THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, : : : : : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 10.

Personal Liberty Bills and the Right of States to secede from the Union.

Ever since the troubles have commenced in the South and the Republicans of the North have been compelled to see that there was serious trouble ahead, owing to the triumph of their principles, and that undoubtedly several of the slave holding states would withdraw from the Federal Government, we have heard much about Secession and the right of States to secede—this right being contended for by some few in the North--but most of the conservative Democrats and all the Republicans here deny the right of any State to withdraw from the Union in any manner whatever.

While admitting that this is the position occupied by most of the conservative men of the North, irrespective of party, there is one difference, and a great one it is, between the members of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republicans are in favor of coercing the Southern States back into the Union when they secede, without making any reparation to those States, for the outrages and insults offered to them and their institutions, by the Northern Abolition States, by the passage of personal liberty bills, by mobbing United States officers when they go into those states to perform their sworn duties and by rescuing fugitives from their owners and aiding them in making good their escape. This is the position taken by most of the leading Republicans of the North, with, however, a few honorable exceptions.

While the Democrats deny the right of secession to any state, they also deny the right of states to pass laws contrary to the Fugitive Slave Law, and contend that if coercion is right in one case, it is right in the other. In other words, if it is right for the general government to compel the southern states to remain in the Union, it is also right that it should compel those Abolition states to repeal their Personal Liberty Bills; and Democrats say that until those laws are repealed, the government has no right to attempt coercion.

That those Personal Liberty Bills are contrary to the spirit and provisions of the Constitution, is clear to every reasonable person. If those states have passed unconstitutional laws and their citizens have taken license from them and have violated the Federal compact--have been upheld and protected by unconstitutional laws, have not those states *rebelled*? and is it not as clearly the duty of the government to *coerce* in this case, as if those states had assembled in convention and *boldly* declared that they would no longer be governed by the Constitution of the United States?

Most of the leading Republicans throughout the Northern states say that the south has taken this course in order to get the north to make concessions to them, and that they are opposed to making any such concessions, whatever, but they are *in favor of the Union(?)* but they are *opposed to repealing their unconstitutional laws*, and are in favor of *compelling* the south to submit to their insults and injuries, which are now most unreasonable and outrageous, but which are being added to every year—every time the Legislatures of the Northern States convene.

This is as reasonable and patriotic as the majority of the Republicans of the North are. In spirit and in principle they are worse tyrants and more unreasonable than George III. of England was, whose outrages and oppression the sons of America would not submit to. It is madness—blindness, to talk about compelling the southern states to remain in the Union while those Personal Liberty Bills stand on the Statutes of one-half the Northern states. Men at the North see the injustice of such an attempt on the part of the general government, and thousands upon thousands of them will refuse to take up arms against their brothers of the south whose rights as citizens of the United States they see have been shamefully outraged and trampled upon by the fanatics of the north.

If the Abolition states will strike from their Statutes those unfriendly, unjust, and unconstitutional laws and then manifest as much patience with the wrongs the south is now committing and will continue to commit in the future, as those states have with the insults and wrongs of the Northern Abolitionists, there will be no danger of a final dissolution of the Union. After the Northern states have made proper atonement for the wrongs they have committed, the slave-holding states will see that it is to their interest to remain in the Union, or come back into it, if they have withdrawn from it and then our road to national prosperity, peace and happiness will be unobstructed by the preachings and influence of the fanatics who have brought about the present unhappy state of affairs, which now bid fair to desolate and ruin the country.

If, after the Northern states have repealed those personal liberty Bills, the south should still refuse to live up to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, then the Administration will not find it difficult to get force enough from all the conservative states to settle the matter, and, if it must come to it, compel the seceding states to abide by the Federal compact.

The Northern states are the aggressors and they should not be backward about making proper reparation for the wrongs they have committed and should have a great deal of forbearance for those who are now resenting those wrongs to an unreasonable extent.

The southern states are now committing high crimes against the Union and the Constitution, and although we regard it as rebellion and those engaged in it as traitors, yet we say there is a great excuse for their resentment of those wrongs committed by the North, and it is really to be wondered at that they have submitted to them as long as they have.

In short, let the Northern states retract and rub out their unconstitutional enactments, and then if the south persists in her course of rebellion, then it is time to talk of "coercion," but not until then.

