar. From present indications, we should judge that the republicans will exert their influence in Congress this winter, to have Kansas admitted as a slave State, in order to fulfil their prophecies, and to embarrass the incoming administration as much as possible; the little brief power that the republicans have, in the lower house of Congress, will have ended, when the fourth of March rolls around, and our prediction is, that they will not have the power in either house for years to come, to stop the wheels of government as they did at the last session, by refusing to vote supplies for the Army.

There are a great many men living in this country, who bitterly regret having left the party, that keeps step to the music of the Union; the sound of Freedom, was enchanting, and in an unguarded moment they suffered themselves led astray. To all such we would say, come back, come back. Whenever a person goes astray, the better way is to immediately retrace their steps. There is no political safety outside of the democratic party. The Old Line Whig party, in its day, was national, but it has passed away. The Know Nothing party flourished for a season, and ceased to exist as a party. Republicanism, which was composed of all the isms, the principal ingredient being Abolitionism, has flourished for a season, but it, too, is passing away. The most superficial observer cannot fail to see that the democratic party is the only permanent political party that has existed since the formation of the government, (as the Dutchman justly remarked;) it is the same yesterday, today and to-morrow; it is the great conservative party that holds in check the wild spirit of fanaticism, that sweeps over the land like a sirocco. Our advice to all who value the liberties and privileges that we, as a nation, enjoy, is to act in future with the democratic party, you will then have the proud satisfaction of contributing your mite toward the perpetuity of those privileges that cost our forefathers so much blood and treasure.

Township Libraries.

The County Auditor has received another installment of books for the Township Libraries, which are subject to the order of the township Trustees.

The Township Libraries, when properly appreciated, will be prized very highly by those who have a taste for information. The Library in this place contains about 330 volumes, and has been read, what is equivalent to five times. Parents should encourage their children to form habits of reading useful books, which can be obtained at the Libraries free of charge, and when such habits are once formed, there will be no difficulty in keeping them posted, if in addition to the Library books they read the *Democrat*.

Tremendous Gale.

On Friday last, we had the heaviest gale of wind, that has visited this place for years, the only material damage done in this place except levelling fences, tearing down signs and unruffling woodsheds, was the injury done to our Prison. The wind came from the south-west, the Prison was built of brick and the gable ends extended several feet above the roof, consequently the north end was blown out as far down as the chamber floor. Three persons were in jail at the time, they naturally concluded that their time had come.

We have not heard of any lives being lost, as the present writing, but it is not reasonable to suppose that all have escaped, when there has been such an immense quantity of timber blown down as was last Friday.

Rail Roads.

Two Passenger Trains and one Freight Train arrive at this place, and depart daily, on each of the rail roads that terminate at this point. Passengers coming from the east change cars here, and are hurried on via of Laporte to Chicago in double quick time.

☞ The republicans accounted for their defeat in October, by saying that a large portion of the Quakers did not vote, and that the Filimore men voted for Willard. At the Presidential election, the Quakers voted, and the Filimore men voted their own ticket, and in so doing, came within about 23,000 of defeating Buchanan in this State.

☞ POLITICAL REGISTER.—C. W. Cottom, of Indianapolis is preparing an Almanac for 1857, which will, in addition to the usual Astronomical calculations, contain the official vote for President in 1852, and 1856. Also, the official vote for Congressmen and State officers in the several States for 1855. Every political man should have a copy for reference. The first edition will contain 56,000 copies, and will be worked off on the 13th December. Price, single copies 15cts; 100 copies $10,00.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.—The Assessor elect, must give bond prior to the second Monday of December next, or the office will be vacant, and the County Auditor will appoint.

☞ Commissioners Court next Monday.

Those of our patrons who partake of the refreshments of a Saloon can not do better than to patronize S. Edwards; as he keeps fresh articles on hand—right from the mint. Those Cigars are very consoling. See advertisement.

