Marshall County Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

D. & P. McDONALD,::::::::::::::: Editors.

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,

FEBRUARY - - -17, 1859.

Old "Ratty."

Editor of the *Republican*, last week, made known, in over a column of "leaded Brevier," his objections to the Democrat, and to the senior editor.

It would be just as easy for us to call old Ratty a 'drunkard,' and a 'regular old soker,' as it is for him to call us such, but we do not feel disposed to do so.

When an editor stoops so low as to follow a cotemporary into the private circles of life, and tell all he knows about his character, and all he hears, and all his imagination can conceive, we think he has engaged in a business that does not belong to him. We never have, we believe, followed old Ratty out side of his office, although we might have done so, and been justified in it by the course he has taken towards us.

Ratty's last hope is to ruin our character; if he can succeed in doing that, he vainly imagines that the support we now receive will rally to his relief. But in this he will find that his disappointment will be as great as when the sad news reached his ears that the Sheriff's printing and the Delinquent List had been given to us. Poor old Ratty, how he must have felt, *then*.

We have no time or inclination to follow him in answer to all the lies he published in his last paper, but will only give the following, as a kind of index to the articles in which they appeared.

1st, He says he never began personalities.

2d. He says he never called us a drunkard, and 3d, he says he has been so informed. We deny that he was ever so informed by any decent man, and we now call on him for the names of his informants:

4th, That we are a regular soaker.

5th, that he does not use any *slang* in speaking about us.

6th, That the editors of this paper are a trio.

7th, That he will no[illegible]p (?) to our level in the use of low, vulgar slang, and at the same time he calls us "barebones, assinine, infamous, filthy, notorious criminals, whiskey soakers, liars, dumb brutes, long eared tribe, black hearted, professional liars, idiots, skunks, rats, lying degraded miscreants, dogs," &c &c &c &c &c. There's a pretty list for you in one article of a column and a quarter! and still he says he will use no slang!!

To cap the climax, he talks about our ignorance, and in the same article speaks of a quotation we made from Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida, as a quotation from *Homer!*

Young Moses is out again. His article was writen by his daddy and not by himself. It is a complete tissue of falsehood and blaguardism, and unworthy of any reply whatever. "A skunk by any other name would smell as sweet."

Change of the Postage Law.

Mr. English, one of the members of Congress from this State, has introduced a bill into the House, making a change in the rates of postage on periodicals, with the design of making the postal department self-sustaining. One important change is proposed in the bill: compelling publishers of newspapers, magazines, &c., to pay postage on their exchanges. We have no objection to the passage of some law which would raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of this department of the government; but we protest against making up the present deficiency from the publishing fraternity. Some may say that publishers should pay postage on their mail matter, the same as other individuals. This would appear very reasonable, if we did not look into the matter any further; but when we take into consideration the fact that publishers put more postage money into the treasury than any other class of citizens, it is nothing more than right that the government should show its appreciation of such favors in a more substantial manner than merely authorizing the publication of the list of letters at a cent a-piece! The Postmasters in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, realize ten or fifteen thousand dollars out of their offices, annually. If the law was so changed that those officers would not receive more than half their present salaries, and the balance put in the accounts due the government, it would tend fully as much toward supplying the deficiency as the amount collected from publisher's exchanges.

We hope some other method of raising the necessary amount of cash to make this department self-sustaining, will be proposed, as our limited acquaintance with the craft convinces us that to depend on publishers for any considerable portion of the present deficiency in that department, is the most fallacious idea that a Congressman could entertain. Another such motion as this from Mr. English, and we shall conclude that the brick which grazed his heel has got into his hat.

A Russian miner is noticed as having learned to bark in order to avoid the expense of keeping a watch dog.

Oregon Admitted.

Last Saturday, the bill for the admission of Oregon as a State, passed the lower House of Congress by a vote of 114 for, to 103 against. The Representatives from this State, except Wilson of the eighth district, voted for admission. Southern Democrats voted for the admission of this free State, and Northern Republicans voted against. This gives two Democratic United States Senators, which was probably the cause of the opposition from a majority of the Republicans.

