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THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1864

Congress in Session.

Congress assembled on Monday. A quorum of both houses being present, committees were appointed to wait on the President and inform him of their readiness to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. It was understood that he would not present his message until Tuesday, when both houses adjourned. A caucus of the leaders in the House had been previously held, arranging all the committees. Some of the aspiring ones had brought themselves into rather bad odor by endeavoring to get themselves appointed on most of the principal committees, and the more modest determined to checkmate them if possible. Developments "rich, rare and racy," may be expected. Already quite a number of important moves have been made on the political chess-board and more are to follow. We shall endeavor to publish the President's Message next week.

We conversed a day or two ago with a gentleman recently from the central portion of the State, from whom we learn that an arrangement is in course of completion, by certain demagogues of both political parties, which if successful will control the organization of the Indiana Senate.—The programme is this: Dunning, who recently changed over to the republican party, has some friends to reward, and for that purpose will go with the democrats in the organization, thereby giving them a majority of the Senate. Such men as he, usually go and come according as they may deem their interest to lie in this or that direction. Will the republicans trust him? *Can* democrats trust him? We are free to say that we have no confidence whatever in the man, and believe that whoever trusts him will be deceived and betrayed at the first opportunity that his interest can be promoted thereby.—Let honest men scorn and loathe him as a political and moral nuisance; let them shun him as a pestilence and rather see all the offices within the gift of the Senate in the hands of our opponents than run the risk of contamination by association with a regroizing renegade. Those who consent to splice hands with him for the sake of a few paltry offices, we regard as no better in fact than he, and only wait for the offer of the thirty pieces of silver to follow in his footsteps.

Those Forged Certificates.

The Republican last week concluded a lengthy article as follows:

"We do not believe any man's name was signed to the certificates referred to without their [whose?] knowledge and consent. Will the Democrat dare to charge that men's names were attached to either of the certificates who did not vote the Union ticket at the October election?—That's the essential question."

We charge that the names of men were tached to those certificates as published in the Republican, *who did not vote either in Greene or Union township at the last October election.*

"That's the essential" answer.

Official Vote of Indiana for President 1864.

The following is the official vote of this State by Congressional Districts.

	M'CLELLAN	LINCOLN
1st District	14,441	12,550
2d "	11,133	8,919
3d "	10,673	11,758
4th "	10,106	9,087
5th "	5,785	14,591
6th "	12,813	12,159
8th "	12,349	13,620
9th "	14,[illegible]91	16,518
10th "	14,495	14,448
11th "	12,262	15,667
	130,223	150,125
		130,223
Lincoln's Majority		20,199

This is a falling of on Gov. Morton's vote of 684.

The Electoral colleges of the several States assembled at the capitals of their respective States yesterday, to cast their votes for President and Vice President for four years from and after March 4th 1865. The votes of Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky were cast for McClellan and Pendleton, while all the residue go solid for the great Proclaimer and his worthy political *confrere* of Tennessee.

The Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, it is said, has invested £200,000 in English funds. That is one million of dollars. To get this amount of English funds must have taken between two and three millions of dollars in greenbacks. It must have taken the government printing machine fifteen minutes to print this amount, and the paper probably cost ten dollars. Cheap as dirt.

Hoping Against Reason.

From the Chicago Times.

The events which are just now occuring within and around the confederacy may be studied with some profit. We know but little, comparatively, of Sherman's movements, but still sufficient has transpired to convince us that his march, thus far, has been anything but the unopposed movement that most people supposed it would be. General Grant said the confederacy is a shell, and that Sherman's march would demonstrate it. It is a shell, but quite a different shell from the kind alluded to by the lieutenant general. It is a shell filled with deadly and explosive elements; in fact, about such a shell as John Morgan found when he moved through southern Indiana and Ohio.

It is claimed that the south long since placed her last able-bodied man in the field, and that for some time she has been depending upon the cradle and the grave.—If so, whence come the militia that left Hood when Atlanta was captured, and whence come those hordes that are endeavoring, fruitlessly perhaps, to stay the progress of Sherman and his army of veterans?

At the very moment that Sherman is struggling with the thousands that surround him, we find that the regular military strength of the rebellion is nowhere weakened. Grant sends Gregg down the Weldon railroad, who does not discover any movement of Lee's veterans towards Georgia. On the contrary, he finds the road strongly guarded, and is compelled to fall back before a superior force of the enemy. A pressure along the thirty miles of rebel works in front of Richmond and Petersburg reveals no weak spot indicating a withdrawal of rebel forces. In the Shenandoah valley, Sheridan, fearing that Early may be detaching a portion of his force to aid the attack against Sherman, sends out a strong reconnoissance, which advances but a little way, and is driven back with ease. No weakness there.

