

Marshall County Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY
D. & P. McDONALD, Editors.
PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,
MAY 19, 1859.

Messrs. ROUNDS & LANGDON are our only
authorized advertising Agents for Chicago.

Editorial Convention.

The undersigned respectfully request the editors and ex-editors of northern Indiana, to meet them in Convention, at Plymouth, June 14th 1859, for the purpose of consulting upon and adopting such measures as may be thought necessary for the benefit of the craft. It is earnestly hoped that every Press in Northern Indiana will be represented.

J. L. ROCK,
C. G. POWELL,
J. C. WALKER,
B. B. ROOT,
I. MARTINGLY,
R. WILLIAMS,
SHAFER & DAVIS,
R. A. CAMERON,
WATKINS & SCHMERS,
JOHN MILLERAN,
S. COLFAX,
D. P. McDONALD,
C. K. SHRYOCK,
A. C. THOMPSON.

The "Two Years Amendment" in Massachusetts.

The following is the Republican "Two Years Amendment" to the Constitution of Massachusetts, which was adopted on the 9th inst.:

"No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; provided, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of adoption thereof, and provided further, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom."

The Republicans deny that their party is responsible for this odious amendment, but such a denial is supremely ridiculous and outrageously false. They had a majority of two to one in both the last Legislatures, by which the above amendment was adopted. They also had a majority at the last State election, over all opposition, of over 20,000. Every Republican paper and speaker, with but a few individual exceptions, advocated this measure. We have it from good authority, (the Boston Post,) that not one Democratic newspaper or orator in the State advocated or supported it, but all done everything in their power to prevent its adoption. And yet, in the face of these facts, and many more that might be enumerated, many of the Republican papers deny any complicity in the adoption of the amendment!

The Republicans, in trying to buy up the Know Nothings, and also to pay them for past services, as the Indianapolis Journal intimates, have got into a predicament out of which it will be difficult to extricate themselves.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

The case of the Oberlin rescuers, which has excited so much attention for the past few months, has at last assumed a tangible shape. Sentence has been passed upon Bushnell, one of the leaders in the rescuing affair; his punishment is sixty days imprisonment in the county jail, and a fine of \$600 and costs. The others, who are alike guilty with Bushnell, now know what to expect for themselves.

The "Oberlin Rescuers," as they are generally known, are about thirty persons, residents of Oberlin, who were arrested on a writ from the District Court of the United States, for forcibly preventing the execution of the law in the case of an alleged fugitive slave from Kentucky. The persons who interfered with the officers in the discharge of their duty, were arrested and taken to Cleveland for trial, where the decision above referred to was rendered.

It is generally known in Ohio and the adjoining States, that Oberlin is one of the most striking Abolition holes in all civilized creation. Niggers and white people, (what few there are,) live on terms of perfect equality and intimacy. It is Abolitionism personified—the very quintessence of the genuine doctrine. The inhabitants believe that the niggers are their equals in every respect. May be they are? They "go in" for carrying out the higher-law doctrine as enunciated by their Republican brethren: that it is their "inalienable right" to ride over everybody who does not subscribe to their obnoxious delusion.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

Last Tuesday we had the pleasure of looking through F. H. HALL'S Foundry, and were much pleased to note the many valuable improvements he is making, and the amount of work he is turning out.

He has got up a new "Governor," for regulating steam, which is the nearest specimen of mechanism we have seen. Not being very familiar with the power and capabilities of such machinery we could only judge of its merits by general appearance and a comparison with others. He is also getting up a model for a new engine. From an explanation of the manner in which it is designed to operate, we can see no possibility of failure. He is now fitting up a Planing Machine, which will be ready for business shortly. It is his intention to have an extensive Machine Shop in operation by next fall.

Our citizens should extend to Mr. Hall a liberal patronage, as his business is not only an advantage to himself and those who patronize him, but the entire community, as it creates wealth, without injuring any other branch of business. Success to him!

Notice.