☞ Some have wondered why Mattingly engaged Mr Phillips to attend to the local department of his paper, as it is generally known that he had time enough. This question is easily answered. It was because he lies so continuously that even his own party began to look with distrust upon everything that appeared in his paper. In order that his paper might continue to be the organ of his party in this County, it was necessary that some improvement be made in its editorial management. He tells so many audacious lies, frequently when the truth would appear much better, that even his masters began to think 'their servant was doing too well.' Mattingly exhibited some sense, probably by compulsion, when he engaged a gentleman of good character, for that is a garment which would be sadly out of place on his shoulders. It would take more than 2½ per cent to insure Mr P. a good character, after one year's association in that rat-hole of iniquity.

☞ Many of the prominent Southern fire eating papers do not favor the proposition for the acquisition of Cuba, for the reason that our government would be in duty bound to stop the slave trade, which is now carried on and legalized there. Northern fanatics oppose the schome because it would be acquiring more slave territory, which they consider *very* wicked. There is about as much sense in this as in the generality of the dogmas they are so eager to embrace. However, it is not to be supposed that they will agree to anything proposed by a Democrat, no matter how beneficial it might be to the country. If they should favor a proposition relative to any public measure, we should doubt its propriety.

☞ Mr Phillips, the Local of the Republican, gives Mattingly a twist "where his hair's short," although he did not probably intend it as personal to his associate. In his valutatory he says "it will be his aim to give such matters of local interest as properly belong to the public, but will *never* intrude into the private affairs of a family to get a local item." When it is known to the public that this (intrusion into family affairs) is Mattingly's "best bolt," they will appreciate the *dig*.

☞ Wonder if the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Rail Road Company gives passes to editors on the principle that it is strictly a business transaction, in which it is to receive all the profits? We believe it is customary (except with this road,) to give passes to *all* editors on the line who publish their time tables, and do such other advertising as the company may desire. The LaPorte road passes both editors of this paper; the Pittsburgh road passed both editors last year, but refuses to pass but one this year. If the road is in such straightened circumstances that it cannot afford anything more liberal than this, we move that a collection be taken up for it, from the organ-grinders and peanut boys.

[For the Marshall County Democrat.]

Our Paupers.

What shall be done with the Paupers of our county has become a question of serious importance to the public: that some reform in the present arrangement for taking care of them is called for, none, who are acquainted with the facts in the case, can doubt.

As no reform can be effected without general discussion, I hope by what I shall say to elicit something from others, and, if possible, keep up the agitation until it is discovered, either that the present system of taking care of the poor is the most perfect we can have, or that it is altogether wrong, and that its errors may be speedily corrected.

It is well known that by the present arrangement the Township Board are the Overseers of the Poor for each Township; to them all application for relief must be made, and when the applicant is received, they must at once procure a place where he can be furnished with bed and board. This is a difficult task, for paupers are not generally a very desirable class of boarders, and it is often only by paying exhorbitant prices that their keeping can be hired at all.

It is furthermore made the duty of the Board, on the first Saturday in May of each year, to sell out the keeping of all the paupers to the lowest bidder. This would seem, by far, the best, and most economical plan that could be adopted; but the excellency of the theory, in this case, as in many others, is lost in the practice. There are usually bids for only a few of the paupers; the balance are left on the hands of the Board to secure them places, as best they can, and this, as we have before intimated, can only be done by offering inducements in the way of ruinous prices.

There are still other objections to the present plan, which, if not of pecuniary importance, are, at least, annoying to the Board, and that is, the numerous complaints that are laid before them of the bad treatment of the paupers. Upon such representations being made, the Board must institute an inquiry, and if the statements are found true, they are obliged to hunt them another place.

If, now, we had a good, and well conducted Poor Farm, all these difficulties would be obviated, and fully one half the expense of the present system would be saved to the County. Of course the public will say, demonstrate this to us, and then we will go in for a change. I will try.

In the first place, if we had a Poor Farm the number of paupers would be less; this is evident for two reasons: A fewer number, by far, would apply for relief if they knew they would be immediately transferred to a farm, and there compelled to labor to the extent of their ability. They would prefer to labor and support themselves, rather than labor and be supported. Again, the natural pride of their relations would keep many from becoming a County charge; they would be unwilling to endure the stigma of the Poor House, but they are very well satisfied to keep them in their families to the tune of three dollars per week. I know of some paupers in this County, who have friends abundantly able to support them, and who would not now be a County charge if we had a Poor House.

Again: it is very evident that when all the arrangements are made as at a Poor House the actual cost of keeping the paupers must be materially diminished; there they can be supplied with plain, substantial food, and receive that attention that will be most conducive to health, and ultimately result in their ceasing to be a county charge.

