

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY D. E. VANVALKENBURGH.

J. G. OSBORNE, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA: THURSDAY, JULY 24th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- FOR PRESIDENT OF STATE, JAMES S. ATSON, OF MARION. FOR GOVERNOR, JOSEPH RISTINE, OF FOUNTAIN. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, MATTHEW L. BRETT, OF DANVERS. FOR COUNTY CLERK, OSCAR B. HORD, OF DECATUR. FOR SHERIFF, SAMUEL L. RUGG, OF ALLEN.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Marshall County will hold a Convention at the Court House in Plymouth on

Saturday, August 9th, 1862,

to nominate candidates for the county offices to be filled at the election in October. The Committee have thought best to take the last gubernatorial vote as a basis, allowing one delegate for every ten votes cast, and one for each fraction over ten. This will give the townships delegates as follows:

- West, 10. Polk, 9. North, 17. German, 15. Bourne, 17. Tippecanoe, 7. Walk, 8. Green, 10. Union, 13. Centre, 36.

It is recommended to the Democrats of each township that they consult together and proceed to the election of delegates, and that they make such selection as early as Wednesday, the 6th of August.

By ORDER of GEN. COS.

SALUTATORY.

In assuming the editorial charge of the DEMOCRAT, it is proper that its readers should be advised, in the commencement of our intercourse with them, of the course of policy which we intend to pursue—in other words, we desire to 'define our position.'

This seems the more necessary on account of the rapidly shifting position of men and things at the present time. We shall to the best of our ability advocate through the columns of the DEMOCRAT the time-honored principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by Jefferson and Jackson, and practiced by the sages and patriots of the early days of the Republic.

In the present distracted state of our unhappy country we shall always, we trust, be found, with whatever of ability we possess, battling in the ranks of those who are uncompromisingly opposed to armed rebellion on the one hand, and the no less nefarious efforts of negro-loving, Union-hating, Constitution-destroying abolitionists on the other.

Entertaining these views, and holding to these principles as the basis of our action, we shall support with all our energy, the President in all his lawful efforts to suppress the existing rebellion, and shall exercise at the same time the right to oppose so far as in us lies, any and every measure proposed or taken by him or others which are not warranted by the Constitution and the laws.

How long our connection with the Democrat shall continue will probably depend on the success with which we meet in our efforts to advance the interests of the only existing party in these United States which has for its object the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

The field upon which we have entered is one that is to us an untried one; but believing that success is worth the effort we have resolved to make the trial, and bespeak the aid and sympathy of all those holding views and principles similar to our own.

with impunity, abuse the head of the nation and all his subordinates to their hearts content, while it is reckoned a sure indication of treasonable interest, and traitorous design, for a democrat to do the self same thing. If democrats have been less sparing in their denunciations of the manner in which the war has been carried on, than have been republicans we should like to know where and when, and in what respect. Certainly the President has received as hearty a support in carrying on the war, and endeavoring to crush out the rebellion, from Democrats as from Republicans. It is true that there has been, and still is, this important difference between them, democrats insist that the war shall be conducted according to the usages of civilized nations, and that in its prosecution, the Constitution of the country shall not be ruthlessly trampled under foot; while radical republicans insist on paying no regard whatever to that sacred charter of our liberties. Again, if those are traitors who oppose the unconstitutional, and fanatical schemes of hot headed and ultra schemers in and out of Congress, what name and fate would be proper for these hot heads and visionaries themselves.

The truth is, we are tired of hearing scurrilous epithets bandied around with so much flippancy. It would be infinitely better for our country in this the hour of its peril, if all would more closely scrutinize the conduct of mere partizan leaders whose only hope for office and self aggrandizement lies in the deception they are practicing upon a too confiding people.

If instead of finding fault with their opponents and calling them opprobrious names, republicans would turn their attention to reforming abuses within their own ranks, the country would much sooner rejoice in a returning peace than it is likely, under existing circumstances, to do.

"THEY MUST MEET THE RESPONSIBILITY."

An editorial under the above caption in a recent number of the M. C. Republican contains the following choice morsels:

'How was it then? did the Democratic party set their feet firmly down in favor of rebuking treason and punishing traitors in active rebellion? Not a bit of it.'

This same Democratic party whose organization has its base resting on a foundation of infamy, denounced the exercise of force against their 'southern brethren' as calculated to produce a still greater estrangement.