Subscribers to the Democrat who commenced with the present Volume, by paying up by next Thursday, will be charged only one dollar for the year, according to our terms when they commenced—after that time one dollar and a half will be charged in every instance. All our town subscribers—with a very few exceptions can save fifty cents by paying us during the coming week, besides greatly obliging us.

Illegal Voting.

Our contemporary, up street, in his issue succeeding the corporation election, stated that the result "was accomplished by the most stupendous system of illegal voting." "The number of illegal votes polled is estimated at from 75 to 80. A careful canvass of the town previous to the election showed less than 200 legal voters, and that there was not 20 majority either way."

At the time, we thought nothing of this, but as it has been copied into some of the papers, we will correct it. By an examination of the tax Duplicate made out by themselves, for 1858, it appears that there were, at that time, (one year ago) 197 polls within the corporation. A few days since, a friend and ourself counted 39 voters in the corporation who pay no poll tax, being over 50 years of age. There are probably many more with whom we were not acquainted. This would make 236 voters last year; only 37 less than the vote of this year. Does our contemporary or his party pretend to say that our town has not received thirty-nine votes in one year? But our opponents generally account for their defeat in this way, and we are not surprised that they should do so in this instance.

Peterson's Magazine, for June, is on hand with its usual variety of entertaining reading matter. It is equal to many of the three-dollar magazines. Published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 per year.

The "Home Magazine," always in advance of publication day, and equal to any of its contemporaries in the high tone of its literature, is received for June. T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

The Junior has received a donation of 10 cents, for which liberal and highly complimentary contribution his gratitude is hereby made apparent. H. B. SELLON and D. E. VAN ALKENBURGH, are the gentlemen who have so substantially "endorsed our position."

The May Party, last Thursday, was almost a fizzle. A heavy rain came up just as they were ready to have a good time. Try again.

THE VOICE OF MASONRY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.—We observe that one of the editorial corps of this enterprising journal started to Europe to search amongst the archives of the fraternity there for such material as its editors so well understand making up for their American readers.—This, as the first movement of the sort ever adopted, is a gratifying evidence of the popularity of the Voice, and of the efforts of the publisher to interest his Masonic brethren.

In the issue of May 1st, we perceive the continuation of a series, from Mr. Morris' own pen, upon the management of trials in lodges, which must be of great advantage to officers of lodges. No Mason should be without a Masonic paper, and the best of the class is the Voice—published semi-monthly, at Louisville, Ky., at \$1 per annum. Address ROB. MORRIS.

(Chicago Correspondence.)
SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
May 14th, 1859.

DEAR DEMOCRAT:—Here I am, snugly "ensconced" at the Sherman House, now under the patronage of those model landlords, Messrs. Tripp & Hall. This House in all its appointments is complete—nothing wanting in any of the departments to render it equal to any hotel in the State.

The table is well supplied, the servants attentive and obliging, the sleeping rooms large and well ventilated, the beds good and covered with clean white counterpanes, and last but not least, the bills moderate.—It is the Hotel of the city, and whenever you or any of numerous readers have occasion to visit Chicago, do not fail to make the Sherman House your headquarters, where you will be in the business part of the "Garden City."

Yesterday I visited the Jail of Cook County, and through the kindness of Mr. Hastings, the jailor, was shown through the prison department, which consists of thirty-two stone cells, a hall or corridor extending entirely around them. Outside of this hall is the outer wall of the building, some two or three feet in thickness, thus rendering it almost a matter of impossibility for prisoners to dig out. A number are confined in these cells, some for one thing and some for another. Two unfortunate—Jumpertz and Finn—are still in prison awaiting the decision of the proper tribunal on a motion for a new trial. There is no doubt but what Jumpertz will be pardoned, while Finn will be executed. Jumpertz is not a bad or vicious looking man, on the contrary he is an amiable, good looking, fine appearing fellow. He is allowed the privilege of the Hall, and employs himself about anything that may

need attention; when your correspondent was in jail, he (Jumpertz) was engaged in carpenter-work, and seemed quite cheerful. Finn was in his cell surrounded by a number of his friends, and hence I did not have the opportunity of seeing him.—Immediately above the cell department, is the debtor's prison, and notwithstanding the laws of this state are liberal to a poor man, three or four are confined for debt.

