

AN ABOLITION LIE NAILED.

Mr. Jasper Packard, republican candidate for congressman, has been speaking in the rural districts. He claims to be a fit man to represent the people in congress; that is, that he is a gentleman and a statesman. He tells in his speeches that a negro delegate presented himself at the New York convention, and that C. H. Reeve, as one of the committee on credentials, voted for his admission to a seat. We wish to say for the benefit of his friends and himself, that the statement is false in every particular, and he knew it to be so when he made it. Mr. Reeve is not a candidate for office and Packard don't want any loads to carry, but if he wants his affairs ventilated, or wants the history of his conduct while in the service written, if he wants the people to know whose property he has and where it came from, and how much (?) he paid for it, if he wants to be visited by gentlemen and ladies from the southern states either in person or by letter, in short, if he wants to be known that he can do other things (as well as to lie deliberately) that are further down the scale of moral turpitude, let him keep on; for if he does, and Mr. Reeve sees fit to follow him, Packard will pray for some one to "lather him with *agua fortis* and shave him with lightning" to ease the pain of the flaying he will receive daily by that gentleman. If Mr. Packard cannot find argument enough without lying about his neighbors and acquaintances, he had better withdraw and let some one take his place who can. If he can find such argument he had best use it, or he will stand branded as an infamous, unscrupulous liar, coward and dirty political demagogue.

GEN. KIMBALL, radical candidate for treasurer of state, addressed a good-sized crowd, composed about equally of radicals and democrats, in this place last Saturday evening. Democrats were invited to attend, and they attended, and listened respectfully to what the general had to say. About three-fourths of his speech was devoted to issues which have long since been decided, and was about as entertaining as a last year's almanac. After dodging the live issues as long as his ingenuity would enable him to, he came to speak of the public debt, taxation, etc. He made the statement, and repeated it, that poor men pay no government tax; that the internal revenue is paid by business men, and men of wealth. In support of this assertion he stated that the manufacturer of railroad cars, for instance, was taxed on his iron, on his tools, and on everything used in the manufacture of cars;—was taxed on his income besides; yet the mechanics who do his work were not taxed. This is a fair specimen of his whole argument on this question of taxation. We refer to it for the purpose of exposing its utter fallacy and falsity. The speaker knew that the mechanics who do the car manufacturer's work pay a tariff duty on everything they buy to live upon, and that in proportion as the manufacturer is taxed, are their wages reduced. When a manufacturer is taxed, he increases the price of his manufactures, and reduces the price of labor to such an extent that his tax will cost him nothing at all. The manufacturer pays no tax; but the producer and consumer pay it all. It is an insult to the laboring people to tell them they pay no tax. They pay a tax on every yard of calico or muslin; on every pair of shoes, every pound of tea, coffee, sugar or tobacco they buy; and when radical speakers add insult to injury by telling the laboring people that they pay no tax, they lie down in their throats. Other matters connected with the speech of General Kimball are treated in another column by "Fairplay."

RATHER LOW.

In referring to the court-house fund the *Republican*, of last week, says, "It may be secured, but we think it very doubtful, and if it is ever all recovered to the county the people will indeed be fortunate." The above is about as contemptible and cowardly an insinuation as we have met with for some time. Undoubtedly the author is a knave he must be a knave. If he knows anything about the matter he knows the fund is amply secured. If he knows nothing about it he is a knave to say he thinks it very doubtful that the fund is secured.

We do not refer to this matter for the purpose of defending the course of the commissioners, for that is entirely unnecessary, as every honest, sensible man approves their action relative to this fund; and the radicals are merely attempting to create false side-issues for the purpose of drawing off our fire from their rotten, sinking ship, and we are not so silly as to bite at so bare a hook; but we simply quote the above as a model of mendacity, and a specimen, too, we must say we did not look for under any administration but that of Mattingly. We would advise our friends of the *Republican* to avoid as much of this kind of dirty-work as possible; they have a christian gentleman on the track just adapted to it, and while he is making a specialty of such matters let him have the whole job. After election he can repent and will then be as good as ever, which may not be the case with the *Republican*. We shall show them presently "how plain a story will put them down," and would advise them to hedge a little while there is time.

"A CLERICAL MISTAKE."

