THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

D. E. Van Valkenburgh.

Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869.

J. B. STOLL.

We have not heretofore expressed, through the columns of THE DEMOCRAT, a preference for any aspirant whose name will probably appear before the Democratic State Convention next January; but the press of the State has almost universally indulged in recommendations and suggestions, and we now deem it but justice to a most worthy man to urge his claims. We are very confident that the nomination of J. B. STOLL, Esq., of Laporte, as candidate for Auditor of State, would be most judicious and advisable.

Mr. STOLL is a worthy and competent man, and would materially increase the strength of the ticket in every section of the State. The German element in the Democratic party of Indiana is very strong, and certainly merits a recognition. Mr. Stoll is a representative German, and would give universal satisfaction to the Germans of the whole State. We know his strength in the northern part of the State and have no doubt he would prove equally strong in the central and southern. His nomination would be a just tribute to the fidelity of the thousands of German Democrats of the State, and a merited reward for his untiring and efficient labors for the Democratic party.

Since our last full returns have been received from the States in which elections were held last week:

In New York the Democrats have gained both branches of the legislature, and elected their full State ticket by a majority of about 25,000.

In New Jersey we have also made gains increasing our majority in the legislature, and holding the State more firmly than ever before.

The vote is so close in Minnesota that both parties still claim the governor, and everywhere reports come in of large Democratic gains.

In Illinois the Democracy will have control of the constitutional convention, which is a most decisive victory.

Large Democratic gains were also made in West Virginia.

Altogether the look-out is very bright for the old party of the constitution and law.

GRANT'S ENEMIES.

General Walbridge, of New York, in an address to the president, a few days ago, said that more than half of the national debt would be paid before the expiration of Grant's second term.

In reply the president said, in substance, that he was weary of the office, and impatient for his term to expire.—This has produced for him many expressions of sympathy and condolence from the republican press. He is represented as a man worn down by the cares and responsibilities of the chief magistracy, and stung by the assaults and ingratitude of the democratic newspapers.

If his skull is not as thick as that of the average 'man and brother,' and his intellect of about the same order, he would perceive the irony underlying the methods taken by republican newspapers to profess friendship for him, and defend him and "keep him before the people."

Not many days ago the New York *Tribune* gave his military reputation as savage a stab as could well be inflicted on it, under a pretence of criticising McClellan's campaigns against Richmond.

The New York *Sun* recalls the impeachment of his veracity by President Johnson and his cabinet, in saying that it is well for Grant's reputation that he has denied that he was a party to the gold conspiracy, because without such a denial the circumstantial and other evidence against him would condemn him. The *Sun* adds: "The people will believe the president." How can this fail to bring to mind the manner in which he was branded for falsehood and perfidy by Johnson and his cabinet?

In speaking of the cares and responsibilities of the president, the republican press ironically speaks of the easy manner in which those cares and responsibilities have been put off. They do not accompany him to Long Branch, or to Newport or to Saratoga. They were not with him when learning to dance in crowded ballrooms. He banished them from the horse-races, which afforded him sincere delight. He left them at Washington when he attended the wedding of Bishop Simpson's daughter.—They were far from him when he and Jim Fisk make pleasure excursions and had sweet and friendly converse together. They were absent when he and Jay Gould defeated financial policies in the pleasant parlors of the very pious Corbin.

Hamlet complained that they "fooled him up to the top of his bent,' or made him play the fool to the extent of his capacity, and this seems to be the intention of numberless "loyal" men in regard to Grant. They entice him to make himself ridiculous, and speak of him in such a manner, while professing warm esteem for him, as constantly to recall his incapacity as a general and in civil life; his "great want of veracity:" his itching palm, and the proofs that he has gambled with the people's money, and won, because he played with loaded dice.

In all this the republican press seems to make sure that Grant shall not be compelled to serve a second term. He will be permitted to lay down the office in 1873 which he now finds so irksome. This will be right, but in order to accomplish it it is necessary to bring the president 'into contempt and disrepute.' This was a treasonable offcuse when Mr. Lincoln was president. The attempt was treasonable. Mr. Lincoln had that about him which raised him above contempt.—*Chicago Times.*

FROM BOURBON.