In Tennessee, we have a powerful army of veterans under Thomas, one of the best generals in our service; but this army in less than a fortnight is steadily driven back by the rebels for a distance of nearly 70 miles, and, notwithstanding their numerous and bloody repulses, they still are pressing against the federal lines in front of Nashville. In east Tennessee, Gillem has just been defeated by an overwhelming force under Breckinridge; while in western Kentucky and Tennessee and northern Mississippi, strong bands of rebel cavalry are roaming, conscripting and plundering at will. In the trans-Mississippi department, Red river is being fortified at every available point; while our possession of Arkansas is disputed by Magruder with a force estimated at 25,000 men.

The inferences proper to such facts do not need mentioning, for they are patent to all. What we particularly desire by alluding to them is to enable people to fairly understand the magnitude of the task before them in the effort to subjugate the military power of the south. One can understand why partisan journals, before the presidential election, should persistently assert that the rebellion was about crushed; but it is difficult to conceive why they now should so constantly reiterate the same thing to their dupes, unless it be that their frequent repetition has led themselves to believe their own assertions.

It is utterly childish for any man to delude himself with the idea that the military power of the rebellion is anywhere in the vicinity of exhaustion. Everywhere in their circumference the rebel states confront us with equal or superior forces, while the attempt to demonstrate their emptiness has only resulted in showing fullness. It is the highest of folly for intelligent people to rely upon hope when its antagonist is reason. The occurrences of the last fortnight have demonstrated that the military power of the rebellion is quite as strong, when compared to our own, as at any period since April, 1861. That it will require many years to subdue the military power of a country so vast as the south, we have always held, and every day only more completely demonstrates the truthfulness of this belief. The people should understand this, and the sooner, the better for themselves and the cause in which they are engaged.

Boy Love.

One of the queerest things to think of in after life, is boy love. No sooner does a boy acquire a tolerable stature than he begins to imagine himself a man, and to ape mannish ways. He casts side glances at all the tall girls he may meet, carries a cane, holds his head erect, and struts a little in his walk. Presently, and very soon, he *falls* in love—yes, *falls* is the proper word, because it best indicates his happy, delirious self abasement. He lives now in a fairy region, somewhat collateral to the world, and yet blended somehow inextricably with it. He perfumes his hair with fragrant oils, scatters essence over his handkerchief, and despairingly shaves and annoints for a beard. He quotes poetry in which "love" and "dove" and "heart" and "dart" peculiarly predominate; and he plunges deeper in the delicious labyrinth, fancies himself filled with the divine afflatus, and suddenly breaks into a scarlet rash—of rhyme.—He feeds upon the looks of his beloved; is raised to the seventh heaven if she speaks a pleasant word; is betrayed into the most astonishing ecstacies by a smile; and is plunged into the gloomiest regions of misanthropy by a frown. He believes himself the most devoted lover in the world. There never was such another. There never will be. He is the one great idolator! He dotes upon a flower she has cast away. He cherishes her glove—a little worn in the fingers—next to his heart.—Happy! happy! foolish boy love! with its joys, and its hopes, and its fears; its sorrows, its jealousies, and its delights; its raptures and its tortures; its ecstatic fervors and terrible heart-burnings; its solemn ludicrousness, and intensely prosaic termination.

The Coles County Prisoners.

From the Charleston (Ill.) Plaindealer.

Last Thursday fifteen of the rioters who were engaged in the fearful melee last spring arrived in this place in charge of a detachment from a Pennsylvania battery, commanded by Lieut. Lewis, to be tried at the next term of the Coles circuit court for their share in the bloody transaction. They were committed to jail, but, with the exception of one or two, have been released on bail. Since their arrest, as most of our readers are aware, they have been confined in Fort Delaware.

Since the above was in type, we learn that an indictment for murder has been found against John Redmon and G. W. Rardin, (now confined in jail), and that Bryant Thornhill and Jeff Collins (out on bail) have been indicted for riot. The grand jury failing to find indictments against the remaining eleven, they have been discharged from custody.

Constant Employment.

