THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1864

The New Year.

Another revolution of the wheel of time has brought us to that infinitesimal line of demarkation which separates the old year from the new. Another station on the line of progress has been made, and although the majestic car of time stops not for a moment, yet it may be well for us to lay aside for a little season our ordinary cares and perplexities and extend our hospitalities to that good old dame the goddess of reflection. What have we left undone that should have been performed? What done that should have been left undone? Have we individually and collectively done what we could to promote the happiness of those around us? to relieve the wants of the needy, to cheer the hearts of the downcast, to win back to the path of virtue the wayward wanderer, to instruct the ignorant, and warn and reform the vicious? If not let us at once resolve to be more faithful in the future than in the past. But while we look at the past and post up our individual accounts, how fares it with our beloved country? Brethren at war — aged in deadly strife, battle succeeds battle, draft follows draft, and the sound of wailing fills all the land. Many who a year ago were in the bloom of youth, full of strength, in the majesty of manhood bid fair to live long to bless and cheer their families and friends, have fallen victims to the insatiate monster war. Many who sat under their own vine and fig tree promising themselves prosperity and happiness, to-day mourn the loss of husbands, brothers, sons, fathers, and now sit in the shadow of destruction, and are asking "how long, O. Lord; how long must these things be?" In the meantime our armies are marching on apparently towards final success. A few hundred thousands more of victims offered up on the altar of fanaticism and revenge, may perhaps accomplish in the end what could have been better done by peaceful means in the beginning. Sherman now holds Savannah; Hood has been driven by Thomas from Nashville and his army shattered to pieces; Grant is watching the doors of Richmond and Peter-burgh, waiting for a chance to walk in and take possession, and it is said that plans are in course of execution which will place Charleston in our hands. Yet "the war continues," and for aught we can see will continue for a long time yet to come.

More men are called for, more are wanted, more will be had, to carry on the war, and we bide him who says peace, peace, for there is no peace. Oh, our country, our bleeding, distracted country! we love thee and wish thee well, but alas! thou art rent asunder by fraternal hands, and the angel of death broods over thee mocking at thy calamities and laughing when thy fear cometh. Political sharks follow in the wake of thy liberties and feast themselves on the choicest of thy blood-bought treasures. Men, some of the best of thy sons, are immured in dungeons, are exiled from the land they love, and for which if need be they would die, or sentenced to an ignominious punishment for daring to defend the Constitution which their patriot sires framed, are arrested without warrant, imprisoned without authority of law, tried by an irresponsible tribunal, and condemned by partizan rancor. These things are done in the light of day, under a *form* of government which guarantees to every man the rights and liberties so dear to freemen everywhere, and yet we are asked to sing peans of praise, and shout hosannas to the perpetrators of these wicked deeds, or in default be regarded as enemies of our country. Under this pressure many have spliced hands with the oppressors, and become the foremost in their ranks.

But we are not hopeless, we will not despair of the republic. Though passing through the fire kindled and fed by the joint hands of fanatics North and South, our country shall yet come forth purified and strengthened, a shining beacon light to the nations of the world, the hope of the downtrodden in other lands, glorious in the majesty of her greatness. Such we have hope will be the future of our now distracted country, but how soon that time will come we know not. May it come speedily.

The Drafted.

We had intended to publish this week the names of those who were recently drafted to fill up the deficiency in the quota of this county, but inasmuch as the notices have all been served, and the men ordered to report to-day and tomorrow, we think it not necessary to publish the list. The men interested and their friends are of course posted on the subject.

Christmas.

The Christmas festivities of the several sunday schools of this place, passed off last Saturday evening to the satisfaction of those concerned. The Methodists and Presbyterians held theirs at their houses of worship, and the Episcopalians had theirs at Corbin's Hall. The several Christmas trees were well loaded with presents for the little folks, and the teachers and friends were not forgotten. Presents varying in value from ten cents to a hundred dollars each were distributed on the occasion, and were of course pleasing to the recipients. All seemed determined to enjoy a "Merry Christmas." We have no means of knowing the aggregate value of the presents on any of the trees, and therefore make no estimate.