The police are not making as many arrests as formerly—not that morals are improving, but because, as "Long John Wentworth" says, the pay (\$9.00 per week) don't pay them for over exertion.—Not a single arrest was made last night or the night before, which is something unusual for Chicago.

Business is looking up and an advance on all kinds of grain and breadstuffs is noted. City improvements are apparent, and many hundreds of new and elegant buildings will go up this summer. A large number of frame buildings are being removed and their places will be supplied with four, five, and six story iron front business houses.

Horace Greeley, the immortal Horace—the editor of the N. Y. Tribune—the man who has been everything, morally, religiously, socially and politically; and Bayard Taylor of N. Y., and Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, were guests at the Tremont House on Wednesday last. Horace is enroute for Kansas, Pike's Peak, California, &c., &c., and of course will do some tall "gassing" while "he's out."

The "Little Giant" is still at Washington City, and when he will return is not yet known, what he is figuring after is also unknown to outsiders, but of course "he knows," and judging from the past, I think he is fully competent to "play out his own hand." The "consolidated" has a good deal to say about Douglas and the democracy generally, but it is such a "milk and water" concern that its efforts are of but little force.

But, Mr. Editor, I fear that I am tiring the patience of yourself, compositors and readers, and hence will close by subscribing myself fraternally and respectfully yours,
VERITAS.

PERSONAL.—J. L. ROCK, Esq., of the Porter Democrat, favored us with a call last Saturday. He is a lawyer, a gentleman and a scholar, (a rare combination) and gets up a good paper. Long may he waive.

New York, May 16.
By the arrival from Europe we learn the particulars of the sinking of the Pomora. She had 375 passengers and a crew of 52 men. 15 of the former are reported saved and 5 of the latter. The rest were all drowned. The ship sunk in nine fathoms of water. Crew, Matthew Lees, Bartholomew Reilly, John Barter, Stephen Kelly, 31 mate; Richard Long, boatswain. Passengers, Michael Morarty, John Smith, R. Emmett, Thos. Barre, Thomas Jordan, John Sullivan, Harris Millard, Rudolph Thon, Jeremiah Williams, Geo. Melville, Geo. Nott, John Rogers, Charles Thompson, James West, William Murphy, John McCormick, John Meehan, passengers' cook.

Leavenworth, May 17th.
Letters from Denver City, Apr 13 represent great scarcity of provisions at the mines. Several deaths from starvation are reported. An abundance of provisions, however, was on the way from here and other points.

Contrary reports prevailed regarding the mining prospects. The general tenor of the intelligence is encouraging, but the unfavorable accounts are ascribed to destitute and discontented emigrants. No remittances, or rich discoveries have been announced.

Measures have been initiated towards forming a new State. Delegates are to meet at Denver City in June next to frame a new State Constitution.

The Overland Express, with two weeks' later news, will be due on Wednesday. Arrangements are progressing for a public demonstration on its arrival.

Horace Greeley left with the Leavenworth delegation yesterday for the Ossawatimie convention.

PIKE'S PEAK AND OTHER GOLD.—The steamer War Eagle left Leavenworth City on Thursday evening, the 5th inst. It immediately before her arrival there, Hemingway & Co., bankers, had received a consignment of five thousand dollars in gold dust, by an express, direct from Pike's Peak.

The War Eagle has on board one hundred and ten thousand dollars in gold belonging to merchants of New Mexico and Missouri river towns, who have come here to purchase goods.

In addition to the above, the steamer Win H. Russell, due here last night, will bring about one hundred and fifty thousand in gold, the proceeds, as is stated, of several runs made upon the interior branch banks by St. Louis bankers.—St. Louis Democrat, 9th.

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.—FAST TIME AND A HEAVY BET.—The San Francisco National of April 13th, received by the last overland mail at St. Louis, has the following paragraph:

"We learn that Thomas Jones, of Buffalo, New York, the head manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s house, made a bet of \$5,000 with Commodore Vanderbilt, against the latter's magnificent \$10,000 span of horses, that the overland mail, with dates of the 21st March, would arrive in San Francisco before the passengers by the Nicaragua line of steamers landed in this city. By the arrival of the overland mail yesterday, Jones won the span of horses.—The bet was made in the Union Club, New York. Jones interested in the Butterfield stage line."

