

# THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Clerk,  
JOHN C. CUSHMAN.  
For Surveyor,  
MARTIN H. RICE.  
For Commissioner,  
JONAS MILLER.

## Negro Governments.

It is pretty certain that every Southern State, with perhaps the single exception of Georgia, will be re-organized with negro governments—governments formed by votes of negroes that have no more intelligence than so many oxen. White men are disfranchised and negroes enfranchised; white men disqualified from holding office, and negroes qualified to engineer the machinery of government. Such are some of the beauties of radical rule. Is there a white voter in Marshall county who is in favor of this policy? If so, we venture the assertion that he is ashamed to make it known—ashamed to meet his Democratic neighbor in argument of the question, and is disgusted with the party that claims the support of all Union men. The white men of the North believe as did the immortal Douglas, that "this government was made on the white basis, by white men and their posterity forever," and that the negro is not capable of self-government." Believing this, when they once fully understand the objects of the radical party, the honest Republicans will leave it by thousands, and unite with the Democracy in restoring the government to a white basis.

This must be the inevitable result of such a damning policy as the one of placing the government of white men in the hands of negroes. White men of all parties are bound in reason to unite for the overthrow of the mongrel idea of government, and the sooner our honest Republican friends cease to affiliate with the negro party, the sooner will this country be restored to its former prosperity. Many Republicans will not believe that their party are forcing negro governments upon the South. They do not read Democratic papers, and see nothing of that sort in their party organs, therefore they are loth to believe that their party could be so corrupt and faithless to its promises. Democrats should give them the free use of Democratic papers occasionally, where they will be enabled to see the truth of these charges. No time should be lost on the part of Democrats in making Republicans fully acquainted with the alarming condition of our country. Democratic documents should begin to circulate freely.

## The Ohio Election.

The radicals are becoming fearful of the result of the coming election in Ohio. The New York Tribune thinks the vote will be a close one. The M. C. Republican last week, remarks that although they carried the handsomely lost fall, "since then the Republicans of Ohio have taken a decided step forward by proclaiming themselves advocates of equal rights and impartial manhood suffrage, irrespective of color," and adds, "eminently right as this is, it must, like all advance movements, cost." It sets down the probable cost at 10,000 votes and gives the reasons for its fears as follows:

"That State was largely peopled from Virginia, from Maryland and Kentucky—States whose blood the virus of slavery long since tainted beyond the hope of speedy eradication. The counties along the Ohio, and so far west as Zanesville and Chillicothe, are badly afflicted with negro phobia; while several that were settled years ago by a school of negroes, run along breed of Pennsylvania Dutch are nearly as fearful of 'amalgamation' as the ex-Marylanders of whom Vallandigham is a sample."

How do the Pennsylvania Dutch, of whom there are a good many in this county, like the character given them in the above extract? Many of them have heretofore voted with the Republican party; will they do so hereafter? Will the German element in this county, like the Spanish, lick the hand that smites it?

Should the Germans heretofore vote the radical ticket, we shall think them deserving of all the abuse the radicals can heap upon them. Let every voter of German origin or descent vindicate his right to intelligent manhood by voting this fall against the party and the men who call them "school hating, run loving Dutch," and we shall be long finding a party in power who think more of a laboring white man than a lazy, lousy, dirty, ignorant negro.

## Mr. Pendleton's Speech.

We publish to-day an able speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, delivered at Lima, Ohio, Aug. 15th. The speech is replete with wisdom, and is a scathing exposure of the policy of the radical party, showing their reckless extravagance, their bad financial management, and recommending the payment of the bonded debt of the nation in greenbacks. We hope every Democrat will read this speech and then hand it to his Republican neighbor.

The President has appointed Col. Frank Sherman Postmaster at Chicago. Secretary Browning, having recovered from his illness, designated Col. Sherman at the Cabinet meeting, and his appointment was at once made.