Such was the Democratic party at the time of the inauguration of the rebellion, and such it has continued. Failing to block the wheels of government directly, they still continue to exercise their influence in favor of their 'southern brethren' by preventing enlistments; by giving the rebels sufficient cause to believe that the rebellion has active sympathizers in the North; by resorting to every species of mendacity for the purpose of weakening public confidence in the ability and integrity of the administration.

Can it be possible that the Republican has forgotten the position assumed by many of the ablest leading journals of its party at the time of the inauguration of the rebellion, such, for instance as the Chicago Tribune, the New York Tribune, and others, to say nothing of its own teachings about the same time? Did they not favor the peaceable dissolution of these States rather than maintain the integrity of the Union by force of arms? Did they not denounce the exercise of force against their Southern brethren, as calculated to produce a still greater evil than disunion?

With what grace then, and to what end, do they now seek to charge the democratic party with want of patriotism, and sympathy with traitors? The answer is easy; they desire to turn aside from their own devoted heads the thunderbolts of wrath about to be hurled against them by an outraged and indignant people, for their own derelictions, and short-comings. We tell them the effort is in vain, they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Charge Democrats forsooth with endeavoring to 'block the wheels of government,' 'by giving the rebels sufficient cause to believe that the rebellion has active sympathizers in the North,' when, at the same time, they themselves are constantly harping vituperation and abuse on the President and his military advisers; and crying out lustily in favor of arming negroes to help twenty millions in the North to put down eight millions in the South. What more humiliating acknowledgment of our inferiority to our 'Southern brethren' is it possible to make than this? Could human mendacity go further?

The 'Southern brethren' of the Bright Democrats in the North will probably murder 20,000 of our white northern laborers before the war is closed, and probably 20,000 more will die of disease contracted in camp; this added to about 30,000 who will be wounded in such a manner as to entirely disable them from ever being able to work, makes the astounding number of 70,000 laboring men that will be lost to the North by this slaveholders' rebellion. And yet narrow minded Democrats whine as though a few hundred negroes coming North would cure the laboring demands of the country.

The above article from the M. C. Republican of last week proves, we think, at least two things: 1st, that the author has a very inadequate conception of the loss

of life incurred in carrying on the war, or else that he thinks it must very soon be brought to a close; 2d, that he is in favor of finding room in the North for the negroes which the abolitionists desire to set free. What does it matter with them how many poor white men in the North may be compelled to labor for a mere pittance in competition with their sable proteges. Working men, mechanics, day-laborers, are you willing to be brought into competition with negroes and then work for one half of present prices? When you object, the Republican calls you 'narrow-minded' and says you 'whine.'

THE MASS CONVENTION.

We call attention to the announcement in another column, by the Democratic State Central Committee, of the Mass Convention of the Democracy and conservative citizens of Indiana. Let as many of the friends of Constitutional liberty from Marshall County attend as can possibly do so. We understand that the several Rail Road Companies leading to Indianapolis will carry persons attending the Convention for half-fare. We hope the true friends of the Union will rally in large numbers on the occasion, and once more in this the hour of their country's peril give expression to 'thoughts that breathe' in 'words that burn' for the Union and the Constitution.

Let the Democratic hosts of Indiana go up and take sweet counsel together, and then return and scatter the fire of patriotism broadcast all over the State. How many will go from Marshall County?

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Democrats of Marshall County, don't neglect to make the necessary arrangements in your several townships for attending the County Convention to be held here on the 9th of August. Select your best men for delegates, men in whose judgment, patriotism and untiring devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, you have implicit confidence.

We are about to commence a campaign fraught with the best interests of the county, the State, and the nation. See to it that the work is begun right, and let no man swerve from his duty. Then each man feel that upon himself individually rests in some degree the responsibility, and success will crown our efforts.

It is well understood that the refusal of the President to approve the unconstitutional confiscation bill recently passed by Congress until certain essential amendments were made therein, created quite a fluttering among the radicals of the party at Washington.

The fact that the President transmitted to Congress a message vetoing the bill, shows that however much he may desire emancipation, he yet has stamina enough left to withstand the united voice of radicalism when it demands what every tyro knows to be unconstitutional. All honor to him for even this much, though there are other things not a few, that he might remedy, either wholly or partially, which have been and still are obstacles in the way of a settlement of our National troubles.

