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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Correspondents and advertisers are specially requested to hand in their favors—if they wish secure insertion—by ten o'clock, Wednesday morning, at the furthest. The earlier an advertisement is handed in, the better are we enabled to satisfy our customer.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

...The Litchfield *Monitor* is now issued as a semi-weekly.

...We are again under obligations to Capt. Mahannah for late California papers.

...Gen. J. H. Moore, M. C., has gone to Washington, *via* New York.

...New goods just received at New York Clothing House.

...The Decatur *Allgemeine Zeitung* will make its appearance on Saturday.

...See advertisements of Harpers' publications.

...Maj. Edwards of the Carlinville *Democrat*, thinks of starting a paper at Hillsboro.

...The November number of Warren & Durfee's *Real Estate Advertiser* was issued on Tuesday.

...The Decatur Musical Union has been reorganized, and holds weekly meetings for practice.

...Gov. Palmer last week commissioned John Jones, a well-known colored citizen of Chicago, as notary public.

...How is this for winter? Only a little more than half through November and half a dozen first class snow storms already.

...The next lecture to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Library Association will be by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

...It is now definitely ascertained that the republicans will have a majority in the approaching Constitutional Convention.

...Mr. E. A. Burlingame, formerly editor of the Decatur *Tribune*, is in the city. Mr. B. is now engaged in the practice of law at Grand Rapids, Mich.

...Mr. J. Q. A. Odor, formerly Circuit Clerk of this county, arrived in our city yesterday. Mr. O. resides in Louisville, Kentucky.

...Col. R. B. Mason, the Mayor elect of Chicago, has tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Public Works. The Governor has not yet appointed his successor.

...Joe Sulzberger has returned from his trip to the east, and huge boxes of clothing unloaded in front of the New York Clothing House indicate that new goods and plenty of them may be found there.

...Mr. Linn, of the firm of Linn & Scruggs, has gone to New York for the purpose of replenishing their stock, which has been considerably reduced by the crowds which have flocked to their store during the past four weeks.

...If those who grow poor crops would blame the weather and seasons less, would drain more, plow deeper, and enrich the soil by grasses and manures, they would find that the weather and the seasons are not so much to be blamed for the failures after all.

...Mrs. Van Doren, wife of Henry Van Doren, Esq., late proprietor of the Chenery House, Springfield, died in Jacksonville on Monday. Mrs. Van Doren was a sister of Dr. E. S. Jones, of this city.

...The old "Republican Wigwam," on the corner of Lake and Market streets, Chicago, in which Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President, in 1860, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. For several years past it has been used for business purposes.

...Mr. Solomon H. Dwight, foreman of the Decatur Agricultural Works, left on Monday to attend the Mississippi State Fair, which is to be held at Jackson. Mr. D took with him specimens of the implements manufactured at the Agricultural Works.

...The novel and picturesque way the ladies have of wearing their shawls is very notable, says a New York letter writer.—What was once commonly a very ugly garment, has, by an adroit change in the mode of wearing it, become as striking in effect as the costumes of the Orientals. And he might have added that at no period of our history have the ladies dressed altogether with so much good taste, and picturesque effect, as of late years.

...Tearing down bills, or covering them with other bills, or in any way defacing them is a misdemeanor punishable in a severe manner by the law. Numerous complaints are made that bills carefully put up in proper places are soon torn down by mean and thoughtless boys. When a man spends his money in expensive posters to advertise his business, he should be protected in his right to place them before the public, so long as he violates no individual right.

...Most people attach a two-cent stamp to drop letters, under the impression that that is the postal charge. Such is only exceptionally the case. Here is the law on the subject.

"The rates of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States, three cents per half ounce or fraction thereof. The rates of postage on drop letters at offices where there is free delivery by carriers, is two cents per half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent."

Decatur Republican.

VOL. III. DECATUR, ILL., NOVEMBER 18, 1869. NO. 17.

...Tom Hood was exactly right on the November question, and here is his picture:

No sun—no moon!
No morn—no noon—
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day;
No sky—no earthly view—
No distant looking blue—
No road—no street—no "t'other side the way;"
No end to any row—
No indications where the crescents go:
No top to any steeple—
No recognition of familiar people—
No courtesies for showing 'em—
No knowing 'em!
No traveling at all—no locomotion;
No inkling of the way—no notion—
"No go" by land or ocean—
No mail—no post—
No news from any foreign coast—
No park, no ring, no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No plants, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
November!

...Mrs. Green, wife of Joshua Green, Esq., of Whitmore township, has gone to California, where she expects to remain until next spring. Mr. Green informs us that she made the trip from St. Louis to Sacramento in five days, and when last heard from was enjoying her visit very much.

