

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORN, Editor.
J. L. HARVEY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.

AUDITOR OF STATE.
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clarke.

TREASURER OF STATE.
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JOHN R. COFFROTT, of Huntington.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

For Congress.
DAVID TURPIE, of White.

For Prosecuting Attorney.
E. G. McCULLUM, of La Porte.

For State Senator.
L. J. HAM, of St. Joseph.

For Representative.
D. E. VANVALKENBURGH.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer.
M. W. DOWNEY.

For Auditor.
A. C. THOMPSON.

For Sheriff.
DAVID HOW.

For Coroner.
ADAM VINNEDGE.

Congress Adjourned.

The telegraph of last Saturday brings us the glad tidings that the "rump" at Washington has finally closed its labors and dispersed. We thank God for it and earnestly pray that in all time to come the legislative halls of the nation may never again be occupied by another such set of demagogues, thieves and traitors as this batch that has given the country a breathing spell by their adjournment. There were good men in the list, men who loved their country and sought to preserve its constitution and willingly obeyed its laws, but they formed a helpless minority, and could not raise their voices in earnest protest against the treasonable utterances and action of the disunion majority.

The majority of the Congress just adjourned have made a record that would tinge any honest cheek with shame, but in which they rejoice, and unabashedly ask their constituents to endorse. They go before the people of the land advocating the disruption of the government, negro equality, unequal and unjust taxation, and we have no fears that those whom the people have an opportunity to pass upon this fall will ever return again. They have labored seven months to bring their country to shame, and the labor of a lifetime will not wipe the stain away from their dishonored names. We expect to live to see the day when no greater stigma can attach to a man than to be pointed at as one of the "rumpers" of the 39th Congress.

Schuyler Colfax.

We presume that this Schuyler Colfax has been welcomed home by his admiring abolition friends at South Bend, and that in a few days his appointments will be made throughout the district. We hope he will honor our town at an early day, as we are impatient to hear the gentleman "submit to his constituents" the issues before the people of his district, and justify his course through the recent session of Congress. We are eager to hear him "expound" and state his good reasons for the position he has taken on the issues of negro equality, New England exemption from taxation, and non-taxation of government bonds. We desire to hear the gifted statesman vindicate his treason to the government in refusing to receive eleven States into the Union. We can scarcely control our impatience to hear him relate when and how he formed his new and warm affection for his Irish fellow-citizens. When his hatred and abuse of "red-necked" Irish was turned to love and adulation. We all remember well the day when he was a prominent member of the party which prescribed all foreigners and only waited for the power to drive them from the land. It will be entertaining to hear the "patriot" relate his experience, by which his great change of heart was wrought. He will doubtless explain in a satisfactory manner to his constituents why they should be taxed millions of dollars to support the negroes of the southern States in idleness. He formerly held the doctrine that a white man was as good as a negro; he will doubtless demonstrate the negroes' superiority clearly and satisfactorily. Also he will give his reasons for sustaining a law of Congress which over-rides and violates a clause in the Constitution of the State of Indiana, one of whose Representatives he had the honor to be.

There are very many things for Schuyler to explain, and when his task is completed we hope he will have cultivated such amicable relations with the people of his district that he will be content to tarry with them during the remainder of his natural days.

Indiana State Fair.—The Fourteenth Annual State Fair will be held at Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, Oct. 1st, and continuing to Oct. 6th, 1866. Extensive preparations are already being made for the finest exhibition ever held within the State.

The Philadelphia Convention.

It now seems certain that delegates from nearly every State will be present at the above convention which meets on the 14th inst., and that a large number of said delegates will be democrats. Perhaps it is well that democrats should be there, but we would have it a republican affair; let them conduct its movements, and if Seward & Co. want to come into the democratic fold we have no objections provided they openly and sincerely repent of their past political sins. We believe with a democratic cotemporary that this whole movement was inspired by the scheming brain of Seward. His letter endorsing the infamous Helper Book, and the many incidents connected with the history of his famous "little bell," render him extremely odious to all honest democrats. We hope therefore, that they will let Seward, Raymond, Doollittle & Co., finance the whole thing.

The Last Night of the "Rump."

The telegraph dispatches of Saturday evening announce the closing scenes in Congress as disgraceful in the extreme. The "rump" was on a big drunk as the following dispatch from Washington will show: The night session of the house, lasting till this morning, was filled with disgusting scenes. Liquor flowed pretty freely from several committee rooms, and the result was fully exhibited on the floor of the house. In one instance, tellers were appointed who were unable to stand in their places, and the count they reported to the house ran a hundred over a quorum. Members voted early and often, to make it appear that a quorum was present. Jokes were retailed, and stories told. A dozen or so of members at one time had a pitched battle with paper walls, books, &c., which were flung through the air in the hall. At daylight this morning one member called on the reporters in the gallery to come down to join in the fun.

