

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.



THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, May 12.

The Richmond papers claim rebel success in the engagements of Thursday and Friday; and the truth of this claim, so far as the latter day is concerned, is corroborated by the correspondence of the N. Y. Herald, which states that, while the Federals repulsed the rebel assaults during the day, they were less fortunate at night. Hancock's corps giving way, Milroy's division of Sedgwick's corps being driven back in great confusion, and Meade's right flank effectually turned. On Saturday, according to this correspondence, there was some fighting, though not of a general character, and Grant so maneuvered as to compel Lee to fall back to another line of defense; whereupon the rebels retired to Spotsylvania Court-House. There was severe skirmishing on Sunday and Monday, but no pitched battle. The latest advices from Grant are to I. P. M. on Monday, at which time Lee was making a stand at Spotsylvania Court-House. This place is situated on the Po River. It is about 10 miles southeast of Chancellerville, and, by the course of the road, 65 miles northwest of Richmond. Secretary Stanton announces that Grant did not intend to renew the attack on Tuesday, "being engaged in replenishing from the supply train, so as to advance without it."

Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the 6th Corps, was killed at Spotsylvania, on Monday. Gen. Seymour, of Olustee notoriety, has been taken prisoner; and Gen. Robinson and Morris are wounded. The number of Federal wounded thus far is estimated at 15,000. Most of them are at Fredericksburg, where they are so thick as almost to cover the pavements. No estimates are given of the rebel casualties, with the exception of prisoners, of whom it is claimed, 3,500 have been taken. Butler sends word to Stanton that he had destroyed many miles of railroad, cut Beauregard's forces in two, and "whipped" one of the portions, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners. There are rumors that Fort Darling has been captured, but they lack confirmation.

The President issued a proclamation on Monday "to the Friends of Union and Liberty," recommending "all patriots," in view of "the army operations within the last few days," to "unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God." It would have been sensible in Mr. Lincoln to have deferred such a proclamation for a few days at least.

It was reported at Louisville that Gen. Thomas had occupied Dalton on Sunday; but a dispatch from Gen. Sherman, under date of midnight on Monday, negatives the story. Gen. S. stated that the rebels were forced by Thomas, on Saturday, from Tunnel Hill, and took position at Buzzard Roost, just north of Dalton; that Gen. McPherson had reached within seven miles of Resaca, which is fifteen miles south of Dalton; and that fighting was in progress for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge. Secretary Stanton expresses the opinion that a great battle was fought by Sherman and Johnston on Monday or Tuesday.

Who are Disloyal?
The Democrat publishes a portion of Long's infamous speech in its next issue, and gives the remainder in its next. Referring to the speech the Democrat says:

"We commend it to our readers, not because we endorse it, but that they may know the man who is so unscrupulously lying and so unscrupulously wicked. We should like to know what part of Long's speech the Democrat disapproves. If it is not in favor of the triumph of the rebellion, and the independence of the Confederacy, coupled with the hope of a speedy annexation at least of all the North Western States to the new nation, the cornerstone of which is slavery, then Long's mind is unimpaired and entirely. Long's offense consisted in saying that he preferred that the independence of the rebels should be acknowledged rather than that they should be subjugated. Will not the Democrat endorse this sentiment?"—M. C. Republican.

Why did our neighbor not quote that portion of Mr. Long's speech which he says constitutes his disloyalty? Was he afraid that his readers would not regard it as "infamous"? The following are the offensive words of Mr. Long.

I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

We ask the editor of the Republican; if for uttering these words Mr. Long is to be regarded as disloyal? If so, what does he say of Mr. Lincoln who in his place, on the floor of the House of Representatives, in Congress, when the country was at war, as now, uttered the following language?

"Any people anywhere being inclined, and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most noble and most sacred right—a right, which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is the right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them who may oppose these movements."—Appendix Congressional Globe, 1847-48, p. 94.

