

THE DEMOCRAT.

M. A. O. PACKARD, : : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,
February - - - 25, 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
DANIEL McCLELLAN, of Morgan.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHAN F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVIDSON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

The Republic of Mexico.

The changes of Luna herself are scarcely more regular than the changes in the government of this unfortunate Republic. With each arrival of steamers, we learn of some new outbreak, some new change of policy or administration.

The latest news is, that Comfomfort, the late President, is now displaced, and has sought, with his two daughters, a refuge on our shores, and that a new dynasty is introduced, which must, in like manner, run a brief course, and then expire of its own inherent weakness.

It is useless to commiserate this wicked and shattered nation: what we see there is but effect following cause, the natural result of a combination of circumstances and conditions, that will forever bar a healthy and stable government. The last feeble spark of national life has about gone out in Mexico, and though the ascendant power may kindle it into a momentary flame, the next gale that sweeps over the plain will only leave the greater darkness behind.

Monarchies are strengthened by such mockery of free institutions as Mexico and other kindred countries present. The great Revolution and pseudo-Republic of France in '93, did more to fortify the line of kings in Europe than any other single cause, and the more late revolution in that country had an influence scarcely less effectual. It is a truth, that no misrule is attended with more disastrous consequences than the misrule of the people. If it is less tyrannical than the will of the Autocrat, it is certainly more destructive to every hope and interest of the people, by adding to all other evils, insecurity and instability.

Mexico may continue to retain the shadow of Republican government, but can never possess the substance while her natural causes remain the same. The soil of Liberty is the genius of her people; and until its germs have taken deep root in the great living heart of the nation, it can never give vitality and power to the structure and machinery of civil government. It will be like a glass palace reared without the iron frame work, which the first gale will crush to the earth.

There is something in the organization of the races of the south which will never allow of successful self-government. They lack that independence and hardihood of character, that true appreciation of the real rights of man, and that moral power and energy of purpose without which Liberty will ever be a vain thing. The philosophy of history teaches a deeper meaning than mere historic truth, in the Vandals pouring from the mountain passes of the north and crushing the south in their iron march.—In that event is typified the history of the world. The races of the north must yet sweep over and subdue those of the south; not by fire and sword, as in the days of old, but by civilization, Christianity and the forms of civil government.

The progress of this grand scheme of Providence may be slow, but it is as sure as the law of gravitation. All history and experience point to the Saxon and Teutonic races as the hope of the world.

England has her India, and though her career in that country has too often been marked with crime and bloodshed, it is, nevertheless, in harmony with this grand law of the races—that the more vigorous shall absorb the weaker. It is useless for man to fight against this law; it will triumph, for it is ordained of God. Let Victoria be named Empress of the Indies; it is better it should be thus, for her protectorate must be over them. Let emigration from the north settle the difficulties in Central America; this alone will ever give peace and prosperity to that land of fruits and flowers. In fine, let Mexico be absorbed by our own Republic, for the evils of that unhappy country will never cease till this is accomplished.

That it would be good policy for our government to assume the protectorate of Mexico just now, we are not prepared to admit, but it is certain one day to be accomplished, and until that time, Mexico need not expect enfranchisement from the file that beset her.

A Word from our Nominees.

Let those who have been so loud in their denunciations of the democratic nominees on the State ticket, read the communication from those gentlemen on this page; their interpretation of the Wallace resolution, a principal plank in the platform on which they stand, is certainly unexceptionable with any anti-Lecomptonite. It is precisely the understanding we had of it from the first, and what we believed to be the understanding at the time the members of the convention shook hands over it, and ratified it as their unanimous act, any opinion of Dr. Fitch to the contrary. It would no doubt be very agreeable to the Dr., to have the impression go out at Washington that his Kansas policy was adopted by his constituency at home, but unfortunately for him, the people will submit to no such construction being put upon their acts.

The R-publicans too, who are ever catching at straws to save their sinking cause, will be sadly nonplussed at this announcement of the standard bearers of the Indiana Democracy.

Rough and Ready Sermon, No. 2.

BY THE PRAIRIE PREACHER.

TEXT.—Touch not the Wine, when it giveth its color in the cup; for it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

MY BELOVED HEARERS:—Upon this occasion, don't do as you have always done before, to wit: Give the sermon all away to your neighbor for his benefit; but pull off that outward garb of innocence which covers your besotted habits, and put on the coat which we may fit especially for your own personal benefit.

