

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, : : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1862.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JAMES S. ATTHON,  
OF MARION.  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOSEPH RISTINE,  
OF POUNTAIN.  
THE TREASURER OF THE STATE,  
MATTHEW L. BRETT,  
OF DAVIES.  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
OSCAR B. HORD,  
OF DECATUR.  
SUFF. PRES. INSTRUCTION,  
MILTON B. HOPKINS,  
OF CLINTON.

## A FEW CORRECTIONS.

"The Delegates in the Democratic-Bright-Disunion convention from this county were Jonathan Dudley, Hugh Donley, Henry Miller, Jesse Coleman, John P. Dunn, Dr. T. D. Lemon, Amos C. Hall, and a man whose name we have forgotten. The County Central Committee appointed eight delegates two weeks ago to day, a portion of whom were Douglasites. They failed to attend and their places were filled with self-constituted Breckinridge men. The whole delegation will be observed, are all Breckinridge men."

The above, which we clip from the La Porte Herald, of a late date, contains statements so much at variance with the truth, that justice to the gentlemen named, and the Democracy of the County which they represented, requires a publication of the facts in the case, which are these:

The delegation, as originally appointed, consisted of eight delegates, five of whom supported Mr. Breckinridge, and three, Mr. Douglas. As the entire delegation did not attend the Convention, substitutes were appointed, so that the delegation stood as follows:

Breckinridge—Lemon, Donley, Hall, and Dudley—4; Douglas—Miller, Coleman, Hering, Dunn—4.

This statement, which we know to be true, shows that the Herald's account of the matter is entirely erroneous. The "Douglas" men, as that paper is pleased to call a portion of the Democracy, gained one in the appointment of alternates, which is very different from the statement of the Herald, that the places of the delegates who did not attend were filled with self-constituted Breckinridge men. Either the Herald did not know what it was talking about, or asserted what it knew to be false.

The same paper calls the Convention the "Democratic-Bright-Disunion Convention," which is merely an epithet and not a statement of fact. In the first place, Mr. Bright had nothing to do with the calling of the Convention, and did not attempt to exercise any influence over it after it was assembled; and the statement which it makes, that Michael G. Bright was there in his stead, is "erroneous," for he was not there at all.

The Herald makes another statement which we think it will be very difficult for it to substantiate, which is:

"A very large proportion of the delegates were not chosen by the Democracy of the counties to which they were accredited."

As this is so different from what we believed to be the facts in the case,—not having heard any such complaint from the Democracy of any County in the State, much less a large proportion, and as Democrats were not in the habit of misrepresenting themselves, we are of the opinion that the Herald's assertion is slightly "inaccurate." Will it please name the counties which were represented by delegates not chosen by the Democracy of those counties? We do not ask it to name all the counties thus represented, but merely enough to substantiate his statement that "A large proportion of the delegates were not chosen by the Democracy of the counties to which they were accredited."

The Herald further says:

"Those counties where the Democracy were the strongest, either did not have any delegates there, or if they had, instructed them in advance against committing the party to any policy, and against making any nomination at that time."

There were only five counties not represented—Washington, Dubois, Owen, Wabash and Lake. The first three are Democratic counties and the latter two the blackest kind of Republican; from which it will be seen that "those counties where the Democracy were strongest," were about as well represented as those where they were not so strong. The counties not represented were divided as near equal as possible between strong Democratic and strong Republican—the former accidentally having the majority of one. The statement that the strong Democratic counties instructed their delegates to vote against committing the party to "any policy" and against making any nominations, is simply ridiculous. Such instructions would compel the delegates to vote against committing the party to a patriotic, practical, constitutional War policy; or a sound, systematic, economical State policy. In relation to making nominations, about one fifth of the delegates were in favor of postponing until May or June, but a majority of four to one decided to make nominations, as State Conventions had formerly done, and did make such as those who had been in favor of postponement could make no possible objection to. Furthermore the delegates from the strong Democratic counties are entitled to no great consideration more than those from counties where there is a Republican majority; as each delegate represented an equal number of Democratic votes; and Democratic votes in Republican counties count just as much as Democratic votes anywhere else. For instance: Harrison, which is a Democratic county, we believe, cast eight delegate votes, representing, probably, two thousand Democratic votes, against making nominations; LaPorte cast eight delegate votes, representing the same number of Democratic votes that the delegates from Harrison did, in favor of making nominations. Why are the Democrats from Harrison to be particularly petted, when their two thousand votes will not count any more in the aggregate at the State election, than will the two thousand Democratic votes in LaPorte county? According to the argument which is used by the Herald and New Albany Ledger, the one delegate from Starke county, representing two hundred and fifty Democratic votes, should dictate to the fifteen delegates from Marion county, representing nearly four thousand Democratic votes.

