

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY D. E. VANVALKENBURGH. J. G. OSBORNE, Editor. PLYMOUTH, INDIANA: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1862. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, OF MARION. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOSEPH RISTINE, OF FOUNTAIN. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, OF DAVIES. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, OF DECATUR. SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS, SAMUEL L. RUGG, OF ALLEN.

Democratic District Ticket. FOR CONGRESS, DAVID TURPIE, of White County. FOR SENATOR, HORACE CORBIN. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, M. A. O. PACKARD.

Democratic County Ticket. FOR AUDITOR, ALEXANDER C. THOMPSON. FOR TREASURER, DANIEL O. QUIVEY. FOR SHERIFF, HENRY M. LOGAN. FOR COMMISSIONER—CENTRAL DISTRICT, WILLIAM GARRISON. FOR COMMISSIONER—SOUTHERN DISTRICT, JOHN H. VORLES. FOR ASSESSOR—CENTRAL TOWNSHIP, ELIAS JACOBY.

PUBLIC SPEAKING. M. A. O. Packard, Democratic Candidate for Representative will address his fellow citizens, on the Political issues of the day, at the following places: At the Forge, West Twp. Thursday, Sep 18th, at 7 P. M. At Grovetown, Starke Co., Saturday, Sept 20th at 1 P. M. Koonz School House, Starke Co., Saturday Sept 20th, at 7 P. M. North Bend, Starke Co., Thursday Sep 25th at 1 P. M. Cedar Lake School House, Starke Co., Thursday 25th at 7 P. M. Hepner's, Starke Co. Friday Sept. 26th at 1 P. M. San Pierre, Starke Co., Friday, Sep 26 at 7 P. M. Knox, Starke Co., Saturday, Sept 27th at 2 P. M. Further announcements next week.

H. CORBIN and N. SHERMAN, will address the Citizens of Marshall Co. as follows. Argos, Thursday Sept. 18th at 1 P. M. Poplar Grove, Friday, Sept. 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Marmont, Monday, Sept. 22d, 1 o'clock P. M. Stuck's School House, on Tuesday, September 23d at 1 o'clock P. M. Abram's School House on Wednesday, September, 24th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Tyner, Sat'y Sep. 27th 1 o'clock P. M. HON. DAVID TURPIE'S APPOINTMENTS IN MARSHALL COUNTY. HON. DAVID TURPIE, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, IN THE 9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF MARSHALL CO. AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES AND PLACES TO WIT: AT BREMEN, MON. SEPT. 22d 1862 AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M. AT BOURBON, TUESDAY SEP. 23d AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M. AT UNION TOWN, WEDNESDAY SEP. 24th, AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M. ALL ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

Danger Ahead—Beware! It is more than suspected that the ultra leaders of the Republican party have entered into a conspiracy to destroy this government, and establish upon its ruins a military despotism. A short time since five of the Governors of New England, and the War Committee of New York city held a meeting at Brown University, immediately after which application was made by them to the President for the privilege to use an independent army of 50,000 men, to be placed under the command of Major General John C. Fremont. About the same time a committee of the republican friends of Gov. Morton of Indiana, headed by Senator Lane, posted off to Washington to get permission from the War Department to raise, clothe, arm and equip a large army in the West, independent of the General Government, to be placed under the command of Oliver P. Morton. Does not this look like distrusting the ability of the administration to manage the affairs of the nation in the present crisis? Does it not look very much like taking the management of affairs into their own hands? What would be the result of raising a large independent force in the East and another in the Northwest, both

controlled by radical abolitionists, and neither of them to be held responsible to the Government? How easy it would be for these radicals, when the favorable moment arrives with the immense forces under their control to seize the reins of government, depose Mr. Lincoln, usurp authority with the iron heel of a military despotism, crush out the remnant of liberty still surviving. Thank God, the President again refused to yield to the pressure of abolitionism, and for the present all is safe in that quarter. Let the people sustain him by cordially standing by the doctrine enunciated in his letter to that arch-traitor and disorganizer, Horace Greeley. Let them say by their votes, this fall, that ultraism in politics shall be laid upon the shelf, and that conservative men with loyal hearts and sound heads shall fill their places, and we may yet emerge from the gloom and darkness which now hang like an incubus over our once prosperous and happy land.

