

THE DEMOCRAT.

D. & P. McDONALD, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE, DANIEL McCLELL, 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, J. 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.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the Counties composing the 9th Congressional District, are requested to appoint Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Plymouth, July 20, 1858, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress.

JOHN A. GRAHAM, W. H. DRAPIER, W. C. BARNETT, J. L. ROCK, J. D. JACKSON, J. C. WALKER, D. McDONALD, B. LAWRENCE, JOHN H. SCOTT, J. MC CARTHY, C. H. HOWARD, C. S. TIBBIS, S. A. HALL, Democratic Central Committee.

Circular.

The undersigned, Members of the Central Committee, have taken the responsibility of changing the time and place of holding the Congressional Convention, in this District, in accordance with the above Call, for the following reasons, to wit:

A portion of the Democratic papers have announced that the Convention will be held at Bradford—while others, supposing a change had been agreed upon, published Plymouth as the place selected by the Committee. The confusion which would arise from this misunderstanding must be corrected, without the delay attendant upon a correspondence extending over the entire District. In making the correction, we named Plymouth as the place—because that town is perfectly healthy and, at the same time more accessible to all parts of the District than Bradford. The time is postponed until the 20th of July, to accommodate the Democracy of Miami Co. who have, as yet, taken no steps to appoint Delegates, and who, without this postponement, would be unrepresented in the Convention. This time, it is urged also, will accommodate the farming community, now busily engaged preparing for their harvest which is hastening up on them.

For these reasons, and with the assurance that we can have a large and enthusiastic Convention at Plymouth on the 20th of July—the effect of which must be salutary upon our friends—the approval by the Democracy of the above Call is respectfully solicited.

With Much Esteem, We Are Truly and Sincerely,
W. H. DRAPIER,
JAS. L. ROCK,
JNO. A. GRAHAM,
J. C. WALKER,
D. McDONALD,

Republican Congressional Convention.

On Tuesday last, as was previously announced, the Convention assembled at this place for the purpose of nominating Schuyler Colfax as a candidate for Congress. Before our time, some fifty or sixty persons went to the cars to get a sight at the "Garden seed" M. C. Quie a large delegation from the Western counties of the District, came on the cars from Laporte, accompanied by the Laporte Brass Band, (which, by the way, discoursed fine music during the day,) and the long looked for Schuyler. Headed by the Band, the Delegation marched to the Edwards' Hotel, when Judge Fuller, of our town, in a very affecting speech in behalf of the admirers of Mr. Colfax, welcomed him back, to receive new honors by a re-nomination for the position he already occupies. Mr. Colfax, in reply, made a very pretty little speech, in which he told them that he had done when he was in Congress: how he had kept the pledges he had made to his party, and wound up with a little special pleading to be re-nominated, although if the party saw fit, in their wisdom, to select from among them another as their Standard Bearer, he should submit without a murmur. The delegates then proceeded to the grove near the Seminary, and re-nominated Mr. Colfax, by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned for dinner. After dinner the convention convened, and the committee on resolutions reported, and the report was concurred in, by acclamation. The resolutions condemning the "English Bill"—the "Leecompton Constitution"—giving Bright and Fitch, "Jesse"—the Democratic party, in general, and the Administration in particular. Mr. Colfax having been informed of his nomination, appeared on the stand, and in a speech of an hour in length, told the same old story of "Bleeding Kansas,"—how the Democratic party had caused the fair plains of that abused Territory to be stained with the blood of freemen—he did not say anything about Jim Lane, killing Jenkins, a short time since in Kansas,—how the "English

swindle" made it necessary, for a free constitution, that there should be 90,000 voters, while only 40,000 were necessary for a constitution with Slavery—how the Administration had incurred an indebtedness to the U. S. of a hundred millions of Dollars; (he didn't state whether he voted for any of the appropriations granted by Congress, or not)—and denouncing, in the severest terms, every act of the Democratic party in government affairs.—It must be a very degenerate party, indeed, that has no redeeming traits, that has done nothing for the good of the masses—that seeks only to sever the bonds of Union which have bound us together for eighty-two years—that squanders the people's money by the million, for nothing—yet to hear Mr. Colfax's story, one would think that the Democratic party is composed of men worse than those who inhabit the lower region. There are two sides to every question: and the time is not far distant, when we shall hear the other side of the question—and, also, some of the beauties of the modern Republican party.