The Herald makes the following statement:

"The strong Republican counties had generally an unusual number of delegates who were uproarious for a platform and a ticket."

The published proceedings of the Convention, or any other source of authentic information, do not show that any county, Republican or Democratic, had more delegates in the Convention than it was entitled to under the apportionment. The latter clause of the extract may, or may not, be true; but if the latter, it would not be very surprising; for if living in a Black Republican county wouldn't make a man "uproarious" for a sound, Democratic platform, and a good, strong Democratic ticket, we don't know what would.

The Herald says, again:

"Jesse D. Bright dare not leave his seat in the Senate as he has done on former occasions, for fear of being ousted from that body, as he should be at once for his disloyalty."

Mr. Bright was not deterred from attending the Convention by any such cause as that stated above. A committee of seven Republican Senators, after the most patient and anxious investigation failed to find him in any way disloyal, and so reported to the Senate. Does the Herald know more about Mr. Bright's loyalty than the Republican committee that investigated it?

The Herald's short article contains other statements which are incorrect, but we have not space enough to notice them in detail. One is, that Col. Dunham was present to urge the Convention to postpone making nominations, but had no attention paid to him. The fact is, he made a speech, and was listened to with respectful attention. If the Convention did not see fit to follow his advice, it certainly had a right to do otherwise. Another statement is, that the Convention was a great farce, and reflected the sentiments of but a very select portion of the Democracy of the State, when the truth of the matter is, it reflected the sentiments of the entire Democracy of the State, and gives satisfaction to all but Republicans and their sympathizers.

We have noticed the Herald's statements at greater length than we otherwise would, from the fact many of them have appeared in the Republican papers, and it is but right that they should be refuted.

but little difference to the Democracy. It is none of their business what kind of resolutions Democrats pass or refuse to pass. They would be dissatisfied with any action Democrats might take. Furthermore, if Democrats do not choose, for reasons which may be good to themselves, to pass resolutions of personal respect to members of their own party, is it a very good taste for Republicans to meddle about it? We think not.

The object of the Republicans is so transparent that the most glib will not be deceived by it. If they succeed in anything more than rendering themselves ridiculous, it will be a rarity.

## THE CONVENTION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Republican papers appear to be very much exercised about the 'Douglas' Democrats being imposed upon by the 'Breckinridge' Democrats—in the matter of conducting the State Convention. To hear and believe all they say, one would suppose that the 'Douglas' men were the most abused set of men in the country. They generally speak of the convention as the 'Breckinridge convention,' or the 'Bright Disunion convention.'

For the edification of those Republicans who have recently affected an over-weening love of the Douglas men, and who have volunteered their valuable services for the purpose of defending them, we take pleasure in informing them that the two divisions of the party named have concluded to work together in harmony in future, and henceforth design spending their political ammunition on the abolitionists. The question which divided the party is not now at issue, and probably never will be again; and the party do not deem it advisable to keep up a family quarrel about irrelevant questions, merely for the gratification of their enemies. All whom we have heard speak of this matter, and the action of the party in all parts of the State leads us to believe that the party elsewhere entertain the same opinion, take this view of our past difficulties, and will act accordingly. Of course, all the Republicans and a few pseudo Democrats, will oppose any such consummation, which will be good evidence, if any were needed, of its correctness.

The tie which the Republican press have published concerning the State convention—that it was controlled by Breckinridge men—is easily refuted by a fair statement of the facts in the case. The three principal officers of the convention—President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary—were all Douglas men. Does that look like the Breckinridge men controlled the organization of the convention? We are informed by good authority, that every man on the ticket voted for Douglas. Does that look as though the Breckinridge men had things all their own way? If they did, it was certainly a very magnanimous way—giving their opponents all the offices—and one for which they are entitled to great credit.

