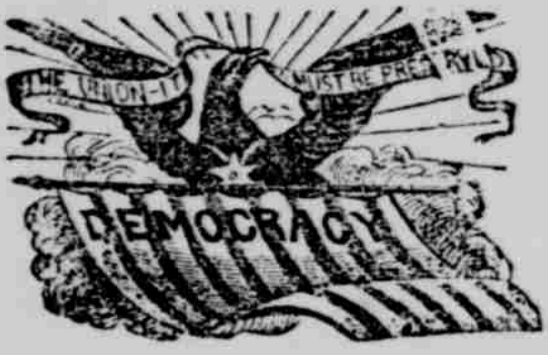


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE } Editors.
S. L. HARVEY. }

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1865.



Army Sentiments—a Glance at the Future.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing recently from Tennessee, says:

"In the counties north of this, as well as in the counties east and south, many complaints are made of the treatment of the colored people. These charges are not made against disloyalists, but on the contrary, against those who have served in our army. It is a fact that our most devoted soldiers in east Tennessee are ill-treated by their loyal colored fellow-citizens. They are consorting in many cases with those who have been in rebellion, to do this. They make common cause with one of them, when a negro is to be a victim. A common cry among the rank and file of our Tennessee regiments when they return home is, 'we have whipped out the rebels, now we are going to whip the abolitionists.'"

Commenting on the above, a contemporary justly remarks that

"Nobody better than our soldiers know who are the enemies of the nation. They instinctively understand that an abolitionist is next to a rebel in noxiousness. They fought to put down the treason of secession, and now they are ready everywhere to put down the treason of abolitionism. Soldiers cannot be brought to see that the negroes are as good as themselves. They have not been fighting four years for the purpose of enabling a few stay-at-home fanatics to degrade them to the level of negroes."

"While 'the boys in blue' were in the field engaged in putting down the rebellion, abolition newspapers and fanatical leaders of their party, by falsehoods that would put to shame the 'father of lies' himself, were engaged in the treacherous work of slandering the democratic party, imprisoning its leaders, and suppressing its papers hoping thereby to deceive the soldiers, and permanently attach them to the abolition party."

Their efforts were for a time crowned with partial success, but now that the veil is being lifted which has hitherto masked the real intentions of the abolition scoundrels, the soldiers can no longer be misled by their falsehoods, and it will not be long before it will be difficult to find an intelligent and brave soldier acting with them. We know of many in this county who having returned from the army, were at first utterly surprised to find that democrats were not, as they had been led to suppose, enemies to them and to the country, ready to join hands with secessionists and traitors to dishonor the flag under which they had fought; but after learning the real sentiments of the democracy, they were both surprised and disgusted to find out the extreme depths of utter depravity to which the Republican and its leading party confederates had descended in abusing their democratic fellow-citizens. The result of all this will be a large democratic soldier's vote, and the total overthrow of the republican party. There is no more doubt of the final, complete ascendancy of the democratic party in this country than of the rising of to-morrow's sun. Having passed through the fires of persecution it has become purified by the elimination of its time-serving and corrupt members who have found their proper place in the bosom of abolitionism, and henceforth there lies before the regenerated democracy a glorious and exalted future. The country is yet to be saved from the desolation created by the reign of abolitionism, its resources developed, its constitution upheld, its laws vindicated, the disturbers of its peace, and the destroyers of its liberties brought to condign punishment; and all this is to be the work of the purified, regenerated and invigorated democratic party of this country, prominent in the ranks of which will stand thousands upon thousands of the brave and patriotic men who have been foremost in the field of battle. The day dawns even now and the tricksters and deceivers of the last few years may well tremble for the result. None know better than themselves that a cloud of righteous indignation is rising in the minds and hearts of an injured people, that will break in judgment on their devoted heads, sweeping away the last vestige of the political policy upon which they have staked their all, and lost.