Let him discard the ultra counsels of such men as Chandler, Lovejoy, Greeley and Wade; remove Stanton from the Cabinet, and fill his place with an honest man who has ability and patriotism enough for the place and the emergency, and all may yet be well.

Plans of the Rebels.

Among the other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels, we have some inkings of the subjects discussed at two conferences of all the principal military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th instant. It is understood that they come to the conclusion that they must lose no more territory. The defensive policy was strongly attacked, and both Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points—namely from Cumberland and Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. It is alleged that the following plan of operations was agreed upon:

- 1. The immediate obstruction of the James River, so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a means of communicating with the government and for transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.
- 2. The reoccupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown and the whole Peninsula.
- 3. The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the reposition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- 4. The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis, and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

When these objects had been accomplished, the Lee and Beauregard plan proposed:

- 5. To make the Potomac and Ohio Rivers at once their base of operations and frontier line, and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.
- 6. To hurl upon Washington, from Richmond, a column of two hundred thousand troops; the capture of that city, the liberation of Baltimore, and the invasion of the North at the three points named above. By becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home, or the defense of our cities, fully five hundred thousand men.

There are one hundred and forty eight Masonic Lodges in California at present nearly all of which are in a flourishing condition.

THE NEWS.

A terrific naval battle took place at Vicksburg on the 15th inst. The rebel iron-clad gunboat Arkansas came down the Yazoo River on the morning of that day, and after an engagement in that stream with the gunboat Carondelet,—in which the latter got the worst of it,—ran the gauntlet of the entire Federal fleet, some twenty-five or more vessels, and succeeded in getting under cover of the batteries at Vicksburg. Shot and shell rained upon her in a perfect storm, but the missiles glanced off her sides, and she sustained comparatively little injury. Our vessels were not so fortunate. The Arkansas put balls through the Harford, the Ironquois, the Benton, and several others, and caused an explosion of steam on the ram Lancaster, by which three men were killed and ten or fifteen wounded. One of the port holes of the Arkansas was inadvertently allowed to remain open after fire was delivered, and a shot from one of our fleet entered it, killing it, it is said, ten men and wounding a number of others. The struggle continued for some twenty minutes. On the night of the same day, Com. Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink the Arkansas. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel peering in its broadside as it passed her. More than one hundred guns were employed in the undertaking, and the roar of artillery was like the voice of an earthquake. The rebels acknowledge that on seven inch steel-pointed shot went through her, killing two men; but they assert that this was the only damage she sustained. The firing continued for about an hour. A reconnaissance the next morning showed that the Arkansas was undergoing repairs, but it did not appear that she was in any danger of sinking. Our loss in this engagement is reported at 23 men killed and 25 wounded.

An order has been issued by the War Department, that military commanders in the rebel States shall seize and use any property that may be necessary or convenient for military purposes; and that military commanders shall employ as laborers as many negroes as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes. Accounts must be kept as to the slaves and other property taken.

The Kentucky guerrillas under command of Morgan were overtaken by their pursuers and completely routed. The cannon and property captured at Cynthiana were recovered. The rebels had twenty-five men killed, and the federals twenty.

Gen. Pope's arrangements for taking the field are all completed, and we may soon expect to receive important intelligence from the Army of Virginia.

Beauregard is reported to be on the south side of James River, between Richmond and City Point, with a force of 30,000 men.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 15th, appears alarmed at the order of our War Department containing the forces of McDowell, Fremont, and Banks under General Pope, and remarks of the latter that 'He is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union commanders—an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things.'

It adds that 'The foxy into Orange county, and the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Rappahan, by the enemy, are a challenge on the part of Pope that our Generals have now to take up.'

The Enquirer, commenting on the threatening aspect of McClellan's operations, says: 'We must dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. The spade and the shovel will always defeat the musket.'

Of President Lincoln's visit to the army the Enquirer says: 'A dirty trio—Lincoln, Stanton, and Winfield Scott—passed by Old Point on Thursday last, en route for McClellan's headquarters, at or near Berkley. A gentleman who saw the steamer which conveyed this dirty trio of Yankee negro stealers says there was a band of music on board, and flags and streamers fluttering in the breeze.'

