

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, MARCH 29 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DAVID TURPIN, of White.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE
NATHAN L. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.
FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT
M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

WHO'S "TROUBLED"?

Under the head of "troubled" our revered friend and admirer, in his last issue, discoursed very voluminously. When he wrote that word "troubled," he was thinking of the situation he had gotten himself into, by prematurely attacking Mr. Packard for things that Mr. Corbaley, the Republican ex-Clerk, was guilty of to a much greater extent than the object of his wrath. He did this because he thought he had found "a good thing for the Republican party," and never dreaming that any body would give the true statement of the matter. In as brief a manner as possible, we gave to our readers, in our issue of the 15th, what we thought were the facts in the case, and that our neighbor regards them as being such, is evinced by the long and pointless article he has written as an answer to our article referred to. He occupied almost an entire column, in small type, before he approximated toward a point. His object was undoubtedly to divert the mind of the reader from the plain statement of facts, which he says are "stagnant things," and has tried to cover them up by long, complex and complicated sentences, that he could scarcely read so as to be understood. This was not done because he could not have been more explicit, but because this style suited him better. In short, it was just the article he wanted to write, and we congratulate him on his success full effort.

To do both he and our readers justice, we quote all the arguments he made in the whole production. Some other of his remarks in regard to ourself we may notice elsewhere. "Here is the point, friends," as his friend Fuller would say, and we hope our readers will keep a sharp look out for it, for fear it will be like all this named gentleman's "points" that he is always "pointing at," but nobody sees, but, we digress—"here's the point."

All that the Democrat says about Mr. Corbaley's indebtedness may or may not be true for all that we know. Upon inquiry we learn that something over four hundred dollars have been found standing against him, up to this time, but that he claims that some of the items in the list are erroneous, that the records of the office show that the money was never in his hands, and that for the most of the balance he has vouchers in his possession. When the true amount of his indebtedness is ascertained we shall not be backward about stating it. The reason we did not speak of the matter sooner was because nothing definite was known concerning it. Much might be urged in extenuation of Mr. Corbaley's neglect to pay over monies in his hands as the law requires, which cannot be justified in regard to his successor's neglect. Mr. Corbaley was unceremoniously and unexpectedly driven out of his office while claiming that he still had nineteen months to serve under his commission, and consequently had no opportunity to ascertain how much was in his hands that the law required him to pay over to the County Treasurer, and when he afterwards sought an opportunity to ascertain the amount, as well as the amounts in his hands belonging to different persons, he was told by Mr. Packard that he would rather he would take a different course.—That if he would stop the investigation he (P.) would pay the amounts the records might show were in his hands when called for by the proper persons, and he (C.) might afterwards pay him. This is Mr. Corbaley's explanation which we give in justice to him. Mr. Packard, on the other hand, had notice to quit, and had ample time to make out and file with the Clerk, "a malicious misrepresentation," for we are informed that the law allows the Clerk to retain such monies and settle up his own affairs. His informant, like himself, we presume never read the law.

He virtually acknowledges what we stated to be true, but first had to say it might or might not be true, and they had to say that "something over four hundred dollars have been found standing against" Mr. Corbaley, but claims that "some of the items in the list are erroneous," and that the records of the office show that the money was never in his hands. If the record does not show that it was in his hands, what does? Look at this fabrication. He first says that over 400\$ have been found standing against him; secondly, that the records are erroneous; and thirdly, that the records of the office show that the money was never in his hands!! This does not need any comment. If the contradiction is not plain enough to be seen, it is because the reader does not want to see, and these are the blindest people that ever did live.—The record was found to have over \$400 against him, and the record showed that the money had never been in his hands. We think this is "an argument deduced from highly objectionable logical premises," as he elegantly said of our article.—We should think that Mr. Corbaley would be presenting these receipts and vouchers, and have the matter straightened up, get the proper credits on the record and be done with the matter. However, this is no business of ours, but we think it strange that he does not.