If the sentiment expressed by Mr. Long was treasonable, it is possible that Mr. Lincoln is not at all intent and purposes a traitor? If Mr. Long's speech was infamous, what estimate does the Republican affix to the following language of Mr. Grant, a man whose teachings have been

received by the republican party as political gospel?

"If (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southern from the Federal Union in 1861. If we are mistaken on the point, why does not someone attempt to show wherein and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slaveholders to hold slaves against the will of the people, we can not see how twenty millions of people can rightfully hold ten, or even five, in a detested Union with them by military force."—N. Y. Tribune, Dec 17, 1860.

Even the Republican editor himself in January 1861, said: "If no compromise can be agreed upon that will be satisfactory to the States, we would prefer peaceable secession to a bloody and desolating war."

"We cannot but regard a war with our Southern brethren with horror; not but that we think the North would be victorious in the end, but while we are conquering them, many valuable lives would be lost, and the business and prosperity of the country destroyed." * * *

"Would they (our Southern brethren) beany better satisfied after they are conquered?" Now when that which our neighbor predicted has come to pass, he coolly denounces the speech of Mr. Long, as "infamous," and charges us with desiring the "triumph of the rebellion, and the independence of the Confederacy," and adds, that if this be not so, "then loyal men (such we suppose as himself) misunderstand us entirely." We have no fears of being misunderstood by truly loyal men,—it is only the abolition miscegenationists who persist in misunderstanding us, for the purpose of having an excuse to vilify and abuse us. We will answer the question of the Republican when it answers the following: Would you prefer the complete subjugation and extermination of the Southern people, to an acknowledgment of the South as an independent Nation? Come square up to the mark neighbor,—no dodging, else "loyal men may misunderstand you entirely."

Campaign Notices.
In 1860, the Lincolnites bore banners in their processions inscribed with the following mottoes:

"We maintain the rights of citizens at home or abroad."

"The Constitution and Union shall be preserved."

"Let the enemies of the Constitution rail, we'll fence them in, in November."

"The People are the masters of Congress, and Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

We wonder if the exhibition of these mottoes will be considered an evidence of disloyalty, or treason, during the approaching campaign.

We find the following in the Marshall County Republican of June 21, 1860.

DOLLARS AND CENTS.—The Albany Journal says:

If, as the Argus alleges, Lincoln is merely a "twenty-five cent" candidate, he will be a \$25,000 President."

Neither the Republican, nor the Journal, then foresaw the immense flood of Lincoln shipplasters, which the people have counted to their cost, in these days of saddle-colored small change.

Organize, Organize.
We are requested to say that a meeting will be held on Saturday evening this week, at Corbin's Hall for the purpose of organizing a Campaign Democratic Club.

Also that a similar meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at the school-house in Tyler City.

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Don L. P. Milligan.

We suggested some time since the name of this gentleman as a suitable candidate for Governor, since which time, quite a number of our democratic exchanges have spoken favorably of him in that connection. We know of no man whom we could more heartily endorse for that position, than Col. Milligan. The LaPorte Democrat has the following on this subject.

PERSONAL.—Last Wednesday we had the pleasure of a call from Col. L. P. Milligan, of Huntington. Many of the Colonel's friends are desirous that he shall be the Democratic candidate for Governor, at the coming election. Should he receive the nomination, there is no man in the state whom we would take greater delight in working for. We hope his friends will urge his nomination, for the reason, aside from his personal merits, that this part of the state seldom receives its fair proportion of candidates.

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND SINGERS will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

A great odium in these times—A cheap commodity.

Railroad Meeting.

BREMEN, April 23, 1864.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of German Township, and vicinity, met at Bremen for the purpose of electing delegates to attend a Railroad meeting to be held at Knox in Starke County.

On motion Jacob Knoblock, was called to the chair and A. D. Wood appointed Secretary. On motion Jacob Knoblock, Christian Schilt, Josiah Geisselman, George Felden Sr. and Jno. A. Bronger, were appointed said delegates, and were instructed to use their influence to make Bremen a point on the road. On motion the meeting adjourned.