The labor, of course, that can be got from them, for there are always some that can do no inconsiderable amount of work, will detract materially from the actual cost of their keeping.

The statistics of several counties in which there are well conducted Poor Houses, for I have taken some pains to inform myself, show a very satisfactory result. In counties with double the population of ours, the expense of keeping the poor was only about half as much per year. In one county in Ohio, after footing up all accounts and deducting it from the amount of the proceeds of the farm, there was left a margin of $70 in favor of the county, and this in a county, too, that had more paupers than ours. These are facts worthy of attention, for they show, in a way that cannot err, the superior advantages of the system I advocate.

I will doubtless be met with the argument that we have tried keeping up a Poor Farm in this county, and it was found to be more expensive than the present system. That may all be very true, but you must remember that the circumstances are different now,—the number of paupers have increased four fold, and what may have been true of a limited number, may not be true when that number is largely increased. But the truth is, it is not so that the expense of taking care of the poor was heavier with the farm than without. The common judgment of all who have given any attention to the matter is, that the disposition made of the farm has been attended with great loss to the county.

Marshall County is now paying, for the support of her paupers, more than fifteen hundred dollars a year, and this sum is constantly increasing. This is a heavy burden on the people, and if there is any way possible to reduce it, an earnest effort ought to be made in the matter. If the purchase of a Poor Farm, worth from four to five thousand dollars, would relieve us of some of this burden, let there be earnest action in the matter, and let the initiatory steps to this end be at once taken. For my part I should like to see a vote on this question at some general election. Who speaks next?

M. A. O. PACKARD,
Clerk Center Township.

[For the Marshall County Democrat.]

It's all Humbug,

And that of the very worst kind. I've tried it, and I ought to know. It never done me any good, but it has done me harm, and it's harmed others, too: therefore, boys, let it alone. It won't hurt you if you take my advice; I'll warrant that. It don't make you look any more manly to take it. You may think that its use will place you in the rank alongside of men, and so make a man of you, but it won't. I tell you I've tried it, and got laughed at for my folly, to say nothing of the ridicule heaped upon me by those older than myself, because I could'nt stand as much as they. The truth is, boys, the use of tobacco, either by chewing, smoking, or snuffing, is a bad business, and the time will come when you'll see it, if you don't now. There goes a boy just now, twelve or fourteen years old, puffing away at a cheap segar. See how he struts, how important he seems to feel. I wonder if he thinks anybody sees that hole in his trowsers, or that dirty shirt collar; guess if he did he'd keep a little out o' sight. May be he don't care though, seeing he's got a segar, and is really smoking it in the street, and knows that all who pass by will see him at it. Poor fellow! if he only knew how ridiculous he looks, he'd certainly quit, and throw the segar away before he meets any one else.

Here comes another boy down this side of the street—but what's the matter with his face? has he got the toothache, or what is it that has swelled one side of his face so? Oh! I see, now; pshaw: it's a "chaw of tobacker" in his mouth. See how he squirts the juice into the snow, to see how "yaller" he can make it look. Just look at his lips, and teeth: how they are stained with tobacco; and see those tobacco specks and spots on his shirt bosom,—looks beautiful, don't it? Be advised, boys, and don't use the "weed;" it will do you no good, and anybody that says it will, is a humbug.

PROBANG.

An Extensive Medical Establishment--The Scandinavian Remedies.

A few days since, we paid a visit to the extensive medical laboratory of Dr. ROBACK, the well known founder of the Scandinavian System of Practice, in this Country. Few of our citizens are aware of the extent of the sale of these remedies throughout the South and West, for the diseases incidental to which sections, they appear to act almost as a Sovereign specific. For the benefit of our readers we will fournish a description of the premises.

The building appropriated to the preparation of the Scandinavian Remedies, is a very large and comodious tenement, fitted throughout with a view to the speedy dispatch of buisness, which is so systematized, that its entire operations move like clock-work. Entering upon the first floor, the attention is attracted to a large number of young persons seated at regular intervals, the entire length of the apartment, and all busily engaged in counting, boxing, wrapping and labeling the Blood Pills. We found here a most ingenious contrivance for boxing the pills, it being so arranged that by a simple movement, some forty or fifty boxes are filled at the same time, all containing precisely the same number of little round health restoratives. These boxes then moved from hand to hand among the operatives, each of whom adds to its completeness, untill it reaches the last, when they are neatly put up in bundles of a gross each, and ready for the market.