Let democrats stand firm, and be true to the principles of their fathers, and all will be well. Let all who love their country and hope for its preservation unite with the great party that is destined to be the guardian of the rights and liberties bequeathed us by our patriot fathers, and still

"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

We asked the Republican a couple of weeks ago whether its party and party candidates in this county were or were not in favor of negro suffrage. The Republican ignores the question entirely. Is it afraid to tell its readers the truth? Dare it jeopardize the unity of its party in this county by frankly letting the masses know whether it would lead them? It knows full well that the uncorrupted minds of the people are not ready to embrace the negro as an equal, and hence its silence. The leaders of that party know that with the issue fairly placed before the people, they would scant the monstrous doctrine of negro equality, and hence they seek to cover it up under a cloud of false issues, such as repudiation of the national debt, pensioning rebels, re-establishing slavery, &c. No man of even moderate intelligence believes that any party in this country is in favor of any of these propositions, yet the Republican makes them the burden of its theme for the purpose of misleading the honest men in its party who really love their country.

A negro soldier jostled a white man off the sidewalk in Memphis a few days ago, and because the white man dared to say he did not like such treatment, the negro drew his bayonet, when the white man ran, pursued by the negro who overtook him, knocked him down, and literally transfixed him on his bayonet while he was down, causing instant death. The negro was arrested after fierce resistance. He appealed to the ebony bureau, and the dispatch says will go clear.

The daily papers are filled with similar cases of outrages, and never have we read of a transaction of this kind in which the murderer was punished. Negroes are encouraged by the military—indeed they are taught by the abolition press and a few shoulder-strapped biggots that democrats are not as good as negroes and have no rights that they are bound to respect. The responsibility rests wholly with the abolitionists, and negro outrages will continue to increase while they hold power.

Beauties of Abolition.

The LaPorte Democrat thus sums up the beauties of abolitionism:

The democratic party is not indebted to abolitionism—or any other ism—owes it no gratitude, yields it no credit for any benefit conferred—save it be for the part it has taken with the southern rebels to disrupt the glorious confederacy formed by wise, patriotic and honest men; the aid it has rendered in sundering the southern from the northern division of the country; the arraying of the inhabitants of these divisions in hostile and deadly conflict against each other; the slaughtering of a million of our fellow citizens; the financial swamping of the nation under an overwhelming and ruinous burden of public debt, which knaves call, and fools believe "a national blessing"; the destruction of the material resources of one half of the country, and the shameless unblinking robbery of the other, the letting loose among our people of four millions of semi-savages, and advocating their equality with them; the inundation of the country with a flood of black pauperism; the virtual suppression of the elective franchise wherever they had the power—north as well as south; the perpetration of brutal outrages upon, and even the murder of, unoffending democrats in the exercise of their legal and natural rights; the covering over of the whole country with a spawn of vampires and spies, "detectives" and provost marshals, who would disgrace the Russian autocracy, and which to-day would cause a blush to suffuse the cheek of every American who values the happiness and honor of his country; the arrest and incarceration of unoffending citizens for political difference of opinion, for the gratification of diabolical malice or personal resentment; the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; the making of hundreds of thousands of mourning widows, helpless orphans, weeping parents, sorrowing sisters and grieving brothers; the daily humiliations, with which we are so deplorably familiar; the multifarious crimes so disgraceful, damaging and shocking to our people; for these and such as these "blessings," and for none other, are we indebted to our present rulers, and would be masters, and the debt will yet be paid with interest, for the masses of the citizens are already rectifying their errors, and preparing to hurl from power the usurpers of the government and its destroyers; when, if ever, our liberties will be re-established, and prosperity and tranquility restored within its borders.

The Oberlin Lunatics.

Oberlin College has just closed one of its sessions, and in an address to the public, its officers boast (?) that, though it makes no difference between whites and negroes, and they receive the same teachings and the same rules, apply to them throughout in the entire history of the school, there has not been a single instance of amalgamation as blood or so-called marriage among whites and negroes. That is to say, God Almighty has made them so widely different in their natures that despite all their efforts to belabor and degrade them, they have not been able to so entirely overcome their natural instincts as to affiliate together, like the varieties of our own race. But only five per cent were negro, and if their numbers were equal, the besotted and impetuous wretches would have succeeded, and overcoming the instincts of race or "prejudice of color," amalgamated in blood as in other respects quite extensively. What a hideous and disgusting madness, to be sure, when the very proof of distinct species presented by themselves is boasted of as creditable to their "cause!" Or in other words, the more perfectly they disregard the "distinction of color," the more perfectly they respect it!—N. Y. Day Book.

What are their Duties?