...A lively demand for tracts at a western settlement recently encouraged the hopes of the Tract Society that an immense work of revival must be going on there. The cry was constantly for "tracts, more tracts." At last it leaked out that the settlers were using these promoters of faith, not for moral comfort, but to paper their log cabins with. The Tract Society, since the discovery, is a wiser, but a sadder institution.

...An accommodating correspondent desires to know whether we want anything to "fill up with." Certainly—a barrel of flour, enough wood to keep the stove filled all winter, a fat hog or two, a few bushels of choice apples, or, rather than not be "filled up" we might agree to take a few greenbacks. Oh, yes! we want to be "filled up"—if any of our delinquent subscribers desire to aid in the "filling up" process their contributions will be thankfully received.

...An impromptu hop at Priest's Hotel last evening, for the benefit of the poor, was well attended, and proved to be a financial success.

...Business men should remember that during a dull season is the very time to advertise. People have more time to read, and are more on the alert to find out which store offers the best inducements.

...The November term of our Circuit Court will commence next Tuesday, with a pretty heavy docket.

...Trunks at New York Clothing House.

Home Industry and Home Interests.—As our readers are all well aware, we have ever and at all times, to the best of our ability, aimed to advance the material interests of Macon County, and in furtherance of this object, we have steadily and persistently advocated the substantial and earnest support of home industry. The quality and price of home work being equal to that of foreign, preference should be given to the former. It is by such a course that cities are built up and farming communities made prosperous. If we constantly drain our county of money by sending abroad for goods that we can get as cheap and as good at home, we shall have nothing left to expend upon improvements, and our city will become dead. It is to the advantage of all classes of our citizens to liberally encourage home industry. A live town is always a good market for produce. A live town increases the value of property. A live town gives more employment and better wages to mechanics. If a man settles in our city for the purpose of following some useful avocation, let him be encouraged in his efforts, and he will help us in proportion as we help him.

Important to Heirs.—Under the internal revenue law, all property passing by will or by intestate laws of any state, to heirs of the deceased parents, and all real estate passing by gift, or in any manner whatever, without adequate consideration, from person or corporation to another, is subject to a tax at a rate ranging from one to six per cent, and the law makes it the duty of the executor or administrator to make out and render to the assistant assessor having supervision of such business a complete list of all legacies or distributive shares held by him before the same shall be delivered or paid to the heirs, and of any person succeeding to real estate in any manner, as above stated, to make return thereof to the assistant assessor in the manner prescribed by law. Any neglect on the part of a successor to make return will subject the property to an increased assessment and himself to a fine. It is also important to parties purchasing property belonging to the estate of a deceased person to see that the heirs or the persons from whom the purchase is made, have the collector's receipt for the government tax, as the government has a lien upon such property for all taxes due.

THANKSGIVING.

To-day, Thursday, November 18th, is the day designated by the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings of the past year, and concurred in by the Governors of nearly all the other States of the Union. All of God's creatures always have cause for thankfulness to Him for the manifold mercies which they enjoy, and none more so than the people of this highly favored land. In all the years of our past history as a nation, we have never had greater cause for profound gratitude to the Gracious Giver of all good, than the present.

The crops were most bountiful, while trees and vines were bent beneath their load of fruit, and plenty reigns throughout the land. Health exists in all our borders, and peace and harmony are again prevailing among us as a people. The public debt is being rapidly reduced and we are entering upon a career of progress and prosperity which shall far outstrip the past. Surely for all these things our hearts should overflow with gratitude to "the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

The day will be observed here in an appropriate manner. Business houses, including the banks, will all be closed during the day. The post office will be closed from eight o'clock, A. M., until six o'clock, P. M. The only religious services, so far as we are advised, will be held at Stapp's Chapel, at half past ten o'clock, this morning, with the following programme:

1. Singing, voluntary, by the choir.
2. Singing by the congregation.
3. Prayer, by Rev. S. F. Holt.
4. Reading Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Moffett.
5. Singing, by the congregation.
6. Sermon, by Rev. A. L. Brooks.
7. Concluding prayer, by Rev. J. B. Soule.

As a matter of course, the traditional turkey and its accompaniments will not be neglected. The national bird will perform its part in the exercises of the day, and will achieve that distinction which is the end of every good turkey's existence—that of being sacrificed on the altar of patriotic and pious thanksgiving. "Let us have (a) *peace.*"

Our Poor.—The disagreeable rain and snow storm which prevailed on Tuesday, a chilling reminder of the discomforts of the approaching winter, suggests the necessity of making provision for it. Those who are in comfortable circumstances will not need the suggestion; their coal and wood houses are already filled with stores of fuel, or can be in a few hours. But there are those in our city who are poor, unemployed and penniless, and, living from hand to mouth, waiting for each day to bring its own supplies, who have no means of making provision for hard times.