No longer try to conceal the fact from your neighbor, your friend, your "better-half," that you take a "nip on the sly," in yonder grog shop. For your blooming nose, creaking voice, blood-shot eye, disordered hair and "seedy coat," proclaim the truth in thunder tones to them, or if it has not already, soon will record the startling fact, and bring them helter skelter like hornets in laying time about your ears. The habit is growing fast, and what at first you indulged in as a pledge of friendship, an innocent promoter of hilarity, will soon become an imagined necessity of your existence, and as the villainous habit sinks, you lower and lower in the scale of society. You will be seen taking your daily, hourly glass with shaking hand and trembling nerve in company with those whom you now denominate as "miserable drunkards."

Young man! stop a moment in your career of "fast horses, fast driving, fast living, champagne suppers, games of Billiards, and "seven up!" Let me point out to you the terminus of your route. We do not expect you will reform. It is very seldom that a young man of your stamp, after commencing his "fast" career, flies the track, until he is brought up standing before the grim messenger Death! who lays him low, in an unknown, unwept, unheeded, degraded, drunkards grave. But look! see that miserable being staggering in the streets, bowing reverentially to that lamp-post as if it was the wooden effigy of his God. Mark well his blood shot eye; his silly idiotic stare; the round red pimples on his scarlet nose; the shoeless feet; the rimless, crownless "shocking bad hat," which is tipped awkwardly on one side of his drooping head; hear his fearful curse, his hollow mocking laugh! See the satanic fiendish expression of his face as that little boy approaches near. What a change from father to a brute! He reels, he falls! The merry pool stagnating with filth in the center of the street, receive him into its slimy bosom, and the swine more noble, dispute with him for possession of the "free soil." Poor fallen man!—What foul fiend was it who placed the cup to your lips to steal away your brains, and now is shrieking in your ears lost, lost!

Hear, ye fashionable loafer and indolent wine bibber! That poor wretch who lies before you wallowing in the filth, was once your equal. You sir, will soon be his! Your downward career is already commenced, and it knows no retrogression until it lands you by that fellow drunkard's side. But go on. Don't stop on our account. We have alms-houses, jails, state prisons and gallows—all of which must be peopled by such as you. Never fear; your turn will soon come; and in all probability, within the next few years or months, we shall find you hammering stone in one of our State Institutions, for fast young men, or a gaping crowd will witness your exit from the gallows, when you will go through the ticklish performance of dancing on nothing, to their great amusement; furnishing another warning to that class who seldom profit thereby. But to you, young men who have not polluted your lips with the fiery draught of Satan's prime minister, (alcohol) let me say a few words of warning. Never, never! touch anything that can intoxicate. Avoid the dram shop

as you would the pestilence; and should you be blessed with a praying mother—when you are tempted to sip the sparkling poison, ask her consent, and let your conscience frame her answer—abide by the decision and you are safe—disregard the warning voice and you are lost. Make this your motto. Let whoever will set the example, however high may be their stand society, for me, I will "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing."

"The higher the tempter stands, The lower must be his fall."

Girls let me say to you, avoid the young man who drinks. Let not your affections overlook the ominous habit; mark well his temperance principles, before you consent to unite your destiny with his throughout the journey of life. And may you never be so unfortunate as to run your arm through the handle of a "rum jug," but look before you leap into matrimony with him who is to have the keeping of your happiness for life. To you we look for the most potent argument against intemperance and vice, and if he who would win your heart sips from the sparkling wine cup, tell him promptly, frankly, he must renounce his "bagels," or you. If he is a man, fear not the result; if not, count yourself fortunate in making so great an escape. May your influence ever be cast on the side of temperance, virtue and love,—the noble qualities of a noble soul.

Parents, to your care is committed immortal souls; guard well the treasure consigned to your keeping. Prevent your child from mingling in the fetid atmosphere of intemperance, and teach him by your precept and example, to shun the wine when it giveth its color in the cup, and instruct him in the great principles of virtue, temperance, honor and truth; and thus by training up the rising generation in the paths of rectitude, temperance and its accompanying virtues may be banished from our land. So mote it be.

The Democratic Candidates.

We give below a letter signed by the nominees of the Democratic State Convention, in reply to an inquiry made by the Editors of the Indiana Volksblatt, (German paper) as to their understanding of the resolution of Mr. Wallace. It will be seen that at our nominees plant themselves squarely upon the platform of popular sovereignty, being of the opinion that the resolution is applicable to Kansas as well as all other Territories seeking admission into the Union.

