

thick as it can be. Sheep and elk are very wild when they see or smell a person, but act very simple when a person is hid and shooting at them; they don't mind the crack of a gun more than the falling of a tree unless they have been shot at before.

Elk are very hard to kill—Inly four times as hard as deer. No furs of any consequence here, except beaver; any amount of them. They have their dams from twenty to one hundred feet apart for miles in a place, some five feet high and very ingeniously built. They say they are easily trapped and occasionally shot, mostly after sun-down. We cooked the tail of a large one—a foot long and six inches wide—the best meat I have eat in the mountains, tastes more like a pig than anything else I know of.

We are anticipating some of the Eastern Kansas scenes here. Not for the hanging nor for the poor down-trodden negro. But we have a Provincial government forced on us by scoundrelry, by a parcel of lazy demagogues, such as could not get the office of dog pedler in the States, yet by some are called smart and honest men here, got up mostly by valley men, and some from the mountains. I own, with them, for the sake of office. They held a Legislature with as much pomp and dignity as Congress at Washington; passed laws to pay the members and officers big salaries (as much more than in the States as the difference in brandy and cigars)—\$10 per day for the members, \$3,000 per annum for Governor, \$2500 for Supreme Judge, and others in proportion. They issued script to the amount of \$30,000, to be raised by taxes, and another expense to be added. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling an extra session this month, to organize counties, and regulate officers' salaries, &c., and we mountain working men don't intend to stand the taxes and pay those loafing demagogues. We think the miners' law good enough until the country is settled with permanent settlers, which will be in a year or two more. We mountain men held a mass meeting the 30th of December, in a large store-room; some 350 men were present, all for killing the monster, but differed in the way to get at him. Dr. Stone gave a speech, a very good one, and at the close he said his plan was to recall the mountain members, and have them withdraw from the assembly, so they could not have a quorum, and then we would have them where "Gabe had the hen." (Great applause.) Some were for taking the ballot box and not letting them vote. It was put to vote and carried, and they agreed to meet at 8 o'clock, A. M., the 24 day of January. Accordingly they met and went to the nearest voting precinct, having none here. The voters met there, armed to the teeth, in a friendly manner, and invited all to drink, which came very acceptable to some, as they had no money to buy with, and then told them what they might expect if they undertook to take the ballot-box. So they drank friends and let it all "fizzle" out. What the consequences will be we know not. But back to the meeting: As we entered the house we beheld a pendant stretched across the room with the words—"No Provincial Government. No county organization. No taxes;" with a row of candles full length, and at the end of the pendant a tax collector, full size hanging in effigy, with a board across his breast, lettered, "Tax-Collector," and under his arm a large roll of paper. Near him sat the mountain band of music, four violins, one flute, tambourines, and bones. Before speaking, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was called for. After the first speech the "Rogue's March," for the tax collector. After the second speech, "Old Dan Tucker," and so on till winding up with "Hail Columbia," all good and in proper time.

One thing I can assure the working emigrants that wish to come here: it will not be as last spring, no work to be had, no mines opened that would pay grub; but the mines are discovered and opened, and lots of quartz mills. All want hands, wood chopped, and quartz dug out. Last spring it was like the devil's hog, "great cry and little wool." Men writing letters to the papers, of the fine prospect of gold, when they had found nothing that would pay; and when the emigration got here all cried "humbug," and Enoch cried "humbug" as lustily as any, and wrote to that effect; but I wrote as then discovered. Enoch stayed, however, to hunt for the gold, and has found some, and expects to find more, and wished the company to stay and hunt for it, until the provisions nearly run out; then, if we did not find it we were in time to return. But no, away they went as if the devil was after them—and I think he was after some of them—leaving Enoch, poor devil, to starve in the mountains. If they were too see him now they would not think he was preparing to starve, with a whole hind quarter of a large, fat beef, flour, bacon, sugar, coffee, &c. Charley, I must acknowledge you were always correct in giving me the best advice in the States, but you are out of your latitude in recommending me to leave the mountains while I have an opportunity, and go to the frontier, where I can get plenty to eat and enjoy myself, and for fear of desperate men taking my grub from me, etc. Why, Charley, I am about as desperate as most of the men in the mountains, and

there are more provisions here than can be consumed, and plenty of work to do, and no likelihood of being shut in the mountains, and I am enjoying myself like a nabob.