MESSRS. EDITORS—I suppose that your remarks, published in the *Democrat* of last week, had reference to an alleged statement made by me in a missionary discourse last Sabbath evening. It was as follows: "The cost of the foreign missionary work is often complained of—the waste of money thus used. But the sum of thirty-two (32) cents from each one of the present population of the United States would give a larger aggregate amount than the whole expenditure of the American Board (with which we are in connection) during the fifty-six years of its existence. The debt incurred by the government during the four years of the recent conflict, would support the operations of the Board at about the present scale (\$500,000 annually) for six thousand years. The interest on the debt, at six per cent. for a single year, would support the operations of the Board, at the same rate, for THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY YEARS. Of the interest of the debt at six per cent. for a single year, put at interest at the same rate, would yield an annual income of \$10,800,000. And yet the people of the United States have not only paid the interest upon the debt as incurred, but have actually REDUCED THE PRINCIPAL."

This is the only passage in the discourse of last Sabbath evening that could have afforded the pretext for your remarks. The eager cry of your reporter caught up the last sentence of the passage quoted as an item suitable to be worked up by you. But the fact is, that the object of the statement, at the time mentioned, I presume that neither he nor you will attempt to deny. The publication of this remark in the connection and in the language as delivered and as above given, will be a sufficient answer to your question, "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?" To this end I respectfully request its publication in the *Democrat*. J. E. CHAPIN.

We publish the above by request of the writer. We have no desire to draw the clergy into newspaper controversy, or to make any remark concerning them which will necessitate a reply; but when they talk about the national debt, and do not talk correctly, we deem it our privilege, —our duty,—to do what we can to counteract the evil effects of gross misstatements, and more especially when they come from a source which has ever received credence by men of every shade of belief. We did not hear the discourse wherein our clerical friend left his bible behind him, and entered the domain of politics, which is just now the scene of heated discussions on the subject of the national debt, but learn from parties who did hear the discourse, that their impressions, from hearing his remarks, were the same as those given in our article last week. But the difference between the debt "being gradually reduced," and the version given by Mr. Chapin above, is so slight, that we will give him the benefit of his disclaimer, and will show that his statement, as it now stands, is as far from the truth as the remarks were attributed to him last week.

Mr. Chapin says that his statement is as follows: "And yet the people of the United States have not only paid the interest upon this debt as it accrued, but have actually reduced the principal." In another part of his article, he says: "But the statement there contained [the statement quoted above] and as I made it at the time mentioned, I presume that neither he nor you will attempt to deny." And here Mr. Chapin is again mistaken, as we shall not only make the attempt to deny his presumption, but will show figures sustaining such denial.

There is but one view of the subject which can possibly sustain the position taken by Mr. Chapin; and that, even, is not admissible in a fair line of argumentation. That is, that the national debt was less at some particular time, than it was at some other time previous to that. We believe that during the fall months, and possibly one or two other months of last year, the principal of the public debt was reduced; but the increase in the principal of the debt since that reduction has more than counterbalanced what was gained. To show what reduction has been made in the national debt, we append the following statements made by the secretary of the treasury on the 31st of July, 1868, and on the 31st of March, 1865:

July 31, 1868, \$2,322,524,480 67
July 31, 1865, 2,366,365,077 31
Increase, \$ 154,579,093 33

Mr. Chapin's statement is that we "have not only paid the interest on this debt as it accrued, but have actually reduced the principal." Mr. McCullough says the debt has increased, from March 31, 1865, to July 31, 1868—three years and four months—One hundred and fifty-six millions, five hundred and seventy-nine thousand, four hundred and three dollars and thirty-three cents! These are the two statements—Chapin's and McCullough's—choose ye between them!

We submit to the candid reader if our remarks last week were inopportune or out of place. Mr. Chapin says the public debt has been reduced—we say it has not. He gives no figures in support of his statement; we say it has not been reduced, and give the official figures of the highest financial officer in the government in support of our statement.

We do not intend that false statements, however sacred the source from which they emanate, shall have any immunity from being handled just as false statements from any other source are. The false political doctrines propagated from the pulpits throughout the country for the past few years, have had a most pernicious effect. It was considered by a large proportion of the church-going people, that whatever emanated from their chosen preachers, had had a most pernicious effect. It was considered by a large proportion of the church-going people, that whatever emanated from their chosen preachers, had had a most pernicious effect. It was considered by a large proportion of the church-going people, that whatever emanated from their chosen preachers, had had a most pernicious effect.