**Day is Dawning.** Sheridan has been removed, the President has announced his intention to remove Sickles, Seward it is said, will resign, Stanton has been kicked out of the Cabinet, and charges will be preferred against Howard, the chief of the nigger bureau, for malfeasance in office. Now, if the President would resign and leave the further conduct of affairs to the radicals, who have so tied him hand and foot that he is powerless for good, we think there would be some prospect that the Jacobin leaders would soon be seen in their true colors. Until they shall be thus seen by those who have hitherto supported them, there is no hope for a return to a peaceful constitutional administration of the affairs of the government. Either resignation or impeachment by the radical rump would hasten the opening vision of thinking Republicans and thus be of advantage to the country.

The Republican party recognizes Ben. Wade as one of its leaders, and his authority to speak for it has never been questioned. Recently he made a speech at Marietta, Ohio, in which he thus announces the sentiments of his party:

"If you will take the poor Irishman or other foreigner, who comes here and knows nothing of our institutions; if you will permit him to vote after five years' residence, then I insist on the same right for the other class of persons, (the negroes)." "As a mass, they (the negroes) are better qualified to discharge their duties under the government than the great mass, equal to them in numbers, that we have always permitted to vote." "I am glad to say that those people whom our legislature has referred to you to-day, whether they shall be voters or not, are infinitely above the class I have alluded to in all that intelligence that qualifies men to vote right."

This is the exact language of Mr. Wade in his speech, as reported in the Gazette and Commercial of Cincinnati, both radical papers, and this is the estimate the radicals place upon the intelligence of the German and Irish voters. The radicals endorse that sentiment. The negro, says Ben. Wade, is infinitely above the foreigner in intelligence and in everything that qualifies men to vote right. After such an expression of the real sentiment of the radical party, is there a German Republican in Marshall County who can, without compromising his manhood, without a sense of self-degradation, go to the polls and assist in keeping such men and such a party in power? For the sake of the high character borne by the great body of our foreign born population, we hope there is none.

**QUITE REFRESHING.**—The Warsaw *Indianian* tries to make its readers believe that the finances of Kosciuszko county have been well managed. That won't "mouse," Reub. It is too early to talk about the admirable management of financial affairs in that county. The people have not forgotten that hardly two years have elapsed since an investigation proved the Treasurer of Kosciuszko to be a defaulter to the amount of \$12,000. This may be good radical management, but if Democratic Marshall should show such a record we would call it rather bad management. The financial record of Kosciuszko would make a sorry appearance compared with that of Marshall, and the editor of the *Indianian*, if he is sharp, will not boast of the management of the finances of his county.—When the orders of Kosciuszko were worth 70 cents, the orders of Democratic Marshall were worth 100, and so they have been for six years, all through the war. If the county of Kosciuszko was so healthy, financially, why were her orders so much below par?

A Washington special to the Chicago Times says the dissolution of the Cabinet is close at hand. Every member but Attorney General Stanbery has intimated his willingness to the President to tender his resignation, and will formally write it out the moment he is informed that it is desired. Postmaster General Randall has already written his. So far as the Executive views can be learned, the resignation of Secretaries Browning, Seward, Welles and Randall will be accepted from time to time, as their successors are determined on. Attorney General Stanbery and Secretary McCulloch will be requested to remain.

It seems to be decided that original writs and other legal process, headed by the legend, "By the authority of the United States of America," are to have no more force down in Sickles' dominions for the present, he having probably convinced President Johnson either that North and South Carolina are not in the United States of America, or else that his little military dukedom is a considerably bigger institution. If we don't hear something drop from Daniel's shoulders soon, we shall begin to think so too. So says an exchange.

The first election in Indianapolis under the registry law, took place on Tuesday last, for Councilman in the Fifth Ward.—The Democratic candidate was elected by 169 majority—a large gain. This result shows that on a fair vote the Democracy have a large majority, and demonstrates where the swindling has been done heretofore.

The freedmen of the first and fourth Congressional Districts of Virginia have issued addresses on candidates, claiming that the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office, and that they, having the majority, will not vote for white men.