Our friend and admirer says that when he finds out the amount of Mr. Corbaley's indebtedness, he will not be slow in stating it. We fear that he will not get it very soon, and if he does at all it will probably be after matters are straightened up as well as possible, for, by the partial course he has taken between these two gentlemen, he has given us room to think that he will make it just as black as he can for Mr. Packard, and just as white as he can for Mr. Corbaley. No person who can read, is so dull of perception that they cannot see that it was all gotten up for political purposes, else, why did the republican Board of Commissioners entirely overlook (we don't mean look over), the record of Mr. Corbaley and examine that of Mr. Packard; and who does not believe that, had it not been referred to by the Democrat, that the Republican would have ever mentioned that Mr. Corbaley was at all in arrears? As to the neglect of his successor, this is the merest fabrication, for who does not know that the editor of the Republican would be the last individual to expose the smallest neglect as an attempt to "embezzle." This is nothing. He says that Corbaley was unceremoniously driven out of the office. This is no excuse, as his agent, S. B. Corbaley, for months after

had free access to the record and looked up R. Corbaley's matters, and received for all fees paid in due R. Corbaley, as Clerk. He searched the record until they were satisfied. We are authorized by Mr. Packard to say that the statement in the Republican to the effect that Packard requested Corbaley to stop searching the record, is a falsehood, and has no foundation in truth, whatever.—What difference did it make to Mr. Packard how long Mr. Corbaley looked at his own record? and does any man, who is acquainted with both these gentlemen, believe for one moment that Packard would have paid money out of his own pocket, and then looked to Corbaley for it? Not one.

So far as Mr. Packard is concerned, he has never failed to pay over monies when demanded and has never refused to settle with those to whom he owed fees, or whose fees he had in his possession. On the other hand Mr. Corbaley has scarcely ever paid over when called on. We suppose, because he could not, and not because he had undertaken to wrong any person. This is the difference between the two ex-clerks; and again, we ask, what have they to do about it? We want somebody to tell us how much he makes out of the following, from the Revised Statutes, for his friend Corbaley? We repeat, that what is wrong in one man, as an officer, is also wrong in another. Here is the law referred to:

AN ACT Providing for the Election of Clerks of the Circuit Court and Prescribing some of their Duties.

Sec. 7. Each Clerk, on or before the first day of January of each year, shall make out and file with the Treasurer of the county, a complete list of all fines, jury fees and witness fees which have remained unclaimed for one year, assessed during the preceding year, and a copy of such list, in like manner sworn to and filed with the county Auditor, who shall enter the same on the Order book of the Board of County Commissioners.—Chap. 5, p 18

Read carefully the following and closing paragraph, and say if it is not one of the very flattest things you ever saw. Democrats more to blame than Corbaley—"why did they not watch him and compel him to pay over?" Right here—why did not the Republican Board look over his record and "compel him to pay over," instead of over-looking it?

So far as Mr. Corbaley's neglect is concerned the Democratic ex-officers are more to blame than he is. Why did they not examine into his affairs and compel him to pay over? Because they neglected their duty they think the Republican officers ought to exhibit the same indifference to the interests of the people and are angry and abusive because they will not.

SECTIONALISM.

It is persistently denied by the members of the Republican party, that there is a sectional party. This is the greatest of nonsense, as all the facts in the case go to prove the reverse, as may be seen by stating a few of them. The Helper book was endorsed by all the prominent men of the party—68 of the representatives in Congress and by many of the most prominent Republican papers throughout the country. So far as this infamous work is concerned, all our readers are advised of its contents by extracts we have been publishing for some time past. It is denied that the Republicans of this State and district are sectional, and there is not a man in this district who pretends to belong to the opposition, but what voted for Schuyler Colfax, who is one of the "sixty-eight" that endorsed this book, and not one man that is now a prominent Republican of this district but what would vote for him again, as being the exponent of their political sentiments. They deny being abolition, which is equivalent to disunion or sectional in sentiment, but endorse this book, whose author has coolly sat down and estimated the strength of the two sections of the country, and then in the same paragraph states that they are wedded to their purpose, and that no earthly power can divert them from it—that they "WILL ABOLISH SLAVERY AT ALL HAZARDS." This sentiment, of itself, is enough to damn any party that endorses it, and men that support the opposition hereafter, are practically abolitionists, no matter how much they may detest the idea of being called by that name. What should a mere denial have credit for, when they are acting to the contrary? Any man that votes for Colfax hereafter endorses his political actions and sentiments, and virtually endorses the thief Helper, and when they endorse him or his book, they have also approved of old John Brown's traitorous and murderous plot at Harper's Ferry; and when they endorse him, then they are ready for anything in the shape of treason and bloodshed. This is where they stop at, and nothing short of it gives their destination, if they continue to follow these smooth-tongued gentlemen who prate about their love for their country and its institutions, where they think it policy to do so, but who heartily endorse this confederacy and make our country desolate with war and bloodshed. The course of these designing men is onward, and their sectionalism, and consequently disunion, and every support they say to the contrary is only to get the support of honest men who will not knowingly support such doctrines, but when they get the power they will use it. Of this, all may rest assured.

