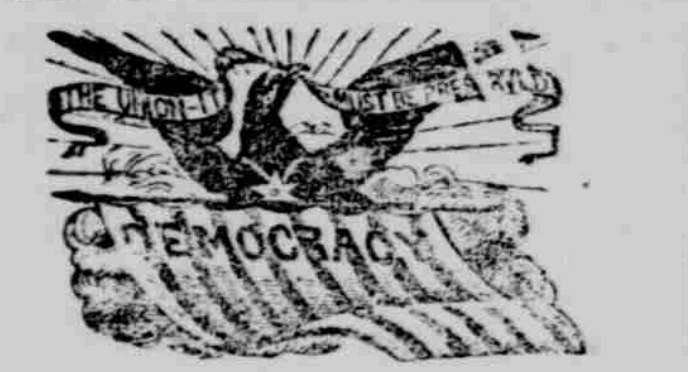


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE
S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, APR. 26, 1866.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clarke.TREASURER OF STATE,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.The following is from the Baltimore
Gazette, of a late date:

Of the intention of the advocates of the Civil Rights bill to claim for the blacks social, if not political, equality, we have already seen significant indications even in this city. On Friday a colored man took his seat in one of the cars which ply between this city and Towsontown, and when compelled to leave it by the conductor, he noted the number of the car and went away. On the same night another colored man insisted that he had a right to purchase a ticket to any part of the Holiday Street theatre. And on Saturday still another claimed that, as a citizen, he was entitled to demand to be served at the bar of any public house.

This is good, decidedly. In our free and equal country we propose to theorize no longer. It has long been advocated by the leaders of the present dominant party, that all men were created equal, yet a false delicacy has restrained them from applying the theory to practice. Our age is progressive, and the copperhead prejudice of color must succumb to the liberal views of radical republicanism. Hereafter, in churches, cars, hotels, theatres, festivals, public halls, celebrations, and all other places, we must mingle in happy republican unity, and no man shall be excluded merely because he is black.

This will be pleasant. One can imagine a case where it would be delightful. The same seat in a crowded car, in a cushioned church-pew, an orchestra chair at a poorly ventilated theatre, cotton, at the dinner table of the Sherman House, during the coming summer. "Night Blooming Crepus," adieu! The fashionable "La Africana" hereafter supplies your place; and do democratic waiters resist this order of things we commend to them a perusal of the provisions of the glorious bill of Civil Rights, over the passage of which over the President's veto, our neighbor goes into ecstasies; and the penalty therein provided for insisting on "the distinctions of color." As our neighbor never goes to church, does not dance, travels little, and usually dines at home, he will be denied, to a great extent, the benefits of the bill, unless he employs a negro especially for his own use.

The Results of Philanthropy.

The Baton Rouge (Mississippi) Advocate thus glances at the results of Abolition philanthropy. It says:

FADING AWAY.—The number of dead negroes in this city every month is over one hundred. The negro population of Baton Rouge does not exceed 4,200, and the deaths, at the present rate, will be 1,200 per annum. In the country, the fatality is not so great, but, even on the farms and plantations, the restraining influence of the whites is no longer felt, and disease is more than ever fatal with them, while promiscuous intercourse, freedom of will, and want of interest in their progeny has checked their increase by natural means.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion throughout the country that the United States will be visited by cholera this summer, and "cholera" is a standing sensational heading in the daily papers. This opinion may prove well founded, and the country may be visited by this fearful epidemic, and it will become our citizens and our authorities to prepare for any emergency by keeping the streets, alleys, yards, out-houses, barns, &c., in as pure and cleanly a condition as possible. This will result in no positive injury in case the cholera does not make its appearance, and in case it does it may save many lives in our midst. We, however, believe it silly and wrong to attempt to excite the people by ill-boding prophecies and dismal arguments and demonstrations showing that the United States must inevitably be decimated during the next six months.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 126½ and closed at the same figure. There was a fair movement in the leading markets and prices were a shade higher.

The Threat to impeach the President.

We hear threats almost daily from the radicals that President Johnson will be impeached by the present "loyal" Congress. We only wish the Rump congress would make the attempt. It would result in a lesson to that revolutionary body of traitors, which would bring them to a proper understanding of the President's power.