BOURBON, Nov. 8.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—

To use an entirely original expression I record with reference to our condition generally, that

"Everything is lovely.
And the goose hangs high,"

This satisfactory state of affairs we attribute mainly to the absence of the legal profession who are in attendance on court at Plymouth. Our J. P.'s have been absent, too, most of the time for a week past, and as a consequence we have been free to pursue the even tenor of our way with none to molest or make us afraid. A good many of our law-abiding citizens have also been absent, judging from the fact that about one hundred railroad tickets to Plymouth were sold during the week. This item shows plainly that we are having entirely too much litigation. The custom of taking every petty little grievance to court for settlement should be abolished. Nine cases out of ten costs double the the amount in dispute, and could be settled by the use of a little of the spirit of compromise by the parties concerned.

Marshall James has purchased from Omar Davis for $4,000 the two brick rooms on the east side of Main street.

A dog, a week or so ago, killed upwards of twenty sheep belonging to Mr. Town. Mr. T. is of the opinion that the whole canine race is a dogoned nuisance.

W. J. Ball, for twenty years a resident here-abouts, has sold his property to Lewis Erwin and gone to the far West.

Winter has set in in earnest. Yesterday was one of those snowing, blowing, freezing, miserably disagreeable cold days that ought not to have put in an appearance before the middle of December, and it begins to be painfully apparent that the "Winter of our discontent" will hardly be made "glorious summer" by the big Indian this year.

J. H. Chamberlain and wife have returned from their "honey-moon" trip, and settled down to enjoy the realities of "canubial felichity."

As a shootist, Hube Tyrrell is a success. A day or two ago he killed, a few miles north of this place, the nicest deer of the buck persuasion we have seen in many a day. To him and City Marshal W. J. Crawford, are we indebted for many favors resulting from their hunting expeditions.

There lives here a man who is very fond of sour crout. He regards it in the same light as the old german at Indianapolis. When applied to for some of the delicious stuff, he replied that he had none to spare. He had only made two barrels and he wanted to keep it for sickness.

A SPRINGFIELD despatch to "the only republican paper published in Chicago," dated yesterday, says:

"After a careful estimate, to-day, it is conceded that the democrats will have a majority in the constitutional convention, if such is the case, many thanks to Cook county. The county clerk of Dupage, in giving the certificate of election to the member from that county, throws out the entire vote of the northern part, refusing to count those cast in that section."

If this had appeared in any other Chicago newspaper, it might be thought that there must be some doubt about it.

But of course "the only republican paper in Chicago" would not concede a majority in the convention to its political opponents if it were not compelled to do so by a very conscientious respect for truth, and an extraordinary disinclination to the habit of lying! So it must be that the democrats have elected a majority of the convention.—*Chicago Times.*

Corinth (Miss.) *Republican* thus describes a recent mirage at that place:

The evening of Friday last, all will remember, was exceedingly raw damp. and chilly, a dense fog hung over our city, and, directly to the right of the foundry, just over the low marshy field, the fog seems to have been the densest. Just before the hour of sunset, the sun, as if in derision peeped out from behind the dark drapery which had hidden it all day, and then it was that the mirage was seen. On looking upward in that direction one could see the reflection of the trees, bushes, cars, and a portion of the foundry, apparantly upside down, in mid air, perfectly plain. Some one crossed the railroad during the mirage, and every movement was seen as clearly as if but a few feet distant."

On the night of the 25th ult., Miss Bettie Shay, a young lady of 17 years, of highly respectable family living in Pettis county, Mo. committed suicide by taking strychnine. A young man had engaged to take her to a party on the night in question, but, instead of doing so, he took her sister, leaving her at home, when, in a fit of frenzy and jealousy, she put an end to her existence.

A lady living near Iowa City was subpœnaed to testify in a case in the district court on Saturday week, when, the day being cold and blustery, she wrapped her infant up so closely that on reaching the court house it was found to be dead.

The Lapse of Years.

The Detroit *Free Press* places in juxtaposition two remarkable features in the career of General Grant: "On Wednesday President Grant arrived in Pittsburg, and was most obsequiously received by his radical friends and supporters. Just three years to a day anterior to that time he was in Pittsburg with President Johnson, and was publicly insulted by the very politicians who are now so ready to even lick his boots in consideration for his favors. The difference rested in the fact that in 1866 he was understood to be the friend and supporter of the reconstruction policy then advocated by President Johnson, and that supposition was true. Now he is the Chief Executive of the nation, elected as a compliment to him for his infidelity to the principles and policy he then supported. It was the treason these men felt called upon to compliment, not the traitor."