While down at Plymouth the other evening, at the concert, a friend, sitting by us, pointed out to us the Editor of the Plymouth Democrat. From a careful scrutiny of his physiognomy, we set him down as just such an individual as would stand away from a place "between two days," and we advise the people of that thriving place to be on their guard.—It certainly happened very convenient that the Wabash Valley Railroad ran a night train through the village of Huntington a few months ago. Does the "Scald" take it? The above is from the Lake City Commercial, published by one Williams, who after selling out the office of the Northern Indianan to a brother Republican, in the course of a few months started another Republican paper in the same place for the purpose of injuring the business of the gentleman to whom he sold out, and to make something to keep his small soul and pusillanimous carcass together. We, too, attended the concert referred to by Williams and without the aid of any friend selected Williams as the individual who was capable of doing as we have stated he did with his successor of the Indianan. He is the embodiment of everything that is small—small in stature and incomparably small in principle, as is evidenced not only by the course he has pursued toward Mr. Muzz, but the ungentlemanly notice he gave of us. When we came here, we sent him a copy of our paper marked "X," and as he was a stranger to us we expected, if any, a decent notice, but were disappointed, for in speaking of us, he compared us to an old boat and called us a "scald." That we left Huntington at night he can prove by number of our friends who accompanied us to the depot, and also that we had been talking for weeks of leaving town and that there was not probably a person in the place with whom we were acquainted but knew we were going. We have noticed the contemptible "pimp" at this length for the purpose of giving others who may feel like it, an opportunity to pitch in.

PRIVATE SESSION.—At the special term of the Board of Commissioners of this County, to make an arrangement with the bail of Mr. Vinnege, after the business with the sureties was through with, they were requested to retire, as the Board wanted, in connection with the Auditor, to hold a "PRIVATE SESSION." They did not only intimate this to the bail, who, it will be understood, are all democrats, but they requested them to leave, and said it was their intention to "hold a private session." This is the first time that we ever heard of Commissioners holding private sessions. The law says, "all courts shall be open." After such manifestations as these, the public may be prepared to hear of anything that will, in the least, in the opinion of the Board, advance the republican cause in this county. If they were consulting the good of the citizens of Marshall County why should they request Democrats to leave the room? No sane person will doubt for one moment that they wanted to do some figuring for the benefit of the Republican party in this county—if not, why ask Democrats to absent themselves? This is the manner in which the economical Board of Commissioners served the "dear people" of Marshall County, and take THREE dollars each, per day, for talking politics. These are the men who refuse to pay trustees what the law allows, and take the last farthing allowed them for attending to the business of the county; this is the way they are using their position and the people's money. "Go your own road," gentlemen, but rest assured that the people whom you have deceived, will hold you accountable for the manner in which you are picking their pockets for the advancement of your partisan purposes.

TURNING THE TABLES.—Our neighbor, of the Republican, has gotten into rather a bad fix. He pitched into Mr. Packard, thinking he had a good thing for his party, but the object of this attack was too apparent, and the misrepresentation too contemptible to receive the sanction of even the Republicans, and those, too, with whom Mr. Packard made the settlement, first referred to by our neighbor. But, as soon as they find that they are in equally as bad or worse fix, they want the investigation stopped and those who were at first the most officious in misrepresenting Mr. Packard, now say they "have given Mattingly fits for the course he has taken toward Mr. Packard," and that "he (P.) was perfectly right." This is what we would call crawling, and although we are much younger and less experienced than our venerable cotemporary, yet we modestly intimate to him that he had better not "go it blind," hereafter, as he has been in the habit of doing, and has done in this instance. He had better not be so blinded as to get himself into a similar fix very often during the campaign, or the good people of this county will begin to think that probably he may be mistaken, and what is worse, that he may misrepresent slightly. We do not charge anything for our suggestions, and only give them in return for the kind advice he gave us in his last issue.

