THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH. : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

Marshall County Democratic Convention.

A convention of the Democracy of Marshall County will be held at the Court House in Plymouth on Saturday the 27th day of June 1863 at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the coming election.

The Democrats of the several townships are requested to meet and appoint delegates on or before the Saturday preceding the convention. The basis of representation will be, one delegate for every sixteen votes cast for the Hon. David Turpie at the last congressional election.

Let no township fail to be fully represented in the county convention.

By order of the democratic central Committee

G. S. CLEVELAND Chairman,
J. O. OSBORNE Secy *Pro tem.*

Union	145—9
West	110—7
Polk	124—8
North	158—9
German	194—12
Tippecanoe	68—4
Walnut	85—5
Green	101—6
Hamilton	168—11
Center	482—30
	—101 Delegates.

On Saturday next the Democratic County Convention is to be held in this place.—We hope the attendance will be large,—not merely because it will be gratifying to us to see a large crowd and a successful convention of the Democracy,—but because we hope the people are aroused to the importance of action in the emergency upon us. We hope all our citizens realize the real state of our country, and are resolved to make a strong and vigorous movement for reform. In no way can they manifest such a disposition more plainly than by rallying to the standard of Democracy.

Let the County Convention be an exhibition of public sentiment; if it is we are content.

An acquaintance, who is a member of the union League, says he hopes we will continue our remarks upon the order, that we are helping in every week. That the members are obliged to us for what we have done for them. All right, gentlemen; you are entirely welcome and we will continue our labors, as you like it. We like to be accommodating and in order to gratify you fully we will publish a slight sketch of your made order, the charitable to relieve the afflicted, and if your beautiful, darkened, window curtained clan is not in grief, it is because it does not realize its situation.

If the League lives long enough to accomplish its purpose it will surprise us, for in that event it will have to exist until the next election, and we do not imagine that it possesses vitality enough for that. Its members swear to support the nominees of the League,—will there be any republicans left to be defeated? Then want is the League but a republican auxiliary party under a new name, skulking in the dark and bound by an oath to stick together. Who wants to go in and do something to be ashamed of? Such as do can be accommodated at Westervelt's Hall every Saturday eve.

There seems to be a little variance of exhibition in the article published week [illegible] the *Republican* from the N. Y. *Independent*. The editor says he told the printer, Jacob Maxey, that he did not endorse the article; and Jacob Maxey, the printer, says he (the editor) said he could see nothing objectionable in it," and did endorse it. We suppose somebody is mistaken. The explanation of the editors should be satisfactory, he article carefully and not getting the gist of it, after reading proof, is certainly rather lame, and only goes to show how many caps he wears "ing g" [illegible] and he selects the piece. He saw the "Dark Brigade," in the heading and knew he wanted the piece. His readers doubtless remember the thrilling tales of the exploits of black regiments, and darling, that he has published, and are fully prepared to have him declare the negro the "true leader of the nation."

We hope he does not regard the negro as highly as appearances indicate, for he has an influence, and we should regret to have any portion of our community led into the belief that negro soldiers are superior to white soldiers, hence we hope our neighbor is misled himself, or was misunderstood.

We think Gen. Burnsides' order No. 38 a superfluity, with all due deference to the hero of Fredericksburg, and the vanquisher of the Chicago *Times*, the scapegoat of the administration and the most stupendious and enormous dunce of his day we must say we think his order No. 38, a superfluity. The idea of ordering a commendation of the war policy is ridiculous. The matchless sagacity, the unvarying success of the head of the nation, the wise, the honest Abraham, cannot fail to anticipate Gen. Burnside's order.

Who can fail to admire the unvarying success we have met with, so far, in retaining Washington our capital, and in driving the rebels back from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana; and the obstinacy with which we hold portions of Kentucky and Missouri?

The wisdom which prompts the administration to declare a large portion of the citizens of the northern States enemies to the Government, is of the subtile kind, and though we cannot comprehend it, we know it must be a part of the matchless war-policy. Let none be discouraged, if we continue on in our present course, and the "policy" is kept sacred from disapproval, we shall hold the rebels at bay for years.

