

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, SEP. 13, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR, 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 E. COFFROTH, of Huntington.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

For Congress, DAVID TURPIE, of White.
For Prosecuting Attorney, E. G. McCOLLUM, 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.

RALLY EXTRA!

Monday, Sept. 24th, at 1 P. M.
"BRICK" POMEROY, of the La Crosse Democrat, and Hon. JAMES B. RYAN, of Indianapolis, the celebrated IRISH ORATOR, will address the people of Marshall county at Plymouth.

Turn out en masse and hear these honest, fearless, eloquent men. "BRICK" POMEROY, the champion of the rights of Labor, will address the Laboring people without distinction of party.

Polk Township Club.

The regular meeting of the Democratic Club of Polk township will be held at the school house in Tyner, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance, and a general turn out of all who oppose negro suffrage and favor equal taxation, is desired.

Buffalo School House, North Township.

D. E. Vanvalkenburgh will address his fellow citizens at Buffalo School House, in North township, Friday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All Conservatives are invited to attend.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT ARGOS!

2,000 White Freemen in Council!

Rage and Consternation in the African Camp!

Thursday last was indeed a glorious day for the democracy of Walnut township, and every true lover of his country, and believer in the superiority of the white man over the negro, was rejoiced, and more than rejoiced at the demonstration made at Argos on that occasion. The crowd assembled was nearly double the size of that which greeted Colfax there a few weeks before, and the feeling was one of perfect harmony and enthusiasm. The speech of Judge Turpie, the gallant standard-bearer of the white man's banner in the campaign, was able, eloquent, logical and unanswerable; and the remarks of C. H. Reeve, at the conclusion of Turpie's speech, were greeted with rounds of applause. The radicals present fairly gnashed their teeth in their rage and made themselves as odious and were as insulting as they dared be; but the democracy could well afford to be magnanimous in their success, and tolerate their little improprieties, knowing that "whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." Walnut township will give a good account of itself at the coming election, and speak with unmistakable emphasis for a white government for white men.

The Republican of last week asks us a question which is certainly a poser. It inquires: "If Congress by not having representatives from all the States in a 'rump' Congress, is not the President a citizen of one of the States unrepresented, also a 'rump' President, and if so can he remove postmasters, etc?" We can answer as to the latter part of the query, that he seems to "can remove postmasters" some. Representatives from the southern States are refused admission to its body by Congress itself, and unlawfully refused admission, by which it stifles itself and converts itself into a "rump" Congress. The President, endorsed by the democracy, claim that no State was ever out of the Union, or ever lost any of its rights by the unlawful action of traitors within its limits, and that they have ever possessed the right of representation in any department of the government whenever they claimed that right in the manner prescribed by the laws of the country.

Are you in favor of negro equality, or what position do you wish the negroes to occupy? neighbors.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 145 1/2 and closed at 145 1/2. The leading markets were less active.

The Radicals and the Irish.

The brutal assault of an organized gang of radical ruffians, at Indianapolis, on the evening of the 10th inst., at the reception of President Johnson, upon the Irishmen who were present at the reception is a new evidence of the affection of the radicals for the Irish. One Irishman was mortally wounded, two or three seriously injured and over a dozen badly beaten. It has ever been thus and will ever continue to be so; assemble a body of Irishmen and give the know-nothing radicals the power to assault them with safety and they will never fail to improve the opportunity. Imbued with a spirit of hatred for Irishmen, Catholics and all foreigners, they cannot repress their natural disposition to persecute and pursue them whenever an opportunity is presented; and I have no doubt if they succeed in their negro-equality scheme, and thus remove that issue, that the next demand they will make will be the exclusion of all foreigners from our shores. Only let these radicals feel secure of their strength in the land and so sure as the day comes, will also come a recurrence of the bloody days of 1854, when the streets of our principal cities ran red with the blood of hapless men and helpless women whose only offense was in being born in foreign lands. The foreign population can have no protection or hope of citizenship in this country except as they sustain the broad liberal principles of the glorious old Democratic party upon whose wide banner is inscribed the motto of "equal and exact justice to all men; civil, religious and political rights to all white citizens." The Democracy has ever preserved the foreigners from the sanguinary attacks of all radicals and know-nothings, and will ever do so, unless the foreigners themselves render the party helpless to aid them, by assisting in defeating it at the polls. The foreigner who places himself and his family and friends at the mercy of the fanatics of the abolition party by voting to perpetuate their reign, must certainly be insane or unworthy of the land that gave him birth and a traitor to his countrymen.