☞ A large enthusiastic meeting was held on the 19th inst, in South Bend to devise ways and means to build a rail road from Plymouth via South Bend to the State line to intersect a contemplated road from Niles to that place. There was over $30,000 of stock subscribed immediately, and some half a dozen energetic men were appointed to solicit stock.

Since the above was in type, we have have been kindly furnished with the proceedings of the meeting referred to, which will be found below.

We understand that there is a project on foot, which, (if those who receive the most benefit from Road in case it should be built, will subscribe liberally,) will insure its speedy completion. Real estate owners could well afford to give bountifully, in case they should never receive a cent in return, only the increased price they would receive for their produce and the enhancing of the value of their lands.

This road will be a very important outlet to Marshall county, and we hope that those of our citizens who are not in unforbidding circumstances, will put their shoulder to the wheel, and help move it along. All can see the importance of a road on this route, at a glance, particularly to the north half of our county; and should this opportunity pass unimproved, another may not occur soon again. Success to the Plymouth, South Bend & Niles Rail Road.

We further understand that the Directors held a meeting on the 19th inst., and chose Hon. E. EGBERT, President; A. B. ELLSWORTH, Treasurer; and JOHN F. MILLER, Secretary.—

Rail Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of South Bend and vicinity, held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, November 18th, on motion John H. Harper was called to the chair, and John F. Miller appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, expressive of the object and intent of the meeting, were adopted:

Resolved, That a company be formed for the construction of a Rail Road from the town of Plymouth, in the county of Marshall to South Bend, and from thence north in the direction of Niles, Mich., to the northern boundary line of the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That such company, when organized, be known by the name of the Plymouth, South Bend & Niles Rail Road Company.

Resolved, That the capital stock of such company be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Resolved, That the number of Directors to manage the affairs of such company, be nine.

On motion, the Secretary presented papers for the subscription of Stock, whereupon the following named gentlemen subscribed as follows:

Henry Barth, forty shares, ($50 each;) B. B. Merrit, forty shares; F. R. Tutt, forty shares; R. L. Koehler, forty shares, John H. Harper, fifty shares; John F. Miller fifty shares; David Hoover, forty shares; W. G. Whitman, fifty shares; E. Egbert, twenty shares; A. B. Ellsworth, twenty shares; Samuel M. Chord, twenty shares; J. C. Knoblock & Co., twenty shares; Henricks & Miller, twenty shares; W. G. George, forty shares; Hiram Doolittle twenty shares; B. F. Price, forty shares; Geo. F. Layton, twenty shares; C. W. Guthrie, forty shares; total, six hundred and ten shares, or thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

Hon. Elisha Egbert here presented articles of association, which were, after reading, adopted, duly signed by the above named subscribers to stock.

On motion, said stockholders proceeded to the election of Directors for the Company, by ballot, each stockholder having one vote for each share of stock by him subscribed which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen: H. Barth, A. B. Merrit, F. R. Tutt, John H. Harper, John F. Miller, E. Egbert, A. B. Ellsworth, J. A. Henricks, and Geo. F. Layton.

On motion, Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

Adjourned.

JOHN H. HARPER, Ch'n.
JOHN F. MILLER, Sec'y.

Three Days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 20.

The Niagara left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th inst., and passed the Ericson only eight miles from Liverpool.

The Persia arrived out on the evening of the 7th, having made her trip in nine days and seven hours.

The Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

It appears that while France supports the unconditional admission of Russia and Prussia to the second meeting of the European conferences, England opposes the admission of the former and Austria of the latter.

Treaties of commerce between Russia and France, and railroad treaties between Russia and Prussia, were in course of preparation.

Lord Palmerston had delivered an address on education before a large assemblage in the Free Trade Hall, at Manchester. He also made two speeches in defence of his foreign policy.

In Lord Palmerston's speech at Manchester, he used the following expression, which has been the subject of much comment:

"I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend upon the fidelity with which the conditions are fulfilled.— If they are faithfully carried out by the power which provoked hostility, there can be no doubt that peace will be long preserved."

