

Plymouth Democrat.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1868.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

A MASTERLY ARGUMENT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The citizens of Marshall county were favored with a rare treat yesterday in the form of a speech from Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin. It was not known until last Friday that he would positively be here on the 19th, as he had been advertised to speak here and at Warsaw on the same day; and the democrats of Warsaw had got out their bills for him to speak at that place at the same time that he was advertised to speak here. The matter was finally settled by securing his services for Warsaw on Thursday (to-day). This misunderstanding prevented many from the eastern portion of the county from attending yesterday.

The crowd in attendance was much larger than any democrat anticipated on so short notice, and was, in every sense of the word, a success.

We have not time nor space to notice in detail the masterly speech of Senator Doolittle. The principal portion of the speech was on the subject of reconstruction, and no man in the country can handle that subject better than he can. His arguments were unanswerable, and his conclusions incontrovertible. Such speeches convince the understanding rather than inflame the passions. They best sustain a cause of right, and shut the mouths of our opponents. Senator Doolittle carries with him the best wishes of democrats and conservatives wherever he goes.

Judge Farrand, candidate for congress in the 11th congressional district, spoke from the balcony of the Parker house in the evening; but the lateness of the hour precludes any review of his speech in this issue.

RATINGS hickory poles seems to be the principal pastime of democrats in this vicinity. Their increasing numbers are but a fair indication of the growth of democratic sentiment throughout the country. It was but a few days ago that a nice pole was raised in the south part of our town, almost wholly by men who have heretofore acted with the republicans party; but, having seen the error of their ways, or the ways of the party to which they belonged, were desirous of doing works meet for repentance. Let the good work go on. Every bonnet floating from a democratic flag-staff, is a beacon light to the followers of patriotic impulses, and is a constant reminder of the glorious war democracy has ever waged for right, truth and justice. Let the polls go up—let the banners float gracefully to the admiring gaze of toiling millions—and let all the land be filled with rejoicings that the day of deliverance from tyranny, intolerance and oppression, draws near.

A CLERICAL MISTAKE.—A radical minister of this place made the remark in his sermon last Sunday, that the principal of the national debt was being steadily and surely reduced. We learn that he has made the same statement before, in his discourses during the present campaign. If this divine would devote all his time to politics,—instead of devoting a portion of it to religious subjects,—and pay attention to what he might read in republican as well as democratic papers, he would learn that the principal of the national debt was increased, according to the monthly statement of the treasury, nine millions of dollars in the month of June, and four millions more in the month of July, making the increase, in two months, with no unusual expenses, thirteen millions. The statement for August will doubtless show a still further increase, as the Alaska purchase money will be included in that statement, and the receipts for the month so far have not met the expectations of the treasury department. What object can a minister have in view, when he stands before an audience that should be intelligent, and says that the principal of the national debt is being steadily reduced? Does he think that his hearers are such numbskulls that they cannot tell whether he speaks truly or not, or that they will take his statements for truth without a why or wherefore? When preachers, so-called, undertake the enlightenment of the public on political subjects, the amount of truth told by them may be correctly printed on the point of a cambric needle with poster type.

A REMARKABLE freshet occurred recently on Emanuel creek, Dakota. Nine freight and emigrant wagons were standing near the banks of the creek, one or two of which were occupied by men sleeping in them. During the night a terrible roaring awakened one of the men, who lifted the wagon cover to ascertain from whence the sound came, and by the flashes of lightning saw approaching what appeared to be a wall of water, some ten or fifteen feet in height. Giving alarm to his companions, they instantly jumped from their wagons, almost naked, and ran towards a neighboring bluff, though about three feet of solid water struck them before they got out of its reach. The nine wagons were instantly taken away when the water struck them, and were washed into the Missouri some three miles further down.

CHOOSE YE.

There is no middle ground that can be occupied by any thinking, honest man in determining what position he will occupy in the political campaign this fall. The line dividing the two principal parties is clearly defined, and the principles advocated by the one are directly opposed by the other.

On the one hand the democratic party announces itself in favor of paying the bonds issued by the government in greenbacks, or currency.

On the other hand, the radical party announces itself in favor of paying the said bonds in gold, or coin.

The democratic party favors taxing the bonds, as all other property is taxed.

The radical party favors the continued exemption of said bonds from taxation.

The democratic party favors the immediate redemption of a large amount of the bonds and the abolition of the national banking fraud, thereby saving many millions of dollars yearly, in interest.

The radical party favors a continuance of the present ruinous system.