We hope that our readers will give the letter an attentive perusal. Our candidates are worthy of the enthusiastic support of every Democrat.—Ed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your inquiry addressed to the undersigned separately, dated on the 18th instant, is now before us—as we do not differ among ourselves relative to the answer, that should be given to the question propounded, we take the liberty of joining in that answer. Your request is to inform you, what constitution we give to a portion of the platform of principles, adopted by the late Democratic Convention, which did us the honor to put us in nomination, as candidates, to fill the several offices, for which we are now before the people. The resolution upon which you base your inquiry, as published, is as follows:—

"Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and that by a practicable application of that doctrine, the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of raising or rejecting at the ballot box any Constitution that may be formed for their government;—and that hereafter no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State, without a fair expression of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application for admission."

Promising that, after careful consideration, every portion of the platform receives, as it deserves, our earnest and hearty approval.—We would say that the first part of the above resolution, but re-affirms and re-assures a great principle upon which our political institutions rest—namely, that "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." And, "so forming and organizing their powers, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. The latter part of the resolution, it is obvious to us, is in reference to the application of that principle in each case as it may arise; that is to say, that there should be a fair expression of the will of the people first had upon the Constitution, under which they are to live. A liberal and proper construction of the resolution would, after the time of its adoption, embrace the application of every territory seeking admission into the Union as a State, and would be of as binding obligation in one as another, without regard to whether it were made by Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, or a territory by any other name.

DANIEL McCLELLAN,
JOHN W. DODD,
N. F. CUNNINGHAM,
J. E. McDONALD,
S. E. PERKINS,
A. DAVIDSON,
J. L. WORDEN,
J. M. HANNA,

"God has given us another great victory," said a parson to a sailor after a naval fight.

"You may think so," replied the tar; "but if Jack hadn't worked the big guns so well, I think God would have had but a small share in the business."

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Feb. 19.

The Baltic experienced a succession of westward gales during the entire voyage, with very cold weather.

The steamship Leviathan was successfully floated in the Thames on Sunday, Jan. 31.

The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease. The Leviathan was towed by four powerful tug boats to her mooring opposite Deptford, until her internal arrangements are completed.

The Atlantic Telegraph Co. publish a report to the shareholders. It is proposed to raise a certain amount of new capital, by an issue of £20 shares, with which to meet the charges of 700 miles of additional cable now in course of manufacture, and to provide for contingencies. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the attempt to lay the cable next summer.—Cyrus W. Field is appointed the general manager.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia quitted England on the 21 inst. They proceeded from London by railroad to Gravesend, and there embarked in the royal yacht. In the city of London and all along the route, there was a perfect ovation.

A frightful colliery explosion occurred at a pit near Ashton under the Lyne. Near 100 were in the pit at the time, and it is feared that many of them were killed. At the latest dates, about forty had been taken out alive, some more or less injured, and two dead.

FRANCE.

The Americans in Paris had held a meeting, numerous attended, and passed resolutions congratulating the Emperor on his escape, and denouncing the attempted assassination.

A decree appoints the Empress regent in the event of the Emperor's death before the Prince's majority.

It was said that other sovereigns, including the Pope and Kings of Sardinia and Naples, were to have suffered assassination at the same time as Napoleon.

The other continental news is unimportant.

Great Fire in St. Louis.

FIFTY LIVES LOST!

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.

MESSES. SHEHAN & CAMERON:—The Pacific Hotel is in ruins by fire. Forty or fifty lives supposed to be lost. I mail particulars.

The burning of the Pacific Hotel proves to have been a much more terrible calamity than was reported this a.m. There was about one hundred persons in the Hotel, between forty and fifty of whom are missing.

The fire caught in a drug store under the hotel, and the flames spread so rapidly that before the inmates could be rescued, the stairways were enveloped in flames, and all egress cut off except by the windows. Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled or instantly killed; and many more, who were unable to reach windows, were burned to death in their rooms.

Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically engaged in removing the rubbish.

The wounded were promptly taken in charge by their friends, or sent to the hospital, where their injuries were immediately attended to. Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover.

The loss of property is upwards of \$50,000.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.

The Kickapoo correspondent of the Republican says, that on the night of the 6th a party, headed by Chas. Leuharp, burned the office of Mr. Boyd, a lawyer, and Mr. Davies, a physician, and destroyed all their property. Boyd, Davies, Kelly, Laughlin, Lyden, Lynch, and many others, fled to Missouri.

Much excitement existed.

The committee of investigation of election frauds discharged Dieffendorf.

Report says that Denver issued requisition on the Governors of three States for Henderson.

The Legislature adjourned on the 13th inst.

Denver failed to approve of the Constitutional Convention bill.

Parties of armed men are moving about in the vicinity of Fort Scott.

No fights reported.

Springfield, O., Feb. 18.

A fire last night destroyed the western public school building. Loss \$10,000—insured for \$500.

Another fire destroyed a large stable.—Loss \$500.