But error cannot eternally triumph over truth. The signs of the times indicate a return of many who went astray after false teachings. The time has passed, we hope, when the people will receive political statements emanating from the pulpit, for truth, without investigation.

If "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto every good work," it is a query in the minds of many radical clergymen find it necessary to go outside of that scripture for comparisons, or the subject-matter of their discourse.

We entertain none but the kindest feelings toward Mr. Chapin, and hope that it will not be necessary for us to correct political misstatements of his again during the campaign. He has a perfect right to adopt any political views he thinks proper; but he has no right to say the principal of the public debt has been reduced, when in fact it has been increased over one hundred and fifty-six million dollars in a little over three years.

We call attention to the extract published on our first page to-day, from the speech of Gov. Morton, delivered at Richmond, Ind., September 29, 1865. Let the reader compare the arguments made in that speech (which, by the way, was one of Governor Morton's best efforts) with the arguments which he and his party now make in favor of universal and indiscriminate negro equality. The arguments in that speech against negro suffrage in the southern states, are unanswerable by any man who takes the position which the speaker and his party now take on that subject. Governor Morton is one of the bright and shining lights in the brilliant constellation of black republicanism, and is by far the ablest man they have in this state. But he is a consummate demagogue, and in three years from this time will be as far in advance of his present position as he is now in advance of his position three years ago.

WESTERVELT & JOHNSON continue to peddle their falsehoods and misrepresentations through this county concerning the management of the county finances. Why do they not take the annual exhibit of the auditor, (which is not like Fuller's used to be, but foots up right, and proves every way,) and dissect it? It gives a true and complete account of all the funds that have been paid into the treasury, and for what purpose they were paid out. To read that exhibit in a manner that it could be understood, (this we would not ask of Johnson,) would be more instructive and satisfactory to honest, sensible men, than for them to undertake to show up the matter in the manner they do.

In short, when any man or speaker says or insinuates that there is anything unlawful or dishonest going on in connection with the management of the affairs of this county, he tells a falsehood, and all any honest man wants to do, to be satisfied that such is the case, is to go and search the records of the county, which are at all times open for inspection.

JOHN L. WESTERVELT told his hearers a few evenings since in German township, that he was the only man out of an assemblage of 2,500 persons present to hear General Kimball, last Saturday night, that paid any revenue tax, and that no one ever heard him grumble about his. From the manner in which he gives in his property for taxation, we should think he was the last man to grumble about any of his taxes. He gives it in so that he can stand it, and none of his friends need concern themselves on that score.

CONGRESSIONAL JOINT CAUVASS.

We learn from the *LaPorte Herald*, of last week, that arrangements have been perfected for a joint congressional canvass between Messrs. Farrand and Packard. Their appointments are as follows:

SEPTEMBER.
Calumet, Monday 7, 1 p m
Hobart, Tuesday 8, 1 p m
Brown Point, Wednesday 9, 1 p m
Waukegan, Thursday 10, 1 p m
Hebron, Friday 11, 1 p m
Valparaiso, Saturday 12, 1 p m
Waukegan, Monday 14, 1 p m
St. Pierre, Tuesday 15, 1 p m
Medaryville, Wednesday 16, 1 p m
Bradford, Thursday 17, 1 p m
Rensselaer, Friday 18, 1 p m
Rensselaer, Saturday 19, 1 p m
Morrocco Monday 21, 1 p m
Keokuk, Tuesday 22, 1 p m
Brookston, Wednesday 23, 1 p m
Monicello, Thursday 24, 1 p m
Fulton, Friday 25, 1 p m
Rochester, Saturday 26, 1 p m
Winamac, Monday 28, 1 p m
Monterey, Tuesday 29, 1 p m
Argos, Wednesday 30, 1 p m

OCTOBER.

Bourbon, Thursday 1, 1 p m
Bremen, Friday 2, 1 p m
Plymouth, Saturday 3, 1 p m
Knox, Monday 5, 1 p m
Waukegan, Tuesday 6, 1 p m
Kingsbury, Wednesday 7, 1 p m
Westville, Thursday 8, 1 p m
Michigan, City, Friday 9, 1 p m
South Bend, Saturday 10, 1 p m
Mishawaka, Sunday 10, 7 p m
LaPorte, Monday 12, 1 p m

HARD UP.