The man who is obliged to be constantly employed to earn the necessaries of life and support his family knows not the happiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is to be always happy. Persons; who have suddenly acquired wealth, broken up their active pursuits, and begin to live at their ease, waste away and die in a short time. Thousands would have been blessings to the world, and added to the common stock of happiness, if they had been content to remain in a humble sphere, and earned every mouthful of food that nourished their bodies. But, no; fashion and wealth took possession of them, and they were completely ruined. They ran away from peace and pleasure, and embraced a lingering death. Ye who are sighing for the pomp and splendor of life, beware! Ye know not what ye wish. Persons who are always busy and go cheerfully to their daily tasks, are the least disturbed by fluctuations of business, and at night sleep with perfect composure. The idle and the rich are seldom ever contented.—They are petulant, fearful, irrascible.—Bid them good morning, and they scowl. Nature and art appear to have no attractions for them. They are entirely out of their views. While in this state the springs of life are rusting out, and the decay of death has commenced undermining their constitutions.

Embalming a Live Man.

A miraculous escape from the horror of actualy being buried alive has just taken place in New Orleans. A person by the name of Martin was supposed to have died from disease of the heart, and to every outward appearance was dead. The attending physician had given his certificate of burial certifying the cause of death, and the supposed corpse had been prepared, shrouded in the habiliments of death and encoffined. Near and dear ones had shed tears over the loss of one whom they supposed to be dead, and whose body they had carefully prepared for the silent precincts of the tomb, when the fortunate thought suggested itself that the body should be embalmed. The necessary steps were taken, the coffin carefully closed up, and the body sent to an embalming establisment adjoining Bell's Union stables on Carondelet street. Here the process of embalming was in due time entered upon. It appears that in the process which preserves the body from immediate decomposition. The preserving quality is infused into the system by means of an incision in the main artery of the arm.

The incision with a lancet is made in the same manner as in the case of bloodletting. The embalmer had commenced his work by making the necessary incision, and to his surprise he discovered blood freely oozing from the vein. He knew there must be life where blood would flow, and desisted from his work of embalming. In a few minutes more there was a slight motion of his body and presently the man in the coffin made an effort to raise himself and, with assistance, did rise up and speak. Gentle restoratives were administered, and he was soon able to converse, and he desired to know how it came that he found himself in a coffin clothed in a shroud. The matter was soon explained to him. His friends, to their joy, were advised of what had taken place and he was sent to the hospital instead of the grave, where he is in a fair way of recovering. This is, indeed, a most miraculous escape from the clutches of DEATH.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times December 5.

Sherman reached Millen, on the Georgia Central railroad, on the 29th ult. At that point he divided his forces,—one column marching towards the Savannah river, and the other turning back towards Augusta. The latter movement is regarded by the rebels as a feint to protect his rear. The belief is expressed by one of the Richmond journals that he will succeed in reaching the coast, and Savannah is conjectured as the point at which he is aiming. A federal attack upon East Macon met with a repulse, and a cavalry expedition to Waynesboro was intercepted and driven back by the rebels.

The powder works, arsenal, armories, and machine shops located at Augusta have been dismantled by the rebels, and all the available machinery removed to secure localities.

There was cavalry skirmishing all day Friday in the vicinity of Nashville, and a general engagement was expected to take place yesterday; but no intelligence of such an event has yet been received. Thomas is said to be prepared for any movement that Hood may make. A rebel force made a dash into Gallatin on Friday, capturing some 200 beeves.

Breckinridge is reported, upon rebel authority, to be making a flank movement which will enable him to co-operate with Hood. The same authority asserts that Thomas has issued an order for the complete devastation of east Tennessee.

There was a report in Richmond, on the 30th ult., that Grant was crossing his troops to the north side of the James river.

All the regular troops at Port Royal have been ordered away,—whither, is not publicly known; and the citizens of the place have all been enrolled for military duty.

A large number of generals (both major and brigadier) are soon to be mustered out of the service. Gen. Steele has been removed from the command of the 7th corps and the department of Arkansas, and ordered to report to Gen. Canby.—He is succeeded by Gen. Reynolds. The department of Mississippi has been created, comprising the state of Mississippi and a portion of Tennessee, and Gen. Dana has been assigned to the command.

In case the United States government sanctions the capture of the Florida, England and France will, it is reported, forbid the entrance of federal armed vessels into any of their ports.

The attorney generalship has been tendered to Hon. James Speed, of Ky., and it is believed that he will accept the position.

The question of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the confederacy is being discussed by the rebel congress in secret session; and a recent test vote indicated a majority in its favor.

The cotton to be sent by the confederate government to New York—there to be sold, and the proceeds to be expended in the purchase of necessaries for rebel prisoners—is now on its way from Mobile, in a federal vessel.

The French have occupied Mazatlan. Alvarez is reported to have defeated an imperial force which was marching upon Acapulco.

A fight occurred at Timber Ridge, Pa., on Friday, between a company of soldiers and a band of delinquent conscripts and deserters, in which the latter suffered the loss of one killed and two wounded. The rest of the party escaped into the mountains. None of the soldiers were injured.