Provisions are much higher now than some weeks ago. The holders think there will be no more provision trains this winter and they put the tariff on accordingly. The main staple, flour, \$20 to 22.50 and some ask 25 per barrel; bacon 40c; beef, 10 to 12c; sugar, 40c; coffee, 40c; dried apples, 40c; molasses 4.50 per gal. vinegar 3.50 and other articles in proportion. Hay 10c per pound; large mules 40, shingle nails 60; cast steel shoe per pound, and none a that. Ox shooting \$10 per yoke, or mules, per team. Work with one yoke of oxen, wagon and driver, \$10 per day; hands from \$1 to 1.75 per day, and found, chopping wood, 1 to 1.50—owing to convenience. Women, none in market, and in great demand. God bless 'em.

Charley, I send you some specimens of gold, just to let you know we have it here. No. 1 is Tarryall gold, in the South Fork, where Kildwell & Shirley, and a thousand others got so badly lumbugged, where they are now tunnelling in a hill, in the old bed of a creek and taking out one dollar per pan. No. 2 is out of Spring Gulch here, perfect lead gold. I send one pennyweight of each. The nugget is out of the Gregory Gulch here, six and three-fourths pwt. I believe it is worth six dollars and eight cents. I kept some Deadwood Gold a long time, but shelled it with other gold. I wish you to show it to any of my friends that wish to see the gold from the Pike's Peak region, &c.

If you get this published, don't be afraid of personalities, as I am good for every assertion I make. My love to the ladies, and best wishes to all.

Yours, truly,
ENOCH BELANGEE.

XXXVth CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1860.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fenton called up his resolution offered on Wednesday that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that a quorum has assembled and chosen Mr. Pennington as Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Barksdale asked if there should be a protracted contest for Clerk, who would recount the proceedings.

Mr. Smith replied in such a case they could appoint a Clerk pro tem.

The Speaker decided that the practice has been in accordance with Mr. Fenton's resolution. There was no necessity to have any delay until the election of a Clerk.

Mr. John Cochrane said sending of a message to the Senate, was no more business than the running up of a flag every day to indicate that the House was in session.

Mr. Fenton's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Grow offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to act in conjunction with such a Committee as may be appointed by the Senate to wait on the President to inform him that the Houses are assembled and ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Grow gave notice of his intention to introduce a Homestead bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the Steamboat law, and also a River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the election of Clerk, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. Schwartz nominated Mr. Forney.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, nominated Jas. C. Allen, the late Clerk.

Mr. Nelson nominated Samuel Tyler, of Tennessee.

Mr. Cobb nominated David E. J. Dawson, of Alabama.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Elliott, Whitely, Smith, of Virginia, and Maynard, tellers.

The ballot resulted:
Whole number.....221
Necessary to a choice.....111
Forney.....112
Allen.....77
Tyler.....73
Dawson.....23
Mr. Forney's election as Clerk of the House was effected by the votes of all present who had voted for Speaker Horace F. Clark and Riggs, and with the exception of Mr. Davis, Mr. Hoffman also received the votes of the Republicans and about half the American vote, and was thus elected. Seven Americans, viz: Messrs. Maynard, Moore of Kentucky, Quarles, Stokes, Hutton and Smith of North Carolina voted for Mr. Underwood.

A number of Democrats, who are here from Kansas, have conferred with the southern Democrats in Congress, and propose to advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Wyandotte constitution, changing the boundaries so as to include Pike's Peak, and a portion of Nebraska south of the Platte river. The change is to be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and when ratified, to be admitted as a state by the proclamation of the president.

The Salt Lake Valley Tan says, of over two hundred murders committed in that territory within the past three years, not a single offender has been convicted or punished.

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1860.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHAN L. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT,
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.
FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT,
M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

Disposed to Grumble.