The republicans at Argos, last Saturday, appeared to have on hand a better stock of impudence than of "stamps," from the fact that they asked several prominent democrats to help them pay for their hand. A set of men with no more spirit than that are not to be feared. They do not possess sufficient manliness to exert any influence. They probably made the application, believing that Mr. Tyner's speech did the democracy more good than did their cause, which we are inclined to believe is the case.

If the abs. have any niggers down there they want to prepare to vote them early and often, but it would look better for them to not ask democrats to help pay the expenses incurred by their nigger shows.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDS. DEM.: John L. Westervelt and Anas Johnson entertained the people of German township at Schroeder's school-house, last Monday evening, upon the great political questions of the day, and, judging from the tremendous cheering for Seymour and Blair after the meeting, the people must have been deeply impressed with the powerful arguments they brought to bear on their subjects.

Johnson went back to the war record of the radical party, and endeavored to show that the democratic leaders were engaged in rebellion; that they robbed the treasury, burnt the navy, and thus began the war. He remembered how the blood ran cold in his veins when Ft. Sumpter was fired on. The democrats did not feel it; their blood always ran cold; they were engaged in organizing the Knights of the Golden Circle. There was no doubt in his mind that presidents Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln were all killed by the same party. Senator Doolittle had told in Plymouth of the great pressure brought to bear on senators in the impeachment trial to convict the president, but he knew that pressure had been brought to bear on Butler, Stevens and Wade to prevent conviction. When Lincoln died reconstruction began, although it had begun a little before. The democrats and rebels were opposed to reconstruction and the government, too, and every man that opposed the government was worthy of death. He thought the niggers ought to have equal rights with those they fought against anyhow. The democrats had no reason to complain of federal taxes, as the only collector of those taxes in Marshall county was a democrat, but when Grant and Colfax were elected he would not be tolerated in that office. Democrats are in favor of taxing all the poor farmer has, horses, cows, hogs, sheep, and even the cradle he rocks his baby in, but the radical party will not do this thing. But taxing bonds would not bring any revenue as they are chiefly held in Europe. The republicans don't believe in taxing you on your property, they only tax the bondholder. He thinks the bonds denominated 5-20's are payable in green-backs, because they don't say in what kind of money they are to be paid in, and the other bonds do. The democratic convention at New York was said to be an august assembly—he did not know what made it an august body, unless it was August Belmont, the rich banker, who made the nominations. It was a rebel convention, for rebels were there such as Wade Hampton, who cut the throats of Union soldiers in South Carolina in cold blood, and there was Vallandigham, the traitor, and Forrest, the negro-murderer of Tennessee. These were the men who made the nominations for the democratic party—vote for them and you will have war; vote for Grant and Colfax and you will have peace; and he knew that nine tenths of the people would vote for them. After saying "Now, gentlemen," forty-eight times in a speech one hour long, he quietly sat down, amid the most profound silence.

Mr. John L. Westervelt arose, amid the tomb-like stillness of the meeting, and asked for order, as he had made ninety speeches in Marshall county, and had never been disturbed. He exhibited the *Plymouth Weekly Democrat*, and told who were the proprietors of that excellent democratic sheet, but did not show any matter for argument from the paper. He labored hard to show that Marshall county paid more taxes than LaPorte, St. Joseph, or Lake counties, but failed to show any illegality in the difference of figures. He showed up the corruption and profligacy of the present county officials by a reference to the employment of a physician from Plymouth to attend the poor at the poor house, at the rate of \$4 per visit, when a competent physician of Tyner done the same service at \$1.25 a visit. The present guardian of the poor is engaged in cutting and hauling logs to Plymouth for sale, for his own benefit, the labor being performed by the paupers, and the tens and other expenses coming from the county treasury. He does not swear to this statement, but has great reason to believe it true.

In relation to the internal revenue or tax, he stated, that at a meeting held in Plymouth on Saturday evening last the speaker asked the audience to tell who paid revenue tax in this county, and out of that vast crowd of 2500 people, but one man answered and "that was me." This declaration was received with profound silence, and he then followed the remark with the assurance that no one ever heard him complain of the revenue tax. The democrats make a great fuss about this tax, but it is all wiped out now; you will pay no tax on domestic goods any more; nothing but coffee, sugar, tea and tobacco will be taxed now, and they always were taxed. But you will find the tax you pay in Marshall county to be increased if you elect a democratic treasurer this fall, for he gets one third more for collecting taxes now, than the treasurer of St. Joseph county does. Now, my democratic friends, I ask you what you will do—Here the speaker received the startling announcement from the audience that they would vote for Seymour and Blair! This remark entreated the audience to such an extent that the confederate retired

amid cheers for Seymour and Blair and groans and hisses for himself and his great leaders. If it were possible your correspondent would give you some of the ideas intended to be conveyed by Mr. Westervelt by his facts and figures, but they were so jumbled and mixed, and his stammered and halted so badly that it was impossible to see the "point."