A contemporary, speaking on this subject says very sensibly:

No such unenviable concern as calls itself the present Congress can remove President Johnson from his position. Eleven States are not there to sit upon the trial. This fact destroys the jurisdiction. It would be like trying a case before seven jurors when the law requires twelve. The verdict would not hold, and the President would treat the whole affair with contempt as it would deserve and as he would have the right to do. Further still, it would be an attempt at revolution which the President, as the Executive officer of the government, would have not only the right, but would be in duty bound to suppress. We hope it may never come to this condition of things. But it will not do to yield to these wicked conspirators in Congress.

President Johnson must maintain his position at every hazard. The honor of the country and of civil liberty throughout the world depend upon his firmness. The people must come up to his support, or we shall have war and anarchy in less than six months. The treason now stalking in mad fury at the Federal Capital must be put down, or we shall have a conflict compared with which all the bloody scenes of the past five years were mere mere child's play. The democracy and all patriotic men from one end to the other of the land must stand like a wall of impenetrable fire around the President, and hold up his hands against the enemies of our peace and Union who are wantonly assailing him.

The refusal or neglect to enforce the infamous, unconstitutional bill just passed over his veto by a fraction of a Congress is to be the pretext for unseating Mr. Johnson. It must not succeed. The Democratic people have sworn it shall not succeed. Let them renew their vows day by day before the God who made them, and if the conflict comes, which may the good Lord avert, then let us rally to the rescue, and bury the traitorous conspirators in a grave of infamy altogether.

Gov. Morton.

The Indianapolis Herald of yesterday says that Governor Morton arrived at Centerville, in this State, but little improved in health. —*Terre Haute Journal.*

What ails the Governor? We have learned some likely stories about the cause of his malady. It was not necessary for him to go to France to enjoy the "moxa." The Democracy of Indiana, and the thousands outraged by the Morton cabal, will take that individual something worse than "moxa" by the time they get through with him. His backbone needs burning and scarping; the former Old Nick will attend to after we are done with him. —*Evansville, Indiana Courier.*

We heard a republican remark—and he was a genuine "loyal" ab., too—that it was not the Governor's "back-bone" that needed "burning," the "burning" process in the Governor's "malady" does not usually take place on the "back-bone."

ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT.—The New York Herald strongly advises the President, if he would carry out his policy to a successful issue, to remove the radicals from the Cabinet, and from all other positions in his gift. It says:

"The time has come when he ought to strike. The people will admire his courage as they do now his patriotism; and the reaction which is now setting in will bring an overwhelming majority at the next elections to his support. Delay will look like weakness and be dangerous. Decision and firmness will save his administration and the country."

Centralization.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a moderate republican paper, has the following remarks on the Civil Rights bill, vetoed by the President, and passed over the veto by Congress:

"Whatever construction may be placed upon the sections of the bill which bear upon the functions of the States, it is evident that the measure itself is a stride toward centralization, and is, therefore, hostile to the spirit and plan of our government. Against this manifest tendency of a majority of Congress, both wilful and ignorant, the President sets himself like a rock. His sturdy opposition must make itself felt in the end, and he will succeed in indoctrinating the people with ideas by no means unfamiliar to them, but which have been covered up and partially obliterated by the burlesque of war."

Truthful and sensible!

THE QUESTION OF SPRINGFIELD.—Most of the brick masons of Springfield, Massachusetts, are on a strike. Two hundred operatives at Fall River, who have been receiving \$1.50 per day, have also struck for \$1.75. In this city and neighborhood many of the work people continue their strike, which has aroused employers and bosses that they too are combining in their own interest. In the mean time the city is thronged with idle people. —*N. Y. Express.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:

"IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—This is certainly in contemplation, and is certain to take place, if the August, October and November elections justify the hazard. The work is to be done next—of this—winter, and thus Congress is to sit this session as long as the members can be held together."

The democrats have achieved a glorious victory in Wabash, Indiana, electing their Mayor and five or six of the Councilmen. The election took place on Saturday. This is a great gain.

