

**DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.**

For Governor,  
**THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.**  
For Lieutenant-Governor,  
**Alfred P. Edgerton, of Allen.**  
For Secretary of State,  
**REUBEN C. KISE, of Boone.**  
For Auditor of State,  
**JOSEPH V. REMUSDAFFER, of Franklin.**  
For Treasurer of State,  
**JAMES H. RYAN, of Marion.**  
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,  
**NOAH S. LINDSEY, of Cass.**  
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,  
**M. A. O. FACKARH, of Marshall.**  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
**JOHN R. THILLIPS, of Boone.**  
For Attorney General,  
**SOL. CLAYPOOL, of Putnam.**  
For Electors at Large,  
**JOHN H. COPPETH, of Huntington.**  
**BATLESS W. HANNA, of Owen.**  
For District Electors,  
First District—Thomas R. Cobb, of Knox,  
Contingent—R. S. Sprague, of Vanderburgh.  
Second District—C. S. Dobbins, of Warren,  
Contingent—James C. Howard, of Clarke.  
Third District—James Gaylin, of Deatur,  
Contingent—Ethan C. Devore, of Jennings.  
Fourth District—John S. Reid, of Fayette,  
Contingent—Benjamin L. Smith, of Rush.  
Fifth District—John W. Ford, of Marion,  
Contingent—Case Byfield, of Adams.  
Sixth District—A. B. Carleton, of Lawrence,  
Contingent—Samuel R. Hamill, of Sullivan.  
Seventh District—T. P. Davidson, of Fountain,  
Contingent—B. B. Daily, of Carroll.  
Eighth District—James F. McDowell, of Grant,  
Contingent—N. R. Linsday, of Howard.  
Ninth District—John M. Cole, of Allen,  
Contingent—Samuel A. Shoup, of Allen.  
Tenth District—O. H. Jain, of Elkhart,  
Contingent—E. Van Long, of Noble.  
Eleventh District—Not appointed.

**CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION**  
The democracy of the 11th congressional district will meet in convention at Watah, July 15th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress.

**BIOGRAPHICAL.**

Jap. Packard, the Jacobin candidate for congress in this district, is so little known in this vicinity that we deem it a duty we owe our readers to try and present them an outline biographical sketch of him. There is exceedingly little of him, therefore we cannot present much of a sketch; the subject is an uncommonly stupid one, and we apologize in advance. The subject was brought to light some place hereabouts, it is said; although from his characteristics one would say he must have been born and reared in Pedunk, Vermont, surrounded by Yankees of the meanest type. Receiving a fair education, he was presumed by his partial friends to be equal to the legal profession, but after starting at that for several years the war fortunately opened a field in which he could at least live—by an exercise of proper caution—and at the same time furnished him an opportunity of gratifying his malignant hate of the south and southern institutions. We have no record of his "achievements" in the army. We believe his most intimate friends are equally unfortunate. But the fact that he had been in the army, served his turn; and by circulating it widely, and by most unblushing fraud, on his return home, he procured the nomination to some county office in La-Porte, on the radical ticket, and was, consequently, elected. Personally he is as pompous and conceited an ass as ever brayed. With less real worth and ability than the average of mankind, he has more assurance and egotism than we ever before saw combined. He is truly a brainless brawler, who wearies even the craziest Jacobins with his incessant clamor of "traitor," "rebel," "the loyal heart," "brave boys," (of which he is one) "glorious principles," an so on eternally. Without an idea in his head, he will exhaust the most patient with repeating his round of senseless phrases. Politically he is a thorough Jacobin, a regular Puritan, who would tolerate no ideas but his own, were he all-powerful. A religious fanatic; a temperance fanatic; a zealous advocate heretofore in private life, of negro suffrage and the perfect equality of the races; he is a fit representative of the party of "God and humanity." A man entertaining more damnable doctrines, and ideas so thoroughly in conflict with the western sentiment, we opine, was never before a candidate for the votes of western men.