The Republican party has always taken to itself great praise for the unity and harmony which pervades that organization. To be thoroughly united in a good cause, and harmoniously working together for its advancement, is a condition of which every true patriot may well be proud; and if a perceptible vein of egotism should characterize their self-glorification, to withhold a full and complete pardon would be manifestly unjust. We think the "Republican," or "Opposition" party, has neither a good cause, or harmony in its ranks. Its pretensions are no solution of its intentions; and if we would acquaint ourselves with the latter, we have but to look at actions. It pretends to labor for the good of the country, when in truth it ignores the existence of one half, or if it recognizes it at all, it is but to outrage and wantonly abuse. The harmony which has heretofore pervaded their ranks was attributable to their lack of power, and not from any virtue that might be supposed to exist in their cause. Now, that they feel their strength, the murmurings of dissatisfaction which have heretofore been stifled for the good of the party, begin to bubble on the surface. The heterogeneous mass which compose the active elements of the party, can no longer be kept in subjection from motives of propriety. If such an incongruous conglomeration of the refuse of all defunct political organizations could long continue in a harmonious condition, thus proving that they were actuated by principle, and not merely opposition to Democracy,—then, indeed, is the tenth wonder upon us.

John W. Forney.

Last Friday, John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Press, was elected Clerk of the House. This may all be well enough, but owing to his course for sometime past, we are afraid that there is something about the matter tainted with Black Republicanism. We have not yet seen the vote, but, as the House is strong Republican, we fear John has been bought. If he has sold out, it is to be hoped that he will no longer make pretensions to Democracy, and if he has been elected by Republican votes, there is nothing more certain than that he has bargained himself away, and got his price in the hope of the Clerkship. We shall see.

Since the above was in type, we have ascertained that Forney was elected by the same votes that elected the Speaker, Mr. Pennington, and therefore his election was a Republican choice. We hope he will not advocate Senator Douglas' claims to the Presidency. We don't want to mix "nary time."

The Republicans Disappointed.

Before the Democratic State Convention convened, the Republicans of this and other States anticipated a general mass, and prophesied a "split" in the Democratic party, but since the Convention has gone off so agreeable and satisfactory to the entire Democracy of the State, the Republicans are evidently disappointed, and are not half as sanguine of success as they were before the Convention. We have not yet heard one word of dissatisfaction about the nominations, but on the other hand, they give entire satisfaction, and the Democracy of Indiana feel sure of a triumphant victory at the approaching election.

Inconsistency.

There is scarcely a Republican paper that we pick up, but what we see some old, stereotyped remarks in it to the effect that Senator Douglas is the most unpopular man among the masses spoken of for the Presidency. This they know to be utterly false, and the fear of his popularity is the very reason why they publish and republish this false statement. Their object in speaking of him in this way is too apparent to have the desired effect, and sensible persons will only look on such silly attempts to lessen the Senator in the eyes of the people, as an evidence of the dishonesty and presumption of those who make these statements. The truth is, he troubles them in their dreams during their slumbers, and causes them to "tremble in their boots" in their waking hours.

The Lumber Trade.

At no distant day, the lumber trade in this country, if it does not now, will exceed that of any other country in the world. We have about twenty-five good saw-mills, and an almost inexhaustible amount of timber. The two rail roads running through some of the best timbered land, and have very materially increased the trade, although the price of lumber has but slightly advanced, except on the finer qualities, such as Cherry, Walnut, &c.—At this time those who own timbered land are engaged cutting and drawing logs. The lumber and wood trade is one that never fails; it temporarily suspends during the seasons of very deep mud; but on the return of good roads business revives. In classing the staples, lumber and wood should be included.

Contemptible.