We believe the foregoing to be the opinion of nine-tenths of the Democracy of the Northern States, regardless of former divisions, and believe also that these sentiments are entertained by two-thirds of the honest members of the Republican party, who now see and feel, that for years past, they have been led by demagogues who care nothing for their country's peace and happiness, and who now refuse to give up their sectional dogmas when civil war with all its horrors and dire consequences are staring them in the face, and millions of patriots are looking to them to avert the great calamity that will, unless some concessions are soon made, sweep over our once peaceful and prosperous Union, and utterly destroy it.

Very Magnanimous.

In his last issue, Mattingly made a short quotation from our leader of the week before, to the effect that our government is in the hands of corrupt politicians who seem determined to topple us into utter ruin, and, contrary to our expectations, the old gentleman endorsed the rumor fully, and said on account of our noble confession he could not find it in his heart to resent what we said of him personally, in the same issue. Magnanimous old (Ignasty) cuss, you will please accept our thanks for your kindness. You always keep us under obligations of this kind, as there is always something in the way to keep you from saying the severe things, you could say just as well as not, according to your own say so.

The old gentleman pretended to think, that we had made a great confession, and went into Mr. Buchanan in rough style, as though we cared how much he abused him. It is well known to all who read our paper through the recent campaign, that we did not endorse the principles of the Administration, concerning the main issue before the people, and we are of the same opinion still, we leave others to form their own opinions concerning the action of the President, and although we have taken exceptions to his policy concerning recent events, we probably have more charity for him, than our severe old neighbor manifests in the article refered to. But when we wrote what he quoted from us, we had reference to the corrupt Black Republican members of Congress who would not make any compromises nor even consent to the re-establishing of the Missouri Compromise line, about the repeal of which they had been wailing for the last eight years, and by their persisting in their course we feared that our government must fall,--as we yet believe and fear.

We are at all times ready to make the "noble confession" that the leaders of the Republican party are "corrupt politicians" who would rather "topple us into utter ruin," than to give up the infernal nigger, and *they* are the corrupt politicians that are chargable with our present troubles and for the gloomy destiny, that we fear awaits this country.

Wonder what our magnanimous neighbor thinks about the Republican members of the Committee on the state of the Union refusing to entertain Crittenden's resolutions which were virtually the same as the Missouri Compromise line, only it was to be extended farther west. Wonder if he would rather have a dissolution of the Union than grant the South her constitutional rights--guess he would. Two weeks ago he said he did not believe the Southern States were sincere in their secession movements, and that they were only doing it to scare the North into making concessions to them,--wonder if he now thinks they are in earnest. He was opposed to yielding anything to the demands of the South--is he then opposed to the repeal of the personal liberty bills of the Northern States? Is he still opposed to the admission of any more slave States if the people of the proposed States desire to tolerate the institution in their State? Wonder if he thinks the people of the Southern States have any rights that it is the duty of the Northern States to respect? He is in favor of making South Carolina sorry for her rebellious conduct, and we suppose he is in favor of compelling them to stay in the Union and submit to the insults of his abolition brethren, and that this is the way he proposes to perpetuate the Union--by force and brutality.

He leaves us all to wonder what position he occupies on these matters. When he gets ready to make honorable concessions we hope he will not be backward about denouncing his former heresies. An honest "open confession is good for the soul," and we advise the old gentleman to try it.

TROOPS FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.--Considerable excitement was caused in our place yesterday on account of the announcement through the telegraph dispatches of the daily papers, that a portion of the troops from Fort Leavenworth were to pass through here on their way to, or near, Baltimore. At about half-past one P. M. smoke was seen and a whistle heard on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., west of town, when there was a general stampede made for the depot. The crowd numbered between fifty and one hundred, all of whom, (excepting ourself, we went down to take items) were expecting to see the fellows that are to do it, and the things it is to be done with, but to the disppointment of all, it was nothing but a freight train.

LATER.

This morning at about nine o'clock the citizens of this place to the number of about 300, several of whom were ladies, were at the depot to see the troops as they passed through, as it had been telegraped ahead that they would be here at half past nine or ten o'clock. At about ten the train arrived, and consisted of about 20 cars.--The troops have made very slow progress since they left Fort Leavenworth, the engines on this and other roads having given out and thereby caused delay. There were two hundred and twenty-five men and one hundred and thirty horses.

The men were all very glad to get away from Ft. Leavenworth and were impatient to be getting to their place of destination—were all Union men so far as we could ascertain from talking with them. They all looked in good healthy condition and were in the best of spirits.