The democratic party favors a material reduction of the present useless standing army and unnecessary navy.

The radical party favors an increase of both rather than a reduction.

The democratic party favors retrenchment, reform, and public economy.

The radical party are continually increasing the public expenditures by impolitic internal improvements, corruption and fraud, daily growing more unblushing and dangerous.

The democratic party oppose negro suffrage.

The radical party favors it, and attempted but a few months ago to engraft it in the laws of Ohio and Michigan, and have forced it upon the southern states contrary to law.

The democratic party opposes any departure from a strict observance of the constitution, and denounces the reconstruction infamy as a violation of all law.

The radical party openly admit that they have been "legislating outside the constitution," and by all their acts manifest their supreme contempt for that solemn compact.

These are a few of the prominent points of difference, and on every subject connected with the administration of the government the line between the parties is equally distinct.

The democratic party presents live issues and asks the support of the people on the ground that the greatest good will result to the country by the success of democratic principles. While, on the other hand, the radical party harps upon past glories, airs its war record, glorifies itself for what it did years ago, and asks support for its leaders because they are "truly bold," "only this and nothing more."

It was agreed at the Wauwatosa convention that Dan. Noyes, esq., of LaPorte, should be the democratic candidate for the office of common pleas judge of this district, if Elkhart county, not represented in that convention, should concur. The democrats of Elkhart having acquiesced in the nomination of Mr. Noyes, he will be considered the regular democratic nominee for that office. Mr. Noyes is an able lawyer, a sound democrat, and a very popular man where he is best known. The democrats of LaPorte have twice elected him mayor of the city, when the prospects of success were anything but flattering; he is now serving his second term. The people of the district will do themselves an honor if they elect him to the common pleas judgeship.

The joint representative convention of St. Joseph and Marshall counties, held at Lakerville, last Saturday, did a good thing in the nomination of M. M. Galentine, of Bourbon, vice Klingel, deceased. Mr. Galentine is a talented young man, of unquestionable character,—just such a man as all good democrats love to vote for. He will command the entire strength of the party, and, before the campaign is ended, will convince his opponent that all is not quiet on the Potomac. The convention passed off harmoniously, and the best of feeling prevailed among the delegates from both counties.

The Indiana district of the M. P. church held its annual session in Jalapa, Grant county, Ind., commencing August 12, and closing August 15, 1868. The following is a complete list of appointments, with the resolution of thanks adopted by the conference:

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

President, Rev. M. S. Morrison.

St. Mary—J. Shaffer.

Union—E. More.

Trenton—J. M. Kenley.

Middletown—J. C. Miller.

Marion—E. Huntzweyer.

Kokomo—A. B. Rimer.

Frankford—B. A. Babb.

Greentown—A. S. Meek.

White River—H. A. Paris.

Yellow River—N. M. Douglass.

Jalapa Station—Brothers.

Mississinewa—H. Fulton.

Anderson—E. J. Puckett.

Summerset Station—B. F. Perry.

Laketon Mission—to be supplied.

The following is the resolution of thanks adopted by the conference:

Resolved, That the members of this conference tender their thanks to the citizens of Jalapa and vicinity for their kind reception and hospitable entertainment exhibited to us during the session of the

annual conference, and that we will ever remember them with feelings of highest regard and christian affection.

J. SHAFER,
M. S. MORRISON.

AN important meeting was recently held in the governor's office, New Orleans, between prominent men of both parties. All conceded that the danger of collision was imminent. The democratic gentlemen expressed the opinion that the best and only way to secure peace was to stop the system of aggressive and oppressive legislation now in progress, that the democratic and conservative elements of the country expected to accomplish nothing except in a legal and constitutional way; but that it was unwise for the state government to defy the wishes of the people; that if he would throw himself upon the people, they would sustain him, and no resort to force would be necessary for the preservation of the peace. Gov. Warmouth stated that he was authorized to say, in behalf of the republicans, that there was nothing in reason that the republicans can do or concede that will not be done to secure harmony. He promised that measures of party policy, obnoxious to the citizens, shall be modified, and said they were in earnest in their desire to secure the welfare of the people, and to secure peace and order. Another meeting will be held in a few days, when it is believed some practical illustration of the mutual desire for harmony will be presented.

"GRANT AND COLLEGE VS. JEWS AND FOREIGNERS."

"An. 2.—Which is the party of national liberty and progress?"