Substance of the Remarks of L. J. Ham, Accepting the Nomination for State Senator.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I return you my sincere thanks for the unsought honor you have done me, in designating me as your candidate for the Senate, from your district. I neither sought nor do I decline the place. Should your designation be confirmed by the suffrages of the people, I am not unmindful of the responsibilities that would then devolve upon me in this the present distracted condition of the country. To discharge these responsibilities aright, one should have strong faith, an abiding hope, and a firm reliance upon Constitutional Freedom, and a due appreciation of the very essence of the rights and liberties of the people. The representative who would discharge these responsibilities aright, should be able to stand erect before the blarney of usurped power, and unflinching by the corruptions of patronage or of place. He should be the stern advocate of civil liberty, and the bold defender of Constitutional right. He should be unswerving and known advocate of the unconditional union, and equality of the States. He should be equally opposed to the bad, bold men who dare to turn the sword and preaching their treason by bloody deeds, and to the dastardly sneaks who, under the garb of self-styled "loyalty," and the guise of a false friendship would ruin and destroy it.

And now, gentlemen, while I am a candidate for the suffrages of the people, I want no misunderstanding of my position. I tell you then, at once, and for all, and that most emphatically, that I know no human law higher than the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution as made by Washington and Madison, as defended by Jackson, as expounded by Webster, and in the name of a free people, and by the guidance of a living God, I hope and trust, even I believe, it will be upheld by Johnson. I worship no political altar whose foundations are not deep laid in the unconditional union and equality of all the States of the Republic. The Constitution of our country is in danger of overthrow. The liberties of the people are in peril. Then by all the loved memories of the past; by all the hopes of the future; by all the blood and carnage of our recent civil strife; by all the dangers of the present; by all the aspirations of the good for all time to come, we will stand up to a free people, to rally to the support of him who, in this crisis of our country's fall, has been called by the mysterious providence of God, to stand at the helm of State. He has appealed to the whole people of the whole country, in terms of patriotic devotion, to stand by the old ship and never to forsake the old flag. Far above the wild storm of hatred, prejudice, fanaticism and treason now reigning, almost supreme, at the national Capital, clear and loud are heard the clarion notes of old Andrew Jackson, re-echoed by Andrew Johnson.—"THE FEDERAL UNION IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

This, gentlemen, and this alone, is my platform, paramount to all others, till that be accomplished.

Congratulatory Dispatch from Queen Victoria to President Johnson.—The President's Reply.

ASBY BAY, July 30.—The superintendent of the New Foundland line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, with the following message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States: The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England.

The following reply was sent: PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

"July 30, 1866.—11 A. M. To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: The President of the United States, acknowledges, with profound gratification the receipt of her majesty's dispatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the eastern and western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and perpetuate peace and amity between the government of England and the republic of the United States. (Signed) "ANDREW JOHNSON."

Farmers inform us that the potato crop will be the largest known in this vicinity for a long time. It is to be hoped that prices will decline a little.—Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.

A set of Radicals, at Reading, Pennsylvania, made three several attacks upon the Soldiers' and Sailors' Johnson and Clymer Club, of Lancaster, as it was marching to the depot, after the meeting, to take from it the American flag it was carrying.

"Take the flag!" was the battle-cry of the rowdies. The several assaults were promptly met and vigorously repulsed.

The News.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.—Dispatches by the Atlantic cable state that an armistice of four weeks, from Friday last, had been signed by Prussia, Austria, and the minor German states. The propositions embrace a lasting peace over the whole continent of Europe. Lord Stanley announced in the house of commons, on the 23d that the English government intended to issue a royal commission to inquire into the neutrality laws and, if possible, to revise them.

Further details by foreign files say "the new Prusso-German parliament is to be based on a universal manhood suffrage." Prince Napoleon, at a dinner given by M. Girardin, stated that France should side faithfully with Italy and Prussia and aid in crushing out Austria—that she must defend the revolution and aid the religion of the "great Luther." The late defeat of the Italian army is attributed to the fact that Victor Emanuel was in command.

The Atlantic telegraph is ready for business at the following rates: From any telegraph station in America to any in Great Britain, for 20 words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 20 shillings sterling per word. From same to same in Europe £21; every additional word 21 shillings.

Both houses of the 39th Congress adjourned sine die on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after passing the civil appropriation bill, the army bill, the bill to increase bounties, and the amendatory tariff bill, all of which have been approved by the President. The President took no action on the Nebraska bill.