The Democrats who are trying to "weaken the hands of the Government," by urging it to change its course, and adopt a more rigorous course of action, and permit the people to unite in our common cause by laying aside partizan schemes, and dangerous political dogmas,—should be dealt with, and perhaps to them order No. 38 may be of some service.

If any man fails to "see" the wisdom of the "Government," he must be blind indeed.

THE Provost Marshal is proceeding with the enrollment in our County without interruption, we believe. He will not be interrupted, we trust, in the discharge of his duties. Men may think his appointment a poor one, and say so, and if he shows the judgment every official should possess, he will take such comments coolly. It is useless to attempt to force public opinion. The attempt to shoot PACKARD the evening of his speech on the street, was not only very foolish, but reprehensible, in the highest degree. An officer whose duty it is to preserve quiet, should certainly not be the first to commit an act that will engender strife.

We expect to canvas the merits of all officers, freely, be they large or small, and an attempt to prevent our doing so, would manifest great folly, and result very unsatisfactorily, we reckon.

THE Editor of the *Republican* must have some secret cause for his bitter personal hatred of Mr. PACKARD.

The course of that sheet in reference to Mr. PACKARD is unmanly, undignified and unpopular. The language and blackguard epithets applied to him, on every possible occasion, must disgust even the friends of the *Republican*. What argument is it to call a man a liar and a dirty blackguard, because he advocates his political creed? None whatever, and our neighbor simply gives expression to his hatred, for relief, when he does so.

Mr. PACKARD, we presume, is indifferent as to the terms applied to him by any man, who voluntarily sinks below the grade of a gentleman, and the course taken by the *Republican* and certain abolition leaders about town—who cannot bear to hear the truth boldly advocated—instead of injuring the object of their assault, has increased his popularity. Seeing this, they continue in the cause from mere personal hatred.

THE proceedings of the various Township Conventions have been handed in, but we do not publish them, for the reason that they would occupy nearly half our space for reading matter, without proving very interesting. We cannot publish all, hence do not publish any.

WE dislike dunning, in all forms, especially newspaper dunning, for the reader who has put in advance is compelled to read the article addressed to his delinquent neighbor, but then necessity sometimes is too much for likes and dislikes, and we are compelled to say a word to those who are owing us, and we would remark to the reader who stands even on our books, this is not intended for you.

The word we have to say is simply this: *pay up*. In these hard times we cannot get along without money, and a good share of our revenue comes from our subscribers, one dollar and a half is a small sum to those indebted to us, but a sufficient number of dollar and a half's would be of great service to us.

If our paper suits you, of course you will pay for it cheerfully, and your neglect is a matter of carelessness. If it does not, stop it, and we will forgive the little balance due us.

WE learn by telegraph that Vallandigham has run the blockade and escaped to Nassau. He has as good a right in Ohio, to-day, as David Todd; and will, we trust, soon have the power, as Governor of the State, to enforce that right.

He is the popular favorite, to-day, not so much on account of his principles, as in vindication of the great principle of civil liberty violated by the Administration in his person.

CAMP CARINGTON,
INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.

EDITOR PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT:

Permit me to answer, through your paper, an infamous lie that I noticed in the last issue of the Marshall County *Republican*, concerning a piece copied from the N. Y. *Independant*. Speaking of a negro regiment the article says: "One fact should be chronicled; their regimental banner of superb white silk had on one side the coat of arms of Massachusetts, and on the other a golden cross, on a golden star, with *in hac signo vinces*, beneath. This is the first christian banner that has gone into the war. By a strange, and yet not strange, providence, God has made this despised race the bearer of his standard. They are thus the real leaders of the nation."