On the 6th inst, the directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, during which they considered the expediency of making a further change in the rate of discount, with a view of arresting the continued outflow of gold.

A resolution not to make any change for the present, was arrived at by a majority of only one.

The condition of the Bank of France shows no improvement.

Rumors from France still continue of a probable modification of the French Ministry.

An official editorial in the "La Constitutional" on the questions at issue between the French and English government, says: "The presence of a naval squadron of England in the Black Sea, and the Austrian in the Principalities, are henceforth only arbitrary and violent measures of preventing a solution of the differences which Russia has been the first to propose to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it desired rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again desired? Does the English Ministry itch to enter again upon hostilities without France? Not certainly to insure the execution of the treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it to pieces in the face of the world with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been but for the moment disguised. We repeat that it now depends on the Cabinet of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes, and terminate the great anxieties to which the present situation of things give rise."

It is rumored at Paris that a French fleet is about to proceed to the Black Sea.

The Paris Patrie says that a manifesto from the Neapolitan government, is daily expected, and if not conciatory, the Neapolitan Envoys of both France and England probably demand their passports.

It is said that a new treaty of commerce has been settled between Russia and Prussia with a view of an international railroad communication. The concession of the Russian railroads to the Credit Mobilier, was signed Oct, 23.

From the Indiana Journal.

Indiana Legislature for 1857.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