The Result. Every man who votes the Republican ticket this fall, practically votes for the election of a U. S. Senator of the Trumbull Chandler and Greeley abolition stripe; in favor of buying negro slaves, and paying for them out of the U. S. Treasury; in favor of arming the negroes to fight our battles, and create a servile insurrection in the slave States, in favor of setting slaves free and bringing them into competition with the free laboring white man of the North, in favor of endorsing the radical legislation of the last Congress, and in favor of the destruction of all the safeguards of the Constitution which are thrown around the personal rights and liberties of the American citizen.

If the people desire to see these things done, let them by all means vote for Colfax, Sherman and Parks; if not then let them vote for Turpie, Corbin and Packard.

Marshall County Militia.

The following table shows the number of militia, the number of volunteers, and how many were exempted from doing militia service, in each township in this County:		
Townships—Volunteers—Militia—Exempt		
Center	149	614
Bourbon	122	336
Walnut	80	161
Union	58	186
Tippecanoe	58	158
Green	44	129
Polk	43	153
German	35	231
North	28	177
Totals	658	2,303

To the number of exemptions as given above should be added about forty who are exempted by law; this would make 375 exemptions, leaving 1928 as the entire force of militia in this County.

Dodging the Issue. The Republican seeks to turn aside the attention of the people from the real issues before them, by directing the public mind to the doing of the Republican board of enrolling commissioners of this County. It even makes some feeble attempts at wit and in so doing inadvertently charges the board with gross carelessness, or willful perjury. Will the Republican tell its readers why it so persistently refuses to inform them whether it adopts the views of the President as contained in his letter to Horace Greeley?

Is the Republican in favor of ending the war until slavery is abolished? And is it in favor of having Mr. Lincoln issue a proclamation freeing the slaves across the border, and if so will it be kind enough to inform its readers how that would benefit the cause of the Union? Does the Republican desire the restoration of the Union or is it in favor of reconstructing it on the principles advocated by Garrison, Phillips, Greeley and Colfax? Is it in favor of taxing loyal white men for the purpose of paying for negro slaves? Come out neighbor and let the public know where you do really stand.

Military Exemptions. The Republican of last week says that 'certain parties were exempted from doing Militia service, by the enrolling commissioners, who exhibited not the least physical appearance of being entitled to such exemption,' and that a few were refused certificates of exemption when they should properly have had them, and that 'some were exempted for no apparent reason.'—It will be recollected that one of the editors of the Republican was the chief Commissioner, that the board was composed of men of his own choosing, and that all were Republicans, with but one exception. Now we presume that the members of the board are entirely willing for Mr. Mattingly thus unblushingly to confess his own violations of the law, and his official instructions, but are they willing that he should thus inferentially charge them with perjury themselves, because 'they knew that a driveling coward was worse than a cripple in battle,' and that some 'cowards would trot up for examination without sufficient cause?' If the members of the board remain silent under the charge thus made against them by the Republican, the people will know what estimate to place upon them hereafter.

U. S. Senator. Democrats are charged with desiring the election of Jesse D. Bright to the Senate of the United States, and loud appeals are constantly made by some political demagogues to support the Republican candidates for Senator and Representative, in order to defeat Bright. Now we happen to know that Mr. Bright is not a candidate, and there is not the slightest probability that he will be, and that if he should be, neither Mr. Corbin nor Mr. Packard would support him. There is much greater probability that Dr. Sherman and Mr. Parks would vote for Bright than that either Mr. Corbin or Packard would do so. Sherman and Parks both support a Breckinridge man for a State office on their regular State ticket, and it would not be very strange to see them supporting another for U. S. Senator.

Conditional Support. The South Bend Register the organ of Schuyler Colfax, conditionally endorses the President's letter to Horace Greeley. We say conditionally because the endorsement is made on the supposition that "Mr. Lincoln does not intend, in taking his position, to ignore any law of Congress on the subject." That's it. If the President coincides with Greeley on the subject of freeing the 'niggers,' and will issue a proclamation to that effect, why then, Mr. Colfax will endorse, sustain and defend him, otherwise not. That is the condition of Mr. Colfax's support of the President in his efforts to crush out the rebellion.—The truth is that leading Republicans everywhere, and Mr. Colfax among the number, are fast taking the position that unless slavery is abolished, the war is useless and ought to cease. Greeley declares it, the Chicago Tribune repeats it and the Register and M. C. Republican advocate it: what say the people?