EARNINGS OF THE P. F. W. AND C. R. R. COMPANY.—The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the first five months of 1862, were \$1,480,000 of which it is understood that about \$750,000 were net profit.—the total amount of the mortgage is \$5,250,000 on which the annual interest is \$367,500; on the second mortgage \$5,160,000 on which the annual interest is \$361,200 of the third mortgage, \$2,000,000, on which the interest is \$140,000. The road has thus earned, in five months, the whole interest for the year on two mortgages. The net receipts for the year will, it is expected, amount to more than twice the interest of these two mortgages.

'Dost thou clean my furniture, pretty-maiden?' asked Broadbrim of a hand-servant, who was polishing an escritoire. 'I dust,' replied the maiden.

'Biddy' said a lady. 'I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning.' In a few moments Biddy returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was just seventy-two years seven months and two days old.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The Jackson Mississippi, of the 12th, says: Last Saturday morning, Butler visited Baton Rouge, and made several arrests for trivial causes. A special dispatch, from Augusta, 10th to the Savannah Republican, dated Mobile 9th inst., says: Passengers from New Orleans report that a Maine regiment mutinied on being ordered to Vicksburg, and two men were shot before the disturbance was quelled. Texas guerrillas are hovering about New Orleans.

The British armed vessels omitted the usual compliments on the 4th of July. Bardsworthy, Ky. July 18th.—A soldier of the 77th Ohio has just arrived here from Cynthiana, leaving there at 10 o'clock this morning, being a paroled soldier. He states that T. R. Rankin, in Cynthiana, told him the killed and wounded on both sides would amount to about 150.

Morgan released all the prisoners on parole, and his cavalry regiments were about to leave for Lexington at 8 A. M. Col. Landrum was not taken prisoner. He escaped with forty men. He says he heard from several prisoners that Captain Glass was killed.

Morgan's Adjutant reported at Rankin's Hotel that Morgan's force mustered 2,700 men, besides those who lately joined him. CYNTHIANA, July 18.—A man came into Boyd's Station, on the Kentucky Central R. R. this morning, and says he has just come from Cynthiana. He says the city surrendered about 5 o'clock last evening. The fighting lasted about thirty minutes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16. The guerrillas, numbering about 2,000 in all, have fallen back towards McMinnville, taking our officers along with them and paroling the privates. Our loss is thirty-three killed and sixty two wounded. The rebel loss is fifty killed and one hundred wounded. The citizens are taking good care of the wounded, and have buried the dead left by rebels.

The citizens are actively enlisting in the home Guard, and reinforcements are arriving. No danger to the city is apprehended. The rebels are reported to have evacuated Murfreesboro', the killed on both sides is not over fifty. Gen. Duffield is severely, if not mortally, wounded, but is now under good care. No private residences were destroyed.

He saw Morgan and his men, and says the number is about 2,500 men. He shook hands with Col Morgan and talked with him. He says Morgan treated him with politeness, and also reported that both bridges at Kellor's and Kimbough's were burned.

A soldier also came into Boyd's and says that Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender. Captain Arthur's company from Newport are all killed or prisoners. The excitement in Newport and Covington is very high and increasing. The citizens are organizing rapidly for defense. The New York Provost Marshal arrests all sympathizers today.

Gen. Pope has issued orders that the forces in his department shall submit on the enemy, taking property, where needed in due and regular form, and giving receipt therefor, to be paid when the war is over and upon proper vouchers of loyalty. Baggage, and the usual encumbrances of an army, are to be dispensed with as far as possible, and troops are to move promptly and under a designated time. Citizens of the Shenandoah Valley are to be held responsible for any outrages—such as murdering straggling soldiers, cutting telegraph wires, tearing up railroad tracks, burning bridges, or otherwise interfering with the communications of the army.

FAMILY RELIGION.—A want of familiarity between parents and children upon religious matters and a constrained intercourse between them, is a key to the failure of many parents in their efforts to train up their children in the way they should go, as well as a fruitful source of infidelity in the child. A want of freedom begets a want of confidence, naturally, the natural result of which is a loss of religious influence on the one part, and want of filial trust on the other. The godly mother holds in her hands the spiritual destiny of her child, and may wield a power to save it, of inconceivable greatness. Beginning with the mind in its most impressionable state, she may write upon 'the fleshy tables of the heart,' lessons which can never be forgotten. For the religious influence of a Christian home and the godly instructions of pious parents, there is no substitute. The want of these is a religious bereavement for life. The Sunday school deserves the patronage and support of every parent, but the instruction of the Sunday school can never be relied upon as a substitute for that instruction which God commands the parent to give his child in his own house.—North Western Church.