**GRANT.**—A New York exchange says the mongrel papers are in a great quarrel over Gen. Grant. The Wood-Raymond conservatives want Grant, while the Greeley Mongrels are down on the General-in-chief. Greeley says Grant is not 'sound.' Raymond and Weed say he is. Grant seems to be in the position of the ignorant clod-hopper who, when asked what were his politics, declared that "he didn't have a darned politic." If Grant has any political ideas, he has never put them forth. Let the Mongrels quarrel over him. He has done their dirty work without winking or blinking. The Democracy don't want him.

**DONE HIM GOOD.**—The *Day-Book* thinks the suggestion of President Johnson's resigning has done him some good. He woke up and sent Stanton off, but seems now to be taking another nap.—How he can sleep nights with such a wretch as Joe Holt about him, passes comprehension. Holt, it seems, has been busy lately in trying to get up evidence to implicate Johnson in the assassination of Lincoln, and yet the President sleeps on. Sancho Panza was no where in sleeping, compared with Johnson.

The radicals insist on the proposition that there shall be two classes of currency—specific for the bondholder and paper for the laborer and farmer. Greenbacks are taken by the farmer for his produce and by the laborer for his services at par; the bondholder receives his interest semi-annually in gold, which commands a premium of 40 per cent. The people can easily detect the tendency of the radical leaders to elevate capital and crush labor—"to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer."

Official investigation develops the existence of an armed secret negro organization in Richmond, Virginia.

Ex-President Buchanan has been lying dangerously ill at Philadelphia, but later reports place him beyond danger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

The President to-night issued the official order removing Gen. Sickles from the command of the 21 military district, and appointing Maj. Gen. Canby in his place.—The President, in the order, directs Gen. Grant to make future disposition of Gen. Sickles and Gen. Canby is required to assume immediate command.

The President has also issued an official order to-night appointing Gen. Hancock to the command of the 5th military district in place of Sheridan, who is directed to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and not to come to Washington, as ordered by Gen. Grant in the previous order.

Gen. Thomas is ordered to remain in command of the department of the Cumberland.

The President, in assigning Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sheridan's place, has issued an order making a direct issue with Gen. Grant, as to the powers conferred by the reconstruction act on commanders of military districts. He permits Gen. Hancock to annul or repeal such acts of Gen. Sheridan's administration as he may see fit, without reference to Gen. Grant's recent order assigning Gen. Thomas to that command and continuing them all in force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

As regards Gen. Grant, there is no doubt that he is indignant at the President's removal of Gen. Sickles, and opposed it this morning, when the President's order was handed him. He attended the Cabinet meeting to-day, as usual, but left a short time before its conclusion. Mr. Washburne, who has been here for several days with Grant, freely declares that the latter is thoroughly opposed to the President in the course he is pursuing.

Secretary McCulloch decided to-night not to tender his resignation, having been informed by the President, this evening, that it would not be accepted.

Augusta, August 13, Correspondence of the Boston Post.

## Repudiation of the Civil Rights Bill in Maine.

Not long ago we informed you of a sooty-nick marriage in these parts. How that a negro, infamous as charcoal, took for his better half one of Augusta's daughters, as white as alabaster. We took leave of them in jail, wherein they had been thrust, charged with fornication. Here is the sequel. Having been indicted by the grand jury, the parties were brought before His Honor Judge Walton, who is now holding court. "Are you married to this woman?" asked the judge of Sando. "Yes, sir." The straightforward, honest answer of Sando furnished a heap of fun for those in attendance. Out of his own mouth he understood to show that under the civil rights bill the marital right was enjoyed by Pompey. The Judge could not see it. What had the civil rights bill to do with the statutes of Maine? Did they not expressly forbid the intermarriage of a negro with a white person, and did not the magistrate who performed such a job lay himself liable to a fine of \$100? The marriage was therefore null and void, and the twin must suffer the consequences. But his honor was considerate. In view of the parties' ignorance of the law, they had violated, he simply imposed a fine of \$40 each, with thirty days imprisonment. We need scarcely add that our radical miscegenators are exasperated at the result.—Here is a radical judge renouncing and setting at naught a law bearing the broad seal of the United States, which gives to the black man the same rights as those enjoyed by the white man. The internal tranquility of the radical party is jeopardized by one of whom better things were to be expected. The decision threatens the comubial felicity of the white and black couple united in the holy bonds of holy wedlock a few years ago by Senator Morrill.