On Sunday we attended the Episcopal church and found the house decorated in a tasteful manner with evergreens according to their long established custom, heard a sermon appropriate to the occasion, and returned home feeling that it was good to go to the House of the Lord.—May the hallowed memories which cluster around the natal day of "Christ the Lord," be not erased from the minds of men by the ever surging billows of envy, strife and malice, nor by the less boisterous yet more insinuating cares of business or the seductive allurements of vice. A "merry Christmas" may, and always should be, entirely devoid of wrong doing. It is in accordance with the highest christian attainment but brooks not the too prevalent custom of drunken carousals. May our patrons each and all live to enjoy the recurrence of many a merry Christmas, ever rememering that he the anniversary of whose birth this holiday marks on the dial of time, came into the world to proclaim glad tidings of great joy which is for all people, even Peace on earth good will towards men.

On the third of September last, while the draft for 500,000 was pending, Secretary Stanton telegraphed as follows to General Dix:

"The naval and other credits required by the act of congress will amount to about two hundred thousand, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the department; so that the president's call of July 19 is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men. One hundred thousand new troops, promptly furnished, are all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts, and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, and free the country from guerrilas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every state. EDWIN M STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

It has been computed that under the 500,000 call 250,000 men were realized. Whence then the necessity of the present call for 300,000 more? The truth is that those in authority have no conception whatever of what is really needed to end the war. They never did know any thing about it, and they never will until it is too late to repair the mischief they have done and are doing. When democrats told the people before the election that other drafts would be necessary, Lincolnites said it was a democratic lie. We now say that the present call will not be the last. There will be another and yet another, and even then it is doubtful whether the end will be. The people had as well prepare for the worst, because it is sure to come.

The Greenback that calls itself $5 is unconsciously a liar; it is really but a little over $2. And this, like all other lies, though it seems for the moment advantageous, is a general mischief and detriment. The scheming, gaming few may make by it, but the industrious many must lose.

We published yesterday, the above extract from the New York Tribune. "Old Greenbacks," as he likes to be called, will wince in his judicial robes when he reads it, and military satraps will whisper of suppression. Now the Tribune is wrong, and should not rebel so soon after election. The whole secret of the trouble, with greenbacks, is, that there is not enough National Bank circulation out, but as it is coming at the rate of two millions per week, the trouble will soon be over. Let us explain to the Tribune. Secretary Chase says he established the National Banks, to assist him in coming back to a specie basis, and this, apart from their political uses, is truly a commendable object. Now the circulation is redeemable in greenbacks, and it is uniform. Mr. X of Maine is just as good as No. 1 of Gallipolis. Why doubt it? The presumption is that the bank circulation is redeemable in something better than itself, and hence the more that it is not, the more the people will appreciate the greenbacks. If a greenback is worth two dollars for five now, with a larger bank circulation, it must go higher in public estimation. The proposition is very clear. Of course everybody sees it. There is wilful blindness or disloyalty, in those who doubt it.

Two new National Banks in this city will soon afford a basis for a million dollars more of the uniform currency, and the four already established only await the sanction of their stockholders to afford a basis for a million and a half additional. Paper and lampblack redeemed in paper and lampblack, the Tribune may exclaim. Not so; it is a uniform currency with which the people are ever waiting to be blessed, redeemable in greenbacks now worth $2 for $5. The President recommends it in his message. The Secretary of the Treasury extols it, and the Comptroller of the Currency says the people want nothing else. This is true, though aching to be taxed, they won't return their incomes properly, for fear of parting with it.

Out upon your copperhead Tribune. It was just such talk that led to the repudiation of the Continental money after the Revolutionary war. It was only wiping out an already worthless article, they said. Why the loyal voters are so anxious to be taxed, might vote for the repudiation candidate, if the Tribune satisfies them that they have to pay back five good dollars for only two dollars of value received. Retract the assertion that a $5 greenback is a lie! it makes its creator the father of liars, or we will commend you to the tender mercies of General Burbridge or General Lewis Wallace.—[Cin. Enq.

The American War.

From the London Times.

That the people of the Southern States, have from some cause or other, a hatred of the Northern people as deep and as strong as the hatred of the Poles against Russians, or Greeks against Turks, is so clear as to be beyond dispute. They have chosen to die rather to live in union with the North again, and they are proving the sincerity of their convictions in battle, after battle, and campaign after campaign. However caused or originated, here is, beyond all question, such a fierceness of animosity, that incompatibility of disposition is but a feeble name for it is, of course, enhanced in intensity by every hour of the war. When insurgents are manifestly thus animated, it becomes hard to criticize at a distance the quality of their grievances. Certainly, we could not ourselves have discovered that the States of the South were agrieved by the old government of the Union, but that question was more for their decision than ours. If the right of insurrection is not to be estimated by the people concerned, the the verist autocrat in Europe might admit it to morrow.