Modesty. "Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman."—Old Proverb.—The friends of Mr. Luther Johnson insist upon it that he is a very modest man, and in proof, say that he 'modestly declined to parade his mutilated hand before the board of enrolling Commissioners.' This is the first and only reason we have heard why he should be elected Sheriff. Of course it is conclusive, and as an argument, convincing to—his friends.

THE RATIO.—There were 15 men in North Township exempted from performing militia duty, 14 of whom were Republicans. We presume the ratio in other out townships was about the same—in Center, the exemptions were nearly equal between Democrats and Republicans. The senior editor of the Republican was the enrolling commissioner; the exempting board was selected by him, and was composed of republicans, with a single exception. Will the Republican inform us how many of the board were exempted, and how many were over age?

TRY AGAIN.—The Republican says that a 'democratic out in the country' will not vote for Mr. CORBIN, because he is not able to go to war. We know half a dozen Republicans who will vote for him because he is not an abolitionist.

A 3 Cent Argument by a 3 Cent Politician. Mr. Colfax labors to convince the people that the \$1,000,000 appropriation by Congress to pay for slaves in the District of Columbia will cost the people just 3 cents each, and is therefore a very small matter. We reproduce the following from the Democratic Pharos in reply to the 3 cent argument, and ask our readers to give it a careful perusal.

Mr. Colfax winds up his feeble defence of violated pledges by saying that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia 'will cost three cents each to every one of the American people.' The money value of the tax appears to be his test of principle. He is of the Greeley school—who coolly counted the value of the Union in dollars. What else could be expected from Mr. Colfax—after his deliberate violation of a solemn pledge, striking at a great principle of popular right underlying our free institutions—than a computation of the cost in money to the people of a violation of his word and their rights, as he would chaffer with a vegetable peddler or a butcher for his dinner? Oh, says Colfax, it don't cost much! That was just the expression of King George 3d when he attempted to put the people of the Colonies of their rights' on the pretence that it was only a three cent tax he wished to levy upon the people. The patriots of the Revolution knew that the three cents (though small) if submitted to by them was but the entering wedge to a system of taxation which to-day is crushing the people of England—and Colfax three cent tax to buy negroes in the District of Columbia—less it is rebuked by the people hurling from Congress those who voted for and sustain it—will be but as a drop in the ocean to the thousands of millions of dollars which the free labor of the north will be called upon to pay from its hard earnings to buy negro slaves and send them out of the country or submit to the competition of negro labor with and degra-

dation of, the free white labor of the North. Mr. Colfax may glory in the shame of his broken pledges, and may count the cost in cents of a sacrifice of the people's rights even Greeley (Colfax's great exemplar) deliberately counted years ago the worth in dollars of the Union; but the people want no such mercenary estimate of their right. The time is coming when the Colfaxes, and Greeleys, and Philipases, will be driven ignominiously into private life to be remembered if remembered at all, only as a warning to all to avoid the foul fanaticism which could calculate the money value of a Nation's rights and the Union of the States under the Constitution as established by our fathers.