IN General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD'S mysterious and wonderful defence of his conduct as a public officer, which appeared in the New York *Times*, the following solemn inquiry was made:

"Do the scandalous operators who fowarded sixty thousand dollars worth of gewgaws to Washington, and had them all thrown from the White House at midnight, wish us to publish all of that scandalous proceeding, in answer to allegations that money was sent there?"

Now, it really would be worth while to know who sent sixty thousand dollars worth of gewgaws to the White House, and why they were sent; what they were and when they were sent; to whom they were sent, and by whom "thrown from the White House at midnight." This was, we are assured, a "scandalous proceeding," and there is a threat to publish it in answer to allegations that money was sent to the White House.

Those allegations are now more specific than they were when the *Times'* article was published. It would be well, we guess, to come out with the whole "scandalous proceeding." Particulars will be awaited with interest.—*Cin. Com.*

A Singular Mode of Telling the Hour.

An exchange gives the following singular method of telling the time of day or night, which we copy for the benefit of those who wish to try the experiment:

"Seat yourself at a table. Attach a piece of metal (say a shilling) to a thread Having placed your elbow on the table, hold the thread between the thumb and forefinger, and allow the shilling to hang in the centre of a glass tumbler. The pulse will immediately cause the shilling to vibrate like a pendulum, and the vibrations will increase untill the shilling strikes the sides of the glass; and supposing the time of the experiment to be at the hour of 7 or half past 7, the pendulum will strike the glass seven times and then lose its momentum and return to the centre; if you hold the thread a sufficient length of time the effect will be repeated: but not until a sufficient length of time has elapsed to convince you that the experiment is complete. We need not add that the thread must be held with a steady hand, otherwise the vibrating motion would be counteracted. At whatever hour of the day or night the experiment is made, the coincidence will be the same.

For a small collection of very dead little politicians on whose corpuses a jury of twelve thousand majority of the people in Cook county have sat and found as their verdict, "Died from a sudden *drop*," the barnacle party exhibits a most extraordinary degree of dissatisfaction. It is an old saying that some men would grumble if they were going to the gallows: but here we have some fellows who grumbled when they were going to the gallows, and are grumbling worse since they got to the end of their rope. And, worse still, their blackguard newspaper organ announces that it intends to go on grumbling indefinitely! Fortunately, there is no law in this country to prevent it. The people will go right on to the consumation of the work of reform they have begun, leaving the Ancient Pistols of the barnacle persuasion to "eat their leeks and grumble."—*Times*

The democracy of New York have elected a majority in both branches of the state legislature, for the first time for many years. This probably assures the repeal of a good deal of special legislation that has been done in years past for the express benefit of the radical party. New York city—reputed to be the most corrupt city on the continent—has for years been governed from that fountain-head of corruption, the legislature at Albany. If the inhabitants of New York are not capable of self-government, the better way would be to install a small sized monarchy on Manhattan island, and not to make the inhabitants of that island the tributary vassals of a partisan oligarchy at Albany.

It is now stated that a large branch society of Mormons is to be established in New York city' and that a great tabernacle is to be erected for them there. This should be recieved as good news. For, however objectionable the extension of the Mormon religion may be regarded generally, it must be admitted that their morals and system would be a decided improvement on New York morals and religion.

Poor whisky is called "fifteenth amendment" in the south because it's hard to swallow, and doesn't amount to anything after it's down.

GEORGE PEABODY.

From the N, Y. Tribune, Nov. 5.