VIGILANCE.

ED. DEMOCRAT.—Many false and unjust statements have been made in the streets, about the connection of Mr. C. H. Reeve with the republican meeting on Saturday evening, and the worst I heard stated by the editor of the *Republican* himself in his presence. Mr. Reeve is absent and it is but just to him that that the facts should be stated for the information of those who were not present and may hear the false statements made by radicals, and which will, no doubt, be repeated in the *Republican* of this week.

Gen. Kimball was speaking from a box on the east side of the street to a large crowd, a majority of whom were democrats. In speaking of taxes, he asked: "Have you ever thought how much you pay? Can any one of you tell?" and he paused for an answer. He repeated: "Is there a man present who can tell how much taxes the people pay; any one of you?" and paused again.

Mr. Reeve said, "About twenty-five dollars a head for the head of every family."

Gen. Kimball. "How much?"

Reeve. "About twenty-five dollars a head for each head of a family."

Kimball. "What for?"

Reeve. "For everything; from a box of matches to the clothes he wears."

Kimball. "For what?"

Reeve. "For everything, almost, from a box of matches to a coffin."

Kimball. (Vehemently) It's not so. It's an infernal lie."

A prominent republican merchant in the crowd here cried out: "It's a G—d—lie! Charley Reeve, you're a G—d—liar!" Some one near him told him to hold on, but he repeated the words, and said, "I'll go over there and tell him so," and he went to Reeve and told him so repeatedly. Reeve laughed and told him to "keep still and let Gen. Kimball do the talking; let him answer it," that he "wanted to hear the speech," &c., but the man kept on, and Reeve kept good natured and listened as well as he could. Once or twice when there was confusion near him, Reeve induced them to be quiet, and the crowd was very orderly except some boys near the bonfire. When Kimball closed the crowd called loudly for Reeve. He went among them and told them he was not going to speak. That it was "a republican meeting and none of our funeral," and he should not speak. Three faint cheers had been given for Grant and Colfax, followed by three rousing cheers for Seymour and Blair, and the call, long and loud, continued for Reeve. He started off, and the crowd followed, calling for him to speak. He turned on the walk, took off his hat and spoke about eight minutes. He opened with the following remarks: "Gentlemen, I shall not make a speech. This is a called republican meeting. Let them have their way." Some one said, "They are through." Reeve said, "That's no matter; it's their meeting. It's a rule with us to disturb no meeting. We leave to republicans the pastime of disturbing political meetings, stoning processions, tearing down printing offices, and mobbing people who differ with them in opinion; but inasmuch as Gen. Kimball asked a question and repeated it, and paused for an answer and I answered, and he called me a liar, I will prove to you that I told the truth."

He then demonstrated beyond question that the taxes were not only \$25 per head for each head of a family, but far beyond that, for interest alone, on the public debt, to say nothing of other expenses; and also that the General's statements about taxation in this county were false. He concluded as follows: "So much for our side of the case. General Kimball is a fine looking man and holds a responsible office. He is a fine speaker and makes as able a speech as can be made on his side of the question. He has made the best speech I have heard made on that side. He makes a gentlemanly speech and if he continues as he has done here, he will make friends socially, but he will make no votes for his party; for with such glaring inconsistencies between facts which the commonest man knows to be true, and his statements concerning them, he can deceive no one and will fail in the effort."

It is now charged that Mr. Reeve called Kimball a liar several times, and spoke of him in a shamefully disrespectful manner. It is wholly untrue. All he said of General Kimball I have given above.

It is true he skinned the General clean as to argument and fact, on the question in dispute, and left him and his friends without a leg to stand on; but it was by argument and not by invective or personal allusions.

The crowd were jubilant and the cheers were deafening at each point made by the doughty General, and they fell fast and furious. I never heard so much fact and conclusive logic in an hour as was crowded into his eight minutes speech.