There are two prominent, narrow contracted, self conceited, Radical Union haters, in Polk township to whom we desire to whisper a word of advice.

One of them threatens to discharge his employees, the poor laboring white men who depend on their wages for their daily bread, if they do not vote the abolition disunion, nigger-equality ticket. Worse than that he threatens to turn his old decrepit, white haired father-in-law, from whom he has received nearly all his possessions in the world, out of doors to beg, or starve, unless he will vote as he, this nice and beautiful one-in-law directs. The other radical to whom we refer is not only knowing to this son-in-law's threats, but approves of them and advises him to carry them out.

To this son-in-law we would say, we know you well, and your history from the time you was a traveling book peddler up to the present time, and should you attempt to carry out this threat of yours, we will give our readers the benefit of your name and history, so that an honest man would shun you as he would the gates of hell. To your radical, union-hating friend in wickedness, permit us to say that we know him also, and unless you want a full history of your speculations whereby you fleeced several of the soldier boys in Polk township out of a large share of their bounty money, published to the world, you had better keep very quiet, and let other people vote as they choose without any interference on your part. A word to the wise is sufficient; and we mean just what we say.

Radicalism and Ruffianism.

Radicalism and ruffianism are almost synonymous terms. The disgusting doings of the party coming in conflict with reason and the natural instincts of white men, they refuse to magnify their views but rather endeavor to force public opinion to their standard. From the firing of the first gun at Sumter until the surrender of the last armed rebel, the radical leaders were occupied every day in inciting unlawful violence, and succeeded in filling the whole land with mobs, murder and arson, and set at entire defiance every clause of law distasteful to them.

We invite the attention of every decent lover of law and order to the account we publish in another column of this paper, of the recent disgraceful radical riot at Indianapolis. Incited by that mass of corruption, noxa Morton, a crowd of fanatics assembled and actually fired pistol shots at the President of the United States and the members of his cabinet for the sole reason that the President attempted to address his fellow citizens, and commenced an indiscriminate assault upon the entire assembly that had met to welcome the President, Gen. Grant and the other distinguished personages of the visiting party. Of all the disgraceful, infamous acts of Morton and his clique, or of radicals at any time or place, this riot is the most damnable. We have not space to allude to the subject at length, but desire our readers to peruse the account of the affair in our news column.

The closing hours of the Fenian congress at Troy were passed mainly in the discussion of political matters. An attempt was made to give the Fenian vote to the radicals, but it was defeated. The senate was instructed to demand the return of the arms in the possession of the United States authorities, and in case of refusal to apply directly to the President.

BOURBON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOURBON, Sept. 11, 1866.

ENS. DEMOCRAT:

Your paper having gone to press on last Wednesday evening before I could write and send you what I then had to say, I deferred a report of the Democratic meeting at this place on that day until this week's paper.

The demonstration was all the Democracy desired and more than the abolitionists expected. At an early hour the Fort Wayne Mechanics Band, which had been engaged for the occasion, arrived, and were met at the depot by the committee of reception, who had prepared a band wagon to be drawn by four horses, for the occasion. The band was placed in it, and escorted to the main part of town, discharging as they went, those soul-stirring national airs, "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," &c., the remembrance of which carries us back to the good old days of the republic when

Every inch of our glorious old flag flew over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A procession was then formed headed by the band to receive Mr. Turpie and the Plymouth delegation numbering over one hundred who were expected on the morning express. Following the band wagon was a four-horse wagon containing thirty-six little girls of the ages of six and ten years, dressed in white with wreaths of evergreens and flowers on their heads, and each carrying an American flag on the States of the Union. In the center of this group of "little fairies," was Miss Sade Galentine representing the Goddess of Liberty. Her dress was of the most gorgeous kind, and her representation excited the admiration of all beholders. Next came three ladies and three gentlemen on horseback dressed in Red, White and Blue, representing the colors composing the American flag. Then followed war wagons, carriages, horsemen and footmen. The train arrived on time, and after three cheers for Mr. Turpie and the Plymouth delegation, the procession escorted Mr. Turpie to the house of Mr. Caleb Davis, where dinner was prepared for him. The procession then moved to receive the delegation from the North, then from the East, then from the West, and lastly from South. By this time the procession had become so long that there were hardly streets enough in town to hold it. The enthusiasm was tremendous; flags were flying, drums were beating, the band was playing, the sturdy men—the "bone and sinew" of the country—were hurrahing, and all seemed to feel that

"No pent up Utra shall contract our powers, The whole boundless continent is ours."