THE NEWS. WASHINGTON SEPT. 16. A battle occurred on Saturday at Middletown, Md., resulting in a glorious Federal victory. Gens. Hooker, Reno and Franklin were engaged, and, by dint of desperate fighting, succeeded in carrying the rebel position. The rebel army were completely routed and demoralized. Lee their Commander-in-chief, was wounded, and Gen. Garland killed. Fifteen thousand prisoners were taken. The battle was resumed yesterday, the result of which is not yet known. Stonewall Jackson has had several fights in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and been defeated. Col. Miles, however, is in a critical position, and it is feared that he will be obliged to surrender. The forces of Humphrey Marshall and Kirby Smith have effected a junction and were, yesterday, advancing on Cincinnati. They are expected to reach the vicinity of that city this morning. Buel is at Bowling Green, and Bragg is in that neighborhood. The fight at Mumfordsville, Ky., resulted in a decided Federal success. Our loss was only 35, while that of the rebels was from 500 to 700. Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, is still safe and will hold out to the last gasp. He has been very successful in foraging. There is danger of a Chippewa outbreak in Minnesota. Hole-in-the-Day, the chief of that tribe, in the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, acted very impudently, and the council broke up without satisfactory results. An engagement occurred at Holly Springs on Friday, in which the rebel loss was about 300. The Federal casualties are not stated. The rebels have assigned Gen. Joe Johnston to the command of the trans Mississippi Department, with Price, Magruder, and Holmes, as his subordinates. In the fight at Coldwater, Miss, in which the Sixth Illinois Cavalry were engaged, the rebels were utterly routed. The rebel loss was eight killed, thirty prisoners, and an indefinite number of wounded. The following are McClellan's Dispatches to Gen. Halleck relative to the recent engagement near Middletown, Md. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 14—9:40 P. M. To W. H. HALLECK, General in Chief: After a very severe engagement, the corps of General Hooker and General Reno have carried the high commanding the Hagerstown road by storm. The troops behaved magnificently. They ever fought better. Gen. Franklin has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not know the result, except that the firing indicates progress on his part. The action continued till after dark, and terminated in leaving us in possession of the entire coast. It has been a glorious victory. I cannot tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night or appear in increased force in the morning. I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. Reno is killed. GEN. B. McCLELLAN, Major General. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15—3 A. M. To GEN. HALLECK: I am happy to inform you that Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the gap after a severe engagement. In all parts of the line the troops, old and new behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry carrying, with but little assistance from our artillery, very strong positions defended by artillery and infantry. I do not think our loss very severe. The corps of D. H. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right. We have taken a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy disappeared during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit. I do not know where the enemy will next be found. (Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN. WASHINGTON Sept. 17. The battle near Middletown, Md., on Saturday, resulted in a decided Federal victory. The rebel loss was in the vicinity of 15,000. McClellan commanded in person. Yesterday another tremendous battle occurred in the neighborhood of Sharp-

burg. The result is not stated, but may be inferred from the assertion that "The whole rebel army in Maryland will be annihilated or captured" this night." Harper's Ferry was captured by the rebels on Monday, after a most determined resistance. The Federal commander, Col. Miles, was killed. The surrender was conditional, our officers marching out with their side arms, and our men with their personal effects. Col. Miles will be remembered as the officer who commanded the Federal reserve at the first battle of Bull Run, and was charged by Gen. Richardson as having been guilty of inebriety on that occasion. Kirby Smith is still in position south of Florence, Ky., and is throwing up intrenchments. He has been joined by Humphrey Marshall. The rebels have blockaded the Ohio River near Rising Sun, in consequence of which the Cincinnati and Louisville packets have intermitted their trips.

In the battle at Mumfordsville, Ky., on Sunday, the rebels were terribly defeated, losing several hundred killed and wounded while the Federal casualties summed up thirty-eight. The rebels made another attack upon our troops yesterday. The result is not known, but it is believed that our men have been able to hold their own. Buell's and Bragg's forces are reported to be engaged. Large numbers of political arrests are being made in Iowa. Seven persons were taken into custody at St. Charles yesterday. The republicans, evidently, are determined to carry the State at the ensuing election.

A special to the American from Frederick says: "The combined forces of Loaring and Jackson stormed the works at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and captured the position. Miles is said to have made a desperate resistance. Accounts differ. Same say he was wounded and afterwards hoisted the white flag.—Other accounts are that he was killed or fatally wounded before the surrender. Our forces were paroled numbering 6,000.—Reports are circulated in Frederick that McClellan had retaken Harper's Ferry, but they were not deemed very reliable.

Putting Down the Rebellion. While we believe that the legitimate power of the Government ought to be sustained in putting down the rebellion, and the Administration supplied with all the means necessary for that purpose, at the same time we submit the following questions for the consideration of our readers: What are the legitimate and appropriate means to put down this rebellion, and what are not?

Was it necessary to put down this rebellion to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? Is it necessary to put down this rebellion to tax the people of the whole Union to pay for the slaves that States may see proper to emancipate?

Is it necessary to put down this rebellion to get up negro schools and support them at the Government expense? Is it necessary to put down the rebellion to burden the treasury with millions to support runaway slaves?

Is a general confiscation consistent with humanity, if it were constitutional? Is it necessary that the whole North shall be afflicted with the curse of free negroism to put down the rebellion? Is it necessary to overthrow the old Union, wipe out the Constitution and make a new one, to put down the rebellion?