As a straw we clip the following from a late Indianapolis telegram:

At the election held in the Fifth Ward, yesterday, to fill a vacancy, Stephen McNabb, democrat, was elected councilman by 272 majority. The election was hotly contested. One year ago a republican councilman was elected by 195 majority. A change is going on in the public mind, and Indiana will stand by Johnson overwhelmingly.

The people throughout the whole country are disgusted with the radical fanatics, and will so surely wipe them out of political existence, as they have the effrontery to present candidates advocating the odious doctrines of the "damned-barebones" Congress now in session at Washington.

Michigan City Harbor.

The House Committee on commerce will report in the bill it has prepared for river and harbor improvements the following appropriation for the improvement of the only lake harbor in Indiana:

"For constructing works and improving the entrance into the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, \$75,000. Provided, 1st, that the Michigan City Harbor Company has expended double this amount, and provided that the passage in and out of said harbor shall be free from toll or charge of any kind."

The bill gives the Secretary of War authority to cause a new survey of any of the harbors to be made, if he shall deem it necessary before expending the money appropriated. —*Ind. Herald.*

Gen. Cass.

The editor of the Lacrosse (Wisconsin) Democrat, who is now in Detroit, writes as follows:

"General Cass is still alive, though his family have gathered here in daily expectation of his decease. The General is now in his eighty-fourth year. He passes most of his time in sleep, undisturbed. At rare intervals he awakens sufficiently to ask for some of his old friends, who are sent for, but on arriving, even within the hour, he is generally asleep again. His disease is softening of the brain, from years of mental labor in the service of his country. He has all the care, attention and nursing it is possible to give. His family look upon him with the greatest reverence and affection, and pray that his last days on earth may be far distant. At times he is able to converse quite freely and rationally with his family, but this is the exception, not the rule."

A Washington letter thus speaks of the President's recent proclamation declaring the rebellion ended:

Neither the secretary of war nor the adjutant general had any authority to write that remarkable letter, which has recently been issued from the war department stating that the president's peace proclamation does not remove martial law in the south, and does not restore the habeas corpus. It is true that the proclamation does not say that martial law is removed hereby, and the habeas corpus restored. But it does say that martial law was proclaimed and the habeas corpus suspended in order that a certain object might be accomplished, and, therefore, that the country reverts to the condition in which it existed before it became necessary to proclaim martial law and suspend the habeas corpus. That is the meaning and intention of the proclamation.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, April 23.—There is nothing later from the cholera ship Virginia. The cabin passengers of the Virginia are on board that vessel. They made an urgent request to the health officer to be allowed to remain, and no danger, whatever, being anticipated from the ship, which has been thoroughly ventilated, their wishes were granted. The scenes on board the steamship England, when the disease reached its highest point of mortality, were said to have been of a terrible nature. Few on board could be found courageous enough to bury the dead, and despite the entreaties of the captain, they were allowed to remain for some time in the steerage, after decomposition had set in. The frequency of the deaths prevented any list of the departed from being kept. Efforts are now making to secure the receiving ship North Carolina, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for service as a quarantine vessel.

The president of the Board of Health is to confer with Mr. Curtis, the quarantine commissioner, with a view of having an account of the progress of the disease, a list of the sick and dead furnished daily to the public.

Contemplating the appearance of cholera in this city, the commissioners of emigration have caused the Castle Garden to be thoroughly cleansed and ventilated. A committee appointed by the mayor have commenced a session to insure increased vigilance against the scourge.

Governor Willard's Grace.

An article is going the rounds of the papers in reference to the grave of the late Governor Willard, in the cemetery of this city. The grave is not in that neglected condition which it has been represented to be by some of the newspapers. Many persons visit it every Sabbath, and we might say almost every day, and deck it with bouquets of fresh flowers—a tribute to the departed dead. The family lot of the late Governor, within the quiet retreat of which rest the remains of himself, his wife, child, and brother Erasmus, is surrounded by a heavy limestone curb.