The Coming European War the Greatest Conflict the World has ever Seen.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
We are apparently on the eve of one of the most tremendous armed conflicts which the world has ever seen since the downfall of Napoleon the Great. The wars of Imperial France were bloody wars, as all the world knows. No slaughtered hetaecombs were ever piled so high as the great Emperor piled them. The dead never lay so thickly on any battle-field of which history makes any mention, as they lay on Eylau and Bordinau and Waterloo. What amount of destruction and misery science, in the hands of genius, could, in a given time, deal out on a given number of men, was here amply demonstrated.

But it is not saying too much to say that if the European Powers let their armed hordes loose upon one another this summer, ruthless destroyer as Napoleon was, he will be shown before three years are over to have been a mere tyro in the art of destruction. Since his day all the arts have advanced with rapid strides, but none with strides so rapid as this one. The weapons with which his soldiers were armed, with which the bridge of Lodi was carried, and Austerlitz and Marengo were won, bear much the same relation to the rifle of the present day as the matchlock bore to the old firelock.

Death did not in his time flash from serried ranks until the foemen stood two or three hundred yards apart. It now flies in the air nearly three-quarters of a mile, as far as the sharpest eye can mark a human figure. His siege artillery would be to day by no means heavy field-pieces.—Wellington's heaviest breaching guns at Badajos and Salamanca were twenty-four pounders. The Russians at Inkermann, and the British at Tchernaya, brought thirty-two pounders into the field with ease and effect. But the advantage which heavy guns have always had over light ones, hitherto, for the ordinary purposes of field artillery, has been rather in the length of the range than the size of the ball. A twelve pounder rushing through a column of infantry is full of destruction and almost as demoralizing as one treble the weight; but formerly it could not be projected so far. Science has, in our day, destroyed the difference between them.—Recent inventions, some of them those of our own countrymen, some of Englishmen, and some of the present Emperor of France, have furnished light field-pieces, which four horses can whirl at the wildest gallop from point to point, with more than the deadly power which, forty years ago, belonged only to weapons which sixteen horses could move with difficulty, and which were always pieces of position.

Moreover, facilities have been created, since Waterloo was fought, for bringing together masses of men thus armed, and dashing them against one another, such as the great Napoleon in his wildest dreams never dreamed of. We all know how the rapidity of his movements dazzled and astounded our fathers. We know how he strode over Europe like a magician, taking armies up, as it seemed in those days, in the hollow of his hand, and flinging them in the twinkling of an eye on every point where his giant plans needed them. We know how his plans seemed to shiver up at the blast of his trumpet. We know how the pupils of Turenne and Montecali recoiled in dismay before legions which struck like a thunderbolt after having advanced like the wind. But great as was the perfection to which he carried the art of rapid concentration, it becomes the crowning of a miracle when compared with the power with railways have armed the generals of our day. When Napoleon started on his expeditions, armies were of necessity divided into columns, which, in order to obtain the means of subsistence and of transport, were compelled either to follow each other at tolerably long intervals, or else march on the same point by different circuitous routes. And they did march—literally marched, trudged every inch of the way on foot, and the eagle flapped his wings in approbation if they achieved fifty miles in twenty-four hours. The maddest impulse of the maddest conqueror had to adapt itself to the capabilities of human legs and human stomachs.

It took, even in the hands of Napoleon, a long while to concentrate an army of two hundred thousand men at a point three hundred miles distant; and when they were there it required stupendous energy and stupendous resources to feed them. All the grand old heroes had to take pork and flour into their grandest calculations; and pork and flour, alas! have to be carried about to be of any use.