I took notes of both speeches, and know whereof I have written.

FAIRPLAY.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24, '68.

Strolling through our streets the other day, in one of my aimless rambles, I observed a new style of hoop skirt. The hoop skirt is a subject of interest to me—always has been since the beauties of the "filter," or rather those revealed by it, chained my innocent vision—so I stopped to contemplate the novelty. It is still smaller than any we have before seen, and is intended for use with short dresses and but little trimmings under it. By the way, it is a melancholy fact that women with billiard cue shanks and canoe feet will persist in wearing these short dresses. They make the great mistake of imagining that one leg is as much an object of interest to men as another so long as it is a leg. Thanks to a kind providence, however, these thin females are not numerous here; and one cannot help admiring the curtailment of the trails, after seeing what "natty" boots, plump calves, (honest meat, too,) well turned ankles, and pretty embroidered white things about them our Chicago girls can show. In fact I begin to believe that they take pride in them. If they didn't they would not need to go up stairs and down so very slowly, stand in such abstract innocence on high stools, and hoist their dignity so very much in crossing dry gutters. Dear creatures! My friend Joseph says it is all because they are so unsuspecting and ingenious.

A thrilling incident occurred here last week, which at one time bid fair to end the career of one of the most promising young American actors, Mr. J. E. Whiting, a gentleman well known in all parts of the United States. It seems that some three winters since Mr. W., then playing at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, had established intimate relations with a woman named Josefine Honrad. She was beautiful, although a little "off color," somewhat accomplished, and very jealous, so much so in fact that when Jose's engagement ended at the St. Charles, he was very glad to "quit" her. She, furious at his deserting her, went to California, where some friends of his told her he had gone. From there she returned a few months since, and only last week met him here upon the street, he having just arrived from New York on his way to Cincinnati. She insisted upon his accompanying her to her home, and there reproached him with his conduct, and threatened to be revenged. He offered her a large sum of money to quiet her, but she refused to accept it, and with the assistance of a villain in her employ, taking him unawares, knocked him down a trap door into a dark cellar. There, in a little doubt that here they fully intended to murder him, but he, recovering himself as he fell, entered upon his defense with such desperation that they were driven from the cellar. Mr. Whiting then tore away the ladder by which the would-be assassins escaped to the first floor, and with a pick-axe which the fellow dropped managed to break his way out. Mr. W. no doubt owes his life to his courage and vigor, but as may be supposed does not make any special effort to gain publicity for his adventure.

It is reported that a son of President Lincoln, a young man who dabbles in legal matters here, is about to get married to a daughter of Senator Harlan, of Iowa. "Bob" has his good points no doubt, but is a decided falling off from the ability of his father. The fall trade is already beginning to evince a gratifying prospect of activity, and an unusual number of new firms are noticeable on our principal business thoroughfares. There have been also quite a number of changes in the membership of prominent firms, all indicative of a purpose of extraordinary energy this autumn. Among the principal of these is the withdrawing of Mr. J. H. Reed from the firm of J. H. Reed & Co., the oldest drug house in the west, by which change the business is now put in the hands of Messrs. Horace A. Hurlbut, who has been a member of the firm since 1850, and Mr. Barton Edsall, who has been a partner since 1860. Except that it will give them something more of independent power to act in accordance with the spirit of enterprise and energy which have won for them their leadership position among the merchants of the west. This change will in no wise affect the conduct of the firm. Mr. Reed has for the past fifteen years resided in New York as the purchasing agent of the firm, leaving the responsibilities of managing its immense trade to Messrs. Hurlbut & Edsall. There is not a store or territory, scarcely a county, in the west, to which their trade does not extend, and in which their name does not stand A No. 1. They will continue the business at the old location, No. 32 Lake street, where they will labor as heretofore to serve their patrons with courtesy, integrity and precision. At this time they possess a magnificent stock of pure drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, varnishes, druggists' sundries, &c., unequalled in any western establishment, and are prepared to offer them to the trade upon the most advantageous terms.

The Washington street tunnel is rapidly approaching completion, and will be finished this year, if present expectations are at all realized. Another great step in public improvements now projected is a street railway down South Clark street. It will be begun in the spring.