Long before the hour appointed for the meeting thousands had gone to the grounds in order to secure seats and standing room in hearing distance of the speaker. At about half past one o'clock the regular processions had all arrived. The meeting was then called to order by Mr. S. Beals upon whose motion C. H. Reeve, Esq., of Plymouth, was chosen chairman. Mr. Reeve's remarks on taking the chair were peculiarly appropriate and in his usual terse and felicitous style. The band then played "Her bright smile haunts me still" in such a manner as to receive the praise and applause of all present. The Plymouth Glee Club then sang that stirring old national air, "E. Pluribus Unum," whose motto—"many in one"—found a ready response in the lines—

"Though the old Allegheny may tower to heaven, And the Father of waters divide, The links of our destiny cannot be given While the truth of these words shall abide."

The chairman then introduced the Hon. David Turpie, Democratic candidate for Congress, in a few well chosen remarks, who proceeded to address the assembled multitude on the political issues of the day. His propositions were clearly stated and his points well made. The Tax bill, the New Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, the taxation of U. S. Bonds, the Equalization of Bounties, the voting of \$5,000 salaries to Congressmen, each received a ventilation highly gratifying to the lovers of Liberty, justice and right, making the path of duty so plain that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, might not err therein."

The number in attendance was variously estimated from 5,000 to 7,000 people. A soldier who made a close estimate said there were, he thought, 7,000. The number of tickets sold at Plymouth to Bourbon on that day was 108. When Mr. Colfax spoke here, there were but 92 persons from Plymouth. Taking into consideration that the Republicans got a reduction of fifteen dollars on fare while the Democrats had to pay full fare, it shows very conclusively where the enthusiasm is.

The report that Milton M. Galentine, a "life long Democrat," had been converted by the speech of Colfax, proves to be about as near correct as under the circumstances could reasonably be expected. It is known from many catch at straws. The facts are Mr. Galentine voted for Mr. Lincoln, and also for Colfax the last time he was a candidate for Congress, and in a conversation between Mr. G. and the writer of this on last Thursday morning, he said:

"Having listened attentively to Mr. Colfax when he was here, and having given Mr. Turpie the same attentive hearing, I am prepared to say unhesitatingly, that I shall vote for Mr. Turpie and against Mr. Colfax."

Some of the "loyal" hereabouts are wonderfully troubled about a banner carried in the Democratic procession the other day, on which was inscribed "Colfax and Disunion." In talking about it a day or two ago, one of them got so much excited that fears were entertained that he would "fly all to pieces," but he finally "sobered off" and "nobody was hurt."

The Express office has been moved from the post office to the Depot and D. McDonald appointed agent.

From Tippecanoe town.

TIPPECANOE TOWN, Sept. 10th, 1866.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:

Summer, Paine and Parks, a trio of negro worshippers, rallied the radicals at this place last Saturday evening. Paine and others had been on the ground for a number of days "drumming" the faithful together, and the meeting showed as the result of their labors 15 radicals, 10 democrats, 5 women and a few boys attracted by youthful curiosity.

The meeting thus constituted, was opened by Parks, a veritable "imb of the law," from Bourbon. He read from a speech of Gov. Morton to prove that democrats were all traitors, and closed this branch of his tremendous argument by exclaiming "what is more better proof?" At this moment

ment excitement got the better of the young man, and pitying eyes were turned upon him in his precarious situation. But after looking at his watch several times, he partially regained his composure and repeated a stanza from Gov. Oglesby's song of "Old Seward, Old Double," &c., and startled his hearers with the announcement that the Philadelphia Convention was composed of abolitionists, copperheads and rebels. Here he became weak in the knees, the knocking to gether of which reminded the audience of the "Kooester rappings," and all looked aghast. He, however extricated himself from the dilemma by referring again several times to his watch and watching the movements of the minute hand on the dial, and wishing it "God speed." He now exhorted the subject of taxation by asking, "when you go to the store to buy sugar and coffee, do you want the money in your pocket taxed? The people want for money!" Rads do you see the "point?"