ECONOMY.—Our readers will bear in mind that our County Commissioners get three dollars per day each, for their services, talking politics, and the greatest amount allowed by the law for Township Trustees who have actual labor and service to perform, is one dollar and fifty cents. At their last sitting, these officers refused to pay Trustees more than \$1.25 per day, but, with their own bill, as with Corbaley's record, they never said one word about it. Who ever saw a greater exhibition of selfishness than these men have made of themselves? If they take what the law allows them for their services, why are not other officers entitled to their set price, when their duties are more arduous and the pay only half as much as these pitiful politicians take for their services? Let honest men answer these questions for themselves.

STILL AHEAD.—Our venerable, experienced, cool, discreet friend and admirer, by way of an off-set, says that a near relative of ours has been heard to say that Jesus Christ was a Democrat. We have not put out ourselves to any trouble to find out whether this is so or not, but there is one assertion that we will venture, and that is—no Democratic relative of ours ever said they would leave their daughter would marry a negro as a white man! We have no such men in our party. Guess our neighbor cannot say the same.

FIRE.—By accident, the Times' building, Ft. Wayne, was set on fire, Sunday morning last. The material of Dawson's office was entirely destroyed, and only a few books were all that were saved. From an extra just rec'd from Mr. Dawson we see that he estimates his loss at 5,000\$.—The losses by other persons in the same and adjacent buildings foot up about fifteen thousand dollars.

Dawson, Phoenix like, will rise out of the ashes, and in the course of a few months, at the farthest, will be at his post editorial. He certainly has the sympathy of every man that has ever tried to make money at the printing business.

In the woods is perpetual youth.—[Emer-

Congressional.

Washington, March 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Brown introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of ceding public lands to the states in which they lie, which was adopted.

Mr. Nelson desired to proceed to the consideration of the bill to suppress polygamy in Utah.

Mr. Pugh made an adverse report to a petition of citizens of Ohio for bounty lands to soldiers of the war of 1812.

March 26.—The senate passed the Pacific telegraph bill.

Mr. Winn moved to take up the bill to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States. Agreed to.

No minister to Paraguay was appointed. Mr. Colfax, by request of the post office department, introduced a joint resolution for the convenience of that department appropriating in part the accruing revenues for the payment of the contractors for carrying the mails during the quarter ending March 21st. Not passed.

No other Congress news of general interest.

It is said that the subject of annexing Cuba will soon be brought up in the U. S. Senate, and a vigorous debate is anticipated.

The Salt Lake Valley Tan says that out of over 200 murders committed in that territory within the past three years, not a single offender has been convicted or punished.

The election in Connecticut comes off on the 2d of April next. The election will be close, the controversy being carried on with great spirit by the Democrats.

The Republican leaders, as they always have done, are again taking sides with the foreign governments with which the United States has any controversy.

The Victoria bridge in Canada is about two miles long, and cost £1,250,000.

Mrs. Alibone, who became deranged on account of the brutal murder of her brother, George W. Turner, at Harper's Ferry, by John Brown, and his murderous gang of abolitionists, died last week in the Virginia Lunatic Asylum.

We learn from the Valparaiso Republican, that a den of thieves who infested that vicinity, was recently broken up, and six of the gang arrested. Their organization was perfect, having officers, passwords, and signs.

Glass coffins, hermetically sealed, are now manufactured at Louisville, Ky.

A petition is before the California Legislature praying that the crime of highway robbery may be made punishable by death. Twenty men were killed at Hyde Park, Pa., on the 26th inst., by the explosion of fire damp in a coal mine, and many more seriously injured.

Counterfeit \$5 bills on the Merchants, Bank of New York city, have just been put in circulation.

The publication of the Atlas, at Indianapolis has been discontinued, the proprietor, Mr. Deftrees, having removed to Washington for the purpose of superintending the Government printing.

New York March 27.
FLOUR—Market dull and heavy; \$5 25 for super western; \$5 65 for extra western.

WHEAT—market heavy, with downward tendency. Good white Canadian \$1 54; Milwaukee club, \$1 28.

CORN—mixed western, 72 cents.

Rushville, Ind., March 22.
Hon. John L. Robinson, U. S. Marshal for Indiana, died at six o'clock last evening.

On Sunday night, March 26th, Tuttle's tavern, a hardware store and saddler's shop, were entirely destroyed by fire at Columbia City, Ind.