The Boston Post gives the following counsel to mothers: "Mothers who refresh infants in the horse cars are not required to exhibit the process to other passengers."

The Post might have included other places.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

FIGHT ON REPUBLICAN RIVER. St. Louis, Aug. 25.

A dispatch from Hays, Kansas, Aug. 23, says: "A courier has just arrived from Capt. Ames, with dispatches to Capt. Corbin, to the effect that Ames had a severe battle with 800 Indians under Santanti, on the Republican River. Their village was two miles long. Capt. Ames charged twice through their wigwams—the savages fought desperately. Three of our men were killed and twenty-five wounded. Thirty horses were lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops. Our dead were left on the field. There was an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village. The savages surrounded our troops. The fight lasted three days. Two of the men killed belonged to the Kansas cavalry, and one to the Twelfth Regulars. Capt. Ames had 125 men."

"A strong force under Maj. Elliott, and some Kansas cavalry, under Maj. Moore, leave for the Indian village in light marching order. A severe battle is anticipated. We have not troops enough here."

## THE BATTLE AT FORT KEARNEY.

From the Omaha Herald, Aug. 22.

We recently published the news of the attack on Porter's train near Phil Kearney and the great battle which occurred on the 21st of July. The arrival of Mr. Porter himself enables us to give the full particulars of that bloody affair as from his own lips.

Mr. Porter's train was engaged hauling wood for Phil Kearney from two pineries located within about four and a half miles of that post. On the outskirts of the border of the more northern portion of the timber the great bulk of Porter's oxen were detached from the wagons, grazing under the care of eighteen teamsters. On the south, a half mile distant from a point midway between the two pineries, was another party in charge of other wagons—between the two was an open tableland of rolling prairie. At this point was a corral which had been modeled into a fort for defense in case of attack some days before. This was occupied by the gallant Powell, the ill-fated Jenness, twenty three soldiers, and eighteen citizens. This corral was understood to be the base upon which the men were to retreat from the timber in case of an attack.

The first attack was made at 10 o'clock A. M. by from forty to fifty Indians with the object of driving off the herd. The men drove back this party, but they were soon followed by increasing numbers, when they ran into the adjacent mountains, hotly pursued by the Indians until the pursuers had shot away their arrows, fighting as they retreated and killing large numbers of the red skins. Simultaneously with this attack, another was made upon the men and herd in the smaller pinery, and upon the corral or central fort for defense, commanded by Powell. By this time the Indians were seen from Kearney pouring over in the direction from the adjacent hills towards the devoted land within it.

On they came, first upon horseback, charging and yelling, in their gorgeous war attire. They made three distinct and determined charges upon horseback, and were repulsed with great slaughter by the breech loaders in the hands of men fighting for their lives. They finally retreated to the hills, and stripping themselves entirely naked, and tying their horses in the timber, back they came about, not less than 3,000 of the red devils surrounding the corral. For two hours and a half did the battle rage with incessant fury. To show the reckless bravery of the Indians and the determined resistance of Powell and his beleaguered little force, it is a fact that scores of Indians were killed within ten paces of the corral—so near that it was impossible for the Indians to remove them to their hospital which was in the rear of the timber. Long had the battle raged with doubtful issue, when the timely arrival of Smith with reinforcements and a gun caused the Indians to slowly and sullenly retreat.

The Indian loss is estimated by Powell and Porter to be at least 300. Our loss was the brave Jenness and five soldiers.

Every tribute of praise is paid to the cool and courageous intrepidity of Powell, Jenness and the men who fought this bloody battle.

## Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1867.