"In view of our enormous national debt, the great weight of our State taxes, and the local burthens imposed on us in various ways," may it not be pertinent for the people to inquire what the duties are of the hundreds of high military officials now being systematically and permanently quartered upon the federal treasury. Judging from the late order from the war department, districting and sub-districting the whole country from the St. Johns to the Rio Grande, it seems that provision is to be made to pension the whole host of Major and Brigadier Generals whose names now swell the army register. For instance we are told by Major General Sickles, in a late speech to the citizens of Boston, that his division includes the State of Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, with his headquarters at Boston. He expressed the opinion at the same time that his duties would not be very arduous. Would it not have been more satisfactory to the tax-payers to have been informed what the duties were which he had so discharge, and from which he was to draw from the public treasury the large pay and emoluments of a Major General? We are reliably informed that there are not two regiments of troops of all descriptions within the limits of General Sickles' department, and yet this department is again subdivided into three districts, each one of which is placed for safe keeping in the hands of a general, and each general is supplied with all the surroundings of a regular military "staff." What we have said of Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, may be said of every State in the Union, North and South, and in view of the present state of our national finances, the people would be pleased to learn the object of this "peace establishment," and what are the duties expected of the military gentlemen thus provided for at the expense of the Government.—[Philadelphia Age.

The speakers at the Republican meetings in Ohio and elsewhere are coming out boldly in favor of exempting United States Bonds, held by the wealthy and aristocratic, from State, county and municipal taxation. John Sherman and Robt. C. Schenck (the great gun and brass piece of the Republican party in the State) are using arguments to satisfy the people that they should submit to such national swindling! The idea of a pair of Republican demagogues trying to reason the people into the belief that they should pay all the taxes, and let the holders of two thousand millions of the wealth of the nation go free, is a species of impudence which none but Abolitionists would practice. What won't these knaves try next? It would not surprise the country if the next Congress should pass a law that those who oppose this grand and barefaced robbery must be considered "traitors." The people of this poor tax-ridden country have stood a great deal, already. They are becoming tired of being humbugged all the time.—[State Sentinel.

Coming to the Mark.

An abolition cotemporary in speaking of the want of success of the Haytiens attributes it to what it calls the "isolation of races," and says that "any race placed by itself will fail," and that "progress and high development are only to be found among races who have mingled their blood."

If this is not advocating miscegenation, bluntly, and unequivocally, we don't know what it is. It is simply equivalent to saying that to save the negro from retrograding, and to secure to the white race "progress and high development" it is necessary to mingle the blood of the two races. Are the people of Marshall county ready to endorse the doctrine? If so let them vote the republican ticket, support and net with the republican party, for as sure as God lives, this is the programme of republican leaders.

"I am not and never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold offices or intermarry with the white people, and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race, to which I belong."—Abraham Lincoln.

We commend these sensible views of the late President to the attention of those of his former supporters who are clamoring for the bestowal of the right of negro suffrage and all other rights of citizenship upon the negroes.

The Colleges of Virginia.

We are pleased to hear that some of our citizens have already resolved to patronize the colleges of Virginia, and give the Abolition, Puritan schools the go by. We cannot urge this course too strongly upon all our anti-Abolition friends. The greatest of our troubles in the North has been that our entire educational system has been in the hands of the negro-equality theorists. Horace Greeley declared, years ago, that they would educate a generation to hate southern society, and they have done so. The great mass of the people of the North could not believe before the war broke out, that this infernal fanaticism had taken such firm root amongst us. Let us now see what we can do to counteract it, and at once and forever ostracize every institution of learning that teaches it. Democrats cannot be too careful as to where their sons are educated.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, formerly President pro tem of the United States Senate, is a candidate to represent Autauga county in the Alabama State Convention.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. The Wirz trial proceeded to-day as usual. The prisoner was present in court in a very feeble condition, though the trial was proceeded with at his request. The evidence presented to-day was, on the whole, favorable to the prisoner, in so far as it relieved him of responsibility for the absence of shelter, rations, water and medical attendance, and other common necessities.