The above title is becoming a misnomer for Mr. M.'s articles, and the sooner he changes it the better for the great moral ideas he pretends to advocate. For several weeks he has been devoting his time to Mr. Vero, and in so doing has lost sight of his subject. I do not propose to reiterate what I have already said. My arguments against Mr. M.'s theories are before the people, and I will cheerfully concede to their decision. Now, if M. proposes to devote his time to slandering and blackguarding those who differ with him he will receive no more attention from Vero. Vero has aimed to avoid sarcasm, and inasmuch as he has so far avoided it, he does not now propose to condescend so low. The democratic party can advocate its issues in decent and respectable language. They need not resort, as their only hope, to the meanest kind of slang and blackguarding. Thus we find the party of "high moral ideas" endeavoring to sustain themselves by treating their opponents with the meanest of epithets, and the lowest vulgarisms known to any plebeian race. No, Mr. M., I cannot spend my time in noticing such articles, when they can only be sustained by the lowest and most degraded language known to American literature. You have not made an argument for four weeks pertaining to your subject, but you harp that Mr. Vero has misrepresented you in your ideas. You say that you did not argue that the German was equal to the negro; that the one had no preeminence over the other. You deny the conclusion. Now, sir, did you not say that "Every participant in the active as well as the passive interests of a commonwealth, must have a right to participate officially in the functions to establish the common will. He must have the right to vote and be voted for as a member of the official state power." Is not the negro a participant? Is not the German a participant? Then, sir, both are equally concerned, as you say. Then how can any priority prevail, according to your doctrine? Can you see the German or the native American possessing priority upon the basis of your common-will theory? Sir, you cannot deny my deductions from your articles. You cannot deny that you did argue an equality of races. Then why do you endeavor to remark what has been unasked? Verily you aim to deceive. Your passions have got the better of your intellect, and now you speak, not as an intellectual man, but as one filled with the highest pitch of anger. You called my attention to the following quotation from Sir Lyell, that "Eminent anatomists have shown that in the average proportion of some of the bones, the negro differs from the white race, &c." and ask "What is the subject of the sentence?" If you are so ignorant as not to know what the subject of the above sentence is, I would recommend you to commence the study of grammar forthwith, because it is very essential to correct political writers, and as you aim to be a moralist and political writer, I cannot see how you can avoid taking at least the primary course common to boys of your stolidness. When you are through with your article No. 2, I may notice them in a general review, but shall wait to see the termination of them on your part ere I write again. VERO.

John M. Connell, of Fayette county, O., who was a staunch supporter of Lincoln's administration, has abandoned the radical party and declared his intention of voting for Seymour and Blair.

The Greensburg Express, heretofore a republican sheet, has declared for Seymour and Blair. It says that "the German republicans of Indiana are abandoning that party by thousands and enrolling themselves among the supporters of Seymour and Blair."

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago, Aug. 17, '68.

Another of the sensational mysteries in which Chicago abounds was developed yesterday, and is the general topic of conversation all over town. Had it only appeared in one of the papers—no matter which—people would have given it the cold shoulder, as a scandal at once, but as it comes out in all the natural supposition is that there is something in it. It is stated that a week ago a boy, Henry Henwig, was carried off by some unknown man in a buggy, taken to some unknown place and there confined in a cellar, with a gag in the shape of a plaster over his mouth—in company with some fifteen or sixteen other boys all supposed to have been similarly kidnapped. In some way this boy escaped, coming home, lets out all about the affair. The story is very improbable, but the papers insist that it is true, and offer a score of ridiculous theories of explanation—subjects for dissection, a thief's academy, stolen to get ransom, meat pies, etc.

It would be as impracticable as fruitless to attempt to track up this peculiar class of sensations in Chicago, where "mysterious disappearances" are the unfading stock in trade of the itemless reporter, and the frequency of their occurrence has lengthened them to be regarded as a very common-place affair, but this idea of kidnapping children is, from the itemizers point of view, a good one. It is almost as effective as the staple item Fred Hunt used to have when running the local of the Cincinnati Enquirer, years ago,—drowning "a widow's son" off the raft at the foot of Fifth street—body, of course, not recovered. Sometimes he varied it with "a laboring man," or "a lovely young girl, while looking at her brother fishing."

Last week one of our prominent Lake street merchants, Moses E. Ludington, was arrested by detectives from New York and taken on there to answer the charges of swindling certain business houses in that city. The arrest was hushed up at the time, and would not have been publicized even now, but for the exposure in the New York papers. It appears that he was doing a flourishing business, getting goods there on credit and selling them here at auction, at ruinous prices, to "get a stake," on which to effect a "mysterious disappearance." Mr. L. stood well among our merchants, and this discovery startled every one who knew him.