Since our last issue we have been enabled to see how things are shaping themselves in relation to the DEMOCRAT, and for the benefit of our patrons, we give them an inkling of what is going on in this town and County. Some of the prominent whiffets in the Republican party have been nosing about, trying to find out whether the DEMOCRAT is on a "permanent foundation," and manifest great uneasiness about the matter. Some have ordered their papers stopped, and others that were over anxious to show their dislike for our paper have been in and ordered their's discontinued when they were not subscribers. These are the actions of a few of the smallest Republicans in this place, but it shows what their aim is. They are trying to create the impression throughout the County that the DEMOCRAT is not a permanent institution, and thereby keep Democrats from supporting it. But we are glad to know that they are succeeding very poorly in their undertaking, and that our prospects are far better than we expected they would be at this time. Since we have commenced the publication of the PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT, we have obtained over one hundred new subscribers, (those that had not been taking the MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT,) and we expect that at the end of six weeks we shall have added to our list two hundred more.

So far as its being on a firm basis is concerned, we will merely state, that our means are nearly all invested in it, and that we allow to publish the DEMOCRAT here for probably several years, should we be permitted to live, and these contemptible tattlers may as well get some other time to harp on, as they are on a cooling rack.

We have given this statement merely to post our Democratic friends so that they would know how to meet these reports. Their uneasiness is the best evidence that they fear the DEMOCRAT will be among them too long.

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This line is all we want.

Brown and the New York Tribune.

When the news was first spread over the country that John Brown had tried to raise an insurrection, the N. Y. Tribune as well as the rest of the leading Republican papers denounced him in the most bitter terms, and strenuously denied that he was a Republican, or that the Republican party had the least sympathy with him, but, as his trial progressed, they began to show their real feeling in the case, and for many weeks past the Tribune has been devoting its columns to publishing letters and articles trying to sustain him in his treasonable conduct. Men that are at heart Abolitionists, disunionists and traitors to their country, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Tribune, read it and carry out the doctrines it advocates. If they will do this, they will be a most acceptable member of the Republican party. But, those who are not Abolitionists, are for their whole country and are patriots, should spurn the Tribune as they do Brown's gallows and his treasonable outrages.

Speaker Elected.

On the first inst. the House was organized by the election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker. As we stated last week, the Republicans felt that they were defeated by the withdrawal of Sherman, and they were ready to take any man that they could elect. Mr. Pennington happened to be the one he was accordingly elected. In his election the Democracy have not gained anything that they can claim as a victory, only that the Helpersites were beaten, and we hope, a more National man than Sherman, has been chosen to preside over the councils of the country.

ORGANIZATION.—We want to impress on the minds of our Democratic friends in this county the importance and necessity of organizing themselves into clubs, preparatory to the coming contest. Without an organization we need not expect to succeed, but with it we will win.

In almost all our Republican exchanges we see, they are organizing. Let us not be behind napping.

MARSHALL COUNTY.—Aside from the valuable farming land which may be found in this County, the excellence of its Timber—the large amount—and great Railroad facilities for shipment, is now inducing large investments, not only in the raw material, but in first class Steam Mills, to "fit it for market. The steady home demand for lumber is large, and must continue so, as long as our County improves as it does at present.—Investments, not only in Mills, but in other kinds of enterprise, are coming in from abroad, increasing in proportion, as the advantages of Marshall county become known.

In connection with this subject we would state, that Messrs. S. & J. Post, recently from Ohio, are now erecting a first class Steam Saw Mill, some two miles from Alden Post Office, in this county. They have their yard already well stocked with logs. Their Machinery, we understand, is of the best kind, and no doubt they will do a thriving business. Success to you, gentlemen.

Thanks to our friend John A. Rhoads, at Argus, for a list of six more subscribers and other names that were already on our book, and a promise to continue his efforts in our behalf. Mr. Rhoads was formerly an old line Whig, but could not get the nigger in 1856, and modern Republicanism was too narrow-minded to accord with his ideas of a genuine Republican form of government, and he naturally and sensibly withdrew from the Opposition party and is now a sound National Democrat.

May others seeing his good works be constrained to do likewise. Friends let us hear from you.