WHO IS A REBEL?—This is a pertinent inquiry just now—Who is a rebel? On this point, the New York Times says: 'Whosoever is against the constitution of the United States; in whole or in part, in spirit or in letter, is a rebel. Whoever is against any of the laws of our government whether they relate to fugitives or of freemen, is a rebel. Whoever insists that a law of Congress can be violated any more in New York or Massachusetts than in South Carolina or Alabama, is a rebel. Let us make a clear and clean work of our loyalty and apply to it the rigid rule that he who offends in one point offends in all'

'It took four horse contracts, each for one thousand horses, to settle the political feuds of the republicans of Pennsylvania; and every one of these contracts cost the government \$10,000—\$40,000 in all,' said Mr. Davis in congress the other day. Public plunder is the great conservator of the republican organization

New Advertisements.

MY VOICE IS STILL FOR PEACE. And in order to keep the peace, I wish all who know themselves

INDEBTED To me, to walk up and pay me a piece, as harvest is now over, and I am much in need of all the

PIECEABLE! That I can possibly raise in a peaceable way to keep my creditors

PIECE GOODS PEACEABLE CUSTOMERS In this community, to whom I take great pleasure in returning my sincere thanks for their very peaceable patronage.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. Having disposed of the Democrat office, we desire every person indebted to us to make immediate settlement. We have debts to pay, and to enable to do so, must collect the amounts due. The books of the firm may be found with T. M. McDonald, at Dickson & Co's Hardware Store, July 23—26th.

CORBIN & OSBORNE, Attorneys at Law & Notaries Public. Office in Bank Building, 20th PLYMOUTH, IND.

An Ordinance BE IT ORDAINED BY THE President and Board of Trustees of the Corporate town of Plymouth, in the County of Madison and State of Indiana, that the owners of lot numbered one, (1) in McFarlin's addition to the town of Plymouth, owned by Susan McLaughlin; lot numbered fourteen (14) in the same addition; owners name unknown. South half of lot numbered thirteen, (13) owned by F. J. Renner; north half of same lot—13—owned by Peter Glaube; south half of lot numbered twelve (12) owned by Peter Henk; north half of same lot—number 12—owned by C. Bergman; south half of lot numbered eleven (11) owned by C. Bergman; and north half of lot numbered eleven (11) owned by Peter Stegman, be, and are hereby required to build new sidewalks on the sides of the above described lots, and sidewalks to run as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number one, (1) thence west along the south side of lot one and fourteen until it reaches the southwest corner of lot number fourteen, thence north with the east side of Walnut street, until it intersects the sidewalk now built, at the southwest corner of lot number ten, owned by George Hendricks; said sidewalk to be four feet wide, made of oak lumber, one and a half inches thick and not more than eight inches wide, to be laid on not less than three stringers, said stringers to be two by four inches of oak, put down edge-wise, and there shall not be less than six nails to each board. And the owners of the above specified lots are hereby required to complete the said sidewalks, as specified within thirty days from the publication of this ordinance. And it is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to see that the sidewalks above specified are constructed according to the provisions of this ordinance.

And he is further ordained, that if the provisions of the above ordinance are not complied with, and the walks are not built in the time and in the manner specified, then the Clerk and Treasurer of said corporation shall proceed to lay a tax on those lots that have failed to comply with the provisions of the above ordinance, to defray the expense of building said sidewalks.

J. B. N. KLINGER Pres't of Board. A. C. THOMPSON, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARSHALL COUNTY. NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed with the Auditor of Marshall County, Indiana, and will be presented to the Board of Commissioners of said County at their next meeting, in September 1862; praying for the vacating of so much of South Street in the town of Plymouth, Indiana, as lies East of the Michigan Road, except forty feet in the center of the same.

JOHN C. HASLANGER, JOHN C. BAUER, Jr. Application for License. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the next term of the Commissioners Court of Marshall County, Indiana, to be held at the Court House in Plymouth, commencing on the first Monday in September, 1862, apply for a change of license to sell intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart, with the privilege of having the same drunk on the premises. The location of which I propose to sell is on East of the Michigan addition to the town of Bremen, Marshall County Indiana.