Passing into the basement of the building, a large and well ventilated apartment, we found ourselves surrounded by a large number of tanks, fitted up in an improved manner as filterers. These tanks contained about 2,600 gallons of the Blood Purifier, all in an active state of preparation. Here we saw a number of implements, of the names of which we are ignorant, but all, we presume, used in the manufacture of the remedies. This department is under the exclusive control of the Doctor himself, gives his personal attention to the medicines in the different stages of their manufacture.

Another apartment we found used as a drying room, where, hanged upon shelves, we saw what we would have supposed to be a sufficient quantity of pills to physic al creation. To our surprise, however, we learned that this was less than a month's supply, even at the rate of last year's sale, the present demand indicating a great increase on those of last year.

The third and fourth stories we found appropriated to packing, and containing vast quantities of strange looking roots and herbs, in their crude condition, and in a concentrated state, with machinery used for various purposes in properly and expeditiously carrying on the work of the laboratory.

From a conversation with the gentleman who politely showed us through the premises, we learned that not less than 3,500 agents are engaged in disposing of the Scandinavian Remedies in different portions of the Union.

The Doctor is certainly a thorough-going business, as well as a scientific man, and he is determined that his remedies shall be, not only extensively circulated, but widely known, and to this end he extends his advertising influence to over 470 newspapers. He allows no means to be left untried, by which the World may know of the remedies he offers, and throughout the entire country his Almanacs can be found, sent gratuitously though his agents, to all who may desire them.

The number of these Almanacs sent out during the past year was about 430,000, all which are gotten up neatly and filled useful and interesting information, either compiled or composed by Dr. Roback, who among his other manifold duties, still has time for scientific researches in that quarter.

We do not entirely share in the popular delusion that all proprietory remedies are "Quack Medicines" for we can see no reason why medicines, the composition and effects of which have constituted the life study or those who have given their undivided attention to them, should be so termed. Such remedies must be tried and judged according to their merits. We have ourselves tried the Dr's remedies for a certain herditary disease, and the happy effect that they had in our case, is the cause of this notice. The Doctor is a man of great attainments, has travelled, not only extensively, but to some purpose, paying liberally for any information he might desire in regard to every quality of the ingredients used in the Scandinavian Remedies, in regard to the beneficial properties of which he is quite an enthusiast.

In regard to his establishment, as we said before, it is systematized thoroughly in every department, and whenever the Doctor's personal attention is not needed, it is superintended by able assistants, presided over by Mr. J. J. JOSLYN, who although quite a young gentleman, still possesses every quality of a thorough business man. All appear to feel an interest in common with its proprietor, in performing their duties with the gratest ability.

Those who have never penetrated the mysteries of a Medical Laboratory, would do well to pay this extensive establisment a visit.—*Cincinnati Times, Jan. 31.*

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. Culverwell's Essay on Nervous Diseases, etc., in another column. It costs but a trifle, and may be obtained direct from the publishers in New York.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—The rapid growth and extended popularity of this School, is the result of of the confidence it has inspired by its fair dealing and thorough teaching.—*Presbyterian Banner and Advocate of Pittsburgh.*

Three hundred and fifty-seven students are in attendance at this time, making it the largest and most popular Business School ever organized in the United States.

MASONIC.

By order of the W. M. there will be a special meeting of Plymouth Lodge No. 149, of F & A. M., at Masonic Hall, Saturday evening, February 19, 1859. The members are requested to attend.

H. G. THAYER, Sec'y.

Feb. 17.

Married—In Hopkinsville, Ky., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the residence of J. C. MOORE, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. FRASIER, GEO. A. CHAMPLIN, Esq., formerly of this place, to Miss M. G. HENRY, of Hopkinsville.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we congratulate our old and worthy friend on the felicity of his new relation. The same wishes we have ever entertained for his happiness and prosperity, are now extended mutually with him to his Southern bride, and may they together tread a pathway in life that shall be strewn with imperishable flowers, and lit up with perpetual sunshine.

"The treasures of the deep are not so precious
As are the concealed comforts of a man
Locked up in woman's love."

[COM.

DIED:

On Saturday eve., February 12th, 1859, HENRY J COUGLE, aged 24 years, 4 months and seven days.