Would it not be a good plan for the charitable societies to begin operations now, while coal and wood are cheap. Potatoes are only worth fifty cents per bushel, while many other staple provisions are cheaper than they have been for years. As cold weather advances, the price of these necessaries will advance proportionately, and we suggest that those who are in the habit of leading these movements, will make early application of what moneys they may receive for charitable purposes, to the purchase of a sufficient store of the necessaries of life while they are cheap, for distribution among the needy, when the cold, dark days of winter are upon them.

Economy.—It is said that economy is the secret of wealth, and in these times of exorbitant prices, a most important inquiry is where to purchase boots and shoes at reasonable prices. The question is answered to the entire satisfaction of the inquirer, by saying that Rugg & Moore have a large and choice assortment of boots, shoes, rubber goods, etc., and have marked down their goods to the lowest figures.—Do not fail to give them a call before purchasing.

Gratifying Intelligence.—At an election held in Parke county, Indiana, last Saturday, the appropriation in aid of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway carried by 800 majority. The prospects for carrying the appropriations in other counties in Indiana are most flattering, and it is confidently expected that the labors of Mr. Warren, president of the company, will be crowned with the success they so well deserve, and in which our people are so much interested.

Helt Township, Vermillion county, Indiana, voted on the 6th inst., for donation to the Ind. & Ill. Cent. R. R., there being 233 votes for, and only 6 against.

The *Times* has a female cattle market reporter, who, unlike most girls, is not in the market from choice.

Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, has decided to call an extra session of the legislature of that state for the 1st of January.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURE.

That Decatur is not a literary town, and that our people do not properly appreciate the pleasures and profits of intellectual entertainments, was fully proven last Saturday evening. Macon Hall should have been crowded to its utmost capacity, to hear the great traveler, whereas only half the seats were occupied. The astonishing indifference of our people, when something really worthy is offered, and their readiness to crowd the hall whenever some wandering necromancer or fourth-rate minstrel troupe comes along, cannot but bring a blush of shame and mortification to the cheek of every intelligent citizen. The opportunity to hear a man like Bayard Taylor does not often present itself to Decatur people, and this fact alone should have sufficed to call out a large audience, but the billiard and beer saloons, which cost their patrons far more than lectures, and the grocery stores which afford loafing places to those who take delight in rehearsing the idle gossip of the town, monopolized the crowd. But we started out to give a brief report of the lecture, and this outburst of righteous indignation is only thrown in because it fits the occasion and could not be left out without doing violence to the feelings of every one who had good taste sufficient to take them to the lecture.

Mr. Taylor said, when he first appeared in public as a lecturer, his audiences uniformly dictated the subject—they were, as a matter of course, descriptive of the various countries which he had visited. As he was now making his last tour, and would soon withdraw from the lecturing field, he had selected his own subject.

It would be impossible to do justice to the lecture by any abstract we might give of it. There were many beautiful sentences which, quoted by themselves, were gems in the way of advance thought.

In contrasting the railway systems of Europe and the United States, the comparison was not flattering to our own. He had traveled fifty thousand miles over railroads in Europe, and never missed a trip, or lost a connection. He had traveled five days here, and missed every one. Upon the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, which had been running seventeen years, not a solitary life had been lost, or an accident of any kind befallen a passenger.

The multiplication of railroads there, only increased their splendid macadamized highways. Those in Norway were particularly remarkable for their excellence. He dwelt upon the governmental regulation of every species of business; of merchants and bankers, which made impossible fraudulent assignments to the injury of creditors.

Railroads, gas companies, and all manufactures of fabrics, are under municipal or governmental control. In Germany the price and quality of bread, or wine and beer is regulated, and the retailer of stale articles is liable to have the heads of his barrels staved in. The government in its anxiety to protect the individual, surrounded him with so many restrictions, it left no room for development. Here, the government left the individual so free and untrammelled, there was no protection from imposition. He glanced at our reckless system of gambling in gold and in government securities. Such transactions as were lately witnessed in Wall street, would create a tempest in many countries of Europe.