State Rights vs. Centralization.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Political parties in this country have always been divided upon the great question of Centralization of power. The Democracy have been opposed to it, and in favor of State Rights—local self government—or, in other words, of a distribution of power that should prevent centralization. Their opponents have either been direct consolidationists, or their measures have strongly tended in that direction.—Centralization of power in one supreme Government, no matter whether it is called monarchical or republican, means in fact a despotism, and it soon invariably assumes that complexion. People, if they would preserve liberty, must have checks upon those in authority, and the only efficient way to have checks is to lodge power in different places, and with conflicting interests to a certain extent.

It has been the States, and their jealousy of the encroachments of the Federal Agents, that has maintained free institutions in this land. Our experiment of self-government would have ended like all others, in a failure, long ago, if there had been in the commencement a centralization of power at Washington.

Those in favor of breaking down State power and State rights—confering it upon the General Government—should be prepared for the necessary consequences, viz: the destruction of individual liberty. The policy of the Administration is especially directed to the overthrow of State sovereignty. Mr. Lincoln, it will be recollected, declared in his Indianapolis speech, delivered before he was inaugurated, in 1861, that the States bore the same relation to the Federal Government that a county did to a state. Now, a State can blot a county out of existence by repealing its act of incorporation. From this illustration we may judge of the supremacy which Mr. Lincoln would have the Washington Goverement exercise over the States whom he would treat simply as counties. There is a large party in this country captivated by a certain grandeur which they associate with the idea of a "strong Government," and having erroneous views that stability can not be had in a Confederation, are assisting the Administration in its crusade against State sovereignty.

When our Confederation was formed, in 1789, the States feared that the Federal Goverement they were creating would be, in process of time, too strong for their separate independence, and therefore, too strong for popular liberty. They hesitated ratifying it upon that ground. It required, indeed, the strongest assurances from the friends of the Constitution that such an act was improbable, if not impossible, to finally in the end secure its adoption. Could they have foreseen that any President would ever attempt to reduce them to the condition of counties, not one State would ever have acceded to the Federal compact.

Whenever the Federal Government seeks to centralize power in its hands, it is guilty of a fraud upon the States of the basest character, as well as shameful ingratitude to those who brought its organization into being. Yet, for many years the country has been harassed by a struggle, commenced by the advocates of centralization, to rob all other depositories of power, in order to build up one gigantic, overshadowing despotism.

THE NEWS.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASH'TON Sunday, Dec. 25.–7 P. M.

A dispatch has been received this evening by the President from Gen. Sherman, dated Savannah, Thursday, 22 inst., announcing his occupation of the city of Savannah and the capture of one hundred and fifty guns, plenty of ammunition and about 25,000 bales of cotton.

No other particulars given.

An official dispatch from Gen. Foster to General Grant dated Thursday, 22d inst., at 7 p. m., states that the city of Savannah was occupied by Gen. Sherman on the morning of the 21st, and that on the preceding p m. and night Hardee escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, blowing up the iron-clads and the navy yards.

He enumerates as captured 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 12 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war, 3 steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton.

No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's forces, which had been estimated at about 15,000.

The dispatches of Gens. Sherman and Foster are as follows:

GEN. SHERMAN'S DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 22 1864.

To his Excellency President Lincoln:

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with a hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about twenty five thousand bales of cotton.

[Signed.] W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

GEN. FOSTER'S DISPATCH.

STEAMER GOLDEN GATE,
Savannah River, Dec. 22d–7:00 p. m.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant and Major Gen. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from General Sherman's headquarters, in Savannah. I send Maj. Gray, of my staff, as bearer of dispatches from General Sherman to you, and also a message to the President.

The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. Gen. Hardee, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, on the evening of the 20th, by crossing the river at Union Causeway, opposite the city.

The rebel iron-clads were blown up and the navy yard was burned. All the best of the city is intact, and contains 2,000 citizens who are quiet and well disposed.

The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, 3 steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton safely stored in warehouses. All these valuables—fruits of an almost bloodless victory—have been, like Atlanta fairly won.

I opened communication with the city with my steamers to day, taking up all the torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over others. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of all obstructions. Yours, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Maj. Gen.

The Richmond papers of yesterday state that on 25d, 20 vessels of the Wilmington expedition had reappeared. The dispatch of Gen. Bragg is published in the Richmond papers, and is as follows:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 23.

Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet reappeared this morning. There has been no change since the last dispatch.

This is the latest intelligence received from that expedition.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the Chicago Times, December 26.

Gen. Sherman occupied Savannah on the 21st inst., capturing 800 prisoners, 150 cannon, and 25,000 bales of cotton. Hardee, with the main body of his forces, made his escape during the night before, having previously blown up the iron-clads and burned the navy-yard.

Rebel papers state that, on the 23d inst., twenty-six of Admiral Porter's vessels reappeared before this forts at the entrance of Cape Fear river. A refugee from Richmond says that a rumor was current in that city that Fort Fisher had been captured by the federals. At Washington there is a report that the fleet is returning to Fort Monroe, on account of an insuficient supply of coal.

The privateers Chickamaugs and Tallahassee and several armed blockade-runners are at Wilmington, and, it is rumored that the rebels have some iron clads on the river. The belief is entertained in some quarters that the capture of the forts and the closing of the river are the only objects of the expedition, and that no attack will be made upon Wilmington.

A column of Sheridan's army from 5,000 to 8,000 strong, is moving on Gordonsville. At last advices it had reached Madison Court House. By its operations Richmond was, for a short time, cut off from all railroad and telegraphic communication.

Later.—Sheridan's infantry has moved up the valley to a point between Harrisonburg and Newmarket; and Early has marched to meet him. Custar had a fight with Rosser on Thursday; the result of the engagement is not stated.

A Richmond paper gives a rumor that Charleston has been evacuated.

An official federal statement gives Hood's losses from the 13th to the 23d inst., at 2,650 killed, 9,720 wounded, and 5,870 prisoners, besides 57 pieces of artillery. Including the wounded who were captured, the prisoners amounted to about 13,000.

The rebel Gen. Lyon is on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, threatening the important trestle work at Muldraugh hill. McCook is close in his rear.

A report is received from Piedmont, West Virginia, that Mosby has been killed. When, where, or how, is not stated.

The rebels have a report that Breckinridge defeated Stoneman, or Burbridge, on the 18th and 19th inst., near Glade Springs, southwestern Virginia; and that the federals retreated towards East Tennessee.

A Richmond paper claims that the rebels now have a force of 700,000 fighting men; and, deducting details, have 401,804 men in the field.

It is rumored at Indianapolis that the military commission has sentenced Messrs Milligan, Bowles, and Horsey to be shot, and Humphreys to be imprisoned during the war.

Eleven new regiments are to be raised in Indiana—one in each congressional district.

Coburn expects to make a pugilistic match with Mace upon the arrival of the latter in this country.

The internal revenue receipts of December will, it is stated, reach $20,000,000.

A steamer left San Francisco on Friday with $1,053,000 in treasure, of which only $388,000 is for New York, the remainder being destined for England and Mexico.

From the Chicago Times, December 28.

We have some particulars of the capture of Savannah. Sherman made a demand for its surrender, declaring that, in the event of a refusal to comply with his demand, he should make an assault and take no prisoners. Hardee replied that he should hold the city to the last extremity, and then made escape. It is stated that Sherman intends to capture Augusta immediately, and then swing his army round on the rear of Charleston. Beauregard telegraphs that a part of Sherman's force is moving towards the Altamaha river, with the probable object of destroying the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad; and Hardee is making disposition to frustrate the federal intention.

Gen. Hooker has information that a band is organizing in Canada for the purpose of making a raid upon Chicago, and a Cincinnati dispatch says that he "is prepared for their reception."

For sale.—Lot No. 136 with all the appurtenances—consisting of a good frame house divided into three large rooms for parlor dining room and Kitchen; parlor bed room, sitting bed room, kitchen bed room, closet, porch and cellar. There is also a good cellar, storm out house, convenient for use. Will be sold at a fair price for cash. For further particulars enquire of the undersigned at Wheeler's Bank.

D. M. DONALD.

Plymouth, Ind. Nov 17, 1864—n100

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN

SEWING MACHINES

EMPIRE

Shuttle Machine.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 14TH, 1864

Salesroom, 536 Broadway New York

This Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most scientific experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:

1. Excessive labor to the operator.
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble, loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the LOCK STITCH, which will neither ripper ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Lc thr to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither Cam nor Cog-wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as gaiety, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE:

It requires FIFTY per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl of twelve years of age can work it steadily without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALED MACHINE. But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoop Skirt Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Vest and Pantaloon Makers, Dress Makers, Corset Makers, Gaiter Makers, Shoe Binders.