THE MARKETS.—Wheat ₱ bu $1 20; Corn ₱ bu 50@55 cents, Potatoes ₱ bu 50@62½ cents, and but few in market; Pork per hund ℔ $4@4 50, and $5; Eggs ₱ doz 12@14 cents; Apples, green, ₱ doz 25 cents; dried, ₱ ℔ 12@14 cents; Butter ₱ ℔ 15@18 cents; Lard ₱ ℔ 10@12½ cents; Cranburries, ₱ bu $2 50@3 00; Flour ₱ hundred $3; all kinds of produce in good demand.

THE LAPORTE DAILY UNION!

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (EXCEPT SUNDAY,)

And furnished to subscribers at the low rate of SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR,—quarterly in advance. It will contain the latest Telegraphic News from all parts of the country, including the New York, Chicago, and other markets.

Subscriptions received at the DEMOCRAT office.

ROOT & PACKARD, PROPRIETORS.

LaPorte, Ind., Jan. 10, 1859. 7dlt wtf!

New Advertisements.

JOSEPH POTTER
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Up Stairs in Westervelt's Block,

Michigan St., Plymouth Ia.

He respectfully invites all who wish anything in his line of business to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line on short notice, and reasonpble terms, feb17 12tf

The Undersigned,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RESIDING AT

KNOX, STARK COUNTY, IND.,

Will give strict attention to all Legal business intrusted to him by the citizens of Stark, Marshall, Fulton and Pulaski Counties.

He has also, in company with Dr W W CALKINS, Recorder of Stark County established a

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

and they have a large amount of Land, and several Farms for sale or exchange for other property.

Feb 17 '59-12m6. JAMES O'BRIAN.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Patterson and Cleaveland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J L Cleaveland will settle all the business of the firm, assume all the liabilities and take all the assets. T J PATTERSON.

J L CLEAVELAND.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Patterson and Cleaveland are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same immediately.

Feb 10 '59-12 J L CLEAVELAND.

HEALTH WITHOUT PHYSIC

A Prize Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 25th thousand, in a sealed envelope, price 10 cents; or sent post paid, by the Publishers for 3 stamps: MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION AND DECAY of the frame from Indulgence, Infection and the injurious consequences of Mercury, *with the modern means of cure.* By R J CUCVERWELL, M D, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c &c &c.

☞ Spermatorrhœa, or seminal emissions, nervous Debility, Impotency, Loss of Energy, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Diseases of the seminal Organs, and impediments to Marriage generally, are promptly and effectually cured by the Author's novel and most successful mode of treatment, by means of which the Invalid can regain pristine health without having recourse to dangerous and expensive medicines.

From the London Lancet.—"The best treatise ever written on a subject of vital importance to all, well worthy the Author's exalted reputation."

Address the Publishers: C J C KLINE & Co, 1st Avenue, cor 19th Street, Post Box 4586, New York City. 12m3ins.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, I will offer for sale, as the law directs, at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on the 12th day of March 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, in said Marshall county, Indiana, to-wit:

The east half of the north east quarter of section twenty-five (25) township thirty-five (35) north of range two east.

Taken as the property of John Kirkley and Alfred Kirkley at the suit of Thomas K. Houghton.

12 O. M. BARNARD, Sheriff M C.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas court I will offer for sale as the law directs, at the court House door in the town of Plymouth Marshall County Indiana on Saturday the 12th day of March 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m and 4 o'clock p m of said day, the following described real estate situate in Marshall County Indiana, to wit: Lot number twenty-four (24) in the town of Bremen, with all the tenements and improvements thereon. Taken as the property of Alexander L. Protsman at the suit of Waystoff and Vidder.

12 O M BARNARD, Sheriff M C

MEAT MARKET.

R. J. & JOSEPH EVANS

HAVE Bought the Meat Market formerly owned by Henry McFarlin, on the east side of Michigan street, No 6, where they intend keeping on hand as good a supply of

Beef, Pork, Chickens and Turkeys

as the country affords. The highest market price paid for fat Cattle, Pork, Chickens and Turkeys.