At this juncture the speaker seems to have been entirely overcome by his subject; frequent consultations of the reporter in his vest pocket didn't seem to put in operation the reporter under his nasal appendage; and finally becoming desperate at the impatience of the audience he thrust his time keeper in his pocket and launched forth on the homing sea of argument like a ship without a rudder; singing, squealing in the key of C sharp, "Union men had shipped arms to kill Union soldiers, yest they have done it." Here Paine pulled his coat tail and Parks immediately jerked out his watch; announced that he had spoken 20 minutes and he would now introduce "Mr. Col. Sumner."

"Mr. Col. Sumner" mounted the rostrum, and assuming an attitude calculated to impress the audience with his dignity and importance, spoke in a very loud tone for upwards of an hour, without descending as much as a common school boy would descend in five minutes.

During the course of the meeting an arrangement was disclosed whereby the speakers were to speak but twenty minutes each, but Mr. Col. Sumner exhausted his time before he reached his subject; and all the efforts of his associates to choke him off proved unavailing. The Col. did not consult his watch as often as Parks, but took upwards of fifty breathing spells in saying "ladies and my fellow citizens." All this time Paine grew very impatient and Parks looked daggers at Sumner, who was arrogating to himself so much valuable time. After the first twenty minutes of the Col. speech, Paine looked at his watch, not less than once every minute and snapped it together with such force that it could be heard in every part of the house; as a reminder to the Col. that he was exceeding his time, but to no purpose; the Col. had enlisted for the night, and was determined to serve out his time of enlistment. The only significant remark of this speaker was "we have delayed the land over, and we have the power to deluge the country again in blood." Finally the resolute Col. closed, and Parks jumped up and said: "It is getting late, and you are all getting asleep. I propose Mr. Paine wakes you up. I am going to run this meeting and time the speakers, and when they have spoken their time I will pull their coat tails. The Col. was good, but you all went to sleep. Paine!" This was a hit at the Col. that the audience did not appreciate, as he was the only one of the trio who did not make a consummate ass of himself. Paine came forward, sang a "nigger song" and explained what was the matter with Hannah, but forgot to tell whether Hannah was a "reconstructed" concubine of his or who she was. This man, a prominent republican not long since told the writer, "belonged to that extensive family known as the demoploths," and in five minutes he proved the truthfulness of the remark, consequently further comment would be unjustifiable. Rads give us another such a meeting. The democracy will agree to pay the expenses of all such.

The democrats will hold a meeting at the school house in Tippecanoe, on Saturday next. S. Beals, Esq., and others will speak.

I wish to ask "Saturn" what regiment he was surgeon of.

BOB TEA.

The News.

MONDAY, September 10.

A dispatch from Heart's Content states that the shore end of the second cable was successfully landed on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The electrical conductor of the cable is most perfect, messages are now being received and sent through it. A second cable will be laid from Port Au Prince to Aspy bay.

The president and party left Springfield on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at St. Louis about 4 in the evening, where a grand reception was given them. Speeches were made by the president and Secretary Seward. In the evening a grand banquet was given to the distinguished party at the Southern hotel.

The Fenian congress at Troy closed its labors on Saturday. The command of the Fenian army will be tendered to Gen. Sheridan.

A special states that Maximilian will abdicate in favor of Prince Napoleon on the 10th proximo.

The American consul at Liverpool has written a letter to the secretary of state, in which he states that large quantities of rags and clothing taken from persons having the cholera have been shipped to this country.

A terrible accident occurred on the Illinois Central railroad near Du Quoin, Ill., on Saturday, by which the conductor, David Alexander, engineer Van Dusen and brakeman Hostetter were killed.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written another letter explaining and modifying his position. He declares that he is still with the republican party.

Soldiers' Convention.