His description of the rapid and wonderful development of our own country, and the influence upon Europe of our material growth; of the unrest of our society, particularly the anxiety of farmers' sons to get into the towns to become dyspeptic clerks, forgetting, that to be at the head of a simple profession was better than forming the tail of any other; social intolerance, or interference with personal freedom, as evidences of imperfect education, and the need of originality of character, thought and action, were discussed. Of these there are now less even in Europe than formerly. The stony goddess of Wall street says thou shalt give thy sons cigars, and thy daughters silks, and let them run, that they may not divert thy mind from stocks.

The want of more sociability,—to what funereal dinners do we sit down; how fond the American people are of coming together to say nothing. He took off the empty-headed, but wealthy leaders of fashion, the people who are too ignorant to teach—too pretentious to learn, which the occasional slight explosions of laughter marked as palpable hits.

Altogether the lecture was one of the most instructive and entertaining which has ever been delivered in Decatur.

Enterprising.—Hubbard & Swearingen, of the Water Street Drug Store, are wide-awake, enterprising business men, and keep their stock full and complete all the time. The low prices at which they sell goods, and their straight forward way of doing business, have gained for them a large and lucrative business. Long may they flourish.

WATER WORKS.

Contrary to the expectations of everybody, our city authorities have waked up on the subject of water works and fire protection without the stimulus of a destructive conflagration. A year ago the city council sent a committee to the state of New York, for the purpose of investigating the Holly system of water supply and fire protection, but after the committee had made an exceedingly favorable report the council, by a very decided vote, declined to go any farther in the matter. Two weeks ago, however, a similar committee, comprising a majority of the aldermen themselves, visited Peoria, for the purpose of examining the water works recently built in that city, on the Holly plan, and all agree in testifying to the efficiency of the works, the practicability of introducing the same plan in Decatur, and the advantages of the system over all others in use in the matter of cost of construction and expense of running.

We cannot go into a detailed description of the peculiar features of the Holly system of water supply and fire protection, and it is not necessary that we should. The experience of those cities and corporations which have tested the system proves that it is not in the least chimerical, but that on the contrary it is as practical as any plan well could be. Wherever tried the system has conquered the prejudices of its opponents, and compelled the public to applaud and endorse it. Time enough has elapsed since the plan was first tried to show that its success in any given case was not due to certain adventitious circumstances, but that it is founded upon philosophical principles which admit of practical demonstration. We merely say this much in favor of the Holly plan, because we consider it the most practical system yet presented for our consideration, and because we are heartily in favor of doing *something* that will help us to guard against the the dangers that threaten us.

We do not know what action the city council may take with regard to the matter—we are not in their confidence, and do not enjoy the privilege of knowing what they are going to do, before it is done. Common rumor, however, says that a proposition will be made at the next meeting of the council to enter into negotiations for an immediate building of water works on the Holly plan. We trust this may be true, and that the contract may be made and the work begun without unnecessary delay. The estimated cost of the works, about $80,000, may seem to be a large debt for our city to assume, but the importance of securing even partial immunity from fires is sufficient to justify even greater expense. We have no municipal debt, worth considering, and can therefore easily bear the burden of taxation which this will impose when we consider the advantages to be received from the outlay. That there will be opposition to the scheme is certain, for there is an unfortunate class of people in every community who can never see the necessity of having a lock on the stable door until after the horse is stolen, but we trust the good sense of our people will prevail, for once, and that the time is not far distant when our citizens can rest securely in the knowledge that if the dreaded fire fiend comes upon us we can meet its onslaught with weapons adequate to the occasion.

Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur R. R.—Work on this new and important line of railroad, is now being pushed with the utmost vigor. One hundred teams and several hundred men are at work between Pekin and the Mackinaw river, and it is the intention of the contractors to finish the grading to Delavan, on the Logan county line, if possible, before the winter sets in.

The Place to Buy groceries and provisions, is undoubtedly at Jones & Pennilwell's, on Water street. This well known establishment offers the best possible bargains to purchasers from city or country. The best teas, coffees, sugars, &c., are constantly kept on hand, and fresh invoices daily being received. Everything in the provision line can be had at this house at the lowest cash price. Remember this fact.

Change of Firm.—A new advertisement in another column announces that Mr. Robert Sands has sold out his interest in the jewelry store of Rowe & Sands to Mr. Hichborn, and that the style of the firm will hereafter be Rowe & Hichborn. The business will be continued at the old stand, where the public will find the same good quality of goods, the same low prices, and the same polite attention as of old.

Pro Bono Publico.—That's what Bushnell, of the One Dollar Store, says he does business for. To see the happy countenances of those who carry away bargains from his store one would be led to think that the public good was being advanced—at least that the public was *feeling* good.

GLEANINGS.