We intend to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Plymouth Ind 12tf

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post Office at Plymouth, Ind Feb 15 1859

Anders Henry	Lertholl Henry
Aldrich Jacob	Lehman John
Austin Alex	Long Martha
Allen John S	Lynch Jerusha
Aldono Wm	Lowry Eliza
Brunton Jas	Lawson George
Beiter Sidney	Moore John
Becker John	Morris Mr
Beelsford Mrs Josa	Madison Lizzie N
Bartholomew John C	Moore Leah
Baner Peter	McNigt Thos
Barry Pat	McFarland J B
Batcheldar Allem	Martin James
Baulding Mr	Nipp Wm
Brown Danl R	O'Phelmon Sider
Backey Sarah	O'Mocarty Tim
Berris Michael	Packer G A
Brunster Mr	Petters Martin
Cook J H	Patterson Frank
Cart Andrew	Pohl Geo
Cooper Wm	Plake John
Chapman Matthias	Polley Geo W
Cornelius Lary B	Phillips T H
Cole Mr the man for Kas	Ripple Geo
Catlin Mrs M C	Ranse Jos M C
Canifee G H	Robinson Milo
Crampton Mr	Rice John
Crown Rolander	Richardson Mrs C
Donnelly Thos	Ross P
Dannah T W	Rhodes Wm R
Dwire Wm	Roudebush Saml
Decobins John	Rhodes D
Ellet Isaac	Rarrick Noah
Erwin Sarah	Richards Jacob
Earl Mrs Henry A	Stevens Thos
Elliott Mrs Louisa	Shively Dan'l
Ednerd M	Stair Fred
Fuller D B	Sponster Patience
Fortner Miss R J	Sherm Hannah
Fryer Robt	Stuffer Saml
Frum Rosanna	Stony Pat
Fish J J 4	Smith M C
Frazier G W	Snyder Andrew
Foster Mary E	Starks Oscar
Fraacis Jos	Sala Mich
Graves Jacob	Scully J D
Gibbons D A	Shoalf Wm
Goetz John 3	Shneoder Jaques
Grover J P 3	Thomas John
Giger Jacob	Toberton Dr J
Good Nick	Tayler Wm A 3
Graham Rachel	Trasvers John
Glaze Wm	Trout Wm
Goodwin J L	Tacobs T
Geager Saml	Vaughan A W
Hayer John	Vagela Uleric
Hiblen Dr Lewis	Vannastdall Hanz
Harran J H	Woodruff Stephen
Hatfield A	Watson Robt
Hull Josiah	Westen Malinda
Horner Wm	Willard & Co
Hill J G	Wallace Nick
Harrigan Thos	Wright Wm 2
Hobbs Jos	Wade Wm
Hughs H	Werick Levi
Hervy Charrilla	Watkins Wiley
Hervy Russel	Weber Radolph
Kapp Mrs Fred	Wallace Saml
Killer Pat	Wilber Jos
Keech Clarance	Weeb E A
Kilgston Thos	Walker Rosetta
Ken Elizabeth	Yerger Jacob
Large Mary A	Yerinnlurnet Jacob
Larman Anthony	Zaas Joseph.

Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised Feb 15, 1859 J K BROOKE, P M.

STATEMENT OF THE PEORIA MARINE & Fire Insurance Company, PEORIA, ILLINOIS, January 1st 1859.

Name and Locality of the Company—PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Co., Peoria, Illinois.

The amount of its Capital Stock	$500,000,00
do do do paid up	300,000,00

The Assetts of the Company are—	
1 Cash on hand	$3,210,80
2, Real Estate unincumbered	8,315,00
3, Bonds owned by the Company, drawing 10 per cent	22,700,0
4, Debts of the Company secured by mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon drawing twelve per cent	113,643,71
5, All other debts as per number six.	
6, Debts for premiums due and not due	21,105,90
7, All other securities, consisting of discounted bills, notes, drafts and acceptances maturing daily, having from sight to ninety days from date to run	178,291,63
Total Assetts	$347,267,04
Amount of Liabilities, due or not due to banks or other creditors of the Company, estimated at	$7,541,92
Losses adjusted and due	None
Losses adjusted and not due	None
Losses in suspense waiting further proof	5,500,00
All other claims against the Company	None
The greatest amount insured by the Company in any one risk	10,000,00

The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company in any one city, town or village No rules concerning the same. The largest amount to be insured in any one block. Not exceeding $10,000 exposed to any one fire.

C HOLLAND, Secretary.