Socially, we don't know the man and don't want to. A transaction in which he was an active party several years ago, and by means of which many heart-aches and much misery was occasioned; which transaction related to a then prominent citizen of our place, prejudiced as so thoroughly against the now congressional candidate that we have never had a desire to know him personally. We have no apprehension as to the result of his congressional aspirations: Blind as political prejudices make men, we cannot think the intelligent voters of this district desire to be represented by Jap. Packard, a man without brains and without integrity.

**THE BEER GARDEN.**

The pious "loyalists" in this vicinity are becoming considerably exercised over the fact that a beer garden has been established near our town, and that quite a respectable class of our citizens take the liberty of visiting it when they feel disposed to, without consulting with them as to the morality of the act. "Now see here friend, mark the point," it is a very fair average plan for every man to attend to his own business in his own way; and for every other man to go and do likewise. Some "peoples" there be who prefer the sweet harmony of music to the discordant notes of hate and intolerance, on any day of the week and on all occasions. Such as do so very sensibly so do, in our private opinion.

**AMNESTY.**

On the first page of this paper will be found the president's proclamation of general amnesty. We invite the attention of our readers to this document as one of the most important events of the day. It is an act of simple justice and right, but one requiring great firmness in the president to issue. The Jacobins in congress thirsting for revenge and an extension of their power, have by unconstitutional laws attempted to disfranchise, plunder and debase the people of the south for a generation at least, and so effectively have their acts been obeyed by their willing military tools, that the whole southern people have been bound down to servitude unequalled in the annals of history.

President Johnson has virtually stricken off their shackles. While Abraham Lincoln is canonized by the Jacobins for emancipating four million negro slaves, President Johnson is cursed beyond degree for freeing from worse bondage eight million of whites. It will require some time for the people of the south to reap the full benefit of the amnesty granted them, but they can now see a gleam of light, and feel once more that they are freemen.

**GOOD FUN.**

The following item we clip from the N. Y. Times (radical) of July 1st:

There was something rather too serious for congressional "laughter" in the remarks of Messrs. Washburne and Garfield yesterday, when the former moved an adjournment on the 15th of July. Mr. Washburne said he desired an adjournment at the earliest possible moment, for if they went at the rate they were going, the government would have neither money nor credit left. [Laughter.] Mr. Garfield remarked that the government had lost its credit yesterday when the vote for taxing the interest on United States bonds, had lost its money to-day by the passage of the river and harbor bill. [Laughter.] In course of time members of congress will probably get over laughing at the prostration of the country's interest and credit.

It seems an allusion to the immense sums of money recently appropriated by congress for the purpose of improving rivers and harbors, even though made by a Jacobin, in all seriousness, is thought to be merely a subject for laughter and derision. When thieving appropriations become so palpable and outrageous as to force a protest from a Jacobin, even, he merely gets laughed at for his scruples. The radical Times well says to its friends, "that in course of time members of congress will get over laughing at the prostration of the country's interest and credit."

We do not expect the members of the present congress will "get over laughing" when rebuked for their knavery and thieving, until the people rebuke them and bury them so deep in infamous obscurity that their laughing can no longer be heard. So long as they can fatten on the vitals of the land, so long will they laugh at the calamities of the nation. But when the people become aroused, and hurl their unfaithful servants from power, then will their laughter be turned to "weeping and gnashing of teeth."

Millions of dollars voted away to improve rivers and harbors, for the real purpose of buying up congressional districts, must be accounted for to the people, whose money is paid to further these infamous schemes. While the land groans with over-taxation, and is almost prostrated with the public debt piled mountain high, forsooth, money must be given free as water to make a harbor here, a bridge there, an arsenal elsewhere, and a canal where some villainous lobbyist may direct, or for a river improvement some speculative congressman may have an interest in.

Iniquity must be piled upon injustice until the last dollar is wrung from the toiler's wearied fingers, and then the "laugh comes in."

When congressional knavery is carried on with so high and fearless a hand that even zealous radical congressmen and journalists are constrained to raise a cry of warning and rebuke publicly, then may the people well inquire if "this thing has not gone on about long enough."

**BEWARE OF BRIBES.**

In behalf of the Jacobin lambs hereabouts we wish to warn those who are not perfectly conscious of their own integrity and "loyalty" to beware of being bribed by some wicked copperhead; and to all such the further advice that if they find their flesh too weak to resist the blandishments of the aforesaid copperheads, to be very careful and not sell too cheap.