I read the above article—took the paper and went into the Republican office, and told the Editor to read the above few lines. He read them, and I asked him if he endorsed that principle. He said he did. I then asked him if he endorsed the last two lines, he said he did, he did not see any thing in that he could not endorse. I then told him I was done with the so-called Union party, if that was one of their principles, and he said it was. I told him that the man that endorsed that principle was no better than any traitor in the south. He saw that would not do with the soldiers, so to clear himself he said that it was a mistake in the printer. It might have been a mistake made on purpose. He printed it because it is the principle of that negro-loving party, who would give more to the negro than the poor white man.

I am for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and all that is opposed to that principal I consider no better than a traitor, no matter whether North or South. We enlisted to put down treason in the South with the bayonet, and while we are doing it, we want the Constitutional men to put down abolitionism at the ballot-box.

I will leave it to my neighbors to say who tells the truth, I speak of this as a personal affair.

Yours truly,
JACOB MAXEY.

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.—Another immense Grain Elevator, said to be the largest in the world, has just been finished in Chicago, and still another, of equal size, is nearly completed. They have been built in the most substantial manner, and are furnished throughout with the most perfect machinery including a large number of Fairbank's 500 Bushel Hopper Scales, which insures correct weight to buyers and sellers of grain. The amount of grain which can be handled in these Elevators in a single day is enormous.—The increase production of grain in the North west is perhaps shown in no way more clearly than by the rapid increase in Chicago of the facilities for receiving and shipping it.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.—We have a large number of reports as to the movements of the rebels at the East; one states that Baltimore is threatened; another, that Washington is to be attacked from Maryland; a third, that Lee is marching or preparing to upon Pittsburgh or Wheeling; and a fourth, that 40,000 rebels are moving upon Gettysburg and Harrisburg. We have one rumor that there are 40,000 rebels at Hagerstown, Md., who are fortifying; another, that from 25,000 to 50,000 crossed at Antietam on Saturday; and still another, that there are only a few thousand rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

There has been more fighting between Pleasanton and Stuart, in which the latter was defeated. It is believed in Washington that there is no rebel infantry on that side of the Blue Ridge. Hookers right rests on Perisville. His army is under orders to march at a moment's notice, and a general engagement is expected.

There is nothing new from Vicksburg. The rebels have a report that the Federals were defeated at Port Hudson on the 12th. Federal accounts state that fighting was progressing, but that the result was not known. Marmaduke is reported to be opposite Memphis, with 1,500 men.

The rebels who invaded Indiana last week were overtaken while on their retreat, on Friday, and a large number of them captured. Another raid was made on Sunday by a force of 900 rebels, in the same locality. Their advance guard was near Paoli yesterday morning. Troops have been sent from New Albany to the scene of operations, and a fight is expected to take place to-day. Later reports state that the rebels are working immense destruction on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Mr. Vallandigham has made his way out of the Confederacy, sailing from Wilmington for Nassau. It is stated that he will proceed from the latter point to Canada.

John Morgan has crossed the Cumberland River at Carthage, at the head of 5,000 men. It is reported at Gallatin, Tenn., that a large rebel force is advancing upon that point. A formidable invasion of Kentucky is considered certain.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Reports from Washington state that the main portion of Lee's army is in the Shenandoah Valley, and that only a part of Ewell's corps is in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The rebels have reoccupied Greencastle and Chambersburg, Pa. and Frederick, Md. has been reoccupied by the Federals. The rebels have destroyed all the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Harpers' Ferry and Cumberland. There is great excitement at Pittsburgh, a rebel force being reported at Uniontown, only forty miles distant.

Advices from Vicksburg are to the 15th inst. The siege was progressing finely, though the sanitary condition of the Federal army was not so good as it has been.—Pemberton, it was reported, had expressed a determination to die rather than surrender. Johnston was moving towards Yazoo City. The rebels were threatening Haines' Bluff, and some skirmishing had occurred in that vicinity. Richmond had been burned by the Federals. Gen. Grant had removed Gen. McClernand from his command, placing Gen. Ord in his stead.

The news from Indiana is conflicting.—One report states that the rebels had reached Mitchell, a railroad station; another, that they were retreating towards the Ohio, pursued by a considerable force; and a third, that the whole story of a second invasion is a canard, originating in the fact that a body of Home Guards from Kentucky crossed the river to assist in repelling the small force which made the raid last week.