INSURANCE Agent's Certificate of Authority. The State of Indian, Auditor of State's Office, Indianapolis January 14, 1859 Whereas, the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company has filed in this office of its condition on the 1st of January 1859, the act of its incorporation and amendments properly certified to, and its written instrument, nominating its Agents and authorizing them fully and unreserved to acknowledge service of process in the event of suits. Now therefore, in pursuance of 'An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies, defining their powers, and prescribing their duties,' approved March 2, 1855, having presented satisfactory evidence to me of full compliance to the requirements and specifications of the act, I, John W. Dodd, Auditor of the State of Indiana; do hereby certify that C H REEVE of Plymouth as the Agent of said Company is authorized to transact the business of Insurance as the Agent of said Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company in this State, up to July 1st 1859, to the extent that he may be commissioned and appointed by the said Company. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of [L. S.] my office to be affixed, this 14 day of January 1859. JOHN W. DODD, Auditor of State.

BOARDING.

Pleasant rooms and board may be obtained at the residence of W. F. SHERWOOD, on Michigan street three squares north of the Edwards' House. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. [Plymouth Ind. Jan 20 '59

$1,000 WANTED!!

All persons owing me, whose accounts are due, are hereby notified that I need the money, as I cannot pay my debts until my dues are paid, and not wishing to subject any man to costs, yet if this call is not responded to immediately, I am compelled to adopt means more effectual. H. PIERCE.

Plymouth dec 7, '59 11tf

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED!!
HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED!!
HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED!!

For sale or to let on Shares. Call and examine. feb10—11tf H. G. THAYER.

THE best quality of brown SUGAR, by the barrel, half-barrel and pound, at

49 VINNEDGE & BRO'S.

IF you want a No. 1 article of COFFEE, Granulated, Crushed and Pulverized SUGAR, call at 49 VINNEDGE & BRO'S.

MEAT MARKET.

R. J. & JOSEPH EVANS

HAVE Bought the Meat Market formerly owned by Henry McFarlin, on the east side of Michigan street, No 6, where they intend keeping on hand as good a supply of

Beef, Pork, Chickens and Turkeys

as the country affords. The highest market price paid for fat Cattle, Pork, Chickens and Turkeys.

We intend to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Plymouth Ind 12tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and firmof Kidwell & Staley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. C. Staley will settle all the business of the firm assume all the liabilities and take all the assets.

MOSES A. KIDWELL,
A. C. STALEY.

The business will be continued by me at the same place, where goods of all kinds can be had a *little* cheaper than in any other place in Plymouth. feb 10—11t3 A. C STALEY.

Old Iron.

I will pay one cent per pound for old iron, delivered at my Foundry in South Plymouth.

feb 19 '59 11tf F H HALL.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Peter Kreyser, living in center township Marshall county, Indiana, one cow seven years old, described as follows: A light Red cow appraised at fifteen dollars by Frank Wood and E. Breyman before M M Smith, Justice of the Peace 11t3 ATTEST: N. R. PACKARD, Clerk.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by Moses Richards living in Green Township, Marshall County Indiana, one Heifer two years old, described as follows: Red and white spotted, with star in the forehead; appraised at fourteen dollars, by James Douglas and Hugh Barnhill, before M. L. Smith Justice of the Peace.

Attest N R PACKARD, Clerk.

n11w3 By W M KENDALL Dep.

Pike's Peak Gold Mine!

LOCATED THREE MILES WEST OF Plymouth, near the Pittsburgh Ft Wayne and Chicago R R. Eighty acres of land—fifty acres improved; small house—all of which can be bought NOW for one thousand dollars. For particulars enquire of D. McDONALD or on the subscriber on the premises. A. G. ARMSTRONG.

Plymouth Feb 3d 1859 n10t

STATEMENT of the condition of the Aetna Insurance Company, on the first of January, 1859, as required by the laws of the State of Indiana.

The name of the corporation is Aetna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, Conn.

The capital Stock is one million dollars, and is paid up.

The assets of the Company are:

	PAR VAL.	MAR. VAL.
Real estate unencumbered,		$65,538.26
Money due the company, secured by Mortgage,		4,212.15
Cash in hand and in bank with accrued interest,		209,189.38
Cash in the hands of agents and in transit,		121,812.82
44 Mortgage Bonds at 7 per cent interest,	44,000	44,000
28 Mortgage Bonds, at 6 per cent interest,	28,000	28,000
25 Jersey City Water Bonds at 6 per cent interest	25,000	25,000
30 Hartford City Bonds 6 pr ct	30,000	30,000
10 Brooklyn do 6 do	10,000	10,000
25 Rochester do 7 do	25,000	25,000
5 Milwaukie do 10 do	5,000	5,000
1 DuBuque do 10 do	220	110
United States Treasury Notes, 4½ & 5 pr ct accrued int	55,500	57,80212
50 United States Stock 5 pr ct	50,000	52,375
State of Tennesse 6 do	10,000	9,100
do Kentucky 6 do	10,000	10,200
do Missouri 6 do	50,000	43,500
do New York 6 do	25,000	28,000
do Ohio (1860) 6 do	50,000	50,000
do do (1886) 6 do	25,000	26,500
SHARES RAIL ROAD STOCK		
50 Hartford & New Haven	50,000	60,800
107 Boston & Worcester	10,700	10,272
250 Connecticut River	25,000	12,500
50 do do Company	5,000	1,350
BANK STOCK		
50 Citizens, Waterbury Ct	5,000	5,250
50 Stafford, Stafford Springs	5,000	5,250
36 Eagle Providence R I	5,250	5,250
300 Phoenix Hartford Ct	30,000	30,000
400 Farmers & Mechanics do	40,000	45,800
300 Exchange do	15,000	13,500
240 State do	24,000	28,080
100 City do	10,000	11,400
100 County do	5,000	5,400
150 Connecticut River do	7,500	9,600
465 Hartford do	46,500	60,450
100 Charter Oak do	10,000	10,300
100 Merchants and Manuf. do	10,000	10,500
100 Aetna do	10,000	10,400
15 Mech. & Trad. Jersey City	1,500	1,500
200 State of Missouri St Louis	20,000	20,000
200 Merchants Ex. New York	10,000	10,400
200 North River do	10,000	10,000
1200 Mechanics' do	30,000	36,000
200 North America do	20,000	22,400
300 Nassau do	30,000	30,000
300 America do	30,000	32,400
800 Broadway do	20,000	27,000
400 People's do	10,000	10,400
200 Republic do	20,000	20,400
100 City do	10,000	12,200
400 Union do	20,000	22,400
100 Hanover do	10,000	8,000
100 Commonwealth do	10,000	10,000
500 Phenix do	10,000	11,200
400 Manhattan do	20,000	27,600
300 New York do	30,000	33,000
100 Market do	20,000	22,000
400 Ocean do	20,000	19,600
400 Metropolitan do	40,000	44,400
800 Butchers and Drovers do	20,000	23,000
300 Importers and Traders do	30,000	33,600
400 American Exchange do	40,000	42,400
820 Merchants do	41,000	45,100
100 U. S. Trust Company do	10,000	11,300
150 N Y L In. & Trust Co	15,000	24,750
Bills Receivable		48,055.67
Miscellaneous Investment		23,659.68
		1,867,920.08

The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or creditors—nothing. Losses adjusted and due, none. Losses aujusted and not due 20,013.34. Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting further proof or contested 90,963.20

All other claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. Agents instructed to take no risks exceeding $10,000 00, without special permission. The greatest amount insured it any one city, town or village, varies. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block also varies.

THOS. K. BRACE, Sec.

Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1859.

State of Connecticut, Hartford county, ss: Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1859. Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, Thomas K. Brace, Jr. Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Aetna Insurance Company is true. HENRY FOWLER,

Justice of the Peace.

INSURANCE Agent's Certificate of Authority. The State of Indiana. Auditor of State's office, Indianapolis, January 10, 1859. Whereas, the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, has filed in this office a statement of its condition on the 1st of January, 1859, the act of its incorporation and amendments properly certified to, and its written instrument, nominating its agents, and authorizing them fully and unreservedly to acknowledge service of process in the event of suits. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the requirements of "An act to amend an act entitled an act for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies, defining their powers, and prescribing their duties," approved March 2, 1855, having presented satisfactory evidence to me of full compliance to the requirements and specifications of that act, I, John W Dood, Auditor of the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that C H Reeve, of Plymouth, as the agent of said Company is authorized to transact the business of Insurance as the agent of the said Aetna Insurance Company in this State, up to July 1st, 1859, to the extent that he may be commissioned and appointed by the said Company. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, this 10th day of January, 1859.

JOHN W DODD, Auditor of State.

Surveyor's Notice.

The undersigned with the County Surveyor will on Monday the 7th day of March, 1859, at 10 o'clock a m on said day proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in section 34, township 35, range 3 east, in Marshall County Indiana, to meet on the premises and continue