JACOB KNOBLOCK, Chairman.
A. D. Wood, Sec.

(The foregoing should have appeared last week, but was inadvertently mislaid Editor.)

Provost Marshals as Slave Drivers.

The New York Evening Post makes this comment upon the proceedings of Gen. Banks in Louisiana.

"We remarked the other day upon the singular proceedings of General Banks in procuring an election of State officers before any constitutional State had been organized, and in denying the right of suffrage to the most loyal class of the State, which is at the same time intelligent and wealthy. It might have been added that his management of the negro laborers has been no less unfortunate. He has reduced the multitudes of people made free by the proclamation of the President, to a condition of servitude which is hardly one degree removed from the system of slavery which before prevailed. The negroes are as much in the power of the planters as they ever were, with the single difference that the overseers have been changed into provost marshals."

By-and-by, the people of the north will have eyes to see and ears to hear on this subject. Lincoln has "amputated" the Constitution, wasted thousands of northern lives and expended millions of northern money to "reconstruct" Louisiana and "re-plant" the negroes. In the above extract, the Post gives us the net result of the operation. The new slave is a sham; and the negroes are slaves still, with the provost marshals for overseers.

This is not the fault of Banks, however. He has faithfully obeyed orders. His work is Lincoln's work. He could not make white men of negroes. He found it necessary to govern them. And they are no happier and no more free as Federals, than they were as Louisiana slaves. It is better to have them where we found them. Louisiana can care for them better and cheaper than Wisconsin or Massachusetts.—(Milwaukee News.)

The following is from the Plymouth correspondence of the LaPorte Democrat:

Plymouth, May 6th, 1864.

Judge Hanna, of Port Wayne, Vice President of the P. F. W. & C. R. W. Co. spent two or three days here last week, selecting a site upon which to erect depot buildings for the Company, the coming year. I learn it was decided to put the buildings on the north side of the track, west of the present station house, and near the water-tank. This will make it necessary to move the track of the P. F. W. & C. R. W. and I understand it is the intention to do so, and make it intersect the P. F. W. & C. R. W. track about twenty rods west of the present junction. Plymouth station ought to have good depot buildings. No station on the road, west of Ft. Wayne does as much business, and none of the stations have as poor buildings.

The last of twelve Social Hops, given by the young folks of Plymouth, came off on Thursday evening last at Corbin's Hall. A very pleasant time was had, and the proceeds of the Hops—\$90—were unanimously voted to be given to the poor of Plymouth. That is as it should be; and if other societies in our midst would follow the example, how many hearts would be made glad by these deeds of heavenly benediction!

Mr. Hibbs, living north of town, while fishing in the river the other day, speared a Pike which weighed 24 pounds. It had just swallowed a bass, which was yet alive, which weighed three pounds. This is no fish story. It's true, every word of it.

Our Fire Company have succeeded in getting a bell for their hall. It is a very fine one, and will be a great help in giving the alarm of fire.

OFFICIAL FROM WASHINGTON

The Battles of Thursday and Friday.

The following is by telegraph from Washington to Gen. John A. Dix:

"WASHINGTON, May 8—9 A. M.

"We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from 6,000 to 8,000. The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made a requisition for seven days' grain and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retreating. This indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and these having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, leads to the hope of full and complete success, for, when either party fails, disorganization, by straggling and desertion, commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened."

"Nothing later than my last dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler."

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, states that Gen. Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill where he expected a battle; and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place but no real fighting yet.

"There is nothing later from Gen. Banks."

"You may give publicity to the infor-

mation transmitted to you, as you deem proper. It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

(Signed) "EDWIN M. STANTON,"
"Secretary of War."
NEW YORK, May 9.

Dispatches from Secretary Stanton, Washington, 9th, 4 P. M., to Maj. Gen. Dix, says: "Dispatches have just reached here direct from Gen. Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet but he is 'On to Richmond.' We have taken 2,000 prisoners."