At eleven o'clock last night, at his residence in London, died George Peabody, the eminent and loved benefactor of the two hemispheres. He was born in 1795 at Danvers, Massachusetts, whose institute and library he has so munificently endowed; and from whose people in his declining years he has received more than one tribute of honor and gratitude. He was a grocer's clerk at Danvers from 11 to 15, when, after spending a year with his grandfather at Thetford, Vermont, he went to Newburyport as a clerk for his elder brother, a dry goods merchant. Next we hear of him in Georgetown, D. C., whither he went with his uncle after the burning of his brother's store, and there, conducting the business of his house, although a minor, his mercantile genius developed itself. But fearing that if he continued business in his own name he would be held responsible for the debts of some relatives which he never contracted, he withdrew in 1814 to become the partner of Mr. Elisha Riggs in the wholesale dry goods trade, that gentleman supplying the capital, the management of which he confided to the young merchant. At Baltimore, the next year, the new house flourished in a large and growing business, insomuch that in '22 it could afford to establish branches in New York and Philadelphia. From such beginnings Mr. Peabody derived the opportunity to make personal acquaintance with Europe in the purchase of goods, and several times, on his transatlantic journeys, was entrusted with affairs of moment by the State of Maryland. By the retirement of Mr. Riggs in 1829 he became the head of his firm, and in 1837 settled in London, four years afterwards withdrawing from the firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co., and establishing himself as a banker. It was then that through his efforts faith in the American credit, greatly damaged in the crisis of 1837, was resuscitated and maintained; and that the State of Maryland was so well favored in transactions for which he refused any compensation whatever. His house in London became the headquarters of Americanism in news, and intelligence, and acquaintance, and, in further proof of his undiminished love of home and fatherland, he sent over the water in 1852, a toast for the bicentennial anniversary of his native town of Danvers: "Education, a debt from the present to the future generations," and to pay his share of the debt he enclosed a check for $20,000, to be disbursed in the foundation of an institute, a lyceum and library subsequently endowed to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars including a gift for a branch library in North Danvers. His philanthropy has been exercised in numerous instances. To the first Grinnell expedition to the North Pole he gave $10,000; and in '57 the magnificent sum of $300,000 was given as the first installment of $500,000 for the establishment of an institute to promote literature, science, and the arts. His later bounties of $500,000 to the cause of Southern education, increased after the manner of the Baltimore and Danvers endowments, are recent and fresh in gratitude.

But the scheme of philanthropy which, from its novelty and extent, will peculiarly distinguish Mr. Peabody's benevolence, is his gift to the London poor. A sum of £350,000, or $1,250,000, was invested by him in the experiment of alleviating the manifold distresses of a class of people reared amid all the discomforts, temptation, and squalors of that world of a city, the British metropolis. Mr. Peabody's object, though stated by him as the amelioration of the condition and augmentation of the comforts of the poor generally, was practically the helping of the industrious poor. The most reasonable way of benefiting these would be, he shought, to provide at very moderate rent decent homes for them, and so secure for the worthy unfortunate in London's deluge of humanity an ark of safety decent enough to entertain home affections. In that great city, as here, but under less hopeful circumstances, the children of the poor grow up amid surroundings of painful squalor, and in habitations where all the virtues are in danger of being excluded with fresh air and cleanliness. Mr. Peabody thought it no blessing to overweigh those whom he benefited with a sense of their dependence, and argued to himself that the good done would be all the greater by making the poor free agents in it. He would not maintain paupers, for that was the work of society by other means; he wished to help the poor to help themselves. Consequently, he thought it wise to charge a rent below the average, but to give far better accommodations than ever private landlords could offer. He might also have reckoned upon creating a desire to build a better kind of dwellings than have usually been erected for tenants.

Four great buildings, known by the name of Peabody, have been erected in four of the poorest quarters of London. They seemed not to have quite filled their builder's design. In the Shadwell quarter, it was said that two rooms in a private house could be had fit as little as those in the Peabody building. The former were dirty, the latter clean; but the tenants of Mr. Peabody were required to keep their premises clean, and did not like to do it.

They had to scrub rooms and places in common, and grew to think that this benevolence of compulsory cleanliness was tax upon them, and unaccustomed kind of rent-payment. Those best satisfied were, of course, most industrious, and it was said, too, that many came in slatterns who remained clean. In short, Mr. Peabody's houses, though in some respects houses of reform, have had the difficulties to contend against which all enterprises encounter having for their object, not a seeming benevolence, but an actual benefit of the poor. His tenant scheme has undoubted advantages. No landlord came to hustle off a tenant in arrears, though a lazy occupant had to quit in due time. Perhaps a well-meaning man long out of work had to leave, and a problem was thus turned back upon the hands of the benefactor. In fact, Mr. Peabody's great experiment served to show that philanthropy is not a sentiment to be made fruitful by squanderers, but a science for wise men.