We see by the last Republican that some democrat has been offering some susceptible "patriot" merely the little office of representative from Marshall and St. Joe. Now this is too small. There is no money in that office. While it is true that the democracy have the office entirely at their disposal, a man ought not to sacrifice himself for less than a supervisor's place, and we would advise the gentleman alluded to, not to desert Schuyler and Ulyses until he can see a trifle "better thing."

SOME of the radicals hereabout profess to believe that the democratic majority in Marshall county at the coming election will be less than five hundred. To any such as it may interest we desire to say—all in strict confidence, you know—we did hear a man say, a few days ago, that he'd hear a right smart they were mistaken in the figures.

THE prophecies of the radical leaders, both great and small, that the national convention would fail to adopt what is generally known as the greenback platform, appear to have approximated about as near the truth as radical prophecies generally do. From the assembling of the convention until the present writing, every proposition brought before the convention, looking to a uniform currency for the whole country (bondholder's not excepted), was received with the most positive marks of approbation. A man who will, at this time, argue in favor of paying bondholders in gold, and all other creditors in greenbacks, is no more a democrat than the veriest radical in the country. Such a man is fit only to be a member of the party which gives the ballot to ignorant negroes, and excludes it from intelligent white men, for whom the government was made. The democracy have undertaken to right some of the gigantic wrongs with which the people have been oppressed by the abolition party, and to prevent the consummation of the outrages on liberty and justice which that party now contemplate—and, by the aid of the tax-ridden, outraged and insulted victims of the reigning military dynasty, will accomplish what they have undertaken. Such a revolution in the feelings and purposes of the people, relative to the usurpations, injustice and high-handed tyranny which have been the distinguishing features of black republican rule, has never before occurred in the political history of the country. It is with fear and trembling that the doers of iniquity view the gathering storm of public indignation, which shall sweep them from the places they have disgraced, and from the presence of a people they have so foully wronged. This is no time for ancient croakers, greedy bondholders, or aristocratic apologists. The democracy present live issues and live men, and are alive to the great responsibility which attaches to their organization as being the champion of the constitution, and the rights of citizens and states which have been held sacred under democratic rule. All pampered government pets,—all women-hangers, spoon thieves and nigger-worshippers,—all who uphold the infamy of elevating negroes to the control of sovereign states in order to perpetrate their own usurped power,—must stand aside for the advancing and steadily increasing column of those who have resolved that this government, being good in name, shall be good in deed. So mote it be.

**THE CANNON.**

Several tax-payers of our county have inquired of us recently who owns the cannon now located in Plymouth? We have heard it intimated that it belongs to the government, but think that this cannot be true, for if it were the gun should not be here, in the first place, and if here, one citizen would have the same claim to it that another has. Can our neighbor over the way give us a little light on this subject?

IS THERE a disciple of Hiram Ulyses, anywhere in Christendom, who can tell us on what principle of right, justice to the taxpayer, or economy in the public expenditures, the government pays annually twenty millions to the National banks for furnishing a circulating medium for the country, when the government can just as well furnish the circulating medium without the aid of the banks, and thus save the twenty millions annually? We pause for a reply.

It is said that all is now serene on the Potomac.

**THE PLATFORM.**

The following is the platform adopted by the national democratic convention. It is eminently sound and will be cordially endorsed by every democrat and all other sensible men.

Up to time of going to press no choice has been made, and there are no positive indications as to who will be the nominee. The democratic party, in national convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, stands upon the constitution as the foundation and limitation of the power of the government, and the guarantee of the liberty of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the southern states in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reargued, do with the return of peace demand:

1. The immediate restoration of all the states to their rights in the union under the constitution of civil government, and the American people.
2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the states by the citizens.
3. The payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable,—all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment,—and, when the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]
4. Equal taxation of every species of

property according to its value, including government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering, and cries of "read it again!"]