The Convention was organized, the platform adopted, and the ticket nominated solely with a view to unity and harmony in the party, regardless of past differences. That it was successful in this, is attested by the hearty endorsement it has received from one end of the State to the other. Republican blarney, about 'Breckinridge Convention,' and 'Douglas men trodden under foot,' will amount to nothing farther than to render those who use it ridiculous. Democrats know their duty, and will perform it regardless of Republican threats or slanders. This is not the first howl that Abolition has raised. The bitterness which it exhibits toward the Democratic party, is evidence of the fact that its own dissolution is high at hand. The gyrations which it makes over the Democratic Convention, is but the last struggles of the demon.

Two Republicans of this town are guilty of treason, as defined by Federal authorities. Their crime consists in bargaining for, and buying, Treasury Notes at a discount. Can they not be punished when Democrats are imprisoned on mere suspicion?

## From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Jan. 20.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him near Webb's Cross-Roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their intrenchments at Mill Springs, with the Federals in hot pursuit.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

The recent fight took place on Sunday, instead of Saturday morning.

Gen. Thomas, Sunday evening, followed up the rebels to their intrenchments, sixteen miles from his own camp, and when about to attack them this morning, he found their intrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, Quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons.

The rebels, in dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland in one steamboat, and by a line of barges at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Springs.

Of the rebels 275 were killed and wounded, including Zollicoffer and Peyton.

The dead were found on the field. The Tenth Indiana lost seventy-five killed and wounded.

Nothing further of Federal loss has yet reached here.

## THIRD DISPATCH.

The Baillie Peyton killed in the recent engagement proved to be Baillie Peyton, Jr., attached to Zollicoffer's staff, and not Baillie Peyton, Sr., as first reported.

## Details of the Rout of Zollicoffer's Army by Gen. Thomas.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.

A special dispatch from Louisville says dispatches just received at headquarters announce that the battle did not take place on Saturday, but on Sunday evening, and that Gen. Thomas continued the pursuit until night set in. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their intrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night, expecting to storm them in the morning; but, with the aid of their boats and barges, the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight.

They left behind, however, all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagon-loads of quartermaster, commissary and medical stores, all of which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of all their intrenchments early in the morning.

After reaching the opposite side, the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field, among them Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton, Jr. Zollicoffer was found mortally wounded in a wagon.

Our loss is not definitely ascertained, but must have been considerable. The surgeon of the Tenth Indiana telegraphs that his regiment has seventy killed and wounded.

Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the best regiments in the department.

As far as I can learn, the Ninth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, Second Minnesota, Eighteenth Regulars, and Fourth and Tenth Kentucky were among those engaged.

It was Col. Mason's brigade, including the Thirteenth Indiana, Eighteenth Regulars, and some Kentucky regiments, and not two of Gen. Schoepfl's regiments, as first stated, that reinforced Thomas during Saturday night. They made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive just three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part, in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory yet achieved by the Federal land forces in this war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side. Gen. Schoepfl was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluff character of the country, and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.

This morning's Gazette has advice that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindrance, and everything is ready and in fine order.

No news from Gen. Thomas to-day.

No details of the Federal loss are received.

Gen. Thomas has taken the steamer and the nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and which, in their precipitate flight, they failed to destroy.

The theory at headquarters is that he is using those boats to convey his troops across the river southward, and providing other means of transportation.

Gen. Thomas has been too busy to send the details of the recent fight.

No private telegrams of military matters can come over the southern line to Louisville, and no private information has been received.

## From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island to-day, with two persons who came down from Baltimore last night to go South.

The following is all the news we can gather from Southern papers received:

"Ex President John Tyler is very ill, at Richmond.

"A dispatch dated Macon, Ga., says that the accounts from the wheat region are very favorable, and that the crops never appeared more promising this early.

"The following Brigadier Generals have been confirmed by the Congress at Richmond: Henry Heath, of Virginia; Johnson R. Duncan, of Louisiana; and Wood, of Alabama.