☞ Religious and charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

PRICE OF MACHINES, COMPLETE:

No. 1, Family Machine, with Hemmer complete..... $60
" 2, Small Manufacturing with Extension Table..... 75
" 3, Large " " 85
" 4, Large, for Leather..... 100

CABINETS IN EVERY ARIETY.

We want Agents for all towns in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

Orders may be sent through the AMERICAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, 389 Broadway New York.

B. T. McARTHUR & CO.
536 Broadway, New York.

v10n21—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of George Doster, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to file the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

v16 GEORGE KOCH.

SINNISSIPPI

Insurance Company.

OF INDIANAPOLIS.

ACCUMULATED

CAPITAL OVER $300 000.

AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

THIS ENTERPRISING COMPANY IS now doing an extensive and flourishing business within the limits of the State, and inasmuch as it confines the business of the Company to the State, the patronage of our people is solicited.

Policies are issued for any period not exceeding seven years, at rates as reasonable as the prompt payment of losses will permit, on all kinds of Business Houses, Water Mills, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Dwelling Houses, Barns, and out houses, together with the contents of each, both in town and country.

Particular Attention Given to the Insurance of Farm Property.

Indianians! You have been paying and continue to pay to companies located in Illinois, Connecticut, New York and other States, hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. This immense sum sent out of the State for insurance purposes can be retained among our own citizens, for which purpose

THE SINNISSIPPI

Has been instituted.

You have now an opportunity of insuring your property with a safe and reliable Company in our own State. It should be the pride and pleasure of every citizen to encourage home enterprise, and by comparing the plan of this company with that of others, no person can fail to perceive the advantages of the Sinnissippi over any similar institution doing business in our State.

Officers:

ELIJAH GOODWIN, President,
WM. P. LEDWICH, Vice President,
JOHN R. BERRY, Secretary,
WM. P. LEDWICH, Treasurer.

Directors:

Elder ELIJAH GOODWIN, Indianapolis.
Hon. WM. NIBLACK, Vincennes.
WM. H. MONTGOMERY, Logansport.
J. R. BERRY, Esq.,
WM. P. LEDWICH.

M. P. HOAGLANE.
r10n21-1y] Agent for Plymouth and vicinity

Groceries.

SOMETHING NEW

AB BECKER & CO.

Inform the citizens of

Marshall and adjoining Counties

That they have received

A New and Fresh Stock

OF

FAMILY

GROCERIES,

Which they intend to sell

As low as any other House in Northern Indiana.

Their Stock consists

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUP,
RICE,
TOBACCO,
ALLSPICE,
PEPPER,

Queensware, of every Decription,

Woodenware,

Of all kinds, such as is kept in a

Good GROCERY STORE

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

They will take almost all kinds of Country Produce

In Exchange for Goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

☞ One door above S. & M. Becker's Goods and Clothing Store,

No. 2, Corbin's Block,

PLYMOUTH, -- INDIANA.

AB. BECKER & CO.

November 24 1864—43tf

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

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 v10 n16—tf

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 cwt., 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,
BEEF 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, v9n35—tf

THE

LATEST ARRIVAL

AT

HONEST CORNER

I would respectfully announce to my patrons That I have recently returned from the East & am now in receipt of a

Full and Complete Stock

Of carefully selected

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES!

and everything else formerly kept by me, which I will sell at fair prices. I will take in exchange for goods, all kinds of

Merchantable Produce,

AND

MONEY WILL NOT BE REFUSED

I invite my old customers to call and examine my stock and prices, and if they suit, they will be sure and buy. I have nothing to do to induce you to purchase of me. Honorable, straightforward dealing and a living profit and no humbug is my motto.

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

J. BROWNLEE.

v9n24tf

Stave Bolts,

HE'DING & HOOP POLES.

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

Inwood, Bourbon and Etna Green, we will pay $1,00 per cord for Red and White Oak Stave bolts, and $1,25 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

[v 10 n 7 t f] HURLBUT BRO'S & CO.

PLYMOUTH

FOUNDRY.

Castings of all kinds made to order.

WOODSAWING MACHINES AND

Plows

Manufactured, and constantly on hand.

MILL REPAIRS

Promptly made. The highest price in Cash paid for old iron.

v9n17—1y JAMES MITCHELL