—Parson Brownlow obstinately refuses to die to let Johnson into the Senate. Brownlow is on his way to Washington, and said to be in better health than he has enjoyed for a long time.

—In the Army Medical and Surgical Museum, at Washington, that portion of J. Wilkes Booth's spinal column that was penetrated by Corbett's bullet is preserved in a jar. It is strange that Booth lived a minute after such a wound.

—Some of the slaves of Richmond have accumulated considerable fortunes. One, who is in the livery business, is worth $30,000; another, a planter by trade, has real estate worth $25,000; while those with from $2,000 to $5,000 are quite numerous. A colored congregation of that city have just built and paid for a $19,000 church.

—Archdeacon Freeman opened a recent speech at Exeter Hall with the remark, "I hate newspapers." The Archdeacon said that newspapers are "feeble things," and added that they "often tell you things that you don't want to know, and that don't concern you in the least." Nor did the English magazines suit his reverence better. A magazine was sent to him, he said, "simply a rubbish hole—nothing in them is sorted ready for use—there is nothing solid in them."

—The death of Victor Emanuel will not materially affect the destinies of Italy.—Prince Humbert succeeds him as King, and will follow the patriotic policy of his father. His wife and cousin, the daughter of the Duchess of Genoa, will be the most lovely and accomplished Queen in Europe, and the court life at Florence will acquire under the auspices of the youthful and singularly handsome Queen, a most brilliant prestige.

—The new two-dollar greenbacks are printed on a patent fibered paper, and are decidedly the handsomest notes of their denomination that have been issued since the beginning of the war. There is an excellent view of the Capitol in the center and a portrait of Jefferson on the left end. The figures, scroll work and lettering are very fine.

—Liebig says that science has demonstrated that man is formed of condensed air; that he lives on condensed as well as uncondensed, and clothes himself in condensed air; that he prepares his food by means of condensed air, and by means of the same agent moves the heaviest weights with the velocity of the wind. In fact, that wind is man, and man is wind.

The first line of telegraph in America was constructed between Washington and Baltimore in the spring of 1844 through aid furnished by the Government. The results of its action were so unsatisfactory that the Postmaster General, in a subsequent report, expressed the opinion that the revenue therefrom could never be made equal to the expenditures under any rate of charges which might be adopted. Now the territory of the telegraph embraces the entire civilized portion of the continent, and the Western Union Company, under which corporate title the great majority of the telegraph lines in the States are united, works 52,000 miles of line and 104,584 miles of wire.

JENNY LIND.

A late number of the Berne (Switzerland) *Gazette* announces that Madame Goldschmidt, once so rich, and so universally admired as an artiste, is now in a financial condition verging on poverty!

The same paper upbraids Goldschmidt, the husband, as being a dissolute, uncaring, and profligate spouse, whose bacchanalian revels and lack of economy have so distressed the distinguished lady who became his wife, and placed at his disposal the earnings and savings of the best portion of her artistic life.

The *Gazette* infers that the "Swedish Nightingale" is inclined to re-enter her professional vocation as a matter of necessity, and avers that she would readily listen to a business proposition from some skillful American manager to make a tour of the United States.

Madame Goldschmidt still preserves her voice, though its power and compass have been repressed by her retirement, and its melody hardened by sad social relations. She has a name which will never die, and in this country she could appear successfully at current prices.

While she cannot utterly fail as an artiste, she will be sustained largely by those who knew her as having been the greatest vocalist of her day, and as a lady who, when possessed of means, was always willing to yield, in a spirit of beneficence, a large quota of her fortune to every worthy object that came to her notice.

DECATUR MARKET.

November 18, 1869.

Wheat—Fall	80@85
" Spring	70@75
Corn	37@40
Oats	30
Rye	75
Flour—Red Fall ext	$2,75
" White "	$3,25
" Middlings "	$2,25
Bran—per bushel	15
Hay—Prime, per ton	$9,00
" Prairie "	$6,50
Butter per lb (fresh)	30
Eggs, per dozen	20
Lard—per pound	20
Potatoes—per bushel	35@40
Wood—per cord	$4,50@5,00
Coal—per ton	$4,50@5,00
Dried Apples—per pound	12½
" Peaches " "	15
Hams, Sugar Cured—per pound	25
Hides—Dry Flint	16
" Green	7c@8c
" Salted	10
Feathers—Prime	60@65
Rags—Mixed	2@3
Tallow	9c@10c
Hungarian	$1,00

Married.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, in Long Creek township, by Dr. A. B. Cochran, Dr. J. D. Dwyer, of Bond county, and Miss Hattie E. Baker.

Bargains at New York Clothing House.

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