The Japanese troupe of acrobats, jugglers, etc., which were here last week, were the most astonishing fellows in their peculiar line whom we have yet seen here. One of them actually ate living coals of fire, another spun tops about a string across the stage and up a perpendicular string, a third jumped a basket six feet long and only twenty inches wide, in which were four burning candles and three sharp swords, and the others did many other queer things. They go to Kenosha and other places in Wisconsin this week, and back to Detroit next.

Coolidge and daughter are playing to good houses at McVicker's.

The annual Methodist camp meeting of the Chicago conference begins to-day at Desplaines station.

Did Edwin M. Stanton, when Secretary of war, furnish transportation to wounded republican soldiers to return home and vote, and did he refuse transportation to wounded democratic soldiers unless they would pledge themselves to vote the republican ticket? Were the operatives in New England mills having contracts with the government threatened by government agents with discharge unless they should vote the republican ticket? Did Jacobin newspapers at that time protest against such prescription and cruelty?—*Chicago Times*.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE part of lots No. 5 & 6 in Cleveland's addition to Plymouth, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot No. 6, running thence east 65 feet, thence north 120 feet, thence west 65 feet to the west line of lot No. 6, thence south 120 feet along said west line to the place of beginning,—on LaPorte street, near the river bridge. The deed to the above description has been duly recorded in the recorder's office. M. C. J. W. HOUGHTON, Recorder.

Aug. 24, 1868. I have determined on selling this property, for the purpose of paying what debts I owe. Price \$250. Cash in hand. I give as references, John F. Langenbaugh, Chas. Whitmore, and Daniel R. Armstrong. For further particulars enquire of J. W. TYNER.

MILLINERY. MRS. M. LEWIS.

Would announce to the ladies of Plymouth and vicinity that she has just received a large stock of well selected fall goods, which will be sold at a very low price. Particulars in reference to the stock, Rooms first door north of J. Allen's grocery, on Michigan st.

Dr. T. A. Lemon, Physician and Surgeon.

Has resumed the practice of his profession, and can be found at his residence, corner of LaPorte and Walnut streets, at all hours except when professionally absent.

RESOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Moore & Fleming, dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Fleming will continue the business at the old stand, and will receive all monies due the late firm, and pay all the debts of the same. J. E. FLEMING.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Will be received until Monday, August 31st, by the building committee of the German Evangelical Lutheran church, for the brick work and carpenter work, in part or complete. Said church building to be erected on their lot, on the corner of Market and Adams streets, in the forty-fifth ward of Plymouth. Plans and specifications may be seen at J. F. Langenbaugh's grocery store. Price of building \$1040. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

JOHN HOIAM, J. F. LANGENBAUGH, Sec'y, J. C. HASLANGER, L. LUMIS, J. HASLANGER, Committee.

School Notice.

THE fall term of the Plymouth Graded School will commence on

Monday, August 31, 1868,

and will continue in session twelve weeks. Tuition —to be paid in advance—of resident pupils as follows: HIGH SCHOOL, per pupil.....\$2.50 INTERMEDIATE.....1.00 PRIMARY.....1.00 NON-RESIDENTS.....5.00

TEACHERS: D. D. LUKER, Principal, MISS JANE N. THOMPSON, Second Asst., VIOLA CHAMBERLAIN, Third Asst., SARAH P. HARRIS, Fourth Asst., MISS NETTIE COFFEY, Fifth Asst. A teacher's class, under the supervision of D. D. Luker and Miss Jane N. Thompson, will be formed on the 1st of September, for the purpose of receiving persons desiring to attend. Teachers' certificates will be given to all members of the class who pass examination. By order of A. C. CAPRON, A. F. ELLIOTT, Trustees.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a commission and order of sale issued by the clerk of the Marshall County Pleas 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 four years, and the following described real estate situated in Marshall county, Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number nineteen (19) in township number thirty-two, north of range number four (east), containing forty acres more or less, 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 and interest and estate of James P. Lynch and Rhoda E. Lynch in and to the above described real estate, to satisfy said debt, 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 and interest and estate of James P. Lynch and Rhoda E. Lynch, said sale to be made without regard to appraisement laws.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the September term, 1868, of the commissioners' court of Marshall county, Indiana, apply for a license to retail various malt and spirituous liquors in less quantities than a quart. The location on which I propose to sell is on east half lot No. 5 of the original plat of the town of Plymouth.

PETER DALAKER.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the September term, 1868, of the commissioners