Owen and Green, J. J. Alexander, Dem;
Miami and Wabash, Daniel R. Bearss, Rep;
Shelby, G. W. Brown, Dem;
Wayne, Lewis Burk, Rep;
Floyd, David Crane, Rep;
Jefferson, John R. Cravens, Rep;
Tippecanoe, David H. Crouse, Rep;
Posey and Vanderburg, Cyrus K. Drew, Dem;
Park and Vermillion, S. T. Ensey, Rep;
Knox Daviess and Martin, John T. Freeland, Rep;
Morgan, A. S. Griggs, Rep;
Lawrence, A. J. Hostetter, Dem;
Franklin, Andrew R. McCleary, Dem;
Wells and Huntington, Chapman, Rep;
Crawford and Orange, William Mansfield, Dem;
Harrison, John Mathes, Dem;
Warren, White, &c, James T. Parker, Rep;
Warrick, Spencer and Perry, William B. Richardson, Dem;
Adams and Allen, Samuel L. Rugg, Dem;
Switzerland and Ohio, P. S. Sage, Fill;
Dearborn, Richard D. Slater, Dem;
Carroll and Clinton, James F. Suit, Rep;
Brown and Monroe, W. C. Takington, Dem;
Noble, Whitley, &c, John Weston, Rep;
Clarke, Leory Woods, Dem;
Republicans 13, including Sage, Democrats 12.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Bartholomew and Jennings, James E. Wilson, Dem;
Delaware, Grant and Blackford, Walter March, Rep;
Hamilton, Boone and Tipton, John Green, Rep;
Cass, Howard and Pulaski, C. D. Murry, Rep;
Vigo, Sullivan and Clay, Wm. E. Mc Lean, Dem;
Decatur, John F. Stevens, Rep;
Dekalb and Steuben, Alanson W. Hendry, Rep;
Dubois, and Pike, John Hargroves, Dem;
Elkhart and Lagrange, John Thompson, Rep;
Fayette and Union, John Yaryan, Republican;
Fountain, Isaac A. Rice, Rep;
Madison and Hancock, David S. Gooding, Dem;
Hendricks, Solomon Blair, Rep;
Henry, Isaac Kinley, Rep;
Scott and Jackson, David McClure Dem;
Johnson, John Slater, Dem;
Laporte, Porter and Lake, Morgan H. Weir, Rep;
Marion, John S. Bobbs, Rep;
St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton and Stark, Hugh Miller, Dem. [contest;]
Montgomery, Lewis Wallace, Dem;
Randolph and Jay, Silas Colgrove, Republican;
Ripley, Robert W. Fisk, Dem;
Rush, Stanley Cooper, Rep, [contested;]
Putnam, Archibald Johnston, Dem;
Washington, Horace Hefren, Dem;
Republicans 15—Democrats 11.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams, David Studibaker, Dem;
Allen, Pliny Hoagland, Dem;
Bartholomew, Francis P. Smith, Democrat;
Benton and White, William Hawkins, Rep;
Blackford, Andrew J. Neff, Rep;
Boone, Henry Marvin, Dem., Edmund D. Herod, Dem;
Brown, William Tuggart, Dem;
Carroll, Barnard T. Shermerhorn, Democrat;
Cass, W. J. Cullen, Dem;
Clarke, James L. Wallace, Dem;
Clay, James W. Modessit, Dem., Geo. Duncan, Dem;
Clinton, John W. Blake, Dem;
Crawford, John Landis, Dem;
Daviess, Thornton A. Slicer, Democrat;
Dearborn, John Lewis, Dem., Geo. W. Lane, Dem;
Decatur, Davis Batterton, Rep;
Dekalb and Steuben, Stephen D. Ward, Rep, T. B. Ross, Rep;
Delaware, Marcus S. Smith, Republican;
Dubois, Thomas Shoulders, Dem;
Elkhart, Milton Mercer, Rep;
Fayette, Charles M. Stone, Rep;
Floyd, Michael C. Kerr, Dem;
Fountain, Ezekiel M. McDonald, Democrat;
Franklin, Spencer Wiley and Levi Ayers, Dem;
Fulton, Alfred H. Robbins, Democrat;
Gibson, Caleb Trippett, Dem;
Grant, Thomas J. Neal, Rep;
Greene, Andrew Humphreys, Democrat;
Hamilton, Alexander H. Conner, Republican;
Hancock, Thomas D. Walpole, Democrat.
Harrison, Benjamin P. Douglas, Democrat;
Hendricks, John Davis, Rep;
Henry, William Grose and Nathan H. Ballenger, Rep;
Howard and Tipton, M. T. Evans, Republican;
Huntington and Wells, Adam McDaniel, Dem;
Jackson, Samuel St. Clair Early, Democrat;
Jasper and Pulaski, John Reese, Democrat,
Jay, Joseph J. Kinney, Dem;
Jefferson, David C. Branham and John W. Hutchins, Rep;
Jennings, Smith Vawter, Rep;
Johnson, Dillard Rickets, Dem;
Knox, James D. Willard, Dem;
Kosciusko; Geo. Moon, Rep.
Lagrange, Samuel P. Williams, Democrat;
Lake, Alexander Mc Donald, Rep;
Laporte, Geo. Crawford, Rep;
Lawrence, Robert Boyd, Rep;
Madison, Thos. G. Clark and Thos. N. Stillwell, Dem;
Marion, Robert N. Todd and J. W. Gordon, Rep;
Marshall and Starke, Eli Brown, Democrat;
Martin, Butter S. Dobbins, Dem;
Miami, Reuben C. Harrison, Dem;
Monroe, Elias Able, Dem;
Montgomery, Joseph Allen, Dem;
Morgan, Alexander B. Conduit, Dem—[contested;]
Orange William F. Sherrod, Democrat;
Owen, Geo. W. Moore, Dem;
Parke, Geo. K. Steel, Dem;
Perry, Ballard Smith, Dem;
Pike, Geo. W. Mapey, Dem;
Porter, Andrew B. Price, Sep;
Posey, Magnes T. Carnham and Wm. P. Eedsell, Dem;
Putnam, William F. McGinnis, Democrat;
Randolph, Henry H. Neff, Rep;
Ripley, Abram Yater, Dem;
Rush, Leonidas Sexton, Rep., [contested;]
Scott, Samuel S. Crowe, Dem;
Shelby, Thomas A. McFarland, Democrat;
Spencer, Stephen D. Williamson, Democrat;
St. Joseph, George C. Merrifield, Republican;
Sullivan, John W. Duviss and Michael Branson, Dem;
Switzerland and Ohio, John W. Wright and J. J. Haden, Am;
Tippecanoe, John M. Larue, Rep.
Union, Elijah VanSandt, Dem;
Vanderburgh, Charles Denby, Democrat;
Vermillion, T. Whitcomb, Dem;
Vigo, James Farrington and Cromwell W. Barber, Dem;
Warren, Geo. D. Magner, Rep;
Warrick, Thos. F. Bethel, Dem;
Washington, John A. Boaman and John W. Reyman, Dem;
Wabash, James T. Conner, Rep;
Wayne, Henry W. Shuman, James M. Austin and W. C. Jeffries, Rep;
Whitley, Lewis Adams, Dem,
Democrats 63.
Republicans 35.
Fillmore 2.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I see in your paper of yesterday a thrilling letter on the progress of Spiritualism in South America; and, though intimate a doubt as to the conversion of the Archbishop of Caracas to Spiritualism, spoken of in said letter, I myself have no doubt of the same, when I call to mind the wondrous development and momentum of the spiritual powers in this vicinity. I think I can somewhat surprise you, and perhaps make you a true believer—you who are disposed to trifle a little with your evident faith on the great truth—by narrating several instances of spiritual agency lately exhibited in Boston—all more or less striking and intensely vivid.