New Orleans advices state that the Federal siege batteries had opened upon Port Hudson, and that they were doing considerable damage. A rebel dispatch says that Banks had been repulsed twenty seven times; that the garrison had plenty of provisions; and that aid for them was close at hand.

There is a report at Cincinnati that Gen. Burnside has asked to be relieved of his present command. No sensible man, we imagine, will grieve over his retirement.

Morgan has recrossed the Cumberland, and at last advices, was engaged in a fight with a Federal force under Col. Wilder and Gen. Palmer.

Rebel cavalry are threatening the Federal lines between Memphis and Corinth, harassing the railroad and telegraph.

Sunday School Anniversary.

On last Thursday evening at a very early hour, the large hall of Hewitt and Woodward's was filled to its utmost capacity, by the citizens, who had assembled to listen to the anniversary exercises of the Teachers and Scholars connected with the Presbyterian Sabbath School under the direction of the esteemed and efficient Superintendent, H. G. Thayer.

All of the exercises were excellent, and performed with a spirit and energy that indicated that they were all heartily engaged in the work. Were all performed their parts so well, it is difficult to particularize.

But "Our Lord's Prayer" by a class of very small girls was performed in such a manner as to elicit the commendation of all who heard and saw it.

"The Grave" a recitation by Miss Louisa Cleaveland was performed extremely well. The piece abounds in deep and soul-stirring pathos, making it a very difficult piece to recite properly.

"Human Life" by T. Mattingly, is a piece abounding with some very beautiful similies and metaphors, and therefore calculated to require considerable variety of expression.

The Quartette "A Home in the West" was a beautiful thing and well executed.

The tableau "The Welcome of Queen Victoria to the Princess Alexandria", was a splendid thing and highly appreciated by the attentive and deeply interested audience. "The Mother's Grave" was a touching sight.

"The Army and Navy" was finely represented and elicited applause.

The Essay entitled "Ministry of Angels" by Miss Jennie Hawley, was rather long to be introduced so late in the evening, but it was replete with excellent thoughts.

About seven hundred persons were present to listen to the exercises, and although a great many were obliged to stand up during the entire exercises; and the room extremely warm, yet the order maintained, showed that the people came to hear, and were well paid for coming, they remained until the close of the exercises, which occupied about three hours. The manner in which the exercises passed off, spoke very highly of the ability of the little folks of Plymouth, as well as of the faithfulness of both Teacher and Superintendent. This was intended, not as a feast for the inner man to pander to the appetites or the animal natures of the audience, but as an appeal to the spiritual and intellectual natures of those present; to present them with subjects and thoughts which should have a tendency to elevate and purify the character and lives of men.

SPECTATOR.

General Ewell, who succeeds Stonewall Jackson has but one leg, and is strapped on his horse while in the field.

It is said that President Lincoln has accepted the invitation of the "Union Leagues of Philadelphia to participate in the grand national celebration of the 4th of July.

SOME poor wretch, or wretches, visited the residence of our friend D. McDONALD between Monday and Tuesday, and feloniously took, stole and carried away from his said premises divers and sundry white articles of wearing apparel, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided.

DAN says he don't care anything about the clothes but he is opposed to the *principal* on which they were taken—thinks it is not strictly honest.

The rebels, during the recent cannonade near Charleston, fired three thousand five hundred shots, and killed but one of our men.

The President and Secretary of war have authorized the formation of an "Invalid Corps," to be composed of such soldiers as are not fit for active field duty and yet can perform garrison duty.

So far as we can learn, except a horse-race there is to be no celebration of the 4th in our place, our citizens having concluded to go off, on that occasion. There being half fare trains to Chicago and La Porte.

We presume if any fellow wants to stay at home and shoot fire crackers, it will not be a violation of any "General order," to do so.

THE Masonic celebration of the anniversary of St. John, the Baptist, at Corbins Hall last evening, was one of the pleasantest affairs we have even had the pleasure of attending. The Installation, speeches and splendid music, concluding with a a dance all combined to make all who attended, "bless their hour, with blithesome heart."