"Dates from Havana to the 6th inst., have been received at New Orleans. Business was extremely dull on the island.

"The Norfolk Day-Book gives a rumor that the Federal Secretaries of the Interior and of War have resigned, and that Colfax, of Indiana, and Holt, of Kentucky, will succeed them."

The U. S. steamer Sumpter arrived yesterday afternoon.

Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond, last Friday.

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## From Gen. Buell's Column.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.

A special to the Commercial, from Indianapolis, says that four Indiana regiments, in the Green River column, have advanced to South Carrollton, and will soon occupy Rochester. This is directly in front of Bowling Green.

Gen. Buell is concentrating a powerful force at Green River, and it is said he is now ready for a forward movement.

The rebels at and about Bowling Green are destroying the railroads, felling trees across the track and doing everything to retard the progress of our army.

It is said they are making every preparation to evacuate Bowling Green upon the approach of our troops.

## Flood in the Ohio.

Cincinnati, Jan. 20.

Heavy rains have prevailed since Saturday night. The river here is fifty-one feet, and raising at the rate of three inches per hour. There is five feet water on the first floor of buildings fronting the river. All the tributaries above are pouring out at flood height.

## The Great California Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.

The Legislature has adjourned to the 21st inst., to allow the water to subside from Sacramento.

The whole city has been under water, from two to eleven feet deep. The people have been driven to the second stories of their houses, and are unable to build fires to cook their food. Cooked provisions in large quantities have been sent from San Francisco in two steamers.

The water has materially subsided since, but the weather is still unfavorable in the whole valley.

Other portions of the State have suffered severely from this unprecedented inundation, and many millions of property have been destroyed.

## Activity of the Volunteers.

"By the report of the Sanitary Committee it appears that, of the regiments inspected, 27 were from New England; 101 from the Middle States—including Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware—62 from the Western States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Beginning with the formation of these regiments, the Inspectors found that the average time occupied in recruiting a full regiment was six weeks—the shortest period being ten days, and the longest three months. In 761 per cent. of the regiments, the majority of the men were found to be American born; in 61 the majority were Irish; and in 51 the number of native and foreign born was found about equal. The inquiry, therefore, dispels the fiction that the majority of the Union army is of foreign birth. The conclusion of the Commission is that it would be a nearer approximation to the truth to state that about two-thirds of our volunteer soldiers are American born, and nine tenths citizens, educated under the laws of the Union and in the English tongue. The average age of the men is stated at 5, and that of the officers at 34.

## Rebel Movements in Kentucky.

Louisville, Jan. 14.

All quiet down the railroad.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Courier says Gen. Johnston has called upon the Provisional government of Kentucky for 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry for three years.

Floyd's Brigade, from Virginia, are going to Scottsville, Ky.

The rebels of Hindman's command came up the railroad on Sunday night, and burning the depot, a blacksmith's shop, and took all the goods from the store of Mr. Mastain, at Horse Cave.

They also burned the woodland depot, Cave City depot, Cave City Hotel and stables. The citizens at all those points were notified to leave, and escaped to Manchester, as the rebels stated that they intended to return on Monday night and burn every house that could be used by the Federal army in its advance as hospitals or quarters.

They also burned up all the hay, oats, and fodder stocks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses, and mules to be found.

General Tom Thumsh, about two weeks ago, shot a deer near Kalamazoo, Michigan.

## New Advertisements.

## Beautiful Complexion.

Dr. Thomas F. Chapman will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm that will effectually remove Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, &c., leaving the skin smooth, clear, and beautiful; also full directions for using Poltrone's celebrated Stimulant, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) Dr. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York. 52nd

## The Confessions and Experience of a Sufferer.

Published as a warning, and for the special benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned doctors. Single copies may be obtained of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenport, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenport, Long Island, N. Y. 52nd

## Executive's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at Public Auction, on Friday, the fourteenth day of February next, at the residence of Elizabeth Cline, late of Marshall county deceased, all her personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Grain and Growing Crops, Farming Implements, and a large and general stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety, valuing valuation and appraisement laws, &c., &c. JOHN T. CARDER, Executor. 52nd

## The Paper for the Times.

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.