PRICES AT PIKE'S PEAK.—The Chicago Times, of the 27th inst., says that a letter received in that city, dated about four weeks since, gives the following as the prices of some articles at Pike's Peak:
Best wheat flour.....\$17 pr 100 lbs.
Corn meal.....10 "
Bacon.....85 cts per lb.
Ham.....45 "
Sugar.....40 "
Coffee.....45 "

The total amount contributed to the relief of the sufferers by the Pemberton Mills calamity, is \$45,000.

Thirty-six acres have been purchased near Indianapolis for the State Fair purposes, at \$400 per acre.

The drug store of W. H. Bringham, at Logansport, Ind., was entered on the night of the 23d inst., and \$1,000 stolen.

Coal oil wells have been discovered in Wood, Wirt and Ritchie counties, Pennsylvania, which yield thirty barrels per day.

The Prince of Wales, eldest son of Queen Victoria, is expected to arrive in Canada in June, next.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co., advertise that they will issue tickets from Chicago to Charleston for \$50 for the round trip.

Four children were recently poisoned at Fort Wayne, by eating wild parsnips.—One died from the effects, but the others, though seriously ill, have recovered.

The dwelling of Humphrey Owens, a few miles north of Salem, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, a week or two since, and five of his children perished in the flames.

The North Carolina Democratic State Convention has resulted favorably to Douglas.

The Huntington, Pa., Blade has raised the flag of Stephen A. Douglas for President.

The Democratic ticket was successful at Westfield, Connecticut, at the election on the 12th inst.

The new feeder for the Delaware Canal, at Easton, is completed.

The dress of a frivolous coquette, however abundant, is next to nothing.

For the Democrat.

Mr. ENRON: I learn from the papers in this place, that the County Auditor gave notice that the Board of Commissioners would receive sealed proposals for keeping all the County papers by one man, and that Mr. Baker, of North Township, was the "lucky individual."

This probably is all well enough, but seems to us to be a new practice; we were not aware that the Commissioners were authorized to take charge of the County Poor, until they provided a County Poor House, and until this was done we had been under the impression, that the Township Trustees were the overseers of the poor. "The Township Trustee shall be inspector of elections, overseer of the Poor," see acts of 1859, sec. 7, p. 321.—Thus we see at a glance that the Board of Commissioners, in their great efforts at "retrenchment and reform" have slightly stepped over the bounds prescribed by law and usurped authority which belongs to the township Trustees.

It will be argued by some, that the papers will not be so expensive by having them all kept by one person; this may be true, and probably is, but does the law authorize the Commissioner to sell out the paupers? We understand it to be the duty of the Township Trustees, to give notice that sealed proposals will be received for the keeping of paupers, for the ensuing year, and on the first Monday in May they are to be assessed and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and the Trustees are required to report the amount that will be necessary to keep the papers so sold to the Board of Commissioners at their June session; but instead of leaving this business with the Trustees, where the law leaves it, the *wise, intelligent* Board has willfully or ignorantly, (no matter which,) done that which the law does not require or allow them to do. The plan must have been adopted at their secret session.

VERITAS.

A BASHFUL BOY.—We never read the scene in Henry IV., where Falstaff and Prince Henry exchanged characters, without thinking of a similar one said to have occurred in an ancient paragon a great while ago. The Rev. Mr. Regulus was an excellent man, rather eccentric and somewhat economical. Jonas, a farmer's boy, used sometimes to go with presents to the paragon, a sharp-eyed little fellow, but rather uncouth in his manners.—One day he brought in a leg of mutton, laid it down without ceremony, and was making off.

"I'll teach that boy a lesson in good manners," said Mr. Regulus to his wife. "He needs to have the clow rubbed off a little."

"Jonas! come back here a moment. Don't you know, my fine fellow, that you shouldn't come into a house in this way, without knocking, and with your hat on? Sit down in my arm-chair. Imagine yourself the minister, and I'll come in with the mutton and show you how a boy ought to behave."

Jonas sits up gravely in the arm-chair, and Mr. Regulus goes out with the leg of mutton.

Enter Mr. Regulus in the character of Jonas.—He takes off his hat with a low bow.

"My father sends his compliments to Mr. Regulus, and asks his pastor to accept a token of his regard."

Jonas, from the arm chair:

"I thank you. Mrs. Regulus, just give that boy a line-pence."

The lesson was mutual.—[Monthly Religious Magazine.