A gentleman from our town attended a Sale in Stark Co. a few days since, and while there amused himself by pulling a butternut from around the neck of a boy present.

A "full grown" Starkite, not liking the proceeding, gave our townsman one minute to leave the ground in, and the time was improved. So we learn from a friend down there.

New Advertisements.

AN EXHIBIT
OF
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The Auditor of Marshall County, submits to the Commissioners of said County the following report of receipts and expenditures, on account of said County, for the financial year ending May 31st, 1863:

RECEIPTS:

There has been received at the County Treasury, since the 31st day of May, 1862, as follows:—

Amount in Treasurer's hands at June settlement, 1862	$3419,08
For delinquent taxes at October settlement, 1862	1252,93
Amount received from estate of David Vinnedge	80.44
Amount received of R. Corbaley	67.65
" " from sale of J. Leak's effects	8,49
For jury and docket fees, from Clerk	75,57
For estrays, from Clerk	1,00
For surveyor's fee	177,74
For revenue of 1862, as found at April settlement, 1863	12439,30
Total receipts	17522,20

EXPENDITURES:

There have been County orders issued since the 31st day of May, 1862, for the following objects:

For expense of assessors	$542,65
" Auditor	1242,00
" Attorneys	74,18
" Agricultural Society	20,00
" Asylum	1595,65
" Buildings, Public	70,84
" Bridge	515,00
" Bailiffs	141,50
" Bounties	5,520,91
" Criminals	196,40
" Commissioners	217,00
" Clerk	86,53
" Clerk, extra	89,86
" Common Pleas Judge	136,00
" Delinquent List	89,00
" Elections	58,48
" Insurance	51,00
" Interest on County orders	24,35
" Inquest	17,25
" Jury	548,53
" Military	306,40
" Money, refunded	189,60
" Printing	69,50
" Poor	1,479,24
" Road	27,46
" Sheriff	128,55
" " extra	100,00
" Stationery	408,71
" Specific	36,65
" Sale of land for taxes	49,00
" Surveyor's fees	234,66
" School fund	205,69
" Soldiers' families	649,19
" Wolf scalps	6,50
" Wood	20,00
" Treasurer	53,13
Total expenses,	$15558,19

An account current with and between the County of Marshall, and the Treasurer of said County for the year ending May 31st, 1863.

TREASURER DR.

To this amount in Treasurer's hands at June settlement, 1862	$3419,08
To this amount of delinquent tax collected, as found at Oct settlement 1862	1252,93
To this amount from D. Vinnedge's estate	80,44
To this amount from R. Corbaley	67,65
To this amount from Sale of J. Leake effects	8,49
To this amount from Clerk for Jury and Docket fees	75,57
To this amount from Clerk for Estrays	1,00
To this amount from collections of Surveyors fees	177,74
To this amount found at April settlement, 1863	12439,30
Total Dr.	$17522,20

TREASURER CR.

By the amount of County orders, filed in Auditors office	$3172,80
By the amount of Interest on the same	$11,18
By the amount of County orders filed in Auditors office	$6339,85
By the amount of Interest on the same	$47,78
By the amount of old County orders, forfeited to School fund	$54,22
By the amount of County orders filed in Auditors office	$3536,34
By the amount of Interest on the same	$36,[illegible]
Total Cr.	$13168,47
Total DR	17522,20
Total Cr.	$13168,47
Amount in Treasurers hands	$4353,73

All of which is respectfully submitted, June 1st 1863.

A. C. THOMPSON Auditor.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE

LARD OIL
COAL OIL
TANNERS OIL
SPERM OIL
At Lemon's Drug Store
LINSEED OIL
WHITE LEAD
TURPENTINE
WINDOW GLASS
At Lemon's Drug Store

WALL PAPER
WINDOW PAPER
STATIONERY OF
ALL KINDS
At Lemon's Drug Store
PAINT BRUSHES
A COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT
AT
At Lemon's Drug Store

TOYS TOYS TOYS
TOYS TOYS
A LARGE
ASSORTMENT
At Lemon's Drug Store
FRESH DRUGS &
MEDICINES & ALL
POPULAR PAT-
ENT MEDICINES
At Lemon's Drug Store

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE

Aug. 28, 1862. 31m3

New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE, EVERYBODY!!