R. R. ACCIDENT.—Just as our paper was going to press the telegraph operator at this place informed us that a serious accident happened to the mail train on the P. & W. & C. R. R., coming west last evening, between Pittsburgh and Crestline. The train was thrown off the track down an embankment about twenty feet. One man was killed and ten or twelve seriously injured. A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

LEAF-YEAR VALENTINES.—Dock Lemon has just received a "hull slew" of Valentines suited to the fancy of any and everybody. If any of the ladies should feel like giving ven. to some tender emotions for their ideals, they can do so by calling on the Doctor and selecting from his assortment of sentimental valentines. As this is leap-year, and the ladies are expected to make advances, the Doctor anticipates quite a run, as the ladies are known to be liberal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION CHANGED.—Since the outside was worked off, we have concluded to make the subscription terms of the Democrat uniform, to-wit:

One dollar and fifty cents per year, without any additional charges if paid within the year, if not paid within the year, two dollars. We have done this to favor some honest Democrats, that were not able to pay for the paper in so short a time, and were afraid of its accumulating. We hope, however, that there are but few of our patrons that will not be able to pay us in something within the year at least.

News Items.

ONE thousand persons were killed on the railroads in this country last year—one hundred only from the same cause in England, during that time.

Gov. STEWART refuses to sign the bill excluding free negroes from Missouri.

JOHN MURPHY, while employed in the Paper Mill at Delphi, last week, was so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful.

A Democratic paper has just been started at Crown Point, Lake Co., Ind.

FRED. DOUGLASS, now in England, confesses that he was fully aware of John Brown's murderous plan—although he denied all knowledge of it before he left this country.

The Delphi Journal says that 10,000 hogs were packed in that place, last season.

A young man named Peter Wicklenhauser, was killed by the cars at Elkhart, Ind., last week.

Mrs. Ely Lockwood, of North Vernon, Ind., while in a state of derangement, hung herself on the 25th ult.

It is estimated that not less than 5,000 persons perished from the effects of the climate, while engaged in the construction of the Panama Railroad.

SEYMOUR, Sage & Co., the heaviest flour dealers in America, failed recently for \$35,000,000.

THERE are 316,866 whites in Texas—slave population 136,792.

The population of China is estimated at 300,000,000.

The Terre Haute Express says that the Sons of Malta have distributed one thousand dollars to the poor of that place.

The Indiana American fully endorses Helper's incendiary book. The American as might be supposed, is a strong Republican paper.

A body of 1000 picked men have offered their services to the U. S. against Cortes' band of Mexican outlaws.

THERE are 576 convicts in the Indiana Penitentiary. The health of many of the prisoners is bad, owing to the want of room in that institution.

The present population of Minnesota is estimated at 139,000.

DURING one week recently 6,000 persons applied to the almshouse in New York for pitances of money and coal.

WATERMELONS, fresh from the vines plentiful in Savannah, Georgia, on last New Year's day.

ONE hundred and eighty colored persons have emigrated to Liberia during the past year.

Forty thousand dollars have already been contributed for the relief of sufferers by the late Lawrence tragedy. The sum is a noble.

The London Times advocates a grant of £10,000,000 for the defence of England. What's up?

The Mormon saints are laying up cannons and rifles which have cost them over \$1,000,000.

A good article of paper has been manufactured in Louisiana from the vine of wild coffee and tomato.

COMMISSIONERS from Japan will shortly arrive in this country, who, with their attendants, number eighty persons.

Geritt Smith has come to his senses, and gone to work relieving the wants of the poor in his neighborhood. So says an exchange.

The Telegraph announces the death of Lord Macaulay, the eminent reviewer and historian. He died at London on the 28th of last month.

The Republicans of Connecticut have appointed their delegates to the Chicago Convention. They go uninstructed, but is stated on good authority that they are all opposed to Seward and about equally divided between Bates and Chase.—South Bend Register.

Is the Rhode Island Legislature on Thursday, an act was past making the 22d day of February a legal holiday, instead of the 1st of January, as the law now provides.

Eight miles of a horse railroad are in the process of construction in Detroit, Michigan.

PRENTICE says that when the disunion traitors shall stand upon the scaffold with ropes impending over their heads, they will think there is an "impending crisis," and no Helper.

GRACIOUS HEAVENS!!! Queen Victoria is again —!!! And at her time of life, too!!! —Boston Post.