A great work is now on hand out at "the crib"—the famous lake end of the tunnel of which Chicago is so proud. As is generally understood, this crib is simply a huge coffer-dam, built in compartments which are filled in with big stones tossed in loosely. The work now undertaken is that of cleaning out all of those compartments one by one, and replacing the loose stone by solid masonry, the intention being, when this is accomplished, to take away the present unsightly wood structure. This will render it worthy of the general character of the work, the greatest engineering achievement of the age.

The Scotch Presbyterians of Chicago have, at length, established a church here, a small and unpretending but handsome edifice, over on Sangamon street. I am not very clear whether Scotch Presbyterians are the same as covenanters or not, for all I was raised in the latter church, but I think they are, and am consequently surprised to find so many of them in this fast, free and easy town of Chicago. Their congregation numbers 218 persons. The church will seat 513. Cost them \$20,000, and its pastor is the Rev. R. F. Burns, D. D., formerly of St. Catharines, Ontario.

The present season promises to be one of the most brilliant in the amusement line which Chicago has ever had. At McVicker's, Mark Smith, one of the greatest comedians in this country, closed a very successful engagement on Saturday evening last, and is followed this week by Coudack and his daughter. After them we will have a constant succession of the first dramatic "stars" in the country, in all the various lines of comedy, tragedy, and sensation. At the Opera House, the Japanese appear for a fortnight, then we shall have Bateman's opera bouffe, until we get tired of Offenbach,—then the English opera troupe will come, and after them Marczek's Italian opera. These will be the main features, but with them we shall, without doubt, have a score of minor attractions, dramatic, musical, etc. At the museum there is quite a fair troupe, in which the loss of LeMoyne, their best man, is measurably atoned for by the absence of Mrs. Barry, their worst woman. Farwell hall will be completed in good season, and two courses of lectures are promised by the Y. M. A. and the Y. M. C. A. Ministers will have always with us, while political speeches on week days and street preaching on Sundays will effectually fill out the time.

Business is beginning to recover from the sluggishness of summer, and the usual autumn fever for starting newspapers is already observable. Next week we are to have a republican rival for the LaCrosse Democrat. Next month we will see a musical paper published by Lyon Healey. Finally, greatest of all our present joys and future hopes, the prairie chicken season is come, and the hearts of sportsmen and epicures are made glad. Truly, now, is not this a jolly look-out for Chicago.

Disaster follows neglect.—The radicals, having neglected the people's interests, are now meeting with their just deserts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The democracy of the Third district of Ohio met in convention at Hamilton, on Tuesday, and after two unsuccessful ballots for a candidate for congress, in which Gen. Durbin Ward received the highest vote, the name of C. L. Vallandigham was presented to the convention, and was received with wild enthusiasm by the rural delegates. On the next ballot Vallandigham received 47 votes and Ward 10. The announcement of the vote was hailed with increased enthusiasm and excitement.

Gen. Grant was at Dubuque on the 18th holding private levees. After two weeks' public arrangements, a small, mixed crowd assembled outside the hotel. An attempt by radical committeemen, to get up a few cheers for Grant, was frowned down, and hearty cheers for Seymour and Blair were given.

Hon. Joseph E. McDonald addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd of democrats at Logansport, on Tuesday evening. The speech is described as having been the most effective of any delivered at that place during the present campaign.

Carl Schurz refuses to be a candidate for congress.

The radicals had what was intended to be a grand rally at Elkhart, on Tuesday last, but which proved to be a grand fizzle. The streets were too large for the crowd to show to advantage.

Gen. Sherman and family are expected at Omaha this week. They will remain a few days.

From Washington we learn that the cabinet meeting on the 18th lasted three hours, all the members being present but Secretary Welles. It is understood that the Mexican question, as involved in the instructions to be given to Gen. Rosecrans, was under discussion. The question of the United States district attorneyship for the eighth district of Pennsylvania was referred to, and the opinion of Atty. Gen. Evans given, to the effect that the president could make the appointment.

The new commissioner of patents has signaled his entrance into office by important reforms and retrenchment. The expense of conducting the department has been cut down one-half. The stationers of this city, who were paid last year \$80,000 for printing the patents on parchment, have lost their contracts, and the work is to be done hereafter at the government office at half that amount per annum. The expense of making the drawings of the patents on traced paper has also been reduced.

Gen. Schofield has received no orders or communications from the president in relation to any militia in Washington. Gen. Canby has issued no order relative thereto.