Dr. Brown, of this place, was nominated for Senator for this District—Marshall and St. Joseph.

Dr. N. Sherman was nominated as a candidate for Representative for the district composed of the counties of Marshall and Stark.

The Delegation from St. Joseph Co. worked hard for the nomination of Mr. Miller, of South Bend, as Senator, but it was no good.

Mr. Biddle, of Laporte, was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney for the 9th Judicial Circuit. Mr. Sample, of this place, desired the nomination, but was peremptorily shoved aside. Mr. Johnson, of this place, received the nomination for Prosecuting Attorney for the Common Pleas Court of St. Joseph, Marshall and Starke counties.

Cuba.

We notice that the acquisition of Cuba is beginning to engage the attention of the American people, and especially the Southern portion. A few years ago, when this question was brought before the public, it met with zealous and determined opposition from a large proportion of our Northern population. The filibusters, and many others at the South, who strongly favored the proposition to place Cuba under the control and protection of the United States Government, made an unsuccessful attempt to mold the question into a more tangible shape than it at first presented, that the plausibility of the scheme might be more apparent. There are but few, who are posted in regard to its geographical position and staple productions, but are willing to acknowledge the many advantages, both to Cuba and the United States, that would follow annexation. But the great question, is, and has been, how shall possession be obtained? Many methods have been proposed, but have all been deemed impracticable. An utter disregard of all the civilities which one nation is expected to extend to another, and numerous flagrant and inexcusable insults to the American flag, have marked the course of the Spanish government towards the United States; this, by some, is deemed sufficient cause for the Americans to take Cuba by force. The most plausible method that has yet been proposed is to obtain by force, if necessary, full and complete satisfaction for the many insults to the American government; and then purchase Cuba, in the same manner that we have obtained the greater portion of the territory now in our possession. If Cuba could be purchased at a reasonable price, there is no doubt but the advantages to be derived from such purchase would make it a profitable investment for the United States. The heavy duties which are paid on imports from that Island, would pay a large portion, if not all, of the interest on the debt incurred. But since it has been found necessary to issue bonds to pay the current expenses of the government, it would seem to be folly to enter into negotiations with a view of purchasing Cuba.

The Republican convention which assembled here on last Tuesday, nominated "N. Sherman, M. D." of Small-Pox notoriety, for Representative. This nomination suits the Democracy as well as any that could have been made, as it will require but a slight effort to beat him at least one hundred and fifty votes. The Doctor has now got from the Republicans what the Democrats refused him, and for which he left the party. As the campaign progresses, we will furnish our readers with a history of the Doctor's wanderings in search of a party that would give him office.

Oh, what a nominee! The State Sentinel says that Major J. A. Cravens, an excellent man and a good Democrat, is favorably spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the Second District.

Five millions acres of the land granted to the State of Michigan by an act of Congress in 1850, are to be thrown into the market. The sales commence at Lansing July 20.

An infant son of a clergyman named Alexander, has recovered \$5,333 damages from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for having his hand cut off by a train of cars.

Letter from California, Central America and Oregon.

New York, June 27. The steamer Moses Taylor arrived this morning. She left Aspinwall June 4th. President Paez had capitulated to Santa Anna, and the latter was to leave for Jamaica on the 13th inst.

Previously Gen. Santa Anna had given to Commodore McIntosh the strongest assurance of protection to American citizens, and desired him to express to his government his wish to maintain the most amicable relations.