From the Chicago Times, December 6.

Congress met yesterday. In the Senate, a bill was introduced for the construction of six steam revenue cutters for the lakes. In the house, the credentials of the parties claiming seats from Louisiana were referred to the committee on elections. A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of providing a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt was adopted; as was also a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to lay a tax on all stocks of domestic liquors on hand. The president's message will be sent in to congress this morning.

There is nothing definite from Sherman. One report places his advance cavalry within six miles of Savannah, and another expresses the belief that he has reached the coast with his entire army; while a Richmond paper states that "All news from Georgia is exceedingly encouraging," and declares that, "If Sherman gets through now, which is doubtful, it will be with the loss of half his army." A federal force sent out from Port Royal to co-operate with Sherman, was defeated at Grahamsville, S. C., and driven from the field, leaving its dead on the ground.—Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Macon on the 1st inst., giving rise to the belief that a battle was in progress. There are rumors at Washington of a Federal disaster in Georgia, but they are discredited.

A rebel paper has information that there are 200 federal vessels at Hilton Head, which are believed to be Sherman's supply fleet.

The rebel line of battle is just two miles from Nashville, and Hood is throwing up works at a distance of half a mile from the federal fortifications. Gen. Cheatham says that Hood has orders to "go to Nashville or to hell." Murfreesboro, Bridgeport, and Chattanooga are pronounced to be safe.

There is a strong force of rebels at Goodrich's landing, threatening an attack upon Vicksburg, and a battery is said to be located in Milliken's bend.

The rebels claim that, in their retreat raid into West Virginia, they captured four field-pieces, 700 or 800 prisoners, eight stands of colors, and a large number of horses, mules, and cattle; spiked four siege guns; did considerable damage to the railroad; and destroyed some government buildings, a number of locomotives several bridges, 200 wagons, and a quantity of commissary and ordinance stores.

Price with a large army, is reported, on rebel authority, to be within striking distance of Little Rock.

Breckinridge apparently declines an engagement with Burbridge, in east Tennessee, and is falling back towards Virginia.

The Richmond Enquirer ridicules the idea that the incendianism at New York was the result of a plot having the sanction of the confederate government, and expresses the hope that Gen. Dix will hang all the southern refugees in that city, whom it characterizes as "a set of cowardly sneaks, not above burning hotels."

From the Chicago Times, December 7.

In the senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling for information as to any proposition or overture recently made by British subjects in aid of the rebellion. In the house, bills were introduced to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real or correct value, and any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than thereon specified. The committee on the conduct of the war were instructed to inquire into the causes of the Red river disaster.

The latest Savannah papers state that Sherman was still in middle Georgia, evincing much hesitation and doubt regarding his policy. Much straggling is reported among his troops. Three of his men picked up by rebel cavalry report that his army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

There was great excitement at the evening exchange in New York last night, and gold closed at 239.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, are as follows: Receipts $396,000,000; expenditures, $818,256,095. The public debt at that date is estimated at $2,645,320,682.

NEW FIRM

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned having come here with a view to make this place their future home, beg leave to solicit a fair

SHARE OF PATRONAGE

from the citizens of this place, vicinity, and a traveling community, promising at all times a

Strictly Fair Dealing.

GOODS TO BE

AS REPRESENTED AND WITH

Quick Sales AND SMALL RETURNS.

Shall be pleased to have their Stock and Prices closely examined.

Very Respectfully
SPEYER & SHANE.
Plymouth, Indiana, Nov. 17, 1864—v10n16tf

Stave Bolts,
HE'DING & HOOP'LES.

We will pay the following prices from this date until January 1st, 1865, for Stave Bolts Heading and Hoop Poles on delivery at our Stave Factory at Plymouth.

White Oak Stave Bolts,	$6.50 pr. cord
Red " Heading	5,00 "
White Oak Rived Heading	19,00 per thousand
" " " Green	17.00 "
Hickory Hoop Poles	25,00 "

ALSO AT

Invood, Bourbon and Etna Green, we will pay $4,00 per cord for Red and White Oak Stave bolts, and $4,25 per cord for Red Oak, Ash, Elm and Maple Heading bolts and $22.00 per thousand for Hickory Hoop Poles, delivered on the side tracks, convenient for loading on cars, the above to be of good quality and to be piled and inspected by us

[v10n7tf] HURLBUT BRO'S & CO.

NEW BOOK STORE.