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 I have now over, and I am much in need of all the

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

PEACEABLE! I have yet on hand a few pieces of

PIECE GOODS Which I will sell in large or small pieces to suit the large amount of

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

CHARLES PALMER. Plymouth, July 24—26d.

HORACE CORBIN, JOHN G. OSBORNE. CORBIN & OSBORNE, Attorneys at Law & Notaries Public. OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, 26 1/2 PLYMOUTH, IND. 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. GEORGE L. BRINK, JOHN C. HASLANGER.

LEMONS DRUG STORE. LARD OIL WALL PAPER TOYS TOYS TOYS COAL OIL WINDOW PAPER TOYSTOYS TANNERS OIL STATIONERY OF A LARGE SPERM OIL ALL KINDS ASSORTMENT LINSEED OIL PAINT BRUSHES FRESH DRUGS & WHITE LEAD A COMPLETE MEDICINES & ALL TURPENTINE ASSORTMENT POPULAR PAT- WINDOW GLASS AT ENT MEDICINES AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE. Aug. 28, 1862. 31m3

An Ordinance. Relative to the Licensing and Regulating of Certain Extraordinary Trades and Establishments. SECTION FIRST. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the town of Plymouth, Indiana, That any person wishing to become an auctioneer in said town, may petition said Board for a license therefor, and said Board, if deeming such applicant suitable for the situation so petitioned for, may, in its discretion, grant him such license. SECTION SECOND. All such licenses shall run for the period of one year, or for one or more quarters of a year. The amount to be paid for such license, shall be twenty dollars per year, or five dollars per each quarter of a year. The person obtaining such grant of license shall pay to the Marshal the price fixed therefor, together with the Marshal's fee, and take his receipt for the same; which receipt the applicant shall deposit with the Treasurer, who shall forthwith issue to such person a license on payment of his fee. SECTION THIRD. Any person convicted of having exercised within said Town, the business of an auctioneer, for the sale of goods, wares, or merchandise, without such license first obtained, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars. SECTION FOURTH. If any person, without such license first obtained, shall sell at auction in said town any goods, wares or merchandise, not previously offered for sale in said town, for at least three months, (excepting sales at auction by auctioneers, executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, or public officers, discharging their legal duties, and excepting also all sales of articles of the growth or manufacture of Marshall County, Indiana, or of cattle, sheep, hogs and other live stock, except horses and mules, or of farming utensils, or articles of household property, belonging to citizens of said town,) such person, on conviction of such offense, shall be fined, for each license thereof, in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars. SECTION FIFTH. Out of doors' sales at auction on the streets, sidewalks, or alleys of said town are expressly prohibited, except sales of horses or mules upon the streets, and vehicles drawn by horses or mules, and in case of such sales upon the streets, such animals shall be kept in order to prevent the collection of a crowd at any one point so as to obstruct or hinder the free passage of such streets, and the consent of the owners or occupants of the lots or buildings immediately contiguous to such corner shall have been first obtained for that purpose. That in cases of sales at the corners of streets or sidewalks they shall not be so obstructed by articles exhibited for sale, or by the crowd assembled so as to prevent the free passage of such streets or sidewalks. SECTION SIXTH. Any person convicted of having violated the provisions of the last preceding section, shall, for such offense, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars. SECTION SEVENTH. Any person convicted of having given notice of auction sales by ringing a bell, or causing the ringing thereof, within said town, elsewhere than at the corners of the streets, and in front of the houses where such sales are to take place, shall be fined therefor in any sum not exceeding three dollars. SECTION EIGHTH. No street peddler, hawker, or other itinerant dealer by retail or wholesale, in goods, wares, or merchandise, shall offer the same for sale in any vehicle, or on foot or otherwise within said town, without a license therefor first obtained; and such license shall be for one week, one month, or one year, and shall be issued by the Treasurer on the application producing the Marshal's receipt for the payment to him of the sum of two dollars for one week, five dollars for three months, or fifteen dollars for one year, the applicant in addition paying said Marshal and Treasurer's fees. SECTION NINTH. Every peddler, hawker, or other person convicted of having, without such license, gone about or through said town on foot, or with a vehicle, or in any way with goods, wares, or merchandise, carried or exposed for sale, shall be fined therefor in any sum not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars; and in the same sum on a similar conviction for having refused to show his license at the request of the Marshal, or of any person to whom he may offer such goods, wares or merchandise for sale. SECTION TENTH. Any person who shall exhibit or participate in exhibiting in said town, for any payment or reward charged, demanded, or received, any theatrical performance, any show of puppets, wax-figures, or animals; any displays of tumbling feats, rope or wire-walking, or dancing, or sleight of hand; any circus, menagerie, natural or artificial curiosity, display of ventriloquism, deception or ruse, or any other display or performance of the same general description, without license therefor, made out and signed by the Treasurer, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offense, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than thirty dollars. SECTION ELEVENTH. The amounts to be paid for such licenses shall be as follows: fifteen dollars per day or night for any circus or menagerie, and two dollars per day or night for any show, performance, or concert, other than a circus or menagerie. The person applying for such license shall pay to the Marshal the amount fixed therefor, and take his receipt he shall produce to the Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to issue a license to such applicant and state the name or names of the party applying therefor, with the intended purpose and expiration of such license, and shall, also, in case of any theatrical performance, circus, menagerie, or show of wild animals, designate the building or place of holding the same. SECTION TWELFTH. No provision of this Ordinance shall prevent the giving of any concert, or the conducting of any exhibition, not indecent or immoral, and the net profits of which shall be devoted exclusively to any religious, charitable, literary or scientific purpose, or to the benefit of any Fire Company in said town. SECTION THIRTEENTH. Any person or persons to whom such license may have been granted, who shall be convicted of having conducted such exhibition, theatrical performance, or show, for every such offense, be fined in any sum not less than three dollars nor more than ten dollars. SECTION FOURTEENTH. Any person convicted of having occupied any street, square, or common, belonging to said town, without first having obtained the written consent of at least three of the members of said Board for that purpose; for the performance or exhibition of any circus, menagerie, or show, shall be fined therefor in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars. SECTION FIFTEENTH. Any person convicted of having interrupted or disturbed any show, exhibition, concert, or performance contemplated by this Ordinance, or any auditor or spectator thereof, shall be fined therefor, in any sum not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