5. One currency for the government and the people—the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Great cheers.]

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the freedman's bureau [great cheers], and all political instrumentalities designed to serve negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of the inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, that the burden of taxation be equalized and lessened, and the credit of the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for the enrolling of state militia into the national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation of the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufacturers, and will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage, the great industrial interests of the country.

7. A reform of the abuses in the administration; the expulsion of corrupt men from office; the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpation of congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens, at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which will command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

**"GRANT AND COLFAX VS. JEWS AND FOREIGNERS."**

Under the above title a certain Mr. "M." purposes to write a series of articles for the Marshall Co. Republican, the introduction of which appeared in the columns of that paper the 25th of June, and by its elaborateness we are led to believe that the writer intends saying something which he thinks will astonish us all. How near he will succeed in his undertaking is yet to be developed; but we are of the opinion that his premises must be based on stronger grounds than mere fallacy to warrant him a shadow of success. The writer in his introduction says that he is a foreigner and radical. A radical in a political view is defined by Webster, "One who advocates a radical reform, or an extreme measure in reform." A few of the extreme measures embraced in this great reform which the writer takes pride to advocate are—

UNEQUAL TAXATION, THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH, THE DISFRANCHISING OF 8,000,000 WHITES, AND ENFRANCHISING 4,000,000 BLACKS; and that the southern states to entitle them to the right of representation must concede to such theories. No sane man will for a moment doubt that he who can publicly without shame argue such barbarities is entitled to all the honors and advantages which the name radical confers on him.

Mr. "M." endeavors to shield Grant from military orders against the Jews, and Colfax's know-nothingism, by saying that the arguments are of too personal a character; but notwithstanding the personal manner in which the question is agitated he thinks that if there is no other motive than PERSONAL INTEREST in the light of intelligent and comprehensive reason the agitation against them is all POWERLESS. He is glad that we have a declaration of Independence, and that it emanated from men who had great moral ideas and who were abstract in their reflections, without this class of thinkers there would never have been any progress in the world, and that these minds are the radicals of all times. We cannot well see how these minds could have been the radicals of all times, because their age was but a unit in comparison to all times, and no such radicalism could have existed for a moment without them. Hence there must have been a time when radicals, in the political sense, were unknown. But let us see how near the moral ideas propounded by the framers of the Declaration of Independence accord with those of our radical writer. In that sacred document they say of the king of Great Britain that

"He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

SO HAVE THE RADICALS.

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of a large district of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

SO HAVE THE RADICALS.

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, by obstructing the laws for naturalization."

SO HAVE GRANT AND COLFAX.

"He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judicial powers."

SO HAVE THE RADICALS.

"He has erected multitudes of offices and sent swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out our substance."

SO HAVE THE RADICALS.

"He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislators."

SO HAVE THE RADICALS.

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power."

SO HAVE THE RADICALS.

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent."

SO DID THE RADICALS.

"For quartering large bodies of troops among us."

SO DID THE RADICALS.

"For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."

SO HAVE THE RADICALS.

How in the name of common sense can a man possessing ordinary intelligence advocate modern-day radicalism and reverence the Declaration of Independence? The same charges that its framers made in the name of the United Colonies (afterwards the United States) against the tyrant of Great Britain, are as applicable to our latter-day radicals in their treatment of the southern people as it they had been expressly prepared for the occasion. How strange it is that we find a man in our midst advocating a theory in direct opposition to the framers of our republic; but this is not all, he has the audacity to think that if it had not been for such minds as his, the Declaration of Independence, with all its immortal principles, would never have been made. No wonder he says that the scope of the radical mind is boundless. Every individual interested in the welfare of this government has long been looking for the limit of this great expansion of radical minds. It was easy for them to keep pace with its gigantic strides so long as the constitution and Declaration of rights were respected by them (the radicals), but since they no longer regard those as essentials, we think nothing too loquacious for their incipient minds. They have lost sight of that legislative power which confers the greatest good on the greatest number, and concentrated their expansive minds to a work by which they can expiate their selfish motives.