Widely known as the most valuable and popular Journal in its sphere—as the Best and Cheapest combined Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary, and Family Newspaper on the continent—will enter upon its Thirtieth Year and Volume in January, 1862. It has long surpassed all rivals in Variety and Usefulness of Contents, and of late is more than ever.

## THE FAVORITE HOME WEEKLY.

This is proved by the immense and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the Free States, Canada, &c., and among all intelligent classes in both Town and Country. In addition to a great amount of Practical, instructive and entertaining Reading upon Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Science, Art, Education, &c., with a variety of engravings, Music, Tales, Poetry, &c., it contains a complete and carefully prepared WEEKLY SUMMARY OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

So that every reader may be fully advised of the Events of the War for the Union. The Rural of the American Union, as the great means of securing the permanent prosperity of the People and Country. Though standing aloof from party politics, it is always and firmly for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. Hence it is, and will continue to be,

## PATRIOTIC, PROGRESSIVE AND TIMELY.

In both action and sentiment—furnishing a weekly variety of appropriate reading for the various members of the Family Circle. The earnest advocate of Right and contemner of Wrong, its practical Departments are instructive and valuable, and its Literary and News pages interesting and entertaining, while the Moral Tone of the whole is unexceptionable—the constant aim being to promote the Pecuniary interest, Moral and Intellectual Culture, and consequent Home Welfare of the tens of thousands of families visited. It is, in fact,

## BEST RURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

In America, as both Press and People attest. Its Editors, with Hundreds of Contributors and Correspondents, labor to render The Rural an able and reliable exponent of Industry, Skill, Progress, Improvement, and whatever tends to Elevate the Masses and Benefit the Country—a paper eminently adapted to the Wants of the People and Times. Reports of the Great Provision, Canal, Wood and Fruit Markets are invaluable—and not given in a slow manner, (of only 12 issues per year,) but in a Large Beautiful and Progressive Weekly!

## STYLE, FORM, TERMS, &amp;c.

VOLUME XII, for 1862, will maintain the enviable reputation the Rural New Yorker has acquired for both contents and appearance. It will be published in superior style—with new type, good white paper, and many fine illustrations. Its Form will continue the same as now—Double Quarto—with an Imp. Title Page, &c. at close of year, complete foldings.

TERMS, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE—\$2 a year; 3 copies for \$5.60 for 10; for \$15 for 25; for \$25 for 50—with a free copy for every club of six or more. If now is the time to subscribe and form clubs. Efficient Local Agents, wanted in all places reached by the United States and Canada mails, to whom we shall try to give good pay for doing good. If specimen numbers, (from 6 to 12) show Editors, &c., &c., send them all disposed to benefit their neighbors and community by introducing the paper to more general subscription. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

## "That Standard Sheet."

1862.

## Great National Center of Intellect,

FOR AMERICAN HEARTS AND HOMES!

## THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

## A NEW YEAR WITH AN OLD FRIEND.

On New Year's day of 1862, that world renowned and universal good, the New York Mercury, the peerless NEW YORK MERCURY will enter upon the twenty-fourth year of the most brilliant career ever achieved by a paper. During the past year it has been the teacher, story-teller, comforter and guide of two hundred thousand American homes, from ocean to ocean—and from Quebec, in Canada, to Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico. Young and old, rich and poor, have revelled in its charming stories of wisdom, romance, art, poetry, and genial humor; and its praise is "Familiar in the mouths as household words." The noble patriot soldier in his tent, too, has welcomed the cheering news of the triumph of the Union, and the stirring review of its

## PORTY BRILLIANT COLUMNS.

finding in them a fascinating mental discipline known only to those who rally to the banner-rod of the Grand Army of American Intellect and Genius!

In commencing a new year, the proprietors of The New York Mercury can only say, that it shall be their aim to make their great family Journal of American Literature, for 1862, more brilliant and useful than ever. In January, 1862, it will be the world's grandest and most beautiful specialty in healthful Romance, graceful poetry, quaint and elegant Gossip, refining Knowledge, sparkling Humor, and entertaining News—until, like love, it