After the train left we saw two of them chasing it, but they were losing distance every step they took. The supposition is that they strayed off to get something to take and got so far away that they could not make connection.

For the benefit of those who did not get to see them, we will just say that they look like other folks, the only thing that distinguished their appearance from that of other men was the military dress they wore. In the hindmost car we noticed many fine looking women, who we supposed were the wives of the Generals and Captains, none of whose names we learned.

DISCONTINUED.—The *Pulaski Democrat* has been discontinued for the want of a suitable person to run it, and make it pay It was under mortgage we believe, and the holder has closed it and tied the material up. We understand it is for sale cheap. Pulaski county should support one paper sure, and would if it was properly managed, we believe.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.--The rumor published in this paper under the telegraph head, as to the report that the Star of the West had been fired into, is confirmed by this mornings telegraph.

FALSE REPORT.--The report that came to hand last week just as we were going to press in relation to Fort Sumter being besieged, proved to be false.

LONG NOSES.--Long nosed people may take comfort from the following. "Give me a man" said the great Napoleon, "with a good allowance of nose. Strange as it may appear, when I want any good head work done, I choose a man—provided he has suitable education—with a long nose. His breathing is bold and free and his brain, as well as his lungs and heart, cool and clear. In my observation of men I have almost invariably found a long nose and a long head together."

HOW DEMOCRATS FEEL.--A short dialogue occurred in a store the other day that aptly illustrates how a Democrat feels these Lincoln times.

Republican—Well friend how do you feel since the election?

Democrat—"Feel?" Why I feel like Lazarus did.

Republican—But how is that?

Democrat—I feel like I had been *licked by dogs*.

The Republican, like the boy that the calf run over, had'nt another word to add.

BALTIMORE, Friday, January 4.

The following special dispatch to the American has been received:

CHARLESTON, Friday, January 4.

Governor Pickens has divided the duties of the executive administration of South Carolina among his Council thus: He appoints A. S. McGrath, Secretary of state; regulate intercourse with other states and foreign powers; make treaties; regulate commerce, and appoint consuls.

D. F. Jameson, Secretary of war.

C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury. W. H. Hurllee to regulate the postal department and light house.

A. C. Garlington, Secretary of the Interior to attend to local matters' including the military and coast police.

THE RESISTANCE FEELING.—We are daily receiving letters from various portions of the State, indicating that the resistance feeling is decidedly on the increase in Tennessee. Our people are rapidly becoming satisfied that it is useless for us to expect justice at the hands of the Black Republicans and as we can not get the Constitution in a union with them, we will have it in a union with the South.—*Nashville Union.*

PLYMOUTH STAPLE MARKETS

New Wheat	75@ 85
Flour	$250@ per cwt
Corn	20@25c
Oats	20@25
Meal	60c per cwt
Butter	12@15c
Chickens	4@5 cts lb
Potatoes	20@25
Eggs	12½
Clover Seed, dull	3,25@3,50
Timothy Seed	1,75@2,00
Hungarian Grass Seed	50c
Salt per bbl	2,20
Hides Green per lb	4c
Lard	7@ 8
Smoked Hams retail	8@9c
Shoulders and Sides	7@8c

T. J. PATTERSON.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions and Notions. No., 2 Cordin's Block Plymouth Indiana, patronage solicited.

SURVEYORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, together with the surveyor of Starke County Indiana will, on the 1st day of February 1861, at 10 o clock a. m. proceed to locate the corners of the following real estate: sections thirty (30) and thirty-one (31) township thirty-three (33) range one (1) west.

SAMUEL DOWNEY,
JOHN HAY,

jan10n50-3w

STATE OF INDIANA, MARSHALL COUNTY. } Before Henry McFarlin Justice in Center township,

Charles West vs Elijah Reprogle } Complaint on a note and account and proceedings in attachment.

The defendant in the above entitled cause is hereby notified that the above named Plaintiff has filed in my office his complaint with an affidavit for an attachment and it appearing by the return of the said attachment that property to wit: one pile of corn has been levied upon by the constable to satisfy the plaintiffs demand of seventeen and 37—100 dollars and that I the undersigned have fixed the first day of February A. D. 1861 as the day for trial of said cause at my office in the town of Plymouth in said County and State at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place the defendant is notified to appear or the same will be heard in his absence.

HENRY McFARLIN J. P. (SEAL)

jan10n50-3w.

