

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1865.



## The New Year.

To one and all of our patrons and friends we wish a "happy new year."

Last Sunday night closed life's memorandum for 1864. It is to be consigned to the abyss of the past, only to be brought forward to the memory as a warning and an example. Monday morning we started forth on another declining year. A fresh volume of time is opened before us, each volume makes a wide gap in those we are destined to receive. It behooves us, then, to regard them in their precious light, and let none pass away in vain. May the year that has just commenced prove in every sense, one of happiness, peace and prosperity to our readers and friends.

Another "ADVANCE."—Last week, the price of printing again "advanced." This makes the "change" within the past six months. Of course it is impossible to tell much of where the extensions of a set of arduous, miserable speculators will end, but one fact has become patent: publishers must combine to put a stop to the nefarious schemes of the State printer; let them hold a convention and adopt measures to protect themselves from the machinations of paper manufacturers. Until they do this, they need expect no money at the hands of the "sharks."—*Lafayette Democrat.*

Publishers have tamely submitted to the bleeding process of paper dealers about as long as they consistently can. It is time they moved in a plan to put a stop to the schemes referred to by our contemporary of the Democrat. Let us call a convention of publishers of the whole State, and take some action that will block the high tariff of these sharks.

We are in favor of a convention of Publishers, and a full representation. Let us have it.

To DEMOCRATS GENERALLY.—A contemporary truthfully says, now is the time to push true Democratic papers in every direction, for it is only by sowing seed that he may hope for a good harvest. Democrats too often wait until just before election before they begin to circulate their papers, and that time is generally too late. Abolition takes have sprung up, and the good seeds will not take root. Reader, if you have a Democratic neighbor, or one who is a moderate Republican, do not rest until you have induced him to take a good Democratic paper. Your own county paper first, and others afterward.—*California Express.*

Every word of the above, we are forced to say, is true. Democrats are too slow to move in this direction; many of them do not even take their county paper; and others read off and subscribe for some foreign paper, never thinking that they have a paper published right in the county where they live, for which they should subscribe. It is time Democrats were moving in the matter.

## Amendment of Interest Law at Special Session.

Section 5, amended to read as follows: If a greater rate of interest than is hereinbefore allowed shall be contracted for, the contract shall not be enforceable; but if, in any action on such contract, proof be made that interest at a rate exceeding six dollars a year on one hundred dollars has been directly or indirectly contracted for, the plaintiff shall recover only his principal with six per cent interest, and he shall also recover costs; but that in all cases in which money or any other thing of value shall have been voluntarily paid as interest for the loan, use, or for use of money, the same shall not be recovered back, either directly or by any set-off or counter claim or payment.

Section 6, amended to read as follows: If any action on any contract in which illegal interest shall have been directly or indirectly contracted for, the defendant shall have, previous to the commencement of the suit, the right to tender to the plaintiff, his principal with legal interest; the defendant shall recover costs, and the plaintiff recover only the amount tendered.

Approved December 19, 1865.  
CONRAD BAKER, Acting as Governor.

Filed December 19, 1865.  
H. TAYLOR, Secretary of State.

No emergency declared. The act will not take effect until the next session, and are distributed to all counties, and proclamation made.

Gen. Grant in his report, after reciting the splendid campaigns which culminated in victory for the Union, thus speaks of General Lee and of the debt which the nation owes to that officer's manly and honorable course after his surrender: "General Lee's great influence throughout the whole South caused his example to be followed, and to-day the result is that the armies lately under his leadership are at their homes, desiring peace and quiet, and their arms are in the hands of our ordinance officers."

There are the words of a just and brave man who respects the truth and whose patriotism is a thing not of words but of deeds.—*Fa*

## Fearful Destitution!

The "destitute ration," which has been the solitary dependence of so many of our people for their daily bread, ceased on yesterday; and it is ascertained that there are now in this city three thousand and forty-six women and children entirely destitute, with the rigors of winter upon them, and nothing between them and death but charity.

The fact is appalling. It carries its own appeal with it. Words cannot convey its inexpressible horror. Many of these persons, threatened with an awful fate, have never, in former days, known want. Not a few of them are delicate, refined, gentle bred, possessed of household virtue, and adorned by every social grace. Something must be done, and done quickly. The whole head and heart of the community must be devoted to instant, practical, thorough measures for their relief. We had never expected to see such a state of things in America; least of all in Virginia. Every man who can share aught, however little, must now deny himself all but the bare necessities of life to save his perishing brethren. Will not the benevolent everywhere assist us in these efforts of common humanity? America, which has dispensed her bounty to the famishing of foreign climes, will not look coldly on and see Christian people—flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone—dying of starvation at their own doors.—*Richmond Dispatch, 18th.*