Letter from Bremen.

BREMEN, Ind. July 25th, 1866. ED. DEMOCRAT: Observing that you have correspondents from different parts of the county, a few lines from the town of Bremen may be of interest to your readers.

Bremen is a thriving village situated in the north-east corner of Marshall county, and in the midst of a good farming district. The place is noted for the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants. It contains four hundred and six inhabitants, of which one hundred and eighty-eight are males and two hundred and eighteen are females. There are in the place five dry goods stores, one hardware store, two stove and tinware stores, two saddle and harness shops, one drug store, three wagon and carriage factories, two hub and spoke factories, one planing mill, one flouring mill, one saw mill, one stove factory, four boot and shoe factories, one brewery, three blacksmith shops, one foundry and cooper shop, and two hotels.

Professional,—we have two ministers, and four physicians; there are two churches—Lutheran and Presbyterian; three schools—two English and one German. At this time I will give but an outline of our flourishing village, and reserve for my next a more extended description of its resources, &c.

Anonymous.

The steamer Peruvian, with European dates to the 20th, passed Farther Point at noon on Saturday. Austria had refused to accept the Prussian conditions for peace. The Prussian General Falkenstein had established his headquarters at Frankfurt, and issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the government of Nassau and Frankfurt. The Frankfurt senate had been dissolved. Another Prussian reserve was about to be formed, which would increase the army to 300,000 men, exclusive of the reserves in garrison and fortresses. On the 17th the Italians attacked Borgo Fort. During the night the Austrians withdrew, abandoning their guns, ammunition and provisions. The Austrian commander on the Tyrol claims to have driven the Italians across the river, or Capera France had decided to avoid any concentration of French troops on the frontiers next to the seat of war. In London the proposed reform meeting had been prohibited by the government, and serious trouble was anticipated.

Tennessee Admitted.

The Mongrel party in Congress have finally admitted Tennessee. Parson Brownlow, by the aid of all the constables and sergeants-at-arms he could muster, succeeded in getting together the refractory members of his one-horse Legislature, and while holding two men in a tight grip, the balance put through the last Mongrel alteration of George Washington's Constitution. The act was immediately telegraphed to Washington by Brownlow, and strange to say, a majority of the Mongrel leaders voted that Tennessee had eaten Abolition dirt enough, and was fitted to associate with the most "loyal" in the land.

The Nashville papers inform us that "the amendment" was not legally passed, even allowing Brownlow's Legislature to be a legal body, and it is said that the Speaker of the Assembly will refuse to certify to it. Be this as it may, the entire Brownlow "government" is no better than a burlesque upon decent legislation. He was himself elected by 13,222, while the actual vote of the State cannot be less than 150,000. It was 145,333 in 1860. In thirty-nine counties Brownlow did not receive a single vote, for no election was allowed, and yet a Legislature and Governor which exist only by means of the most outrageous military tyranny, presume to alter the Constitution of the United States!

But this monstrous overthrow of the principles of Republican institutions, is on a par with the adoption of the former alteration of the Constitution, and in fact, on a par with all the gigantic crimes of the Abolition power. They exult, like madmen, over the success of their cunning tricks to upset Democratic government in America, and in their blind and savage zeal to perpetrate their party ascendancy, would hesitate at nothing. Do those foolish men succeed in the long run? Do they suppose there is no day of reckoning coming? If they do, they are terribly mistaken. One thing is certain, no other southern State will ratify this "alteration," and without their aid the requisite number cannot be obtained. The most, therefore, that Tennessee will do for the Mongrels is, that it will furnish them some capital for the Fall elections, and in this respect it must be confessed, her admission is another evidence of the shrewdness of the men who have thus far been so successful in ruining our country.—N. Y. Day Book.

Soldiers Look.