It is said that better buildings than those now erected are wanted at cheap rates, and though the fund was savingly directed, that the buildings have not fulfilled their projector's design. But by this time it is probable that the agents of the great well-doer have improved upon their beginnings. A part of the fund, in should be said, is devoted to the relief of tenants in deserving instances.

Mr. Peabody made his last visit to the land of his birth on June 9, and on the 3d of July last made his additional gift to cause of education in the South. His many benefactions won for him an esteem rarely accorded in Europe to a private personage, yet Mr. Peabody is believed to have contracted few very intimate and earnest friendships among the English. Sir Emerson Tennant, who died a year ago, is said to have been one of several Englishmen who may be accounted his warm personal friends. Nevertheless, Mr. Peabody was widely admired and cordially esteemed. The noble statue of him made by the American sculptor Story, erected at the expense of London, and unveiled at a meeting of which the Paince of Wales was Chairman, royally and grandly testified to the good work which Mr. Peabody had wrought in the hearts of those around him, and to the sentiment which he had created in behalf of his countrymen across the water. Not only has London dedicated him a statue, but Rome, by order of its admiring Pope, whose charities he has added, proposes also to erect one in his honor.

The Elkhart *Register* has the following:

"VANDALIA, Cass Co., Mich., Nov. 1st, 1869.

"*To the Postmaster at Elkhart*:

Do you know anything about one William Rucker, supposed to be in your village? He has eloped with my wife, Elizabeth Allen. You will please have this published in the paper of your town. I will pay $50 reward for their arrest. Youre, &c. WM. H. ALLEN."

"MR. ALLEN: I am sorry to inform you that Rucker has not yet put in an appearance, but I have engaged a person to kick the *lascivious cuss* on his arrival, and arrest him immediately after. If there is a single characteristic peculiar to Elkhart, on which it justly prides itself, it is the sublime purity and exalted virtue of its inhabitants. No man of Rucker's propensities could live here an hour. He has probably gone to Goshen or South Bend. But you may rest assured that if, by accident he enters this town, he is a 'goner.' The $50 reward will be divided equally between myself and the editor. Respectfully. R. K. BRUSH, P. M.

The seduction case of Margaret Core *vs.* Wm. Glenn was tried in the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court, last week. Daniel W. Voorhees was one of the plaintiff's attorneys, and made a characteristic speech In alluding to the case the editress of the *Coming Woman* (the woman's rights department of the Crawfordsville *Journal*) makes the following comments on the verdict of the jury: "In the Glenn-Core seduction case, tried last week in our Common Pleas Court, there was one man on the jury who doubted the guilt of the defendant, who doubted that he had ruined the victim under the most solemn of all vows. In the beautiful language of Mr. Voorhees, he had plucked every flower from her pathway, burned the ground to cinders under her bare feet, blotted the sun from her sight, and yet two of them proposed to compensate her and avenge her wrongs with twenty-five dolars. The remainder were for five thousand dollars, the full amount claimed, but to get a verdict at all, had to compromise with the two, and come down to seven hundred and twenty-five dollars."

About $200,000 have been paid to pensioners at the pension agency at Ft. Wayne during the present semi-annual payment which commenced on the 4th of September.

A party of hunters from Peru, on Wednesday last, brought home a large black bear, which they shot near Antwery, O.

The present season there has been a mysterious woman at Ems, who has been continualy a loser at the gaming tables. No one knows her. She avoids making any acquaintances, and seems desirous to part with her money. She is dark-eyed and dark-haired, and probably a Spaniard. Her diamonds are splendid. She is extremely generous, giving away napoleons and florins, so that she is the worshiped of lackeys. The story goes that her husband married her for money, and will not leave her, though she has requested him to do so, because she is rich. She has taken the present mode of reducing her fortune, which will probably be effective.

A turnkey in the Belfast jail heard a bit of conversation while passing a double cell' the other day. It was "Push me up a little higher." "You are high enough." He opened the door and found one conviet dangling by his neck and the other looking on much interested at the suicide at which he had assisisted.