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

"WASHINGTON, May 9—4 P. M.
A bearer of dispatches from General Mead's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday."

"Gen. Hancock passed Spotsylvania at daylight yesterday. Our headquarters, at noon yesterday, were twenty miles south of the battle-field."

"We occupied Fredericksburg. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg."

(Signed) "EDWIN M. STANTON,"
"Secretary of War."

WASHINGTON, May 9.
In the Senate, this P. M., Mr. Collamer read the following telegram from the Secretary of War: "Dispatches have been received from Gens. Grant and Meade. They were 'On to Richmond.' Lee was in full retreat, with Sedgwick, Hancock, Warren, and Burnside close on his heels."

WASHINGTON, May 9.
The Star publishes an extra this evening, saying: "There is no foundation for the report that the rebels are evacuating Richmond, nor that Petersburg is evacuated."

The following is a list of the casualties as far as received at the present time: Brig. Gen. Hayes, Penn., killed; Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, of N. Y., killed; Brig. Gen. Webb, of N. Y., wounded; Col. Wilson, of the 42d N. Y., wounded; Col. Stone, of the 2d Vt., wounded; Col. Lewis, of the 3d Vt., wounded; Col. Stone, of the Pennsylvania Lancers, injured by a fall from his horse; Col. West, of the 9th Me., killed; Lieut. Col. Tyler, wounded; Lieut. Col. West, wounded; Maj. Barton, of the 49th N. Y., wounded; Maj. Darlington, of the 18th Penn., wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The Evening Telegraph has the following list of killed and wounded: "Col. Woodward, son of Judge Woodward, of Penn., killed; Col. Carroll, of the 38th Penn., killed; Col. Gwyn, of the 118th Penn., wounded in the leg; Capt. Briggs, of the 4th Penn., wounded in the thigh; Capt. Byrnes, of the 2d Pennsylvania, captured."

Gen. Longstreet was shot by a bullet in the neck, and is stated to be mortally wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

At the latest dates Gen. Banks was at Alexandria, and, information having been given that he designed to leave that position, positive orders from Grant require Gen. Banks to afford protection to the gunboats in Red River. His force is strong enough, under competent command, to hold defiance to any force the rebels can bring against him. Arrangements for supplies will be made with energy and celerity by Maj. Gen. Canby, who has gone forward to the field under special instructions.

WASHINGTON, May 8th.

Reports from Chattanooga, dated 5 o'clock Saturday P. M., says that Gen. Sherman was then at Tunnel Hill. The enemy were at Buzzard Roost Gap. Gen. McPherson was operating against the enemy's communications with Rome, through Villana and Roca.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Tribune's special, Washington, 8th, says: "News has reached government that Sherman is fighting his way through Tunnel Hill successfully, and pressing upon Dalton; the enemy falling back, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands."

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 P. M.

Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, New York.
We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, except those referred to this morning and nothing additional has been received by the department from any other source. It is believed that no fighting took place yesterday."

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a demonstration had been made by his forces against the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it so as to break the connection. There had been some severe fighting, but he had succeeded. He heard from a rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded, Pickens also, and Jones and Jenkins were killed.

"Nothing has been heard from Gen. Sherman."

(Signed) "EDWIN M. STANTON,"

"Secretary of War."
WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Republican extra says: "There is reason to believe, from dispatches received since our first extra to-day, that Lee was forced to fight at Spotsylvania on Saturday, and was again repulsed and compelled to retreat. Another statement is that Grant had flanked him and got between the rebel army and Richmond."

Lee's report of the battle of Thursday last, published in the Richmond papers, has been telegraphed to this city by Gen. Butler. Lee says that Grant attacked him, which contradicts the report received here that Lee made the attack upon our army. Lee employs this language: "Thank God, we have repulsed the attacks of the enemy." He states that Longstreet was badly wounded. Lee says nothing in his report of the battle on Friday."

"Dispatches show that Butler is still holding the line of the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, preventing Beauregard from reinforcing Lee."