The radical writer says the conservative man measures everything by the measure in which his own individual interest is involved, and while his own judgment is withheld in a limited sphere that of the radicals is boundless. A conservative is one who is desirous of maintaining existing institutions. The radical is opposed to him and therefore in favor of destruction. We are at a loss to know how any individual who is aware that this government is an existing institution of ninety years standing can possibly vote the radical ticket, which is against his government and aims at its destruction. Mr. "M." has caught hold of the ideas generated by the Roundheads of England, in Cromwell's time, and thus endeavors to prove that radicalism has been the great leading element of civilization, that had it not been for radical ideas civilization would to-day not be known. In this, however, he fails most woefully, as his conglomerate of words has no logical meaning in the sense applied.

He says that "in a series of articles I shall inquire:

"1st. Which is the national party?"

"2d. Which is the national liberty and progressive party?"

"3d. Which is the cheapest and therefore most conservative party?"

"4th. Why a Jew can vote for the republican ticket?"

"5th. Why a foreigner can vote for Colfax?"

I purpose following the writer in the investigation of his series of articles, and there by show to a candid and dispassionate public the fallaciousness of radicalism and the unsound theories upon which he purposes to base his "argumentations." VERO.

**CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.**

CHICAGO, July, 6th, 1868.

Providence is especially kind to Chicago. Other cities, less favored, have recognized seasons of heat and cold; they possess the sameness or rather a systematic progression of temperatures by which they are condemned as slaves to their particular latitudes. Chicago, however, has no such responsibilities. She gravitates, from day to day, from torrid to frigid, giving us the most charmingly rapid succession of all the degrees from furnace heat to ice-house cold, in variety enough to suit the most widely diversified habits and tastes. The Fourth of July, for instance, was the hottest day we have had for fourteen years. In the shade the mercury stood at 103, and for a short time in the afternoon, 104. The next day, there was a strong breeze, cool and refreshing, and whereas on the day preceding, linen, ice-water and fans were unavailing, a few hours had made black suits quite comfortable. The thermometer did not indeed indicate above 80. To-day again, the sun glazes with fiercest heat, the wind is dead and all human energy is weakened. In such weather, only very urgent reasons shall induce me to write much,—so, as there do not appear very strong causes for exertion, to-day's letter shall be quite limited.

The Fourth here, was decidedly dull. Most of the places of business and all public offices were closed, but there was not any public celebration and the day was too hot for moderate enthusiasm. A great many people were foolish enough to go out to Brighton and Haas' park, to witness and partake of the various diversions there, and some even went so far as to sit out in the sunshine in an open meadow, viewing a match game of base ball between the Excelsors and Forest City club, the former of this city, and the latter of Rockford. Of course, by the way, the Excelsors got beaten again. They always do get beaten now. No other club even of "muffins" need fear to play with them, or hope to get the Peatonica horn from them. But reverting to the amusements of the day—many persons were drunk; there were numbers of fights,—a fair sprinkling of accidents,—several sun strokes, and one murder. Of those who went out of town, there were a few who had the "gall" to say they enjoyed themselves—many more did not. In fact so intense was the heat everything but fireworks resulted in a fiasco.

A funny specimen of Chicago life came up in a Justice's office here a few days ago. A pretty girl of eighteen summers, had Louis Zipp, sixty years old, arrested, first for breach of promise, second for rape, third for procuring an abortion upon her.

Zipp had her arrested for stealing \$800 and a silver watch from him. She then caused the arrest of another of her lovers, Charles Bleil, on a charge of stealing said property. Bleil made a counter-charge alleging that she gave it to him,—general result—everybody concerned in the case is unable to find the bail required for their future appearance and are all in jail. If justice would only be satisfied, all the parties are by this time willing to call it square and have a "new deal."

Arlington's minstrels have possession of Wood's museum, and will run it during the summer months. They will, at least effect an improvement in the character of the amusements upon the stage, for they have no Frank Aiken among them. It is to be hoped that some of the peculiar characteristics of the institution, will under the new regimen, be abated.

The "White Fawn" has put on a number of attractions, and is again doing well.

**A CONVERSION TO DEMOCRACY.**

The Ripon (Wis.) Representative Abandons Jacobinism.

From the Ripon (Wis.) Representative, July 1.