A correspondent writing from Tupelo, Miss., says: "A very considerable 'movement' of people is going on at this time from the 'hill country east of this, both in Mississippi and Alabama, to the imperial state of Texas. They are not 'poor people' either, but, generally speaking, 'pretty well to do' in the world, and go prepared to make themselves comfortable homes in the fair, new land, whither they go to posess it.' I have seen a good many of them pass through this place within the past few days myself, and the citizens inform me that they have been constantly passing through for two or three weeks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good News! $1.00 per Bushel for Wheat.

All those knowing themselves indebted to us either by note or book account, can bring us wheat at the above rates, or any other kind of country produce to square up.

NUSSBAUM & MAYER.

There will be a distinguished Arrival in Plymouth, in a few days.

His Headquarters will be at TODD'S MODEL DRUG STORE

Great Distribution

By the Metropolitan Gift Co.

CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNS OF $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each		$20,000
10	" "		$10,000
20	" "		5,000
40	" "		1,000
200	" "		5.00
900	" "		1.00
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos -	each	$800 to $700
75	" Melodeons	"	75 to 100
300	Sewing Machines - -	"	60 to 175
500	Gold Watches - -	"	75 to 300

Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at $1,000,000. A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *sealed ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of same value. No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $8,000; Miss Agnes Simons, Charleston Piano, $600. We publish on names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, May 8.* "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald May 28.* "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News June 3.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be address to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
190 Broadway N. Y.

10—3m

NOTICE.—I hereby warn all persons against harboring or allowing on their premises, or trusting in any way, shape or manner, John Archibald Rhinehart, as I will not be responsible for any of his depredations or actions whatever.

10 JACOB RHINEHART.

The Best and Cheapest

The undersigned, at his shop, on Laporte Street, manufactures to order and keeps on hand

BOOTS & SHOES

Of the very best stock, manufactured by workmen who cannot be excelled.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

His Prices are always Reasonable, and will bear comparison with any other shop in Plymouth. Solicits a trial, at least.

PETER STEGMAN.

Shop between Koontz & Palmer's Bakery and Shoemaker & Brenfleck's Meat Market, Laporte Street.

IS YOUR LIFE INSURED?

THE KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Assetts May 1st, '69, $6,000,000

A reputation for HONESTY, FAIR DEALING and PROMPT PAYMENT of LOSSES during a period of sixteen years, together with prudent management and great wealth, have made this Company one of the most popular in the United States. For the past three years its success has been unparalleled. Its policies are better than gold or Government bonds, as the investment is safe and the profit greater. No business man, no young man, husband or father should delay a single day in getting his life insured, and thereby save his wife or little ones from possible want when they are no longer with them to provide. For insurance in the above old and reliable company, or for any information relative thereto, apply either personally or by letter to

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Agent,
Plymouth, Indiana.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

"An eminently sound and reliable Life Corporation. The management are from among our best business men, and are noted for integrity and honorable dealings. The Company offers the most liberal advantages to members."—*New York Observer.*

"None of our Life Companies are making better progress in well-doing."—*National Quarterly Review.*

"We regard the Company as being under excellent management, and in a sound financial condition."—*The Methodist.*

"Shows first-class manageemen and ability."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"A good Company beyond contingency."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"We cordially recommend the Knickerbocker to our citizens for safety, liberality and fair dealing."—*New Orleans Times*

"The increase of Life Insurance in the United States during the past few years is unprecedented. Some Companies have annually increased their business by one-half; others have done still better; and the KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL of this city, the most progressive of all, has actually doubled its business and proportious twice within the last two years. This rapid progression is the more satisfactory because it is made by so staunch an institution, which, like its name, is synonymous with the sterling qualities of solidity, steadfastness, and security Its popularity is doubtless proportionately attributable to its abolition of the usual restrictions on travel and occupation, its helpful acceptance of note in part payments of premiums, the division of its profits, in the shape of dividends, among the insured, and the engraftment of the non-forfeiture plan on its system."—*New York Tribune, April 10, 1869.*

TAXES FOR 1869.