Col. Chandler, of the rebel army, who made an inspection and report to the rebel officials at Richmond, laid the blame in his testimony to-day on Gen. Winder, Wirz's superior officer. Chandler testified that it seemed to be Winder's desire to kill off the prisoners. On conversing with some of the latter he learned that they did not blame Wirz for their awful condition. Col. Chandler, while on the stand, was closely interrogated by the court as to Wirz' responsibility at Andersonville. The prisoner brightened up a little at the witness' favorable evidence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. The example in the case of Mississippi, that of allowing militia to preserve order in the place of United States military forces, will be followed very soon, it is understood, in Virginia and other southern states. This course is being warmly urged by the various southern delegations now here.

Hovey, the new minister to Peru, arrived here to-day from the west to receive his final instructions before departing on his mission.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9. The 146th and 148th Indiana, 1,621 men, have arrived. The 148th Illinois, 620 men, have passed through homeward. Charles Kuhn, bitten by a dog on Aug. 5, died to-day of hydrophobia.

The payment of troops at this point is dispatched with all possible speed, Maj. B. L. Maslin, assisted by Henry N. Martin, having, within the past month settled with 12 different organizations.

New York, Sept. 9.

The Commercial's Washington special says Jeff. Davis has been removed from the casements of Fort Monroe, and placed in more commodious quarters in the Fortress. This change was effected on the suggestion of his physician, who said his health was suffering.

Wirz condition is such that should his trial continue another month he will die.

Frederick Seward will partially resume his official duties next Monday. The subordination of the military to the civil authorities, in Mississippi meets with Secretary Seward's hearty concurrence.

From New York.

New York, Sept. 10. The Herald's Washington special says: Quite a protracted consideration was given the new constitution of Mississippi in the cabinet meeting yesterday, but outsiders have learned little beyond this concerning the matter.

The opinion is confidentially entertained in many quarters that something approaching a general amnesty will be proclaimed towards the late rebels of the south long before the meeting of the next congress, and that the public need not be surprised at its promulgation any day. It is expected to be made applicable to the people of particular states at different times.

New York Democratic Nominations.

The following ticket was nominated by the New York Democratic State Convention on the 7th instant:

For Secretary of State—Major General Slocum.

For Comptroller—Lucius Robinson.

For Attorney General—John Van Buren.

For Canal Commissioner—C. W. Armstrong.

For Treasury—General M. K. Parrott.

For Inspector of State Prison—A. J. McNott.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—John Perrin.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Long term, Judge John M. Brown; short term, Martin Grover.

The Soldiers Vote.

The Boston Commonwealth is not favorably impressed with the action of our soldiers and officers since the close of the war. General Cox has turned out badly in Ohio, the soldiers are opposing Governor Stone in Iowa, the discharged veterans sustain Thomas and denounce Stanton, and generally the boys in blue do not take kindly to the party "engaged in the interests of God and humanity." Where are now the indignant soldiers who were to make a rail upon the whole democratic party when the war closed? We shall see when elections come on if the army was so overwhelmingly "loyal" as the returns from it for the past two years have indicated. The soldiers know who their friends are. They know who did not wish to sacrifice their lives to the enforcement of Garrisonism when the war was in progress, and who would save them from negro equality now that it is ended. They know who endeavored to accelerate the exchange of prisoners, that they might be saved from the horrors of Andersonville; and they know, too, who sacrificed them to those horrors in compliance with a demand for protection for four or five hundred slaves whom the confederates recaptured. It will not be a year before the abolition press will class soldiers and "copperheads" together, for the very excellent reason that they will act together.—Chicago Times.

John Sherman, of Ohio, says those who oppose negro suffrage are governed by "mean and narrow prejudice of caste." The same party that now advocates the enfranchisement of the negro, is composed, in a great extent, of old Know-Nothing, who wished to prevent white men from voting because they happened to be born in Germany, Ireland, or some other country than our own, and professed a religion that has lived for ages.

E. PAUL.
IS AGAIN IN THE MARKET WITH AN ENTIRE
NEW STOCK OF CUSTOM MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS FULL AND COMPLETE OF
Ladies', Men's, Misses, Boys, Youth's
AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS & SHOES

OF all kinds and descriptions. Our Stock was bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at Small Profits. We also MAKE BOOTS & SHOES TO ORDER, and think we can please all who may favor with their custom. Our Stock is such
That no one can fail to be Satisfied who may Give us a call.

17 Store on the South side of Hewitt and Woodward's Block, at the Sign of the Big Boot.
Plymouth, Indiana, July 27, '65—n47ly.