1st. Four of us were sitting around a table—two ladies and two gentlemen—resting our hands on the edge, and at the same time in personal contact with each other in order to complete the spiritual circle. One of our number was a young man of unusual intelligence, and genius I may say. He had lately been obliged to go into chancery, having been defrauded by his partner in the wholesale shoe business. He had also had a disappointment in love, but to which we, for reasons of delicacy, did not allude. He interrogated the spirits as to what branch of business he should now take up for the purpose of renovating his fortunes; whereupon the medium, one of the ladies, a Miss S., rapped out "*Go into the confectionary business!*" Receiving so prompt an answer, he exclaimed, his whole frame racked with emotion, "Is there any female now living to whom I should pay my addresses; and if so, to whom?" The medium promptly answered, "*Yes, Miss B.*" This was the medium herself, who covered with confusion, exclaimed at once that she had in vain tried to refrain from speaking those words, but the spirit compelled their utterance. The young man went into the confectionary business, and has succeeded far beyond his expectations; and last month he married Miss S., a young lady of beauty and a high degree of fancy and genius, that no mortal man is destined to be most happy.

2nd. A large party, of which I was one, sat around the table. Hands were placed and the personal contact completed. Then one of the ladies, a Mrs. G., a widow of mature age commenced to interrogate her husband now in the realms of bliss. "Edward," she said, "may I marry again?"—The medium, a Miss B., rapped out "Yes, Mary Ann, I shall not be jealous; there is no jealousy in Heaven!"

"Who shall I marry?" said she.

The medium rapped out "A gentlemen in a checked vest, blue dress-coat and gray pants; his name I know not."

At this we all instinctively turned to a Mr. L. one of our number, dressed exactly like the Spirit's description. Starting up he exclaimed—

"What! *me!*"

And the Spirit replied, "The same!" Mrs. G. and Mr. L. thereupon retired from the group, and after a short conversation, discovered that there really was a very striking elective affinity between them, and they have since been married and are happy, though he is 20 years the junior. Both are mercurial and talented.

3d. I myself lost my wife some time since and, a few evenings ago, thought I would interrogate her. The medium, my niece, a sweet girl of 17 years, and very intelligent, rapped out first that my wife was in Heaven and very well contented.—Then, when I further questioned her about the quality of the society there, she said: "There very many pleasant ladies and gentlemen here. Your former friend W. has showed me particular attention; I also find P. very pleasant and often dance with him."

"When I interrogated her about my marrying again she said:

"No! You must devote yourself to spiritualism!"