The other day we were told, in contrast with this, that the present Emperor was able to send twenty-five thousand men in a day from Paris to Lyons—a distance of three hundred miles. It would have taken his uncle a week of forced marching to accomplish the same object. Austria is sending troops into Italy at the same rate. Moreover, the same power which renders this rapid concentration of troops so easy, renders their subsistence, while concentrated, just as easy. The railroad dumps the soldiers now-a-days down on the battle-field, and the next dumps down a month's provisions in their rear. The telegraph, we need hardly say, plays as wonderful a part in this change as the railroad. One of Napoleon's generals would have required three or four days to ask for a reinforcement, which he now asks for in as many minutes. It reaches him in as many hours as it would then have taken days.

The destructiveness of the changes which these new instruments are likely to introduce into warfare has not, so far, attracted as it ought, because in the last thirty years we have had no wars in the part of the world in which science could render the soldier efficient; and what science has done in that interval to make war more sanguinary will only appear when the sword is drawn in such countries like Italy who are blessed or cursed with all the "modern improvements." Having armed the combatants with the means of destroying life all around him within a radius of a thousand yards, it hurls him against his foe at the rate of thirty miles an hour.—There is an abyss of human misery revealed by even ten minutes' reflection on such a theme as this, which no one who has ever seen war in its most harmless aspect can contemplate without a shudder.

New Advertisements.

JOB WORK.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE Job Work of every description on the shortest possible notice and in as good style as any other office in northern Indiana. Persons about having Job work done are invited to call and examine our numerous specimens.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING.
Having the advantage of a Job Press and the latest styles of Job Type, we can and will give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their work. We are prepared to print

CARDS AND ENVELOPES.
for Merchants and others, on short notice. Call at the DEMOCRAT Office, over H. Pierce's Clothing Store, and leave your orders.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago RAIL ROAD.

NOW COMPLETED, AND CARS RUN from Chicago to Pittsburgh, without change, connecting with the

Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad
To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York Maryland &c.

Merchants by taking this route will have the benefit of all the eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot in Plymouth as follows, Going east, Fast Line, 11, 20, a. m. Mail 8, 53, a. m. Express, 10, 52, p. m. Going west, Fast Line 3, p. m. Mail, 1, 56, p. m. Express, 5, 03, a. m. Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England via New York Central and Erie Railroad. Also South to Columbus, Zanesville, New Ark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The passenger train connect at Forest with trains on the West River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton, and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Sleeping cars accompanying each train.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post Office at Plymouth Indiana May 15, 1859.

Anders Caroline	Kendall J H
Bryce L S	Linley A
Borth J	Lindecker G
Browless Hugh	Lewis A
Bowman Mrs L	Littenger W
Bolt Margaret	McDonald Royal
Bart J Joseph	Mason Anna
Boyd A J	Mason A W
Brownson & Laughlin	McMore
Barney P J & Co	Montgomery & Floyd
Parker E P	Morrill W
Bingman Wm	Morris E
Carpenter J E	McGarran B
Candor G H	McGarran B
Cary H S	McGarran B
Converse Ch S	McGarran B
Green G W W	McGarran B
Conkle Geo	McGarran B
Campbell J S	McGarran B
Darling Mary	McGarran B
Dillman L G	McGarran B
Davis Sarah E	McGarran B
Debolt Peter	McGarran B
Dwyer C	McGarran B
Darling E	McGarran B
Elmer Lizzie	McGarran B
Earns G W	McGarran B
Giddings A	McGarran B
Geyer Hannah	McGarran B
Garrison Margaret	McGarran B
Garrison Geo	McGarran B
Stanley R M	McGarran B
Goble J H	McGarran B
Hughes S F	McGarran B
Hughes G B	McGarran B
Hatchinson Angeline	McGarran B
Hawkins David	McGarran B
Hed Wm T	McGarran B
Hall C	McGarran B
Hedlin Mary A	McGarran B
Hite John	McGarran B
Harney J	McGarran B
Krum John	McGarran B

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised May 15."

W. C. EDWARDS, P. M.

State of Indiana, Marshall County.

In Marshall Circuit Court, August Term, 1859.

John S. Gould and Wm R. Gould

Complainants,

vs.

Mary Stack, Honora Grogen, Robert Owens, Mary Owens,

Defendants.