O. H. P. BAILEY,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

At the Post Office, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Bibles,
Blank Books,
Photograph Albums,
Portfolios,
Steel Pens,
Sheet Music,

AND

All Kinds of Papers

Folio Post, Flat Cap, Foolscap, Record Cap, Commercial Note, Parchment Note, Letter, Bath and Billet.

Envelopes of All Sizes and Qualities.

RED, BLACK and BLUE INKS

RECORD AND COPYING INKS,

And a general variety of Notions connected with the Trade.

N. B.—Newspapers, Literary Papers, and Magazines received daily. New Publications—Forwarded by special agents, can be found in his store v10n16—tf

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDER OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!
Than any other article in the market.
We defy any one to contradict this Assertion,
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one that will produce a certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility
Diseases of the Kidneys
and diseases arising from a disordered Stomach

Observe the following symptoms:
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS
NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
and can't make drunkards;
BUT
IS THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been apprised with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly promulging this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to those Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is forwarded to benefit the afflicted, and is not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philada.

From Rev. J. H Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church Philada.

Dr Jackson—Dear sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general Debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours respectfully, J. H TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of the Roxbury Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson;—Dear sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfull yours, T. WINTER,
Roxborough Pa.

From Rev. J. S Herman, of the German Reform Church, Kutztown, Berks County Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir;—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large size (holding half a pint or double quantity.) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small size—75 cents per bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C M JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH ST
PHILADELPHIA.
Jones & Evans,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

July 28, 1864. v9n10—1y

50 PO'S LAWNS selling from 25 CTS to 35 CTS per yard, at the 'LOW PRICE STORE. M. H. RICE.
v9n49 tf

NEW CARDING MACHINE
AT
TIPPECANOETOWN.

We have just erected, and have now in good running order a Carding Machine and Woolen Factory, where we can do carding and spinning on short notice, and in the very best manner. We have in our employ

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

and will guarantee good work, or pay for wool brought us for manufacture. We expect also to have our Looms in full operation soon after harvest, and will

MANUFACTURE CLOTH

on reasonable terms for cash or on shares. We will also exchange Rolls, Yarn or Cloth, for Wool.

Wool received by H. Work, at Plymouth, and work returned to him for customers without extra charge.

ALLEMANS & GARNER.

May 26, 1864—3m.

Dont Read This,
UNLESS YOU
WANT TO BUY GOODS CHEAP;
IF YOU DO, COME TO THE NEW
GROCERY STORE OF
CLEAVELAND & WORK.

Who keep constantly on hand, and are daily receiving a large and complete assortment of

Family Groceries.

Such as are usually kept for sale by the best Grocers. We also keep a full stock of

CROCKERY,
GLASS,
STONE AND WOODEN WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
COAL OIL LAMPS

and Coal Oil to fill them. Also the best brand of

Tippecanoe Mills Flour

by the Barrel, Sack or ewt., besides a great many other things too tedious to mention. Call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

We also exchange Goods for all kinds of Country Produce, and are paying the highest Market price in Cash for

CORN,
POTATOES,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
CHICKENS,
PEEL HIDES,
TALLOW,
BEESWAX,

and in fact almost any thing the Farmers have to sell. Remember, the place is on La Porte Street at the Sign of the New Grocery Store of

CLEAVELAND & WORK.

March 31, 1864—tf

THE
LATEST ARRIVAL
AT
HONEST CORNER

I would respectfully announce to my patrons That I have recently returned from the East & 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 fro 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 following to do to induce you to purchase of me. Honorable, straightforward dealing and selling profit and no humbug is my motto.

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

J. BROWNLEE.

v9n24tf

NEW
HARDWARE STORE
—AND—
TIN SHOP.
J. C. LEONARD,

Late of the firm of H. B. DICKSON & Co., opened a New Hardware Store in Plymouth, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS,
SUCH AS

Nails, Glass, Sash, and Door Trimmings of every discription.
Sash Doors, and Blinds
Ordered on short notice.

I have in connection with Hardware, a

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

Where I will do all kinds of Jobbing in COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON.

Being a Practical Workman, I think I can suit all in Style and Quality of Workmanship.

OLD WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, COPPER, BRASS, RAGS, and BEESWAX

Taken in exchange for Goods.

J. C. LEONARD.

Plymouth, May 12th, 1864—v9n41tf.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.

State of Indiana, Marshall County:

Notice is hereby given, that at the October 1864 Term of the Court of Common Pleas of Marshall county, after final settlement of estate of Sarah Hogate deceased, about the sum of Eight hundred and fifty dollars were found remaining for distribution among the heirs.

Said heirs are therefore notified to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court and prove their heirship, and receive their distributive share.

JOHN C. CUMMAN, Clerk.
C. C. C. of Marshall County.

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