The excitement concerning the Frazar river gold mines continues. Three thousand people have left San Francisco for that region.

The California grain crop was yielding largely. A fire broke out in Nevada, May 23.—Loss \$140,000.

Sanandras, in Calaveras Co., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 21 of June. A number of assassinations, murders, and calamities had occurred at Havana.

Advices from Oregon to the 24th of May announce a general Indian outbreak there.

Col. Steptoe's command, on Snake river, was attacked on the 16th of May, and was forced to retreat, with a loss of 50 privates, three howitzers, baggage wagons, and nearly all his animals. Three companies of dragoons and one of infantry were engaged with 1,500 Indians.

Capt. Winder and Lieut. Gasson were killed. The schooner Laura Kraevan, from Sal Pello to San Barbara, had been lost at sea, with all on board.

The San Francisco markets generally fall.

New York, June 28. Further advices by the Moses Taylor state that Gen. Lamar, U. S. Minister, was about to leave Nicaragua.

Carrera has been elected President of Guatemala for life.

Sugar at Havana, active; molasses dull. Hon. Robert T. Conrad, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, died last night.

VINCENNES, June 27. The steamer Kate was wrecked on Friday last, and literally torn to pieces, in attempting to run over the dam 25 miles from here. All on board saved; boat valued at \$10,000. No insurance.

St. Louis, June 27. A dispatch from Leavenworth of the 24th, has arrived at Camp Scott, bringing dates to the 20th inst.

It is stated that Gov. Cumming felt considerable distrust of the Mormons and their promises. The Army would break up their camp and march on the capital by the 16th inst. There would be an efficient and well armed force of 8,500 men. Provisions were plenty, and the men eager for the command to march.

The testimony in Gen. Lane's case was concluded, and to-morrow is fixed for the argument.

St. Louis, June 26. The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on the 23d.

Capt. Morrey had been heard from between the Arkansas and Platte rivers.—In a severe snow storm, April 12th, he lost 250 mules and a large number of sheep.

Col. Loring had proceeded very well until April 29th, when he was overtaken by a snow storm in which six of his men were frozen to death.

Lieut. McNally, regimental quartermaster, lost forty or fifty mules, all his beef cattle and sheep.

Mr. Alexander, who was sending trains to Utah, lost all his animals, excepting 15, and was obliged to abandon his wagons in the road.

Washington, June 22, 1858. The official advices received by the last arrival from England are of a more favorable character than has been represented.—They reiterated friendly sentiments towards this country, and disavow intentional offence against our flag, and mention the fact that prompt orders have been issued to discontinue the visits which have given rise to the present difficulties.

His majesty's government does not insist on visitation or search as a right; but as both nations are solicitous to put an end to the African slave trade, it desires a mutual understanding of arrangements as to the proper and most acceptable manner of ascertaining the character of suspected slaves. This is the mooted point. The tenor of the dispatches is far from being unsatisfactory; in fact the doctrine so long maintained by our government is considered as practically acknowledged by Great Britain. The differences between the two countries are not such as cannot be amicably accommodated.

Washington, June 23, 1858. A private letter from Governor Cumming lays much stress upon the importance of the Mormons being induced to return to their homes and employments. He is opposed to their going to Sonora, and is of opinion that the best policy is to make the statement heretofore made, that they are divided into peace and war parties and thinks it the duty of the government to support the former and break down the latter.

He speaks of Brigham Young as a man of perseverance, intellect and experience, and whilst vested with authority to announce the terrors awarded those who sin against the Holy Ghost. There is, says Governor Cumming, a division in the ranks of the Mormons, all fearing Young while many hate him because of the pacific measures with which he is charged.—Governor Cumming plainly says that his chief hope of control over the Mormons is exerted through Young, and that if anything should happen to thwart his (Cumming's) efforts to avert the peril of a collision between the army and the Mormons, the country may reasonably expect a guerrilla war of several years' duration, and at an expense of many millions of dollars, while the war would be visited upon those least deserving of its terror.