In each of the four corners of it is a large and thick Norway pine tree, and box and other evergreens deck the graves and add beauty to the quiet scene beneath which sleeps the great orator and statesman who, in his life, held so strong a place in the affections of the people of Indiana. An appropriate monument will soon be placed over his remains and those of his wife by a sister of Mrs. Willard, who prefers to personally add this last mark of esteem rather than have it done by the people of the State. —*New Albany Ledger.*

The lower House of the Massachusetts legislature has rejected the bill making eight hours a legal day's work.

Circulate Democratic Newspapers.

From the LaCrosse (Wisconsin) Democrat.

Never since Boston harbor was made a tea pot was there so much need of circulating Democratic newspapers as now. The most wicked element ever in the country—the most crazy hunger for place and power—the most unscrupulous principles ever advanced are now abolishing the land for the ruin of the people, the creating of a desperate and relentless aristocracy, reckless and ignorant. By no means in the world can the heresies of the party now partly in power be so effectually combated as by Democratic newspapers—those defenders of the people and their rights. It is the duty of Democrats to make converts—to recover those who have been backslidden and who would return were they shown the evils and iniquities of the party they have joined. Every "loyal" officer of the government—every postmaster—every tax gatherer, and they are counted by the thousands—every clergyman of the gospel—every seeker for office is now an agent to distribute documents striving to prove that negroes are better than white men—that excessive and oppressive taxation is better than no taxation—that the poor man should pay interest on bonds held by the rich—that extravagance, corruption, trickery, and dishonesty are qualifications for office, and that a great black, overpowering national debt is a national blessing.

All these doctrines must be fought down or the country is ruined. And the weapons now are in the hands of Democratic editors—more powerful than the sword which failed to intimidate them. These weapons, backed by the active Democracy of the country will yet redeem the land and make the desolated spots bud and blossom with beauty and contentment. Read Democratic papers, circulate them, subscribe for them. Aid your local papers. Help these which stand true to the great principles. Do not tear up a Democratic paper. Do not hide it away. Point out this article and that article. Place them in the hands of men that they may have arguments and facts to contradict the sophistries, falsehoods and pernicious teachings of papers edited only for money. If the people of the country will read even half the facts we shall through this paper present them the coming year, there will be no more Republican majorities. Circulate newspapers—not in homeopathic doses, but broadcast over the land. Do not wait till the week before an election and then spend money for "circulars," but begin in time, and put facts in the heads and hearts of those who have been duped long enough. One paper making its daily or weekly visits to a family is worth a ton of electioneering documents. We earnestly ask working, leading democrats everywhere to take hold of this matter. Patronize your home papers first—then if you have money to spare send for one abroad—one which is free, fearless, outspoken and an earnest advocate of Democracy. Then read and lend—and tell your neighbor to read and lend. For one, we intend the coming year to hail a storm of facts in the ranks of Abolitionism, and let those squirm who are the sufferers. And we are glad to notice in all our true Democratic exchanges, and they come to us from every State in the Union, a growing disposition to handle the questions of the day, and to speak of the sins of the party in power, in plain words than ever before. Democrats—if you love your country—if you care for the people, circulate Democratic papers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Reconstruction Committee, yesterday, finally agreed, it is understood, on substantially the following important propositions as a basis for restoration:

1. That the constitution be so amended that hereafter no State shall make any discrimination in its laws or constitution on account of race or color.
2. After July 4, 1876, negroes shall have the right to vote.
3. There shall be no representation between 1866 and 1876 for colored persons not allowed to vote.
4. Southern States are to be represented on these terms and conditions, on their representatives taking the test oath prescribed by Congress.

The committee have further decided to recommend that Congress pass a law providing that no person, who, having been a member of the 36th Congress or of the cabinet, in the year 1860, did take part in the rebellion, shall be eligible to either branch of the national Legislature, until after July 4, 1876. The committee will probably report the above proposition to the House to-morrow, it having been determined not to wait for Senator Fessenden's recovery. It may be added in this connection that the whole matter has been submitted to the President, and that he disapproves of every feature of it.

Sick Headache can be cured.

How many hundreds, say thousands of the human family allow themselves to suffer with Nerve and Sick Headache, when the great sovereign remedy, *Roberts' Blood Pills* can be obtained of any respectable druggist.