Editors Democrat:

The "Personal" advertisements of the New York papers have long constituted a feature almost exclusive with themselves, but our Chicago press is now made a medium for similar communications to an extent which bids fair to rival or even exceed New York. It has not yet reached such a point of perfection as the New York Herald's system of classification, dividing persons into "matrimonial," "correspondence wanted" and the plain "personal," but, patience, all will come in good time. Already our papers contain, every day, a number of each of these classes. There are amongst them all the things which people speak or whisper to one another, sometimes slightly euphemized, but in all cases quite capable of being understood.—S. M. delicately breathes a hope that "the young lady with the green hat and black veil and violet lined parasol, who got out of Cottage Grove car at Washington street will send her address to the above initials, Chicago P. O., to the young man with long brown hair, wide awake hat and slender nose, who said 'excuse me, Miss,' as she got out." G. M. is besought by "his loving"—to return from Canada, or wherever else he may be roving and all will be forgiven." C. G. is warned by G. B. to "call and settle that little account."

Harry G. is tenderly besought "come and see me soon if you love me as you said you did" and the invitation is signed "478." Half a dozen people of both sexes request correspondents, "with a view to love and perhaps matrimony," or as in some instances "for the purposes of amusement and mutual improvement." It is noticeable that in all such "wants," the lady describes herself as "beautiful and sweet-tempered" and the gentleman complacently assures the public that he is

"rich." Ah! unfortunately "sweet-tempered" women are such rare prizes that they don't need to advertise, while "rich" men are game of too much consequence not to be largely hunted to the very foot of the altar. The designs of men who insert such advertisements are too patent to require explanation. Of the ladies, some of them engage in the sport under anonymous names, and pursue it very innocently, for mere amusement's sake. The majority however are of the class who hire children to appear with at matinees and who are quick to detect and answer the leveling of an opera glass, or the flutter of a handkerchief.

The Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. have just published their annual report for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1867, and combined with it that of the preceding year. This document, so interesting to the entire Northwest. It is too extended for me to attempt, in the space allotted my letter, a condensation of it. I will therefore simply say it is remarkably full and clear and effectually disposes of all the allegations made in Purton's pamphlet, showing conclusively that the various branches of the road have all been under the most efficient and strict management. No reasonable stockholder, after a perusal of this report, can fail to be satisfied with the recent annual election. The main figures presented are the following: (the fiscal year ending May 31st in each instance.)

Gross receipts in 1866, \$2,811,890.28  
Operating expenses, including taxes, 2,327,068.12  
Gross earnings in 1867, 2,900,753.55  
Operating expenses including taxes, 2,380,826.29  
The Milwaukee R. R. had not been leased to the C. & N. W. R. Co. in the fiscal year of 1866; so that the excess of earnings this year, over last, on the same roads, amounted to \$1,055,563.48.

For the operation of its 1,152 miles of railway, the company has 248 locomotives, 133 passenger cars, 117 caboose and way cars, 3,415 freight cars and 319 iron ore cars, making a total of 5,689 cars.

The quantities on 'Change to-day are as follows:—Flour, dull and 25@30c lower; \$3.40@3.50 for Red Winter. Wheat, steady; Red, dull and almost neglected; \$1.90 for No. 2, Red; Corn, firmer and more active for No. 1, 95¢@96¢ for No. 1, 86¢@88¢ for No. 2, 83¢@84¢ for No. 3, Oats, irregular and higher, 40¢, 42¢ for No. 1, 16¢. Mess Pork, \$23.50; Shoulders, 11¢ loose; Lard, dull, 12¢. Clover, \$9.75; Feathers, firm, Corn 5¢, Wheat 12¢ to Buffalo per sack; Corn 10¢, Wheat 12¢ to Oswego. "C."

PARSON BROWNLOW, in 1858, in a lecture said: "But, my friends, when I have shuffled off this mortal coil, and entered into that happy place, and shall look around the untold myriads of the just made perfect in that abode, should I, by any chance and strange peralventure, behold amongst these happy things a single—d—g abolitionist, of any nation, clime or color, be he Jew, Gentile or Hottentot, I shall just at once swear that there has been cheating at the door."