For the past year we have been failing, slowly and surely failing, and to-day we give up the ghost. We have not, in these 12 months been failing in health, nor have we pecuniarily suffered much loss. It is politically that we have gone up. We fail to see that the republican party is what it should be, or what many of its friends in years past supposed it was the intention of its leaders to make it. The ghost which we have given up is radical republicanism. From this day henceforth and forever, to the time when we are planted beneath the sod under which all republicans and democrats must sooner or later lie, we shall advocate, in our humble way the principles of democracy. Henceforth we are a democrat. We want it distinctly understood, as we wish to receive all the cursings from republicans as soon as convenient. There are many causes that have led to this decided change in this paper. The prime cause is the total failure of the party to do a single thing toward the reconstruction of the country. The leaders appear to us not to care a continental what happens to a state if she don't cast a republican vote. The government supports niggers in idleness, because they vote the republican ticket; and starve white men because they do not. This, white men can not allow. They will not allow it.

The leaders of the republican party are political rascals,—renegades from the democratic ranks,—men whose characters are spotted, and who care no more for the welfare of the country than they do for the Cannibal islands. They are notorious thieves, and leave no stone unturned to accumulate greenbacks, regardless of the interests of the people whom they misrepresent. We can not live in the house with such neighbors, hence we retire. In our retirement, we shall doubtless have something to say hereafter that will not suit these political thieves, and what we say will be plain and to the point.

The nomination of General Grant for president by the hen convention has sickened thousands of republicans throughout the land. They look upon the nomination as an acknowledgement of the fact that the party dare not nominate its best man, for fear of ignominious defeat; which they will sustain next November assure as that time comes. They want to ride into power on the general's military reputation not caring whether he knows anything or not. Whoever is nominated by the democrats on the 4th of July will receive the support of the Representative. Were it the devil himself, we firmly believe his administration could not be worse for the tolling millions than is the present one.

It has been reported on the streets for some time—ever since we took the responsibility of expressing our views on the republicana nomination—that we were going over to the democracy. We confess we have given cause for such rumors, and to-day we accept the situation. It has been stated by some that we have been bought. The latter is an unqualified, unconstitutional, malicious lie. Put that in your pipes. We should have done this long ago, had we been in circumstances to sustain the loss which we were sure to meet. Thank God and elbow-grease, we can now stand the pressure. We have now been assured that, for every subscriber we lose by the operation, ten will take their place. If that is being bought, call it so, and make the most of it: Men who have subscribed for the Representative on account of its Shanghai proclivities, and who wish to stop it, are at perfect liberty to do so, by paying up their subscription. If they have paid in advance, their money will be returned to them on application. Those who have taken the paper on account of the local news can rest assured that this department will be better than ever, "well worth the price of admission." They are requested to continue their patronage; but, if they can't go the politics of the thing, we would refer them to the Commonwealth, a good local paper, and well worthy of support. But, if you want a red-hot democratic paper, bear with us a few weeks, until we get fairly settled into the harness, and you shall be accommodated. We shall do nothing by halves.

Announcing here, that we are, from this out, to be found in the democratic ranks, fighting for the rights of men,—principally white men,—we hope that, before next November, we will find our present readers enjoying the same blessing.

We expect to be cursed considerably by our republican neighbors for this move but there is a certain class who should be careful and not say too much, as we may think of something to say as mean as they can. The class of men who left the democratic party a few years since and have been kept in office ever since, in order to retain them,—they want to keep as quiet as possible, for we shall "went" for them on every occasion.

We have on our books the names of a number of descendants of witch-burners, whom we cannot hope to retain as long as we speak the truth, so, the sooner they notify us of their intention to withdraw, the better they will suit us.

**THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE**

HAS THE PREFERENCE!

**ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE SUPERIOR!**

Read the Following:

**AN INVENTOR'S OPINION.**

"I consider the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine the best machine for general use. It is simple, and at that account it commends itself to families particularly. The seam made by this machine is more durable than the Shuttle-Stock machine on account of its elasticity. I make it a point to recommend the Grover & Baker machine when my advice is requested, which is often the case, as many people are acquainted with the fact that I invented and patented sewing machine improvements myself. [Testimony of Mr. A. H. Hooker, of New York, before the commissioner of patents.]