STATE OF INDIANA } In the Stark Circuit
STARKE COUNTY } SS. Court, March Term, 1861.

Francis S. Horner vs Amasa P. Carroll } Mo., for execution

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause by John S. Bender his attorney has filed in my office his complaint in said cause, also the affidavit of a disinterested person from which affidavit it appears that the defendant Amasa P. Carroll is a non-resident of the state of Indiana, he is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said action, and that the same will be tried at the next term of the Starke Circuit Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Knox, on the 11th day of March A.D. 1861, and unless the said defendant be and appear at the said Term on the first day of the Term thereof and plead answer or demur, the same will be determined in his absence.

OLIVER H. P. HOWARD,
Clerk C. C.

jan10n50-3w

STATE OF INDIANA } In the Stark Circuit
STARKE COUNTY } SS. Court, March Term 1861.

Francis S. Horner vs Amasa Carroll } Motion of Execution.

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause by John S. Bender his attorney, has filed in my office his complaint in said cause, also the affidavit of a disinterested person from which affidavit it appears that the defendants Henry Class and Amasa Carroll are non-residents of the state of Indiana, they are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said action and that the same will be tried at the next term of the Starke Circuit Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Knox on the 11th day of March A. D. 1861, and unless the said defendants be and appear at the said term on the first day of the term thereof, and plead answer or demur the same will be determined in their absence.

OLIVER H. P. HOWARD,
Clerk C. C.

jan10n50-3w

STATE OF INDIANA } Before Henry McFarlin Justice in
MARSHALL COUNTY. } Center Township.

Silas S. Tibbits vs William Burges. } Complaint on account and proceedings in attachment.

The Defendant in the above entitled case is hereby notifyed that the above named plaintiff has filed in my office his complaint, with an affidavit, for an attachment, Together with an affidavit of a disinterested person that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and it appearing by the return of the said attachment that property to wit: one bay mare and one bay horse has been levied upon by the Constable to satisfy the plaintiffs demand of twenty-two Dollars, and that I, the undersigned have fixed the 25th day of January 1861, as the day for trial of said case, at my office in the Town of Plymouth, in said State and County at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place the defendant is notifyed to appear or the same will be heard in his absence.

HENRY McFARLIN, J.P. (Seal.)

jan3n49-3w.

EIGHTH WONDER!! OF THE WORLD!

LIGHT FROM COAL OIL.

Read Slowly,Ause Frequently, AND ACT DECIDEDLY.

H. B. Pershing & Co.

Have just received a large stock of Coal, Kerosene, and Carbon Oil Lamps, suitable for Churches, Public Buildings, Parlors and Kitchens, which they are selling very low, and every Lamp sold by them will give a light equal to the light of six candles combined and at a cost of one-third of a cent an hour.

This light is superior to every other, (except sun-light,) and costs one-half less than any other light known. All lamps sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Call and see for yourselves, Lamps and Oils kept on hand all the time at the Drug store.

Sept. 28th, 1860. PURSHING & Co.

Insurance Etc.

Insurance Agency. By State Authority.

INCREASE OF CASH CAPITAL.

Phoenix

INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

—DEVOTED TO—

Fire Insurance Exclusively.

(CHAATER PERPETUAL)

CASE CAPITAL, $100,000 00.

S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Agents in the principal cities & towns in the Union

☞ Losses promptly paid. Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed by

C. H. REEVE, Agent.

Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1859. 1

DUFF AND MC COY, COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Columbus, Ohio.

THE THOROUGH MANNER IN Which Students of this Institution are qualified in all the routine of business, has gained for it the proud distinction of

The Business Men's College!

The course of Study is full and thoroughly practical. All the late forms and improvements are introduced, and the Faculty will guarantee any one, after they have completed the course, to be fully qualified to keep the book of any Business House.

Daily Lectures delivered on Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Elocution, &c.

TERMS:

For a full and unlimited Course, $40

Students can enter at any time and review at pleasure.

The usual time to complete the course is from 8 to 10 weeks.

Good boarding can be had at $3,50 per week.

Cost of Books, Diploma, &c., $5.

For full particulars, address

McCOY & CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO:

nov-29-n44tf.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"Cosmopolitan art Association,

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this peculiar Institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS:

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS,"

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL,"

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to

"The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway New York.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous presents, over

500 Beautiful Works of Art

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, outlines, etc., forming a truly national benefit.