\$50. EMPLOYMENT. \$100 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL SEWING MACHINES AT REDUCED PRICES.

\$15 EACH. Our Machine is PERFECT in its Mechanism. It is less liable to get out of order than any other. Diplomas have been awarded it over Grover & Baker's and other high priced machines.

\$15 EACH. Our Machine uses a straight needle, and will work with all kinds of thread, silk or linen, making an elastic seam, free from liabilities to break in washing, and is the best and cheapest machine in use.

\$15 EACH. Our Machine will Hem, Fell, Stitch, Quilt and Bind, and will sew on all kinds of goods, from the finest Swiss muslin to the coarsest Woolen; working with ease through several thicknesses of any woolen cloth. All Machines are WARRANTED.

\$15 EACH. If you want a good Machine, and have it at once, you anything, write to us, and we will send you a Machine tested in very high neighborhood in the United States.

\$15 EACH. Employing Agents. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at FIFTY DOLLARS PER MONTH, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address CHAS. RUGGLES, Agent, mar27, 62, 91. DETROIT, MICH.

The Confessions and Experience of a Sufferer. Published as a warning, and for the special benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay &c. &c. by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned doctors.

Single copies may be obtained of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. 11m2

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 on which I propose to sell is lot No. 24, in the town of Bremen, Marshall County, Indiana. JOHN BAUER, Jr. No. 25-18.

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 Lawson, in Center Township, Marshall County, Indiana. JOYCE & MOREHOUSE. No. 25-18.

WANTED. A purchaser for a good Steam Engine and Boiler, with shafting, belting and pulleys; a good siding mill, splitting saw, and other machinery. Also, for good building lots, and buildings thereon suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Also, for one good engine and boiler, with steam saw mill complete—26-inch circle saw, in good order, ready to put up and run. With the latter will be sold a good frame complete if wanted.

The foregoing property will be sold on fair terms or for cash, at low prices, by July 10—24d REEVE & CAPRON

Notice. My wife Elizabeth Fruits has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation and I forbid any person harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. June 13th, 1862 GEORGE FRUITS.