To School House Builders. The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, until Saturday, August 2nd, at 10 o'clock P. M. of said day, for building a school house—half mile south from Lpcrugs. For further particulars enquire of T. McDONALD, Trustee.

Application for License. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the September term, 1862, of the Board of County Commissioners for Marshall County, make application to said board for a license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time. Place of sale to be on lot No. 1, in Pearson's addition to the town of Inwood, in Center Township, Marshall County, Indiana.

TO BUILDERS. Notice is hereby given, that I will let the contract for building a School House, near James Hasleton's, on Friday, the 25th inst; at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at public outcry. For plan, specifications, and further particulars, enquire of T. McDONALD, Trustee. July 10—24th

WANTED. A purchaser for a good Steam Engine and Boiler, with shafting, belting and pulleys; a good old mill, splitting saw, and other machinery. Also, for four good building lots and buildings thereon suitable for manufacturing purposes. Also, for one good engine, and boiler, with steam saw mill complete—56-inch circle saw, in good order, ready to put and run. With the latter will be sold a good frame complete if wanted. The foregoing property will be sold on fair time or for cash, at low prices, by July 10—24th. REVUE & CATRON.

Drugs & Medicines.

REMOVAL. Dr. T. J. LEMON, HAS REMOVED HIS DRUG STORE!

NEWS DEPOT, PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, carefully selected from the best Wholesale Establishments in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago. Also, a general assortment of the best

Physicians Generally, Will find it to their advantage to trade with him, as every article he sells is WARRANTED. ENDLESS QUANTITIES OF

YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, HAIR OIL, BURNING ELUID, CIGARS, & C. In The News Department

SCHOOL BOOKS! STATIONERY. June 26—27th. T. A. LEMON.

Dry Goods. HONEST CORNER. Respectfully announce to the patrons of

HONEST CORNER. That I have recently returned from the 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, straightforward dealing and a living profit and no humbug, is my motto.

Those knowing themselves in areas are notified that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN, E. Plymouth Oct. 1862

THE DOUGLAS MEMORIAL. The Diploma of Membership of the DOUGLAS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, beautifully engraved on steel, about nine by twelve inches in dimensions, is now ready for distribution to subscribers to the Monument fund. The engraving consists of two full length vignettes, one a portrait of the deceased statesman, and the other America offering a wreath, besides a bird's-eye view of the grave on the shore of Lake Michigan, as it now appears at C. Stage Grove.

To all persons forwarding to the Association one dollar or more, will be sent one of these Diplomas, with the name and amount duly inserted therein; and signed by the President and Secretary.

Contributors in the sum of one dollar will become life members of the Douglas Monument Association; in the sum of twenty dollars, Honorary Life Members; and in the sum of one hundred dollars, Honorary Life Members of the Board of Trustees.

All editors who will insert the above in their daily, weekly or tri-weekly issues three months, with an occasional notice to advance the object in view, will be forwarded to them immediately a Diploma as Honorary Life Members of this Association, upon the receipt by the Society of a copy of their paper containing the foregoing.

WALTER B. SCATES, Pres't. LEONARD W. VOLK, Sec'y. N. B.—Local receivers and collectors for contributions are being authorized in the loyal States, to take charge of the interests of the Association. Pamphlets and circulars, containing the organization, constitution, bye-laws, and the appeal, will be sent to all who will forward their address. Communications should be addressed to 'Secretary Douglas Monument Association, Chicago Illinois.'

D. McDONALD, Agent for Plymouth and vicinity. M. A. O. PACKARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law PLYMOUTH, IND.

COLLECTIONS, Tax Paying and Examination of titles &c., promptly attended to at reasonable rates. Peoples Bank, N. Y. City; How & Whitaker, N. Y. City; Terbell, Jennings & Co. N. Y. City; Henry Security Fire Insurance Co. N. Y. City; Henry C. Carter, N. Y. City; Hon. C. A. Stacy, Treasurer, Mich.; L. G. Berry & Co. Bankers, Adrian, Mich.; J. S. Dunlap, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.; N. H. DeClesbe, Esq., County Treasurer, Plymouth. To be had associated with him in practice, Hon. James Bradley, of LaPorte, Ind., whose assistance will be had at the sitting of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts of this county. Will practice in adjoining counties. Plymouth, March 22, 1860.