**AN ENTHUSIASTIC ADVOCATE.**

"My wife, from a six years' previous use of Wheeler & Wilson machine, came to the use of Grover & Baker with reluctance. But in a few weeks previous prejudice was abandoned, and now the Grover & Baker has no more enemies than she. The simplicity of its construction, the facility with which its use is acquired, the beauty, strength and elasticity of its stitch, and its adaptability to all kinds of work are qualities which do not all belong at once to any other machine.—Letter from Prof. Henshaw, of Williston Seminary.

**Examine Before you Purchase Any Other.**

Warranted for Three Years. Needles, thread, silks, and machine oil, always on hand.

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**Medical.**

**Dr. J. C. Bolton,**  
Surgeon Dentist.  
Can be consulted at his office every day except Mondays and Tuesdays. Office over Westerville's Store, Plymouth, Ind.

**J. J. Vinall,**  
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.  
Residence in Plymouth, Ind. Office over Westerville's Store, Plymouth, Ind.

**Dr. J. M. Conner,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Late Surgeon of the 49th Indiana Infantry, offers his professional services to the people of this county. Office and residence, west side of Michigan St., three blocks north of the Parker House, Plymouth, Indiana.

**Bailey & Reynolds,**  
Physicians, Surgeons, Acupuncture, and Osteopaths; graduates in the medical and surgical departments of the University of Michigan. Office and residence, west side of Michigan St., three blocks north of the Parker House, Plymouth, Indiana.

**Dr. W. W. Cams Van Kessler,**  
(FORMERLY SURGEON OF THE SAVANNAH ARMY.)  
Offers his professional services to the people of this county. Office and residence, on the corner of the farm residence, on the Brown road, in North township, Plymouth, Ind., March 15, 1868.—60a.

**Attorneys.**

**J. G. Osborne,**  
Attorney at Law, and Justice of the Peace,  
has removed his office to the east side of Michigan street, on the block between the Parker House and the Court House. He will be pleased to see those having business to transact. Particular attention given to all cases promptly required. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates and guardianships. [12-24.]

**A. C. Capron,**  
Attorney and Notary.  
War Claim Agent, will attend to all professional business placed in his hands, promptly and carefully. Particular attention given to guardianships and the settlement of estates.—Denton, bounty and back pay of deceased and disabled soldiers procured at reasonable rates. In all such cases and other written instruments neatly and quickly drawn up and acknowledged. Collections made, collections made, and money promptly required. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates and guardianships. [12-24.]

**C. H. Reeve,**  
Attorney at Law.  
and War Claim Agent, will practice in Fulton, Stark, LaPorte and Kosciusko, as well as Marshall counties. Collections promptly and efficiently attended to. Careful attention given to probate business. Insurance collected on lives and property, in the best companies in the United States. Special attention to the prosecution of claims of soldiers, their widows and heirs, for bounty, arrears of pay, pensions and other claims. References: F. W. Shaw, Fairview, Ind.; J. W. Shaw, Fairview, Ind.; C. H. Reeve, Marshall, Ind.; C. H. Reeve, Marshall, Ind. [12-24.]

**Miscellaneous.**

**A. C. Holtzendorf,**  
Fashionable Barber.  
CHICAGO BARBER SHOP. Under Marks & Ehrlich's store, Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, &c. in the best style. Particular attention given to Dyeing Hair and Whiskers. The highest price paid for ladies' hair. [11-34.] A. C. HOLTZENORFF.

**J. F. Van Valkenburgh,**  
Wholesale Liquor Store.  
LIQUORS—pure Liquors for medicinal and other purposes, can be had at my store, one door north of the French Bank. J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH. May 18, 1868.

**G. Haslinger,**  
Wagons, Carriages, &c.  
C. Haslinger & Bro's, manufacturers of Wagons, Carriages, &c. Blacksmithing, painting and gilding done to order.

**Banking Company.**  
Plymouth, Ind.  
The Plymouth Branch Banking Co. (successors to the Plymouth Branch Bank of the State of Indiana,) open from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m. T. CRESSNER, President.

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