The plaintiffs in the above named cause, by Revere & Capron their attorneys, have filed in my office their complaint against the defendants to quiet title, and it appearing by affidavit that the defendants, Mary Stack, Honora Grogen, Robert Owens, and Mary Owens, are non-residents of the State of Indiana, they are therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard at the next term of the Marshall Circuit Court, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, on the second Monday of August, 1859, unless they appear, plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in their absence. Attest

N. R. PACKARD, C. C. C. M. C.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

JUST PUBLISHED, GRATIS, 25TH THOUSAND.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL Treatment, without Medicine, of Spermathecia, Gonorrhea, Neuritis, Nervous Exhaustion, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to marriage generally.

By B. DELANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Mercury, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated: and is a most valuable and successful remedy, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis, and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting, (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DELANEY, 88 East 31st street, New York City.

FAMILY FLOUR.

The proprietors of the

RICHMOND MILLS,

(formerly Fuller's) in Plymouth, having put them in complete order, are now manufacturing FLOUR of superior quality for family use, and intend keeping a supply constantly on hand for the accommodation of the citizens of the place, which they will

Deliver Free of Charge,

to their customers anywhere in the village, and warrant it equal to the best manufactured elsewhere, or otherwise will take it back and refund the money.

Cook, Meal, Bran and Shorts will also be delivered without charge.

CUSTOM WHEAT done on short notice.

Cash for Wheat, Corn and Oats

The highest market price, in cash, will be paid at all times for good, sound Wheat, Corn and Oats. Orders for Flour may be left at Pershing's store, RICHMOND & WILBUR.

Plymouth, August 26—107

TIPPECANOE FLOUR.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to supply the Plymouth market with this flour, and the genuine can be found at Patterson & Cleveland's and Palmer's.

N. B. & P. S. ALLEMAN & Co.

824-451f

Wagon and Carriage Manufactory.

AND

Blacksmithing.

GARDNER & HASLANGER

HAVING FORMED A PART-

nership in the above business, take pleasure in announcing to the people of Marshall and adjoining Counties that they are now prepared to execute all orders for

Wagons, Carriages, &c.,

On short notice and reasonable terms. All kinds of Repairing done in both branches of the business.

Blacksmithing

Of every description done on short notice, in the neatest style possible, and at the lowest living prices. Horses shod on short notice.

Having permanently located in Plymouth, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage from the business community in their line of trade.

Shop—On Washington street, below the Edwards House, Plymouth, Indiana.

april 20th GARDNER & HASLANGER.

High Wages for Labor

Don't work hard and then buy things at high prices, when you can get twice as much for your money. I want large quantities of

Oak Bark

For tanning. I want all the

HIDES

there is in the country to be had. When you have got either to sell, bring them to the store of

A. C. STALEY

in Plymouth and I will give you a better price and

More Goods

Than any other man can or dare do for the same amount of BARK, HIDES, or any other kind of

PRODUCE.

Come and see me.

"Hearing is believing, and seeing is knowing."

That's a Turkish proverb, and if you come to "see" me and "hear" my prices for goods, you will believe and "know" that I can do better by you than any man in Plymouth.

I have on hand a good stock of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES AND NOTIONS, STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

Of all kinds suited to the market. I am a plain looking, honest talking and fair dealing man, mean just what I say—do just as I agree—and shall succeed in benefiting you if you will let me. That old and well known Tanager

S. S. STALEY,

Will turn your hides into leather at the shortest notice and in the best manner, and having a "Home Market," we can pay more than those who buy to ship. Call on

A. C. STALEY.

\$1000 IN GOLD, FOR \$3.

L. D. SINE'S

THIRD ANNUAL

GIFT DISTRIBUTION!

IN VALUABLE PRIZES.

300 PRIZES IN AMERICAN GOLD.

In Prizes ranging from \$2.50 to \$1,000 each.

400 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, from \$20 to \$200 each; 100 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$5 to \$20 each; 100 Gold and Silver Chains, from \$1 to \$5 each; 100 Gold and Silver Rings, from \$1 to \$5 each;