Both fires supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

New Orleans, Feb. 18.

Twenty miles of the Southern Pacific railroad have been completed in time to secure the Texas grants.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 17.

The majority of the Senate Committee on Territories have completed an elaborate report. The bill which accompanies it is similar to those heretofore presented on such occasions, and admits Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution.

The House Kansas committee met to-night. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution summoning Walker, Calhoun, Stanton, and Henderson for examination, and requiring them to bring all documents in their possession bearing on the subject. To this it was objected that, the official documents being obtained from the Executive Department,

official testimony might not be necessary. This resolution, together with four or five others looking to the examination of all matter covered by the resolution under which the committee was appointed, was tabled a vote of 8 against 7. A resolution of Mr. Adams, instructing the chairman of the committee to procure from the State Department the census and registry of votes taken in Kansas, with an amendment by Mr. Stephens, in accordance with law, was passed. The committee adjourned to Wednesday next, in order in the meantime to procure the documents called for.

Washington, Feb. 16.

The colors of the House special committee on the Lecompton constitution have been unfurled. The committee met last evening. Every member was present. A motion was made to send to Kansas for persons and papers. This was promptly voted down without argument, and the chairman instructed to procure a complete copy of the record now in this city, and have the same before the committee tomorrow. The majority have determined that all the facts necessary to be ascertained can be learned from the record, and they will report the subject back to the House this week, with a recommendation that Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton constitution. The minority (seven) came prepared with a string of resolutions calling for a full investigation into all the questions connected with Kansas, with power to send for persons and papers. The majority promptly laid all these resolutions on the table.

A BEAUTIFUL PARAGRAPH.—The following lines were taken from Sir Humphrey Davy's Salmoniad:

"I envy no quality of the mind and intellect in others, be it genius, power, wit, fancy,—but if I could choose what was most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes a discipline of goodness; breathes new hopes, varnishes and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all light, awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up to beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to Paradise; and far above all combinations or earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and arbutus, the gardens of the blest, and security of everlasting joy where the sensualist and skeptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair."

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—A remarkable phenomenon is promised in the heavens on the evening before the next full moon (the 23d), which will not again occur for nine years, when two thirds of the people now upon earth will have passed to the final rest. At twelve o'clock that night, the moon, so near the full as to appear a perfect orb, will approach within ten degrees of the meridian—five degrees nearer to it than the sun comes on the 21st of June. Seen from an elevated position, commanding the whole horizon, it will be a splendid sight.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

Judge Kane has been dangerously ill of inflammation of the lungs, but is better this morning.

Marshall County Democrat

Official paper of Marshall County, and having the largest circulation of any paper published in the county, is the paper for those wishing to advertise. JOBS of all kinds executed in a BETTER style, and on as reasonable terms as at any other office in Northern Indiana.

The having anything in the line of Printing to be done, will find it greatly to their interest to call at the Democrat office and examine specimens before going elsewhere, as we are confident that our work and prices cannot fail to please. All communications should be addressed to:

McDONALD & BRO., Proprietors.

New Advertisements.

STATE OF INDIANA.

MARSHALL COUNTY, SS:

Charles West,

against

Moses Ratliff.

Before J. H. Case, Center Township.

Notice is hereby given to defendant, Moses Ratliff, that in the above entitled case, the filing of the affidavit and bond, and that the pendency of the action, and that the same will be tried at no office in Plymouth on the 12th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock a.m.

J. H. CASE, Justice. (Seal)

Feb 25 14d

TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The undersigned, with the County Surveyor, will, on the 11th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock a.m. on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in section 18, town 33 north, of range 1 east, in Marshall county, Indiana; to meet on the premises, at the time specified, and continue from day to day until all is finished.

Non-residents, who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time above mentioned, and defray, or provide for defraying, their portion of the expense of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

Feb 25 14d

G. W. RACON.

TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The undersigned with the County Surveyor, will, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock a.m. on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of their land in Secs. 32 & 33, township 25, range 1 east in Marshall County, Indiana; to meet on the premises, and continue from day to day until all is surveyed.

Non-residents, who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time above mentioned, and defray, or provide for defraying, their portion of the expense of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

FEB 25 14d

FULMER & ROUDEBUSH.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

—Taken up, by Christian

Alleman, living in Green township, Marshall county, Indiana, one pale red steer, supposed to be four years old, with a crop off the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right, and a slit above the fork in the same; no other marks or brands perceptible. Appraised at the sum of twenty-two dollars, by Hugh McCoy and ———, Elisha K. Earl, Justice of the Peace.