The Tax Duplicate for the year 1869, has been placed in the hands of the Treasurer of Marshall county, Indiana, for collection; and notice is hereby given that said taxes are now due, and the said Treasurer will remain at his office in Plymouth, for the purpose of collecting the same, from October 15th 1869, until the third Monday in April, 1870, when all unpaid taxes will be returned delinquent.

On the 15th of December, said Treasurer is required by law to advertise Real Estate for sale for all unpaid delinquencies for 1868, or prior years; and all persons interested are requested to call and pay the delinquent tax before that date; and it is the purpose of the Treasurer to collect the same in the meantime if necessary by distraint and sale of personal property of delinquents wherever the same may be found in the county.

No County orders will be paid where taxes are unpaid by the parties to whom such orders were issued.

BRING YOUR ROAD RECEIPTS WHEN YOU COME TO PAY YOUR TAX.

RATES OF TAXATION:

State Tax, 15 cents on each $100 valuation, and 60 cents poll.
County " 40 " " " " " "
School " 16 " " " " " 50 cents poll.
Sinking Fund 10 " " " " "
Building Fund. 25 " " " " "
Male Dog. " $1,00
Female Dog $2.00, and $2.00 for every additional dog.

Name of Townships	No.	Road Tax.	Township Tax	Special School Tax.	Special School Tax on Poll.	Common School Tax.
Union	1	10	10	25	50	
Center	2	15	10	20	25	
Green	3	15	10	10	50	5
Bourbon	4	15	10	25	50	
Tippecanoe	5	15	10	25	50	
German	6	15	5	25		
North	7	10	15	15	25	
Polk	8	10	25	25	50	
West	9	15	10	10	50	5
Walnut	10	15	5	25	50	
Plymouth	11				25	25
Bourbon	12					

M. W. DOWNEY Treasurer of Marshall County, Indiana.

Plymouth, Indiana, October 15th, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE BY

CORBIN & VANVALKENBURGH.

OFFICE OVER THE BANK, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Half-lot, small house in good repair and good barn—situated on lot No. 12 W. & M's. addition, just south of Haslanger's Wagon Shop. Price $750.

22 town-lots in Wheeler's addition to Plymouth, north-east of old tannery lot. Price from $200 to $450 each.

S. ½ of N. W¼. of sec. 6. town. 34, range 2. A good piece of timber. Price $15 per acre.

E. ½ N. E.¼ sec. 33. town. 35. range 2 east; 80 acres fine quality and excellent location. Price $15 per acre.

Lot 129, Plymouth. With Large frame house adapted for two families. Good well and cistern. House in good repair. Price $1500.

Lot 220, Plymouth. Good comfortable house, well located. Price $900.

N. W.¼ sec. 21, town. 33, range 2. A remarkable fine piece of timber well watered, very superior soil. Price $30 per acre.

320 acres three miles south of Plymouth, known as the old Houghton farm, 100 acres under cultivation, well watered, one of the best farms in the county, excellent stock farm. Price $25 to $30 per acre,—according to terms.

S. E.¼ sec. 3 town. 32, range 1. 75 acres improved, good orchard, house; barn and well. Price $20 per acre.

Tittles to above all perfect and satisfactory abstract furnished purchaser. Long time given on most of the above tracts. 5 t

LEGAL ADVERT'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of Joseph Mchaughlin and against Adolphus Latham, I have levied on the following described real estate as the property of Adolphus Latham, to-wit:

Commencing at the range line on the line of section eighteen (18) thence east fifty-one 51 rods along said line, thence north thirteen (13) rods, thence east eight (8) rods, thence north eight (8) rods, thence west eight (8) rods, thence south eight (8) rods to the place of beginning, containing sixty four rods of land in section eighteen (18) in township thirty-two (32) north of rang four (4) east with the steam saw-mill and all tenements, improvements and appurtenances theron and belonging thereto, in Marshall county, Indiana, and will offer the same for sale at Publci Auction at the Court House Door in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., as the law directs, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisement laws, subject to redemption.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M C.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
MARSHALL COUNTY, }
In Circuit Court, February term, 1870.

Jacob Baker. vs. James Pettit. Elizabeth H. Pettit, Ephraim L. Ramsey. } Foreclosure.