NEW INDIANA, CHEAP CASH STORE!

DALE & CALKINS : : : : Proprietors.

Who are now receiving direct from New York and Boston a

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED
STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
Boots and Shoes,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
Hats, Caps and Clothing

And in fact almost every kind of of goods used in this country; which they offer

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their motto being

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; and satisfy themselves that we are selling

As Low, or Lower,

than any other house in the West.

Be particular and call at the North Room of Hewitt and Woodwards New Brick Building.

PLYMOUTH, IND.
DALE & CALKINS

N. B.—All kinds of country Produce such as Butter; Eggs; Beeswax; Hides; Wheat; Corn; Potatoes &c. taken in exchange for Goods at the new Indiana Cheap Cash Store. 1y

Oriental Livery Stable.

SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.

Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at reasonable rates. We also pay the highest market price in cash for Horses. Horses boarded by the day, week and month on reasonable terms.
HESS & NESSEL.
Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863. no6tf

NEW FIRM!!

The Olio Cash Store having passed into the hands of

JOHN BLAIN & Co.

The new proprietors take pleasure in announcing

TO THE CITIZENS OF

MARSHAL!
AND
The Adjoining Counties.

That they have JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES!
AND
BOOTS & SHOES.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a

FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
THE LATEST STYLE
and the
BEST QUALITY
OF
GOODS

Those wishing anything in our line will do well to give us a call before going elsewhere, as, in addition to the inducements offered above, we propose to

SELL CHEAP.

CALL AND SEE US
JOHN BLAIN & CO.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Exciting News:

I beg leave to inform my numerous customers in Plymouth and the surrounding Country that I have received one of the

Finest Stocks of Goods

ever brought to Plymouth. It was selected in the

Eastern Cities,

with the utmost care to the wants of customers and will be sold to cash and short-time buyers on the very best terms, my motto is

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

And I will say to all those that want good bargains to come along, no trouble to show goods, examine for yourselves, the stock of Goods at the

Regulator

Will bear examination both as regards quality and fair prices; and while you have to pay fair prices buy the best quality and that kind of goods I keep and will sell the best kind of goods as cheap as any other house in Plymouth.

You will find at the "Regulator" a good assortment of the following Goods:

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, TWEEDS
JEANS, FARMERS SATIN, FLANNELS, DENIMS, HICKORY, BROWN
SHEETINGS, BLEACHED MUSLIN,
PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PLAIN AND
BARRED JACONETS, CHALLIES
LAWNS

And a very large lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Of various kinds. And a large lot of

Boots and shoes,

Sole Leather, Peggs and Nails of all kinds. Hats and Caps, a fine lot of Queensware and a great variety of Groceries. Call at the Regulator and examine for yourselves.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices and money not refunded.
M. R. JUSTICE, Agent.
Plymouth Indiana, April 9th 1863. y31m

Telegraphic:

Beauregard Dead and Lee Resigned!

This startling intelligence is daily looked for from the South, but is still uncertain. One thing however is certain, that is that

RENBARGER

Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, cheap

THE LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
Harness

Ever offered in Plymouth.
He also manufactures better work more promptly than any other establishment in the County.
REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.
Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Stock.
SHOP—One door south of Rice and Smith's.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

A. RENBARGER
December 25th 1862 no47tf

JOHN D. DEVOR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
SOLDIER'S BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT
AND
SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.
OFFICE—Over Pershing's Drug Store Plymouth, Indiana. no47

JOHN G. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
☞OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Two hundred CAVALRY HORSES wanted from four to nine years old, from fifteen to fifteen and a half hands high, and in good order.
Apply to HESS NESSEL