Attest

Feb 18 12

N. R. PACKARD, Clerk

Marshall circuit court.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plymouth, on the 18th day of February, 1858. Persons calling for letters will please say "advertised," and name date of list.

Belonging R. Mary	McFarlin Andrew
Butler Tischer Team	Northey R. H.
Barber L. C.	Null Jacob
Burley Daniel	Pecher F.
Conger H. H. William	Pickler Chasteen
Clifton Robert Mr.	Parcht Sarah
Colburn Samuel esq.	Petzold George
Carpenter Emmet	Porter John
Crowder Geo. W.	Parrott Wilson
Campbell J. S. 2	Pedeken Henry
Cuykendall Wm B.	Pershing Sarah S.
Buff Dussila miss	Richery Gilbert
Ducumb & Miller	Roberts William
Dangstroth James T.	Raffay Aaron
Davis William	Raffay C. P.
Felicien Cardetx Mon	Roades Faron
Freese Isaac	Rochel Gustas
Fowler Thomas	Roberts Richard
Gala Michael	Raymond Ebenecer
Gertz John	Redinger Wm
German W. John	Redinger Isaac
Griffith Catharine	Salt Esq.
Guntz Gertrude	Simon Martin
Hindman James	Smith J. P.
Huber George	Simon Henry
Heminger Simon	Stafford Geo.
Hepler Lucinda	Stidland N.
Hughes Peter	Stoville T. W.
Hughes Joseph	Stevens Susan
Hartman Elizabeth	Steele J. A. P.
Hendricks & Co	Seogus Lorenzo
Jones John	Shank Lewis
King Greenbury	Skeam Nancy
Krum John	Serland Nathaniel
King W. W.	Shively Jacob
Knoob K. Jacob	Sellers Newton
Kerry Tios	Shumaker Blas
K. sing, or Author	Smith Joseph
Kinsey Abraham	Stackhouse Wm
Kelley Evarilla	Sutherland Edward
Knap Levi	Sullivan C.
Leut Mary A.	Savage P.
Lyons Hiram	Thoms Messrs & Co
Lawson Geo.	Thoms A. 2
Linsay Robert	Thomas John
Lucbay Benjamin	Tommy William
Lock Wm	Thompson G. H.
Lewis Nancy	Thorer Margaret
McEntow E. H.	Thomas Daniel
McCarthy Patrick	Votus William
Moss Wm	Wallace John
McClary Wm	Warfield John J.
Mathews John	Wiley L. C.
McHester	Williams J.
Marten John	Welch Huldak Mrs
Miller & Ducumb	Winkblack Henry
Montgomery Sarah	Wright Marion
Marshman John	Whitlock John
McIntgomery John	Wright Jonathan
Montgomery Jno	Waterman George
McKleworth John	Wierick Henry W.
McDonough Sarah	Watson W. E.
	Wiley William
	Young Philo

J. K. BROOKE, P. M.

TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The undersigned with the County Surveyor will, on the 29th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock a.m. on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in Section 9, town 33 north, of range 1 east in Marshall county, Indiana; to meet on the premises, at the time specified, and continue from day to day until all is surveyed.

Non-residents, who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time above mentioned, and defray, or provide for defraying, their portion of the expenses of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

Feb 25 14d

HENRY KALEY.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

—Taken up, by Philip

Hupp, living in German township, Marshall county, Indiana, one grey cow, supposed to be two years old next spring, a light bay mare colt, with a large white spot in her forehead; no other marks or brands perceptible. Said property was appraised at the sum of thirty dollars, by Francis Coil and Abraham Heminger, before George A. Metcalf, Justice of the Peace.

Attest

N. R. PACKARD, Clerk

Feb 18 12

Marshall circuit court.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

The intention of the proprietors of the Sentinel to make it in all respects a newspaper worthy the support of the Democracy of Indiana. And in the proportion its circulation is increased and its advertising patronage enlarged will be our ability to do so to its interest. Having no local agents, we depend entirely upon the efforts of our political friends to extend its circulation. In no case per more effectual way can political intelligence be circulated, read excited and party organization preserved, than through the medium of the press.—All, then, who are desirous of the Democratic principles and policy, can serve the cause in no better than in extending the circulation of the political organ of the party.

The year, upon which we have entered, will doubtless be one of important events. Upon all matters of public interest we shall give full and reliable intelligence. An important State election occurs next October. A new Legislature, members of Congress, Supreme Judges, and most of the State officers are to be chosen. In no case per more effectual way can political intelligence be circulated, read excited and party organization preserved, than through the medium of the press.—All, then, who are desirous of the Democratic principles and policy, can serve the cause in no better than in extending the circulation of the political organ of the party.

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