E. PAUL
Cabinet Ware-Rooms.
THEIR AGE
Has come again: at least the
IRON
has at H. B. DICKSON & CO'S HARDWARE STORE, IN THE SOUTH ROOM OF THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Where it can at all times be SEEN and BOUGHT in almost any shape, size, quantity and quality from an

Thankful for received patronage at the old stand (next to Presling's Drug Store), the undersigned begs to solicit a continuance of the same at the new stand.

Motto Unchanged,
Quick Sales
SMALL RETURNS,
AND
Strictly Fair Dealing.
J. SPEYER.
Plymouth, July 6, 1865—v16n44k

ALLEMAN & BRO.
(SUCCESSORS TO JONATHAN WRIGHT & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE,
South of Rice & Bro's Store, Michigan Street,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THESE gentlemen having purchased the Furniture establishment of J. Wright & Co. announce to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties, that they have on hand and are constantly manufacturing the best and

Latest Styles of Furniture, Ready-Made Coffins, Picture Frames,
BUREAUS, SOFAS, STANDS, TABLES,
Bed-Steads, Cabs,
OFFICE, KITCHEN, CAFE, UPHOLSTERED AND ROCKING
CHAIRS,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

In endless variety, and of the various styles, and at all prices. They keep the best workmen that can be procured in the country, and are consequently prepared to put up work on the shortest possible notice.

UNDERTAKING.
They have two Hearses, and are ready at all times to attend Funerals in town and country, and they keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

BURIAL CASES.
OF ALL SIZES.
The public are solicited to give them a call, and examine their stock of furniture before purchasing elsewhere.
Plymouth, July 29, '65—n46lf.

NEW STOCK
constantly arriving, which they propose selling
CHEAPER

Than the same can be bought at any other place this side of Pittsburgh.
All kinds of tin, sheet iron, copper and brass ware made and repaired on reasonable terms and short notice.

H. B. DICKSON & CO
June 1 1865—v16n38-4f

SURVEY NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned county surveyor of Marshall county Indiana will at the request of John Baxter proceed on Thursday Sept. 14th 1865, to survey and subdivide the following described lands, to-wit: The North West 1/4 Section 27 T. 35 N. R. 2 E in Marshall County and also establish the corners of the lands belonging to said Baxter in said section said survey will be continued from day to day if necessary till completed.

Non-resident owners of land in said section who fail to meet me at the time above mentioned at the residence of John Baxter, and defray or provide for defraying their portion of the expenses of said survey will be returned to the county Auditor as delinquent, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate for collection according to law.

J. M. KLINGER Co. Sur. of M-C

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J. M. KLINGER Co. Sur. of M-C

CHANGE OF BUSINESS

LOCALITY!

J. SPEYER,
(FORMERLY STETES & SCRAPE.)

Has Removed to S. & M. Becker's Old Stand, Well Known as

CORBIN'S CORNER.

WHERE, AS HERETOFORE, A FULL

ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

CL OTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Will be Kept constantly on Hand

and will be offered for sale at the

The Very Lowest Terms Possible.

Motto Unchanged,

Quick Sales

SMALL RETURNS,

Strictly Fair Dealing.

J. SPEYER.

Plymouth, July 6, 1865—v16n44k

Tyrral Brothers.
NEW GROCERY
—AND—
Provision Store:
BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bourbon and vicinity to our splendid stock of everything in the Grocery and Provision line, all of which has been brought for Cash at the present time, thereby availing ourselves of the recent decline.

All Will Be Sold Very Low For Cash.

If you want salt go to Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Lard go to Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Pork go to Tyrral Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Mackerel go to Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to Tyrral Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried Fruits, Dye-Stuffs, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Candies, etc., etc., go to Tyrral Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and everything in the Grocery and Provision line go to Tyrral Brothers.

We will always have on hand full stock of everything belonging to our trade, which we will sell as low as any firm between Fort Wayne and Chicago.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

You will find us on Main street, in McEndorfer's New Store Building.

TYRREL BROTHERS.
Bourbon, May 4th 1865.—m6.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, Marshall County. Court of Common Pleas.

Notice is hereby given that Morgan Johnson, Administrator of the estate of John Snyder, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

J. C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.