Mr. Storer, editor of the Lexington (Mo.) Expositor, was killed a few days ago by a gambler, on board a Mississippi steamer.

Bayliss, convicted of kidnapping negroes, was sentenced last week, at Richmond, Va., to 40 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

New York, June 26. Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr.'s sloop Rebecca won the yacht race. She arrived at the stake boat opposite Ft. Schuyler, at 49 minutes past twelve o'clock this morning. The Minnie was reported next behind at City Island, and the Una next at Captain's Island.

The Secretary of the yacht club reports that the Rebecca came in at 1.45. The Minna at 5.46. The Una at 9.59 and the Silvie Schooner at 10.12. A protest has been made against the Rebecca for very essential deviations from the rules of sailing she having run through Plum Gate contrary to the rules, thereby cutting off eight or ten miles. If the protest proves valid, the Minna will take the first prize.

Lieut. Davis of the British flag ship, Indus, arrived in this city yesterday, with dispatches from Admiral Stewart to Lord Napier, and proceeded to Washington.

He reports that the steamer Devastation which had been dispatched with preliminary orders to the Sioux and Bazzard, not to overhaul any more American vessels, had returned to Bermuda, and reports having fallen in with those vessels, and delivered the orders to their commanders.

The schooner Sobito, which arrived here on Thursday, from Cartagena, brings Bogota dates of May 13th. The New Granada House of Representatives had accepted, in all its parts, the Cass-Herran treaty, but the Senate had not yet receded from their amendments and modifications.

The two houses were to meet in joint ballot in a few days to finally determine the question. President O'Spina is in favor of the treaty and will do all in his power to preserve friendly relations between New Granada and the United States.

Another Outrage—A Volley in the A. A. Chapman. On Sunday morning, the 30th ult., the brig A. A. Chapman, Captain Laurent, when eight miles from the Island, and 20 from the Moro, was overhauled by the British steamer Sixx. The sea at the time was smooth and the wind light.

The steamer fired a blank shot and set her colors. The brig also hoisted hers, keeping on her course. The steamer then ran along side within hailing distance, and fired a volley of small arms in her rigging, but as Capt. L. still kept his way, the steamer was laid across his bows, her ports thrown open and her guns run out. The brig was then hoisted and enticed, and allowed to go on her way, the officer boarding remarked as he left, "Remember Capt., this is H. B. M. war steamer Sixx, and not the 'Forward'."

The Capt. protested against the outrage, and on reaching Havana made a full statement of the affair, all parties, &c., to be forward to Washington by the American Consul.

DEADLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BELGIUM.—The fearful railway accident in Belgium occurred upon the line from Mons to Manage, between the Louviere and Bois du Lueux; nine persons were killed on the spot, and about forty, severely wounded. The train was conveying a large number of passengers who were returning from a dance or rural fete, and while proceeding at its utmost speed, came in contact with two wagons laden with coke, and a third filled with machinists. The shock was terrible.

The locomotive was thrown on top of the wagons, the two carriages which followed were smashed to pieces, and the third, a stately crushed and broken. Several of the wounded were horribly mutilated, and wholly bereft of reason. Mills Dupon du Waty, daughter of one of the most distinguished merchant in Belgium, was severely cut on the head. Many families were plunged into deep mourning by this horrible catastrophe.

FAMINE AT THE AZORES.—The people of the Azores Islands, particularly inhabitants of Fayal and Funchal, are reported to be again in the most deplorable condition. Mr. W. M. Pool writes to the Journal of Commerce:

"Famine is stalking through their streets, and throughout the Island, and unless speedy assistance is rendered them, it is feared large numbers must perish. Our excellent council, Mr. Dabney, has done and is doing all in his power to alleviate the sufferings in Fayal, and distributes 100 bushels of corn, besides money, every week, from his own private resources, but this reaches but a small number of the suffering.