The Plaintiff in the above entitled cause, by his attorneys, has filed in my office his complaint against the defendants, and it appearing by the affidavit of a competent person, that the defendants, James Pettit, Elizabeth H. Pettit, and Ephraim L. Ramsey, are non-residents of Indiana, they are therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said complaint against them, and unless they appear, answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause, on the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house in the town of Plymouth, on the first Monday of February, 1870, said complaint and the matter and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in their absence

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.
M. A. O. PACKARD, Pl'f's Atty. 8

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold a Teachers' Institute at the seminary building in Plymouth, commencing on Monday, November 22, at ten o'clock a. m.; and continue five days. A general attendance of school teachers and those who intend to apply for license, is respectfully and urgently requested. The signs of the times unmistakably indicate that our next institute will be the most interesting that has ever been held in the county.

On Saturday, November 27, the next day after the institute closes, there will be examinations of all who wish to obtain license to teach school, after which time examinations will be held at the court house on the third Saturday in each month as usual. An examination will be held on the first Saturday in November and on the first Saturday in December next.

Township Trustees will close public school during the session of the Institute.

Those from the country can obtain boarding on reasonable terms.

8 T. McDONALD, Examiner.

NOTICK is hereby given that the undersigned Will apply at the next term of the Commissioner's Court, for license to retail spiritous liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time. The location on which I propose to sell is on north side of the south two-thirds of lot No. 2, in the town of Plymouth, fronting Michigan Street.

9w3 WILLIAM BENDER.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at the next session of Commissioners' court, for license to retail spirtuous liquors in quantities less than a quart at a time. The location on which I propose to sell is in lot No. 8, Martin's addition to the town of Bourbon, Marshall County, In.

10 NICHOLAS LENLER.

ATTENTION.

DRY GOODS MARKET

REVOLUTIONIZED

WILLIAMSON & BERGMAN

Having entered into partnership beg leave to inform the public that they have brought on a very large and carefully

SELECTED STOCK

of

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of

Ladies Dress Goods

Such as

ALL WOOL MERINOS, MAGADORES, PARISIAN CLOTHS, REPELLANT CLOTHS, LADIES' CLOTH (ALL WOOL) WOOL DELAINES, ENGLISH MERINOS, ARMURES, TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS, ZEPHYRS, CORSETS, NUBIAS, FUR & WOOLEN HOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LADIES BASKETS, HOOP-SKIRTS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED, DENIMS AND HICKORY SHIRTING, CHECKS, COTTON AND LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTING, WOOLEN YARN, COVERLETS, BLANKETS, CLOTH CASSIMERES, ETC., ETC.

MEN'S AND BOY'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

A Large Stock of Flannels

And everything usually kept in a Dry Goods store. Of their old customers they ask a continuation of their trade, and they invite as many new ones as will favor them with a call, as they are sure they can please all, in style and prices, so come along and give us a trial, and you will find this no humbug.

We intend to do a straightforward, honest business, and are determined not to be undersold. Quick sales and small profits is our motto. Two doors south of Dr. Lemon's old stand, east side of Michigan St. Plymouth, Ind.

6m8 WILLIAMSON & BERGMAN

HALFANT'S

CocoaCream

Very few persons think when they have a fine suit of Hair of the very great importance of cultivating it in their youth. Nothing can be more becoming or desirable in old age than a fine full SUIT OF HAIR.

In order to secure this, years have been spent by DR. CHALFANT in perfecting this valuable article. It contains *NO SULPHUR! NO SUGAR LEAD! NO ALCOHOL! OR POISONOUS COLORING MATTER!* to burn and destroy the very delicate root of the Hair.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE—contains the only vegetable oil ever discovered that promotes the growth and produces long luxuriant locks of Hair. It is delicately perfumed with the subtle of most fragrant flowers. This article is found in the large Cities on almost every toilette, but more especially among the more fashionable classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will retain the Hair in position any length of time after dressing. It is used by Radies' Hair Dressers and Barbers at all the leading Hotels of the country. It goes three times as far as alcoholic articles. Alcohol preparations from the natural heat of the head evaporates and leaves the hair parched and dry. It is only 50cts. per bottle.

CANBY, GILPIN & CO., Proprietors
BALTIMORE MD.
Sold By All Druggists.

BURNHAMS & VANSCHAACK.
Chicago Wholesale Agents.