BULWER says that "death often changes aversion into love." Certainly it does. We may have an antipathy to swine, and yet love pork and sausages.—Prentice.

Don't make up your mind about any creature in a belt-ribbon and velvet rosettes, without first asking your sister's advice. Depend upon it, one woman can read another better in five minutes than you can in five years.

Two thousand dollars have been subscribed towards the erection of the New Jersey Monument to the Revolutionary heroes. The estimated cost is \$40,000.—The work will not be commenced until \$15,000 has been subscribed.

If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart, asks you bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand but you need not return.—You will not be missed, that's certain. Don't forget this, little boys.

It is said that in the South when niggers get refractory and can be subdued in no other way their masters have got to threatening to set them free and send them North to make their living among the Abolitionists. A nigger in such a case rarely if ever fails to succumb.

This class of people most dear to all men of business, and always held in grateful remembrance, are the earliest settlers.

NEW ADVS.

INDIANA READ ESTATE AGENCY.

5,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED to sell the following described lands, at very low figures, part down and the balance in annual payments, from one to four years, with interest, paid annually:

UNION TOWNSHIP.
E. half N. E. q. Sec. 33 T. 32 N. R. 2 E. A. 80
S. w. q. n. e. q. " 34 " " " " " " 40
Lot 1 " " " " " " " " " " 32.50
" 2 " " " " " " " " " " 42.90
E. half n. e. q. " 25 " " " " " " 80
N. w. q. s. w. q. " 14 " " " " " " 40

CENTER TOWNSHIP.
N. E. Quarter Sec. 28 T. 33 N. R. 2 E. A. 169
S. w. q. n. e. q. " 33 " " " " " " 40
S. w. q. n. w. q. " 7 " " " " " " 80
E. half s. e. q. " 32 " " " " " " 60
E. half n. w. q. " 30 " " " " " " 80

GREEN TOWNSHIP.
E. h. f. N. E. q. Sec. 32 T. 32 N. R. 2 E. A. 80
U. half n. w. q. " 33 " " " " " " 80
S. w. q. s. w. q. " 34 " " " " " " 80
N. e. q. n. w. q. " 35 " " " " " " 80
S. e. q. s. e. q. " 36 " " " " " " 160
S. e. q. s. e. q. " 37 " " " " " " 80
S. e. q. s. e. q. " 38 " " " " " " 80
E. half n. w. q. " 39 " " " " " " 80
W. half s. e. q. " 40 " " " " " " 80
W. half s. e. q. " 41 " " " " " " 80
W. half s. e. q. " 42 " " " " " " 80
S. w. q. s. e. q. " 43 " " " " " " 80
S. w. q. s. e. q. " 44 " " " " " " 80
N. w. q. s. e. q. " 45 " " " " " " 160

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.
S. E. h. f. N. E. q. Sec. 15 T. 32 N. R. 3 E. A. 169
U. half n. w. q. " 15 " " " " " " 80
N. w. q. s. e. q. " 16 " " " " " " 80
N. e. q. n. w. q. " 17 " " " " " " 162

BOURBON TOWNSHIP.
W. half N. E. q. Sec. 12 T. 33 N. R. 3 E. A. 80
GERMAN TOWNSHIP.
W. half S. E. q. Sec. 24 T. 35 N. R. 3 E. A. 80
Lots 1 and 2 " " " " " " 75
Lot 1 " " " " " " 41

POLK TOWNSHIP.
W. half N. E. q. Sec. 27 T. 35 N. R. 1 E. A. 80
S. e. q. n. w. q. " 26 " " " " " " 80
S. e. q. n. w. q. " 27 " " " " " " 47
S. e. q. n. w. q. " 28 " " " " " " 80
W. half s. e. q. " 29 " " " " " " 80
W. half s. e. q. " 30 " " " " " " 47
S. w. q. s. e. q. " 31 " " " " " " 65

WEST TOWNSHIP.
E. half N. W. q. Sec. 23 T. 33 N. R. 1 E. A. 80
E. half s. e. q. " 23 " " " " " " 80
W. half s. e. q. "