About six months since a vessel, grain laden, passed close into Funchal, but as it was blowing a gale at the time, it was impossible to board her from small boats. The inhabitants did everything in their power to attract the attention of those on board, and induce them to run into port; but as the captain of course, was not aware of their wretched condition of the people, and the navigation into the harbor was dangerous, he passed the Island without stopping."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The Prairie Horse Guards, at a public drill, one day last week, indulged in the luxury of a Charge, made by one division of the company upon the other. In one of their evolutions, two horses came together, breaking the necks of each and killing both animals instantly. The riders were thrown 15 or 20 feet, one of whom, was severely injured. His life was, for a while, despaired of; but we are happy to announce, now that he is convalescent and will probably recover.—Laporte Times.

A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concluded as follows: "This extraordinary personage left no children behind him, except a brother, who was killed at the same time."

This reminds us of a son of the Emerald Isle, who, in telling of his adventures in this country to a friend, said:

"The first feathered bird I ever saw in America, was a forklift. I tread him under a haystack, and shot him with a barn shovel. The first time I shot him I missed him, and the second time I hit him where I missed him before."

Mrs. Viletta died recently at Monroe, Mich. She was 112 years old at the time of her death. She made her will in the latter part of the last century, and outlived all the persons to whom she had bequeathed her property.

There were 200 singers at the late German Musical Convention, at Pittsburgh.

The following is literally true. A denon arose in meeting to tell his experience, and said:

"The devil is a roaring lion, going about seeking whom he may devour, blessed be his holy name!"

A Black Republican contemporary tells his readers of an event, wherein he had a "vision of hell." Coming events cast their shadows before.

A splendid sugar farm, containing 1600 acres of land and 95 negroes, near Goula, La., was sold a few days ago for \$240,000, to a free colored man, named Cyprian Richard, who owns the adjoining plantation, worth as much more.

Serious Difficulties in Dakota Territory.

We learn from the St. Paul Minnesotaist, that "The Yankton Sioux, having been jealous for the last year of the increasing settlements of the whites in the far West, and also being dissatisfied at not receiving any pay for the road that they say Col. Nobles made through their lands last year, have taken upon themselves to regulate the matter in their own way."

With scarcely half a year's previous notice, the town of Medary was surprised by the arrival of a large body of Yanktons, to the number of 110 lodges, who immediately commenced their depredations upon the property of the whites. When remonstrated with for such conduct, with much insolence they replied that they were surprised that the whites should think of holding that place, when the white soldiers had already abandoned Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi, and Fort Randall, on the Missouri; and while still in council the Indians commenced plundering the houses, distributing and destroying a large quantity of stores. They then set fire to and burned every house in town—some in number—and all the claim cabins in the district for miles. A large field of potatoes which had just been planted was pulled up by the squaws.

Settlers had been moving into Dakota very fast during the season, and had made Medary a sort of storehouse. A large number of horses belonging to the settlers were appropriated by the Indians. At the time of this occurrence a large portion of the people of Medary were absent on a visit to the Falls and other places. It was believed that the people at the Falls, and other places, would soon fortify themselves. The people in and about Medary, have fled to the Cottonwood river, where they are determined to make a stand against the Indians.

As there are no soldiers to protect the frontier, Mr. Dewitt has come down for the purpose of raising volunteers. It is believed that the government has stores sufficient at Fort Snelling to outfit 200 or 300 men.

Important Decision. The United States Supreme Court have made a very important decision as to taxes. They decide that as the Government parts with its title to lands only when the patent issues, that public lands are not therefore taxable by States or Territories, until the actual issue of the patent. This is a decision of vast importance to the Western settlers, and all they will have to do to avoid the payment of taxes is to let the patent lie in the office, or, if necessary, get a friend to contest it, so as to delay the issue as long as he may desire to avoid paying taxes.