ALL who are in want of Boots or Shoes had better call at PAUL'S Boot and Shoe Store, in the south room of J. L. Westervelt's Building, where they can buy a better article for less money than they can buy any where else in Plymouth.

THE UNDERSIGNED would inform the ladies of Plymouth and vicinity, that she has (owing to the recent fire) opened her shop in the front room of her dwelling, nos. 4 and 4½ blocks north from the Edwards House, where she has on hand an entire new, and well selected stock of

Milinery Goods, which she will sell as cheap or a little cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in Plymouth, and cordially invites all her old customers to give her a call, and any number of new ones. Ladies calling at her shop need have no fear of getting put off with old goods, for none but a new stock is kept on hand. Please call and examine her quality of goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

April 12 '66.—3m Z. A. DUNHAM.

THE highest market price paid for TAN BARK at the Tannery formerly owned by E. Paul, Plymouth, Indiana.

TAN BARK WANTED!

THE highest market price paid for TAN BARK at the Tannery formerly owned by E. Paul, Plymouth, Indiana.

PETER SCHLAUB.

The News.

TUESDAY, April 24.—Secretary Seward has sent important instructions to our minister at Vienna, in reference to the project of sending troops to aid Maximilian, and it is understood a strong protest against such an action will be made.

The amount of fractional currency issued last week was \$256,000.

The judiciary committee have agreed to report against any modification of the test oath, believing that a sufficient number of persons can be found to fill the offices, who can take the one now required by law.

The total number of national banks now doing business throughout the country is 1,650. Their circulation foots up \$208,028,940.

It is reported the President will soon issue a proclamation setting apart the 17th proximo as a day of fasting and prayer, in view of the anticipated visit to this country of the cholera.

No communication is now had with the cholera ship Virginia. The cabin passengers, at their own request, still remain on board.

The chamber of commerce of San Francisco have adopted resolutions, which have been telegraphed to their representatives in Congress, requesting the passage of a law making it a felony to ship or transport nitro-glycerine, within the United States, on American vessels.

The coroner's jury, investigating the cause of the death of the victims of the late nitro-glycerine explosion at San Francisco, express the opinion that the shipper is guilty of man-slaughter, and should be prosecuted on that charge.

The Secretary of the treasury has been authorized to sell, at auction, such of the revenue cutters as are unfit for the service, and have others constructed better suited to the wants of the department.

How JEFF. DAVIS LOOKS AND FEELS.—Adjutant-general Natt Head, of New Hampshire, is in Washington, from a visit to Fort Monroe, where he happened to be on the parade-ground when Jeff. Davis came out for his morning walk, accompanied by the officer of the day, and followed by two soldiers with loaded muskets. General Head says Davis appears to be in excellent health—rather stouter than he used to be—and to have lost none of his haughtiness of manner. The officers who have intercourse with him represent him as being proud of his connection with the rebellion, and as feeling that he was justified by State-rights doctrines in attempting to sever the Union. —*Boston Evening Traveller*, 11th.

JEFF. DAVIS.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing under date of April 21st, says:

"Instead of being brought to trial, either for assassination or treason, the probability is that Jefferson Davis will be released. The stories about preparations having been made for his trial are all nonsense. Everybody here knows he never can be convicted of treason, and that it is the knowledge of that fact that will prevent his trial."

SAD ACCIDENT.—The afternoon train on the Chicago road met with a serious accident last Saturday afternoon. The train had just emerged from the bridge, and was going very slow, preparatory to making a change of engines, when the forward trucks of the baggage car ran off the track, towards the west, upsetting and dragging with it two passenger cars, in which were some eighty passengers. The two first cars fell over on their sides, down a bank about seven feet high, whilst the rear car rested upon its top after descending the bank where it was eight or nine feet high. The conductor, R. M. Bloomfield, was caught on the platform between the two first cars, and so crushed that he died in twenty minutes. Several of the passengers were slightly and two seriously injured, but none fatally.

Mr. Bloomfield, the unfortunate conductor, lived in Rockford, Illinois, where his remains were sent by the next train. It appears he was engaged in disconnecting the two cars, when he slipped and fell beneath the rolling car. —*Logansport Journal*.

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