Ten thousand volunteers are reported at the Adjutant General's office under the Governor's late call. It is said that the deficiency will be made up from the Home Guards. The city regiment, 800 strong, reported to-day and elected officers.

The town to-night is alive with excitement over the news of the defeat of Lee by Grant. There are bonfires, speeches, &c.

ANNEXATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 11th day of June, 1864, at the Court House in Plymouth, the undersigned, Trustees of the County of Tipton, in the County of Marshall, and State of Indiana, will present to the Board of Commissioners of said Marshall County, a Petition praying for the annexation to said town of Plymouth certain lands and territory lying contiguous and adjoining thereto, not plotted or recorded, for the purpose of extending the corporate limits of said town, so as to include said contiguous lands and territory. The pieces or parcels of land proposed to be so annexed are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

1st. A certain tract or parcel of land known as the Corporation Trustees' map of said town, as the "Pomeroy Lot," and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the east line of the Michigan Road where said east line is intersected by the north line of the south half of the south east fraction east of the Michigan Road, of section twelve of land selected in the Indian country for the Michigan Road, thence east along said north line to the west bank of Yellow River, thence southerly along the west bank of said river 560-000 chains, thence west parallel with said north line to the north east corner of the Brown Lot, thence along the north line of the Brown Lot, thence along the north line of the Michigan Road, 16 rods to the east line of said Michigan Road, thence northerly a long the east line of said Michigan Road to the place of beginning, the said parcel being known as the "Bishop Lot," particularly described as commencing on the east side of Michigan Street in Plymouth, at the southwest corner of the Pomeroy Lot above described, thence easterly at right angles with said east line 16 rods, thence southerly at right angles with said Michigan Street, thence northerly along the east line of said street 16 rods to the place of beginning, the north one half being owned by Catherine Pomeroy and the south half by Henry H. Bishop.

2d. Also the following described piece or parcel of land, commencing at the southwest corner of the Bishop Lot above described, thence easterly along the north line of said lot 16 rods, thence southerly parallel with said Michigan Street, 10 rods, thence westerly at right angles to Michigan Street, 16 rods to the east line of Michigan Street, thence northerly along said east line 10 rods to the place of beginning, belonging to William H. Wright.

3d. Also the following described piece or parcel of land known as said Trustees' map as the "Tanner Lot," being a piece ten rods square, fronting on the east side of Michigan Street, immediately south of the last lot above mentioned, and owned by Mrs. Eliza P. Tanner.

4th. Also the following piece or parcel of land known as the said Trustees' map as the "Fuller Lot," lying south east of the Tanner Lot, and bounded on the north by the east line of a strip 16 rods wide east and west between the lot above described as belonging to William H. Wright, and Jackson Street in Plymouth, except the said "Tanner Lot," and belonging to the heirs of Daniel and Sally Brown, Parcel 5.

5th. Also the following described piece or parcel of land known as said Trustees' map as the "Plymouth mill property and described as follows:

Commencing at a point where the south line of section twelve, of land selected in the Indian country for the Michigan Road, intersects the East line of Water Street in the town of Plymouth, thence northerly along the east line of said water street to the north line of the lot of J. C. Smith, in said town, thence westerly along the west line of said lot to the Michigan Road, thence southerly, thence east parallel with the south line of said section twelve, to the east line of Yellow River, 16 rods, thence south at right angles to said section line to the south line of said section 12, thence westerly along said section line 16 rods to the place of beginning, belonging to Daniel O. Quiry A. L. Wheeler and James Boley.

6th. Also Lot 32 as designated in Nile and Seagraves partition deed and plat, belonging to Maynard French.

Said also that part of lots one and two as described in said Nile and Seagraves partition deed and plat, lying west of the line of the C. & P. & C. R. Road belonging to Charles H. Reese.

Also the following lots as designated and described, the same belonging to the parties respectively named as the owners.

8th Lot four, five, and six, owned by Emily Conley.