Now, this dirty, miserable, foul-mouthed, lathsome wretch, who is engaged in destroying the government of Tennessee, is the quintessence of loyalty in the Radical camp.

## New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a commission and order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, on Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described real estate situated in Marshall County, Indiana, to-wit:

Eighty acres lying immediately south of one hundred acres off of the north part of the southwest fraction west of the Michigan Road, which fraction contains two hundred and sixty and four hundredths (260 4/100) acres in section number five (5) of Michigan Road Lands, situated in the County of Marshall, State of Indiana.

By measuring off one hundred acres from the north side of said fraction, then by measuring off said fraction, eighty acres, which is the land meant to be above described, situated in the County of Marshall and State of Indiana.

And in case the rents and profits fail to sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount demanded by said commission and order of sale, I will, at the same time and place and in like manner, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, the fee simple or the entire right, title, interest and estate of Elias B. Rittenhouse in and to the above described real estate, to satisfy said writ in favor of Samuel O. Chaney and against Elias B. Rittenhouse, and Charles Fogle and Ebenezer Shirland, Replevin Bail. Said sale to be made without regard to appraisement laws.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff Marshall Co.

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## STATE OF INDIANA.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1868.

Hugh Brownlee and

Shirley, defendants.

vs.

William C. Shirley,

plaintiff.

NOTE AND ATTACHMENT.

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause, by her attorney, has filed in my office her complaint against the defendant, and it appearing that the defendant is a competent person that the defendant, William C. Shirley, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, he is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said complaint against him, and unless he appear, answer or hold for trial, at the call of the court, on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held and held at the Court House, in the town of Plymouth, on the second Monday of February, 1868, said complaint and the matters and things contained and alleged will be heard and determined in his absence.

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

A. C. Capron, Plffs. Atty.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a commission and order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, on Saturday, September 7th, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described real estate, situated in Marshall County, Indiana:

Commencing at a point ten feet north and ten feet east of the north corner of lot No. 10, of Pearsonville, (now called Inwood) running thence west nine (9) rods, thence east nine (9) rods, thence south seventeen and seven eighths (17 7/8) rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty square rods, or one acre, situated in Marshall County, Indiana.

And in case the rents and profits fail to sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount demanded by said commission and order of sale, I will, at the same time and place, and in like manner, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, the fee simple or the entire right, title, interest and estate of Micajah Freedland and Nancy M. Freedland in and to the above described real estate, to satisfy said writ in favor of Benjamin Clemons and against Micajah Freedland and Nancy M. Freedland.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff Marshall Co.

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## SCHOOL NOTICE.

School will be opened in the Chapel School Rooms, (old Methodist Church), on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1867. Application must be made to H. Humrichouser, and tuition paid in advance. By order of Directors.

## ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

James Barker

Nichols Leonard and

Frederick Sturges, Garnishes,

Garnishes.

Notice is hereby given to the defendant, Nichols Leonard, that the above entitled cause is pending before me, and the same will be heard and determined by me at my office in Center Township, Marshall County, Indiana, on the 19th day of October, 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN C. OSBORNE, Justice. (S.E.A.)

## BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Complete History of the New States and Territories.

From the Great River to the Ocean;

BY ALBERT B. EZZARD, 1867.

Over 20,000 Copies sold in one Month!

Life and Adventure on Prairie, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the scenery, cities, lands, people and curiosities of the new States and Territories.

To the prospective emigrants and settlers in the West, this history of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does, a long felt want of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c.

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MCKENZIE'S GREAT FAMILY RECEIPT BOOK.

Containing 1000 practical receipts for every ailment, from the common cold to the most dangerous diseases, with the names of the best physicians and the most reliable work of the kind published. For sale by all druggists and booksellers, or by direct order, for \$1.00 per copy, two stamps and address, N. Y. & C. O. G. & Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y.

## \$10 PER DAY.

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