The Serene Evening, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription—

Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $5 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegently illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced "the handsomest magazine in America." It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin.

Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
548 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded By D. McDonald, Agent for Plymouth and vicinity when specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

nov22n44tf

BUCKEYE LIVERY.

OPPOSITE THE HOWARDS' HOUSE,
Plymouth, Indiana.

J. M. KLINGER, Proprietor.

The proprietor having erected large and convenient stables, and supplied them with an entire new stock of Horses, Buggies, Carriages &c., is now prepared to accommodate those who wish

LIVERY TEAMS.

Persons reaching this place on any of the Railroad Trains, and desiring to go by Carriage Conveyance, can be accommodated with or without a driver.

Having surveyed in this County, we are well acquainted with all the Lands, Routes, Distances, &c

v1n29tf J. M. K.

M. A. O. PACKARD,

Attorney and Counseller at Law,

PLYMOUTH, IND.

COLLECTIONS, Tax Paying and Examination of titles &c., promptly attended to

REFERS TO

Peoples Bank, N. Y. City; Hoe & Whittaker, N. Y. City; Tassell, Jennings & Co., N. Y. City; Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. City; Henry C. Carter, N. Y. City; Hon. C. A. Stacy, Tecumseh, Mich.; L. G. Berry & Co., Bankers, Adrian, Mich.; J. S. Dunlap, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.; N. H. Oglesbee, Esq., County Treasurer, Plymouth.

He has associated with him in practice, Hon. James Bradley of LaPorte, Ind., whose assistance he will have at the sitting of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts of this county. Will practice in adjoining counties.

Plymouth, March 22, 1860. 3tf

GEO. R. THRALLS & SON,

Agents for the

ELKHART PAPER MILLS,

and general dealers in

WRAPPING, PRINTING FOOLSCAP LETTER AND NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, INK, &C.,

☞ Orders by Express will have attention.

GEO. R. THRALLS & SON.,
WARSAW, IND.

nov22n43tf

INFORMATION WANTED.—Strayed from the subscriber, in either June or July last, a dark brown Cow, four years old, a few long hairs in the head—think a little tip on the tail, low back and cooked horns. Raised by John C. Akin, 6 miles west of Plymouth.

Any person leaving information of said cow at the Democrat office or at my house will be suitably rewarded.

A. GAMBRILL.

Plymouth, Dec 27, 1860

Dry Goods and Groceries.

James M. Wickizer,

Having recently received direct from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of Goods most respectfully announces to the goods buying public that he is opening them up for inspection, at

Drgus, Marshall Co.,

and asks a fair and impartial examination, both as to the quality of Goods and Prices. My stock is full and complete and consists in part of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Bleached and Brown Muslins, Raglans, Shawls, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Cambrics, Insertings, Collars, Edgings, Neck-Ties, Skirts, Silks, Shirts, DeLaine's, Lustres, Cloth, Vestings, Indigo, Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold low for CASH or approved Produce

In conclusion, let me say that my motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and that I am determined not to be undersold. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES M. WICKIZER,
Argus, July 26, 1860. n37tf

HONEST CORNER!

I respectfully announce to the patrons of

HONEST CORNER

That I have recently returned from the east and am now in receipt of a

Full and Complete Stock

Of carefully selected

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

And everything else formerly kept by me, which I will sell at fair prices. I will take in exchange for goods, all kinds of

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE.

And

MONEY WILL NOT BE REFUSED.

I invite my old customers to call and examine my stock and prices, and if they suit, they will be sure and buy. I have no blowing to do to induce you to purchase of me. Honorable, straight forward dealing and a living profit and no humbug, is my motto.

☞ Those knowing themselves in arrears are notified that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to me up.

J. BROWNLEE.

Plymouth Oct 11n38tf

5,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED to sell the following described Lands, in very low figures; part down and the balance in annual payments, from one to four years, with interest, paid annually:

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

e half s e qr	"	32	34	5	80
e half n w qr	"	29	34		80
n half w q	"	1	33		141

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

e half s e qr	"	17			80
s w qr s e qr	"	17			40

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

n w qr s w qr	"	28	32		40
n e qr	"	31	32		160
s pt lot	"	30	32		41
lots 2 and 3	"	30	32		82
e half s e qr	"	30	32		80
w half s e qr	"	31	32		80
w half s e qr	"	31	32		80

BOURBON TOWNSHIP

W. half N. E. qr Sec. 12 T. 34 N. R. 3 E., A					80
e half n w qr	"	7	33	4	80

GERMAN TOWNSHIP

Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 6 T 34 N. R. 3					161
Lot 1	"	7			40
w half n w qr	"	34	35	3	80
n w qrs w qr	"	34	"	3	41

NORTH TOWNSHIP.

e fr n w qr (W M R) Sec 6 T 35 N R 2 E.					102

POLK TOWNSHIP.