9th Lots seven and eight, owned by Wm. C. Edwards.

10th Lot Nine, owned by Wm. Ingle.

11th Lot ten, eleven, thirteen, thirty five, & west part of fifty one, owned by John R. Niles.

12th Lot twelve, forty three, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, owned by the heirs of J. A. Seagraves, dec'd.

13th Lots twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, owned by John L. Westervelt.

14th Lots thirty six, thirty seven, and thirty eight, owned by Johnson Brownlee.

15th And that portion of lot thirty nine not included in the H. E. Independence, owned by William H. French, Henry C. Bishop, and Charles H. Reese.

16th Lots thirty nine and fifty two, owned by William Wright.

17th Lots forty six, owned by Mary Cross.

18th Lot fifty six, owned by James Mitchell.

19th Lots thirty three, thirty four, and fifty five, owned by the Pittsburgh P. W. & C. R. Co.

20th And that portion of the C. & P. & C. R. Road not included in Houghton's Addition to Plymouth, owned by Thomas K. Houghton; said portion of road and plat being recorded in Deed Record "D" at pages from 318 to 324 inclusive, in the Recorder's office of said Marshall County.

21st Also the following described piece or parcel of land, known as said map as the "Brown Lot," and particularly bounded as follows, commencing at a point on the Michigan Road when the south line of Yellow Street in Yellow River intersects the Michigan Road, thence westerly, along the south line of said Yellow Street to a point opposite the south east corner of Lot Six, in said addition, thence southerly parallel with the Michigan Road, sixty feet, thence easterly parallel with said Yellow Street, to the west line of the Michigan Road, thence northerly along said west line to the place of beginning, the same belonging to Joseph B. Pershing.

22d Also the following piece or parcel of land particularly bounded as commencing at the south east corner of the south west fractional quarter of the Michigan Road, of section thirteen, thence southerly parallel with the Michigan Road, thence easterly at right angles to the Michigan Road, 16 rods, thence southerly parallel with the Michigan Road, 16 rods to the place of beginning, belonging to Johnson Brownlee.

23d Also the following piece or parcel of land particularly bounded as commencing at a point on the west line of the Michigan Road, 61 1/2 rods, thence southerly parallel with the Michigan Road, 16 rods to the place of beginning, belonging to Chester C. Buck.

24th Also the following piece or parcel of land particularly bounded as commencing at a point on the west line of the Michigan Road, 61 1/2 rods, thence southerly parallel with the Michigan Road, 16 rods to the place of beginning, belonging to Johnson Brownlee.

25th Also the following piece or parcel of land particularly bounded as commencing at a point on the west line of the Michigan Road, 61 1/2 rods, thence southerly parallel with the Michigan Road, 16 rods to the place of beginning, belonging to Johnson Brownlee.

26th Also the following piece or parcel of land particularly bounded as commencing at a point on the west line of the Michigan Road, 61 1/2 rods, thence southerly parallel with the Michigan Road, 16 rods to the place of beginning, belonging to Johnson Brownlee.

27th Also the following piece or parcel of land particularly bounded as commencing at a point on the west line of the Michigan Road, 61 1/2 rods, thence southerly parallel with the Michigan Road, 16 rods to the place of beginning, belonging to Johnson Brownlee.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS
OAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYS TOYS
TANNERS OIL	STATIONERY OF	A LARGE
SPERM OIL	ALL KIN	ASSORTMENT
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store
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

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand
AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

1862. 31m3

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HAIR RESTORATIVE.

This astonishing preparation
will by nature's own process
Restore gray hair to the
original color.

Will make it grow on Bald Heads.
Will restore the Natural Abundance.
Will remove itching and all itching.
Will remove all Dandruff.
Will cure all Eruptions—even Scald Head.
Will make the Hair Soft and Glossy.
Will preserve the Color of Hair and Age.
Will always Fasten it and stop it falling.
And is one of the best Toilet Articles for the Hair now in use