Both of the political congressional committees are hard at work at the capital, distributing campaign documents.

Returns made to the freedmen's bureau, by 41 officers, in sub-districts in Louisiana, report 138 less murders in that state than were enumerated in Gov. Warrenton's letter to the president; or, in other words, they furnish evidence of but 14 murders.

Our Mexican neighbors are again enjoying the blessings of another retouchment.

The English journals publish a letter from Rio Janeiro in which the writer says the new cabinet, under Viscount Itabora, is inclined to peace, and that a great majority of the people of Brazil are tired of the war with Paraguay, and clamor for peace. The same correspondent asserts that the people of the Argentine confederation are no less desirous of a termination of hostilities, and states that, when the protocol of the new treaty of alliance with Brazil was recently submitted to the Argentine congress, it met with great opposition, and was, in effect, annulled.

This Canadian are afflicted with another Fenian scare. They profess to have information that extensive preparations are being made on this side for a Fenian raid. It is also stated that furloughs have been withdrawn from the regular officers, and the forces in garrison have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.

The largest democratic meeting of the campaign, except the Hendrick's reception, was held at the court-house, on Saturday night, and was addressed by the Hon. Martin M. Ray. A large procession of "White boys in blue," headed by the Butchers' association, on horseback, was a feature of the demonstration. Mr. Ray is a democrat who partially severed his connection with the party during the war—being an enthusiastic supporter of war measures originated by Mr. Lincoln's administration. Now, however, he is righteously opposed to the revolutionary measures of congress. He spoke about two hours, traveling out of the beaten paths of political oratory, and making a clear and convincing exposition of the workings of the Washington conspiracy. From its inception up to the present time. The proceedings of the meeting were marred by an incident which, for a time, threatened to culminate in a terrible riot. The police, in accordance with the time-honored principles which have governed the administration of municipal affairs in this city, arrested two of the "White Boys in Blue," on trivial charges. Some 300 or 400 of the organization were present, and, as the news spread that two of their number had been arrested without cause, they became terribly excited, and it was only by the utmost exertion of their officers and foremost citizens that an outbreak was prevented. The excitement was finally quieted down by the release of the arrested parties from jail. The bitterest feeling prevails between the "White Boys" and the "Fighting boys," and with all the utmost circumspection on the part of both the democrats and radicals, a bloody conflict is liable to occur at any moment. The "White Boys," who number more than six hundred, have been stigmatized by the radicals as "desecrators," "howlers," and "impostors," until they have been huddled almost beyond control. The police have become obnoxious to the organization, from the fact of their engaging on every possible occasion in angry discussions with its members, and the arrests last night have done much to increase this feeling. Only a night or two since the city marshal, surrounded by half a dozen policemen in a public bar-room, boasted that he could whip any member of the organization for \$500; yet the radicals of the city consider this city official, sworn to preserve the peace, to have been in the line of his duty on this occasion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

To-day it was currently reported in diplomatic circles that the French minister had received intimations from home that a war between France and Prussia is threatening. Baron Grolch, the Prussian minister, is also said to have expressed serious apprehensions on the same subject.

The governor of Florida, and several of the new governors of the southern states, recently made a requisition on the secretary of war for arms, under a law passed in 1793; but the secretary has declined to furnish any arms until further legislation is had on the subject. It is thought that the governors, in consequence have united in an appeal to congress to meet on the day to which they had adjourned, to take action on the matter.

"To send a parcel of northern men here as representatives [from the south] elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so), at the point of the bayonet would be disgraceful and outrageous, and were I a member of congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man." A. Lincoln, Nov. 21, 1862.

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, August 29, 1868,

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):

South-west corner of section ten (10) township thirty-four (34) north of range one east of meridian at the north-west corner of lot two (2) in block two (2), thence north-west with the railroad to the section line, thence south with the section line, thence east with the section line to the half mile stake, thence north with the dividing line of said section to the railroad, thence north-west with the railroad to the town plat thence north to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres more or less in Marshall county, Indiana.

Also the undivided half of that part of land commencing seventy-two rods and 13 links north of the section line on the south-west side of the town plat, thence south from said town plat to the section line, thence east with the section line to the half mile stake, thence north with the dividing line of said section to the railroad, thence north-west with the railroad to the town plat thence north to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres more or less 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 Francis M. Tyler and Catherine L. Tyler in and to the above described real estate, to pay said demand with interest and costs in favor of Samuel W. Miller and against Francis M. Tyler and Catherine L. Tyler. Said sale to be made without relief from valuation or appraisal laws.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff.