Frederick W. Koehler, a young German, was arrested in New York on Saturday for attempting to pass a counterfeit bill at the jewelry store of Tiffany & Co., Broadway. Before his arrest, he was seen to put something in his mouth and swallow it. Being taken to the police head quarters, and no further counterfeit money found in his pockets, Capt. Walling extended the search to his stomach. He took two emetics very reluctantly, and threw up four counterfeit bills on different banks. On the strength of the proof thus obtained, Koehler was detained for examination before a police magistrate.

A writer in the New York Herald, says: "The following is all that comprises Mr. Rarey's so-called secret of Horse-taming."

Having halted your horse and caressed him, fasten his rear foot with a strong strap round the pateron and radius or fore arm; make him hop round on three legs until tired. When he is tired, strap with a noose round the top of the pateron and he will fall on his knees. When on his knees keep the strap tight, and he cannot get his foot slack to get up. Bear against the horse's shoulder with your steadily, when he will lie down in a few moments. When he is down stroke him the way that the ladies take off the strap as soon as he is down. You can now do anything with him you wish, or beat a drum on his head without alarming him.

Operate on your horse in this manner as often as occasion requires. I have it from the most reliable authority that the wildest and most vicious horse can be tamed in this manner."

Despatch from Washington, June 25th, says: "Gen. Scott is still here, awaiting reliable information from Utah. The army is still on its march to that Territory, and existing orders will not be countermanded until further despatches are received."

THE LITTLE DRUMMER BOY.—Among the troops at the Newport Barracks is a tiny drummer who is only eight years old, but handles the drumsticks with the skill of a veteran. For forty years, his father beat the drum for the 6th Infantry, and when he died, his mother wished to have the boy join the army in the same capacity as his father. So a permit was obtained from General Scott, and he is now duly enrolled. He dresses like the soldiers, though his cap is nearly half as tall as he, and marches about with a drum into which he might almost crawl, so small is he, suspended from his neck, as grave as a judge, precise, regular and soldierly. He has the look of a noble little fellow, who would not run from a regiment of Mormons, but would stand to his post, and beat his drum until his comrades beat the enemy. Success attend him.—Cin. Gaz.

The Orsini subscription in Italy against foreign dominations in that country, now amounts to 1,750,000 francs.

Mr. Forsyth, American Minister to Mexico, has demanded his passports, and will soon return to this country.

The American shipmasters, in Havana, were to hold a meeting on the 15th, for the purpose of resisting British insolence and assault upon the high seas.

The Army appropriation bill passed by the last Congress, amounts to \$16,500,000.

The new Episcopal Church in Boston, will cost \$70,000.

The unanimity of the United States Senate on the question of the British outrages, is but a reflex of the unanimity of the people.

Lime, charcoal-dust, ashes, soot, or sulphur, sprinkled upon plants, prove a defence against destroyers.

The N. Y. Times, of the 22d inst., says: "Lord Napier had a protracted audience yesterday with Secretary Cass, and announced that his government would not again attempt to search or visit American vessels bearing the American flag, though he would continue to claim the abstract right of visitation. The position of our government is approved by nearly all the diplomatic corps."

"An old toper was induced to sign the temperance pledge, which he kept religiously for some time. At last he got decidedly hazy, and one of his friends remonstrated with him for his faithlessness to his obligations, when he answered: "To be sure I signed the pledge, but I was tremendously dry, and all signs fail in a dry time."

Success.

Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait. Not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor; always willing, fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what we can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares as much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our voices.—Langfellow.

The War Department has received information from Gen. Johnson, that it gives nothing more of interest than what has recently appeared in the newspapers. The army at Camp Scott was still waiting for supplies. The dispatches for Gen. Scott, having been sent direct to head quarters, have not reached this city.

The Republicans of Maine, have nominated Lot M. Morel, for Governor.

New gold mines have been discovered in Washington Territory.