W. half N. E. qr Sec. 27 T. 35 N. R 1 E., A					80
n w qr	"	8			40

One mile North of Knott's Station, fifteen acres under cultivation—log house, well and young orchard. Terms cash in hand—balance in one year, with interest.

WEST TOWNSHIP

w fr s e qr	"	22			47
s w qrs w qr	"	30			68
w half s w qr	"	36	34		80
w half n w qr	"	27	34		160

Also the following described lands in Fulton County, situated about two miles East of the Michigan Road, and joining the south line of Marshall County, to wit:

N. E. qr N. E. qr Sec. 5 T. 31 N. R. 3 E., A					40
s half s e qr	"	5	31		80
Lot No. 2	"	5	31		54.75

Persons wishing to purchase unimproved lands, on easy terms, will do well to give me a call. I also have the P. O. address of the larger portion of nonresident land owners, which will enable me to ascertain the price of a large quantity of land which is not described in the above list.

THOS. McDONALD.

Plymouth, Feb. 9th, 1860—n27tf

NEW FALL GOODS!

AT THE

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

at 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 be-thinne you if you will let me. This is all I ask. Know me Farmer

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 cheap. Call on

2tf A. C. STALEY

WAR

INEVITABLE

Late Important from Europe

The Emperor of France at the head of a half million of soldiers.

The Empress proclaimed Regent during the Emperor's Absence!

BUT in the event of all these strange facts do not fail to remember the

Mammoth

HARDWARE STORE

No. 1, Westervelt's Block,

PLYMOUTH, - - - IND.

Now propelled by

BUCK & TOAN.

Successors to L. Crane & Co., who are selling all kinds of goods usually found in a Hardware Store consisting in part of

Iron; Nails

STEEL

Cook, Parlor & Plate Stoves

Tin, Copper, Sheet-iron, and Japanned

W A R E

Glass, Sash, Putty, House Trimmings Conductors, Hatroughs, Mechanics' Tools

Agricultural Implements'

Saddlery and Coach HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Powder

Lead, &c., &c.

Together with a host of other things too numerous to put in type. We would state to the good people of Northern Indiana, who patronize their Hardware in Plymouth, they will always find us in readiness to show them our goods, and in all cases will find them as represented. We do not advertise to sell at cost, but will sell at a fair advance on manufacturers prices, and as cheap as the cheapest, for

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

where a large and well assorted stock of Clothing may be found as anywhere in this State. Having our Clothing manufactured by

Machinery and Hand,

and in successful operation, we are really enabled to sell a

BETTER CARMENT

now, at

LESS COST,

than Eastern work formerly.

We would call especial attention to our large stock of

MEN'S and BOYS'

HATS AND CAPS,

which in themselves would fill a good sized room. Also our stock of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Hosiery, &c.

In fact everything belonging to a

First-Class

Gents Outfitting Merchant-Tailors Establishment

can be found in quality, quantity and price at terms to suit the most fastidious and the closest buyer. Having

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

to make up garments to order, together with a great variety of

Piece Goods!

Comprising

COATINGS,
PANTALOONINGS,
AND VESTINGS,

It will be advantageous for that kind of customers to call on us.

Small Boys clothing.

Suitable for all ages—from three years up—ready kept on hand. LAWSON & CO.

Plymouth, Sept. 6, 1860. 1tf

NEW STORE,

At Knox, Starke County Indiana.

SHORT & BENDER,

HAVING recently established themselves in the Mercantile business, at the above named place, respectfully solicit public patronage, hoping to receive the same by fair dealing and prompt attention to business.

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.

With other varieties of Goods, selected expressly to suit this market.

Cash paid for suitable Country produce, or Goods exchanged for the same.

FUR WANTED

Call at the

HONEST CORNER

and we will sell you Goods at prices which will save you the time and expense of going to Plymouth to make your purchases.

J. E. SHORT & R. P. BENDER

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