It will be recollected that Henry S. Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor, is the man who presided over the Republican sectional convention which nominated Fremont in 1856, and that he selected Joshua R. Giddings as one of the committee that framed the platform which was adopted by that convention. It will be recollected, too, that Giddings is the man who declared "the soul of Henry Clay was expiating its iniquity in hell!" Think of this old Clay Whig—who who once fought under the banner of the great statesman of Ashland, still love and cherish his memory!

Think of it when you go to record your ballots—Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor, selecting as one of the committee to frame a platform upon which you were asked to stand, the sacrilegious old traitor from Ohio, who declared that the soul of your great leader is expiating its iniquity in hell!

THE CURTAIN.—A company of boys in—street, Boston, one day after school were engaged in snow-balling. William had made a good hard snow-ball. In throwing it he "put in too much powder," as the boys say; he threw it too hard and it went further than he intended—right through a parlor window. All the boys shouted, "There you'll catch it now. Run, Bill, run!" They then took to their heels. But the brave "William straightened up and looked sober, as he said I shall not run." He then started directly for the house where the window had been broken. He rang at the door, acknowledged what he had done, and expressed his regret. He then gave his name and the name of his father, and his father's place of business and said the injury should be repaired.

Was not that noble? That was true courage. It is cowardice that would lead a boy, when he has done an injury like that, to speak away and run to conceal it. How noble then it is to see a boy confess a fault, and not be afraid to face the consequences!

"HISTORICAL QUESTION."—The Republican papers have been circulating the following: "Who unsettled Virginia? John Brown. The author of this production doubtless imagined that he had 'got off a good thing,' but a Southern editor asks in reply, 'Who settled John Brown? Virginia?'"

The most difficult question of all—"Who's your friend?"

We might pardon the ungrateful if they would forget who are their enemies, as speedily and as completely as they often forget who were their friends.

Good thoughts are no better than good dreams, unless they be executed.

'Now do take this medicine, wife, and I'll be hanged if it doesn't cure you.

"Oh, I will take it, then, by all means, for it is sure to do good one way or the other."

The greatest revolver on record: The World.

The number of deaths during the past week in the city of Philadelphia was 200. Adults 95, and children 105.

Where you see an opinion or a schism putting forth numerous petty ramifications, it is far more likely to be exhausting than propagating itself.

We must trust the perfection of the Creator, so far as to believe that whatever curiosity the order of things has awakened in our minds, the order of things can satisfy.

The whole line of the Wabash canal will be in navigable order by the 1st of April.

The war clouds are gathering again in Europe. War between Austria and Piedmont is threatened. Italy is in ferment, and military preparations are being made in all quarters.

New Advertisements.

HASLANGER & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, &C.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

PLYMOUTH, IND.

(EAST OF THE BOWDOEN HOUSE.)

THE above firm having completed their large establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of vehicles, they take this opportunity to inform the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties that they are now ready to execute all orders in their business, with which they may be favored, from a Wheelbarrow to the finest Carriage that runs, on the most reasonable terms and in the best style of their business. They are prepared to do

Painting

AND

TRIMMING

of every kind.

of all kinds done on short notice and at terms to suit the times.

In connection with the above business they carry on

REPAIRING

GOODS!

TO MAKE IT OF.

DAVIDSON & CO.,

WOULD avail themselves of this method to bring to the notice of the public the fact that they have now, as always a little in advance, opened out for the inspection of those in want of men or boys wear a new

BLACKSMITHING,

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK

which in variety and general attraction has not been equaled in this market, and will compare favorably with any similar establishment in La-
porte or Ft. Wayne. They would call particular attention to their stock of

Hats & Caps

which cannot fail to suit one and all. Confining themselves entirely to the Clothing and Tailoring business they aim not to be excelled and shall always endeavor to merit the patronage of discriminating public, heretofore bestowed upon them.

Plymouth, Ind., March 29, 1860.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Barber and Hair Dresser,

(One door south Hewitt & Woodward.) Michigan

Street, Plymouth, Ind. Everything in the above

business attended to by me in the best style.

G. BLAIN, & Co.,

Druggists

PLYMOUTH, IND.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of every article in our line of trade, consisting mainly of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Glass, Stationery, Pure Medicines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes only, to which we respectfully invite the attention of this community. We have also, on hand a stock of

GROCERIES.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. To be disposed of at very reasonable figures.

Within a few days past, we have received from Pittsburgh and New York a large amount of

Kerosene and Coal Oil,

AND

LAMPS