4th. Having lost a valuable bull-terrier a month or two ago to which, though of a violent nature, I was much attached. I inquired of the spirit of my deceased grandmother about it, asking her where it was? The medium, a Mr. M., rapped out the startling word, "*Hark!*" Instantly all was hushed; when, with a rush and bound, Pedro sprung, from who knows where, into the room and began snapping in his old way at the legs of the company.

Can you now disbelieve the conversion of the Archbishop of Caracas?

Yours, truly,
G. B. GILES.

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY CIRCULAR

DEPARTMENT OF PUB. INSTRUCTION.
Indianapolis, Nov. 16, 1856.

To the Township Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—I take this method to solicit your aid and co-operation in obtaining an item of educational information of great interest and importance, both to the Legislature and the friends of popular education. Our township libraries have been in use for about a year and a half, and the extent to which the books have been read in their several localities, is a matter of common interest and curiosity. You will confer a special favor on the Superintendent, and to the cause of education an important and valuable service, if immediately on perusal of this circular, you will proceed to ascertain from the librarian of your respective corporations, the number of vol. taken out of said library during any twelve consecutive months since the reception of the last third of the books in April 1855.

Please state in your communication the name of your *civil township and county*, in connection with the number of vols. in your library, as well as the number of vols. drawn from the library during the aforesaid period, so that due credit may be given in the next Report. The omission of either of *these three* items would materially mar the result sought, and prevent the proper credit being given to the coporation. Please also add an expression of the estimation in which the library is held by yourselves and fellow-citizens, and the general feeling relative to making the library feature a permanent element of our educational code. Let your action in the premises be prompt, and direct the communication to "the Superintendent of Public instruction, Indianapolis," so that it may reach its destination on or before the 20th of December.

Please forward the desired expose, even if the information has been furnished your Auditor, since it may not have reached him till he has sent the circular he has been requested to file and return to this Department. A large and valuable addition to the township libraries has been purchased and forwarded to all the counties to be distributed to the several townships, on the basis of their population. The catalogue of books included in the said purchase, will be found to embrace the standard authors in every department of literature and science. It is peculiarly rich in American History, Biography, Travels and Educational and Ethical Literature. These works will be found admirably suited not only to cultivate, but also to gratify, a pure and elevated taste in every class of readers.

The bearing and value of such an exhibit of the works of the library feature, are too obvious and important to escape the notice and appreciation of any friend of Free Schools and Universal Education, and therefore it is hoped that every one whose eye falls on this circular will interest himself in having his township properly and promptly reported.

Yours truly
CALEB MILLS
Superintendent.

A Priest was called upon to pray over the barren fields of his parishioners. He passed from one enclosure to another, and pronounced his benediction, until he come to a most unpromising case. He surveyed it.—"No use to pray here; this needs manure."

AN OSSIFIED MAN.—In a quiet little village on the Western Reserve in Ohio, says the Prescott Transcript, there lives a man who, physiologically considered, is certainly one of the wonders of the world. His joints are completely ossified, turned to bone, and he is not capable of making the slightest movement, except alternately opening and shutting two fingers on his right hand. His body is as rigid as iron and it could not be bent forward or backward without breaking some of his bones. This singular process of ossification has been going on in his system for the last twenty years. He is now about 46 years old, and has not had the use of his limbs, so that he could walk, since he was nineteen. Ossification commenced first in his ankle joints, gradually extending itself through his system until he was entirely helpless. Since that time he has been entirely under his mother's care, and she watches over him with an anxiety which only a mother can feel. When about 26 years old, he became entirely blind, from some unknown cause, and has remained so ever since. At about 30, he suffered greatly from toothache, and finally he had his teeth all extracted. A year or two afterwards, his fingers and toe nails all came off, and were supplied by others growing out from his fingers and toes at right angles, and presenting the appearance of horns. What is still more singular with regard to his nails, if the end of the nail is cut off, it bleeds freely.