Among other proceedings in Congress on the 26th instant, the following is telegraphed as having occurred: "Mr. Kasson introduced a bill to incorporate the National Farm School for orphans and dependent children of colored soldiers, and for other colored children, which was read a third time and passed." Now, we appeal to white soldiers of Indiana, and ask them the simple question: point us, if you can, to the action of Congress providing the same care for your children, or other white children, that has been exercised towards negroes. This Congress—that is, the radicals in this Rump, have distinguished themselves above all their predecessors in their anxiety to provide for, and spend the public money for the benefit of, negroes. But the other day millions and millions were appropriated to feed, clothe and educate them at the South—and maintain a swarm of Yankees in handling and distributing these millions; whilst white soldiers, who are now at home, are taxed to raise money for that purpose. This Congress has run its race. The radicals of this Rump are about through, a few of them will be re-elected, the great body of them will be re-elected by the people. For, a more fanatical, jobbing, corrupt, purchasable set of swindlers never were clothed with a little brief authority, that enabled them to cut fantastic tricks before high heaven, such as would make even angels weep. Thad Stevens, a limping, club-footed son of Satan, has cracked his whip over, and held these fellows in hand, as Yankee Robinson holds his two horses in the ring. They obeyed his Satanic gesture—drank before his frown—as white boys would before the lash of the fox hunter. The result is that for their moral cowardice, their want of independence of thought and action, even their own party has become disgusted. As evidence the fate of Farquhar, Dupont, Delibes and Hill all set aside. The flags of Orth and Stillwell are still waving—but are flapping for the coming fall. But this radical Rump will never forget their love for the negro, or learn sympathy for, or sense of the white man. Witness the fact of the introduction and passage at once of this bill. The dying words of this party will be, nigger! nigger!—Indianapolis Herald.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that "if the fall elections for Congress result in favor of the Radicals, we may expect a movement that will continue Congress in permanent session, despite the Constitution, during Mr. Johnson's Presidency." Either that or the impeachment and removal of Mr. Johnson from the Presidency.

The cholera is said to be assuming an alarming form in New York, having more of an epidemic character than heretofore. In Brooklyn the disease has merely held its own for the past two weeks.

Riot in New Orleans.

A terrible riot occurred in New Orleans on Monday. The Convention of 1864 on call of Gov. Wells, assembled at the Mechanics' Institute building at 12 o'clock. It was at once surrounded by an immense crowd of negroes who gathered there, and many of whom were admitted. The police on the contrary who went to preserve order were excluded. A vast procession of armed negroes also paraded the streets insulting all they met. A fight speedily arose, in which the negroes were worsted. The building was besieged by the victorious party and admission obtained. Several members of the Convention were wounded in the melee, and many of them were finally arrested. At the latest accounts the riot was quelled by the military and martial law declared in the city.

Abraham Lincoln's Opinions.—This seems to be a suitable time to inquire what has become of the reverence for the opinions of President Lincoln. Let the radicals refresh their memories with the following pertinent passage from one of his speeches:—

"I am not, and never have been, in favor of making jurors or voters of negroes, nor intermingling them with the white people, and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And, inasmuch as they cannot so live while they remain together, there must be the position as superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white man."

The Atlantic Cable Laid!

The country will be electrified by the news this morning that the Atlantic cable has been successfully laid, and is in perfect working order. If it continue to work, the event will have been the beginning of a new era in the world's history. Europe and America in telegraphic communication! Intelligence of yesterday from all Europe spread before the people of America to-day! The peoples of the two continents in as close neighborhood as the peoples of Illinois and Louisiana! Commercially, the importance of the event can scarcely be estimated. Transactions will be made with the same celerity as between Chicago and New York. In fact, the old world and the new will be brought into the same contiguity as the two sections of our own country are to-day.—Chicago Times.

A negro in Page county, Va., is turning white in spots. Several white spots have already appeared on his body, and his left arm is white up to the elbow. Supposed to be caused by the civil rights bill.—Exchange.

If he expects to enjoy equal rights, and retain the sympathy of his Government, he had better black over the spots, and stay as he was.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

RE-NOMINATED.—Hon. Wm. E. Niblack was re-nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the First District, at Vincennes, on Wednesday last. We elect where give the proceeding of the Convention, which was a very large and enthusiastic one. There is no purer public man than Mr. Niblack, and no better selection could have been made by the Democracy of the First District. We put his majority at three thousand.—Herald.

A BAD JOB.—Congress raises the compensation of members to five thousand dollars per session, and proposes to lend Mexico thirty millions of dollars, her revenue of that country being collected by French officers to satisfy French claimants.

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Total assets.....\$820,000 00

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Insures against every variety of accidents causing loss of life or personal injury.

Such as accidents incidental to travel by railway, steamboat, or other modes of conveyance. Accidents by Machinery, all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushes, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Poisoned Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs or other vicious Animals, Assaults by Robbers, Burglars, or Misdemeanors, Lightning, Sun Stroke, Explosions, Drowning, &c., &c.

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Sole Patentees of LIGHT'S Celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frames. Have been awarded Twenty Five Premiums together with the highest Premium at the American World's Fair.

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The amount paid as premium is returned every week in case of disability as long as the disability lasts, even should it be a year.

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Policies may be taken out for one month or for five years, or for any intermediate time, and are renewable at pleasure.

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My stock consists of everything that can be enumerated in a 1st Class Store, in part of

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GREEN CORN, CANNED OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES &c., &c.,

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