A new cent coin has just been produced at the mint in Philadelphia. On one side is the head of an Indian girl, and the words "United States of America," with the date. Upon the reverse is a wreath surmounted with a shield, with a bunch of arrows entwined at the bottom, and the words "one cent" in the middle of it.

Large numbers of new counterfeit tens on the State Bank of Ohio, are in circulation in Cincinnati, and deceive the best judges. Counterfeit tens in the Hatter Bank of Boland, Conn., are also in circulation.

On the 1st of July next, the National debt of the United States will amount to \$65,900,000, including the loan of \$29,000,000 recently authorized by Congress.

Mr. Elisham Haxton, of Beckmanville, Dutchess County, N. Y., is now fattening a steer, which weighs 3,026 lbs. Its girth is nine feet eight inches, length ten feet, height six feet.

An umbrella has been manufactured in Connecticut, called the "folding umbrella." It is made of brown paper and willow twigs, intended exclusively to accommodate a friend.

This subject of protecting the rights of citizens of the United States over the Nicaragua Transit Route, occupies the attention of the Administration, and measures will undoubtedly be taken to prevent the improper interference with them by foreign powers.

The break in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad across the Walash bottom is now repaired, and trains run from St. Louis to Cincinnati without change of cars.

The thermometer at Indianapolis, on the 26th inst., stood 97 in the shade. Four persons were sunstruck, two of whom have since died.

It is rumored that Judge Roosevelt, of New York, will succeed Mr. Dallas as Minister to England.

The Post Office Department has prepared a statement of letters addressed to bogus lotteries and other firms. The latter number 1,619, and the enclosures in cash and drafts amount to \$900.

Latest advices state that the British Government has apologized to this country, and intimates that any injuries proved to have been suffered through them, will be redressed.

The claims of the United States against the Peruvian Government, have been submitted to arbitration.

Accounts from California state that the yield of gold this year, will exceed that of any previous one.

Barum is on his feet again, and is about to bring an Opera troupe to this country, from Europe. The expense will be \$50,000. Tickets \$5.

There are "eras" in our spirit's existence, as there are in our fortunes, eras when the fate of the character hangs suspended upon some acts of volition, same determination of the will.

There are many people in this world who are like perfume vases from which the perfume has fled, the surrounding objects attracting it; and so their life is not in themselves, but in other things.

It is a solemn thought connected with mid-life, that life's last business is begun in earnest.

Men easily follow their wishes till suffering compels them to follow their judgment.

A good action is never thrown away, and perhaps that is the reason we find so few of them.

The acquisition of wealth is a work of great labor; it possesses a source of continual fear; its loss, of excessive grief.

How few are our real wants, and how easy it is to satisfy them. Our imaginary ones are boundless and insatiable.

The soul is always busy, and if not exercised about serious affairs, will spend its activity upon trifles.

Plain honesty is the best kind of politeness, and Temperance the best physician.

It is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age.

Youth writes its hopes upon the sand, and old age advances, like the sea, and washes them out.

Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, but blooms not again though watered by tears.

Died—at her residence in Plymouth, on the 23d of June, of Typhoid fever, Mrs. Rachel Carr, consort of James Carr, aged 34 years. (Goshen papers please copy.)

NEW NOTICE. All those that are indebted to us will please call and pay without further delay. We are receiving new Goods, and will sell cheap for cash. CLEVELAND & HEWETT, July 3d.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL!!

T. J. SHERWOOD.

HAS removed his stock of Goods to the new building a half-square south of the old stand, where he is receiving, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of choice

Family GROCERIES,

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, SYRUP, FISH.

And all goods usually kept in a

GROCERY STORE!

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

At Wholesale

Kept on hand at all times, and sold low. He would be pleased to see all of his old customers, and many new ones, and will sell them goods as low as any house in town.

The people of Plymouth and vicinity are invited to give me a call. Almost all kinds of PRODUCE taken, and the highest market price paid in cash or trade.