Such in the condition of this remarkable man at the present time. He has been visited by a great number of scientific men from all parts of the world, but all have failed to give any plausible reason of the cause of his transformation from flesh to bone. Singular as it may appear, although his jaw-bone is firmly set in his head, he not only talks freely, but friently converses with his friends and those who visit him on all ordinary topics of the day, and he shows himself well informed and of good mind. He is always cheerful and appears contented and happy, and it seems probable that he will live many years to come.

A COMPLIMENT TO PRINTERS.—The following is from a letter written by John C. Rives, fomerly of the firm of Blair & Rives, Wshington:

'I have seen manuscript writings of most great men of the country during the last twenty years, and I think I may say that no twenty of them could stand the test of the scrutiny of one-half the journeyman printers employed in my office. This fact will be vouched by every editor in the Union. To the poor jour. many a great man owes his reputation for scholarship; and were the humble type-stickers to resolve, by concert, to set up manuscript in their hands, for even one week, precisely as it was written by the authors, there would be more reputations slaughtered than you could shake a stick at in twenty-four hours. Statesmen would become 'small by degrees and beautifully less?'—Many an ass would have the lion's hide torn from his humbs. Men, whom the world call writers, would wake up morrows and find themselves—famous as mere pretenders, humbugs and cheats.'

THE DYING YEAR.

As the notes of the dying swan are the sweetest, and the last words of friendship the most memorable, so the dying year derives new beauty and grace as it approaches dissolution. Not a flower fades, not a leaf drops, not a fibre falls from Nature's summer attire, without assuming a new beauty. The changing foliage rival in richness the colors of the rainbow. The groves and forest trees furnish every variety of tinge, the bright yellow of the sycamore, the sunny amber of the elm, the glowing brown of the beech, the dusky russet of the oak and the green hues retained to the last by the pine and fir trees.—It is this exquisite mingling of light and shade, of colors and tints which makes Autumns the most beautiful of the seasons.

DISGORGING A LIZARD—The Elmira N. Y. Gazette says:

Last week, John Mitchell, of the town of Chemung, was taken with a fit of vomiting and finally disgorged from his stomach a lizard near nine inches long! He had drank several potations of whisky, together with three quarts of milk that day, and it and it is supposed that the lizard got drunk on milk punch; hence his getting so *high* as to come out of his lodgment. The lizard is supposed to have been swallowed some four years since, as about that time Mr Mitchell inhaled something while he was watching at a "deer lick" which has caused a slight debility of the stomach ever since.

☞ The Wabash Valley Road, from Toledo across Indiana to the connection with the Great Western, and thence over the Terre Haute and Alton to St. Louis, was opened on the 10th inst.

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning a barge belonging to the steamer *Metropolitan* comeing down the river, struck the draw pier adjoining on the north side, knocking one man overboard, drowning him, breaking the back of another man and injuring several others. The man who was knocked overboard was taken under by the rapid current and never seen afterwards.—*Rock Island Argus,*

DELAWARE.—The returns are complete Buchanan pockets the little State by 1,850 majority, and the State Legislature is also Democratic.

PLYMOUTH PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	85@ 90
CORN,	30
POTATOES,	25
OATS,	18
CRANBERRIES,	2,50
APPLES DRIED,	2,00
APPLES GREEN,	75
BEANS,	2,00
PEACHES DRY,	2,50
BUTTER,	18
TALLOW,	12
LARD,	10
HIDES DRY,	8
HIDES GREEN,	4
BROOMS,	2,25
CHICKENS,	1,50
EGGS,	12
FLOUR,	6,00
SALT,	3,00
TIMOTHY HAY,	8,00
CLOVER HAY,	8,00
MARSH HAY,	6,00
WOOD PER CORD,	1,50
SHINGLES SHAVED,	2,50
SHINGLES CUT,	1,50
BEEF,	4,00
LUMBER HARD,	12,00
LUMBER SOFT,	10,00