The soldiers of Clermont county, Ohio, held a rousing meeting at Batavia on Saturday last. General Strickland addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech, in the course of which he disposed of the radical dogma that the southern States are out of the Union in the following forcible manner:

Mr. Lincoln, by proclamation, attempted to abolish slavery; our patriotic President, Johnson, by positive enactments of conditions, abolished it by Constitutional amendment. If the party today claiming that certain States are out of the Union for

the highest prerogative and privileges they can enjoy—representation—are they in the Union for the purpose of changing the organic law of the land, and was their act of passing upon the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery lawful? If Tennessee was out of the Union, was Andrew Johnson, while Senator of the United States, rightfully and lawfully a Senator? How came this party, by their own act, to acknowledge that Tennessee, being out of the Union, and Johnson a foreigner, to elect him to the second office in the gift of the people; then afterward to deny the rights of representatives to admission into Congress; then, again, to recognize, for a dictatorial purpose, the Legislature of the same State as a lawful body; then, finally recognize, at a later day in the session, after a compliance with certain terms, the right of these same representatives to seats in Congress? Can it be possible that States are out of this Union, for the right of representation in Congress, and yet for all other practical purposes they are in the Union? There is an inconsistency in this dogma that will not bear the scrutiny of discussion. Nobody has claimed, as far as I know, yet that any but loyal men are entitled to seats in Congress; but that body has shown its inconsistency by the admission of a member that was a Confederate officer. Again as each house are the judges of the qualifications of individual members, and they claim that their objection to the admission of representatives is a want of loyalty, how does it occur that they objected and refused admission to members from Arkansas that were unquestionably loyal, having been officers of the Federal army and elected under rules and terms prescribed by President Lincoln? Right here let me say, if any number of these States can dictate unqualified terms and conditions to other sovereign States, is this still the old Democratic Government we so much loved and fought so long to sustain?

Wm. H. WILSON, Esq., Pres't of the N. Y. Board of Education, ALBERT GILBERT, Esq., Clerk of the N. Y. Board of Education,

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63 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO.

AGENT FOR NORTHWEST.

CHARLES WHITMORE, Agent at

Plymouth, Indiana.

N. B. Agents Wanted.

v11-n11-ly

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Marshall Court of Common Pleas, in an action pending therein, wherein Lovina Doremey is plaintiff and Margaret Thompson, Jane Deviner and others are defendants, for partition of Real Estate, will sell at public auction at the Court House door in Plymouth, on the 25th day of Sept. 1866, and between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following Real Estate, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section one, (1) in Township thirty-three, (33) north of range three (3) east, in Marshall county, Indiana. The land is improved, of good quality and well situated. Terms, one third cash, and the residue in two equal payments at 9 and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes at interest with approved security, waiving valuation or appraisement laws. Said sale made subject to the approval of the Court.

52-3w. JOHN G. OSBORNE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

George Taylor vs. Fianna Burson, Laura Burson and Enra Burson.

In Circuit Court, August term, 1866. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias of sale issued out of the Clerk's office of the Marshall Circuit Court and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on Saturday the 23rd day of September, 1866, the following real estate to wit:

The north half of the north part of the northeast quarter east of the Michigan Road of section number fourteen (14) of land selected in the Indian country for the Michigan Road except the right of way of the Cincinnati and Chicago R. W. Co. through the same also east fraction of section nine (9) in township thirty-three (33) north of range two (2) east, containing in all eighty-three and 37/100 acres more or less, in Marshall County and State of Indiana. If the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years are not sold for enough to satisfy said commission, I will, at the above specified time and place offer all the right title and interest of the defendant, in and to the above described property. H. M. LOGAN, Sheriff.

STRANGE BUT TRUE

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their cheerful servant

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

831 Broadway, New York.

Wm. H. WILSON, Esq.,

Pres't of the N. Y. Board of Education,

ALBERT GILBERT, Esq.,

Clerk of the N. Y. Board of Education,

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The testimonies are from the highest musical celebrities of Europe and America; such as S. THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, STRAKOSCH, C. SATER, ECKHARD, HOFFMAN, W. MASON, JULIEN, Etc.

As an evidence of their great durability, general excellence, the official certificate of the PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, of New York is annexed:

"Over 100 of your Pianos have been used in the different School districts of New York, and they have invariably given the best satisfaction."

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