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New Advertisements.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

THIS undersigned will offer for sale his improved farm consisting of

30 ACRES—43 CULTIVATED,

six miles from Plymouth, two miles west of LaPorte. There is on the farm a good dwelling house with stone cellar, nearly new, bearing orchard of graded fruit, and a good well. There is also about one acre and a half of wet land in the tract. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms. For further particulars enquire of the owner on the premises.

52-4. WILLIS W. WRIGHT.

School for Ladies.

Ladies of all ages, from primary to advanced scholars. Particular attention will be given to small scholars. "As the twig is bent the tree grows straight," is a maxim well to be remembered in this case. School will commence the

First Thursday in September, Sept. 21, and continue twelve weeks, on Garret street, in the house recently occupied by Mrs. Sutherland. The situation is not a desirable one, but we hope for patronage that we may secure better accommodations. As to our pupils as teachers, we will only say we have taught five years in New York and two in Indiana, and we believe with success.

COURSE OF STUDY AND PRICE OF TUITION.

Higher Branches—per term, \$6.00.
Elementary Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Book Keeping, Rhetoric, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Science.

Common Branches—per term, \$3.00.
Reading & Spelling, Mental and Written Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History, Grammar, and English.

Primary—per term, \$1.00.
Reading and Spelling.

EXTRA.
Pencil, \$4.00 CHARCOAL, \$5.00
Drawing, 4.00 OIL PAINTING, 10.00

Tuition payable at the expiration of half the term. For further information enquire of the teachers.

MRS. L. C. RICE, and A. S. NICHOLS.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the September term, 1868, of the Commissioner's court of Marshall county, Indiana, apply for a license to retail wines, malt and spirituous liquors in less quantities than a quart. The location on which I propose to sell is lot No. 9, Block 1, addition to the town of Bourbon, Marshall county, Indiana.

A. J. BALMAT.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the September term, 1868, of the Commissioner's court of Marshall county, Indiana, apply for a license to retail wines, malt and spirituous liquors in less quantities than a quart. The location on which I propose to sell is lot No. 2, Lowry's addition to the town of Argos.

GEO. BROCKUS.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARSHALL COUNTY.

In Common Pleas court, October term, 1868.

Barbara F. Snyder, Plaintiff, vs. Adam Snyder, Leath D. Patrick, Elizabeth Bruch, Martha King, & Henry Snyder, Defendants. Partition.

The plaintiff in the above entitled case, but her attorney, has filed in my office her complaint against the defendants, and it appearing by that filing of a competent person that the said defendants, Adam Snyder, Leath Patrick, Elizabeth Bruch, Martha King & Henry Snyder are non-residents of the State of Indiana, they are therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said complaint against them and unless they appear, answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house in the town of Plymouth on the second Monday of October, 1868, and to comply with the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in their absence.

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

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Saturday, August 29, 1868,

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):

South-west corner of section ten (10) township thirty-four (34) north of range one east of meridian at the north-west corner of lot two (2) in block two (2), thence north-west with the railroad to the section line, thence south with the section line, thence east with the section line to the half mile stake, thence north with the dividing line of said section to the railroad, thence north-west with the railroad to the town plat thence north to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres more or less in Marshall county, Indiana.

Also the undivided half of that part of land commencing seventy-two rods and 13 links north of the section line on the south-west side of the town plat, thence south from said town plat to the section line, thence east with the section line to the half mile stake, thence north with the dividing line of said section to the railroad, thence north-west with the railroad to the town plat thence north to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres more or less 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 Francis M. Tyler and Catherine L. Tyler in and to the above described real estate, to pay said demand with interest and costs in favor of Samuel W. Miller and against Francis M. Tyler and Catherine L. Tyler. Said sale to be made without relief from valuation or appraisal laws.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

To-day it was currently reported in diplomatic circles that the French minister had received intimations from home that a war between France and Prussia is threatening. Baron Grolch, the Prussian minister, is also said to have expressed serious apprehensions on the same subject.

The governor of Florida, and several of the new governors of the southern states, recently made a requisition on the secretary of war for arms, under a law passed in 1793; but the secretary has declined to furnish any arms until further legislation is had on the subject. It is thought that the governors, in consequence have united in an appeal to congress to meet on the day to which they had adjourned, to take action on the matter.

"To send a parcel of northern men here as representatives [from the south] elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so), at the point of the bayonet would be disgraceful and outrageous, and were I a member of congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man." A. Lincoln, Nov. 21, 1862.

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