## Work a Blessing.

Many young men have fathers that are well off, and they have no ambition, and no particular prospect. They scorn a trade. A man that is too well born for a trade is very well born for a gallows! Thousands of parents, who, by industry, have gained a position which enables them to destroy their children, take the surest means of accomplishing their destruction by encouraging them to idleness, and allowing them as they grow up to feel that it is disgraceful to work at whatever manual of labor best suits his talents, no matter if his father is a minister, or a lawyer, or a senator, or the President of the United States. Many young men are looking forward upon life with the general idea that they are going to enjoy themselves. They are provided with all needful physical comforts, and they mean to be happy. They have no trade. They slight their profession. Their whole governing principle in life is to shirk any thing like work; and they expect to have enjoyment without industry. But no man in this world will be happy who violates the fundamental law of industry. You must work, if you are going to be a happy man. I know you think it is hard; but if God had meant that you should be a butterfly, and as you were not born a moth or a miller, but a man, you must accept the conditions of your manhood. And if there is one principle that is more important at the very threshold of life than another, it is that man is born to work.—*H. W. Beecher.*

## Reception of President Johnson's Message in Europe.

President Johnson's message was generally received with favor, and regarded as friendly.

The *Times* says: "The passage which concerns England ought to be received in a friendly spirit."

The *Morning Post* says: "It evinces a desire to keep on good terms with those whom they acknowledge to be their friends."

The *Telegraph* is very eulogistic. It says: "The document reflects the highest credit on its author, and furnishes the world with satisfactory assurances of peace."

The *London Standard* says that, "Though President Johnson's message may not be all that could be wished, it is as moderate and satisfactory as could be reasonably expected or hoped. That the President should treat England with injustice and anger, was to be granted."

The *London Daily News* refrains from saying much, with only a telegraphic synopsis of President Johnson's message in hand, but says that its reference to foreign relations is friendly in tone and intention.

## The Negro Lobby Fund.

It has been said that the negro is an imitative animal, but, unfortunately, like all the inferior races and savages, if left to his own free will and natural instincts, he is more apt to adopt the vices of the whites than their many virtues. An instance of this kind has just occurred. The negroes of Boston, New York, and other large cities, who have been persuaded by interested white men, that they can, by a little exertion, and the free use of the almighty dollar, procure social and political equality with the superior race, have raised a large lobby fund and sent delegates to Washington to figure around the halls of Congress as lobby members. That unprincipled radical politicians will pander to these negro delegates, and freely bleed the fund raised by the ignorant blacks, there can be no doubt. It is about time the men engaged in such business should be held up to public execration.—*Buffalo Courier.*

## The Fenians.

A local paper mentions, through the help of the Police Court, the sensational story that a Washington auctioneer has been engaged in buying up fire arms for the Fenian organization of this city, and had partially delivered an invoice of the deadly weapons, when the municipal authorities embarrassed the further consummation of the contract by interposing a *quo warranto*. This proceeding will undoubtedly delay, for some weeks longer, any demonstration on the border.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.  
Twelve out of the sixteen Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city will be represented by delegates at the New York Congress. Only two Circles have endorsed the Senate, viz: the Sarsfield and Wolfe Tone. Eight of the Circles have passed resolutions positively endorsing O'Mahony.

It has been decided lately that a boy found on a man's doorstep, may not necessarily be his stepson.

## The School Law.

At the late expensive and unnecessary special session of the Legislature, a good piece of work might have been done in perfecting our extremely defective school law; a law now almost impracticable to execute. A bill was introduced for this purpose; but a majority of the Republicans would not allow it to pass unless the negroes were allowed to share equally in the school fund with the whites; and on that point, a minority of the Republicans, as in the liquor bill, joined the Democrats and defeated it. Thus the question stood, no school bill, unless it be a negro school bill could not pass. Reason why? No money in it, for the State Printer.—*Ind. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Four young men of Connersville will shortly leave that place for Mexico, by way of New Orleans, at which latter point they are to receive \$1,000 in gold, as an earnest of the good fortune that awaits them as patriotic soldiers of the liberal army. We hope they will send us a photograph of the auriferous bounty, all in a pile, which they receive before embarking, as well as a correct representation of their own rueful and elongated countenances when they learn how they have been taken in.—*Indianapolis Journal, 25th.*

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO.—We have received a letter from a friend at Danville, Ky., making an important correction, as follows: "In your paper of the 19th inst., you mention that but two revolutionary soldiers are living. This is a mistake. John Speers, a hero of the revolution, is now living near this place, and is about one hundred years of age. He attended church here on Sunday last, and was apparently well and hearty. His eyesight is remarkably good, enabling him to read fine print for some time without the aid of spectacles, and even at his present advanced age he is considered one of the best shots in the country."—*Lou. Journal.*

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Express* says that General Grant has no idea of going south immediately. He adds:—

"He is as rapidly refusing the army as the Secretary of War will permit. It is understood here in private circles that in New York City, contributions have been raised sufficient to buy for him and furnish a house in Douglas row. It is the intention, we hear, to raise for him \$100,000 as a monument to his great services in restoring the Union."

COME DOWN SAMPSON.—A Washington telegram of Dec. 28th, says:

Georgetown, following the example of Washington, opened the polls yesterday to test the sense of the citizens on the subject of negro suffrage. Of over 1,700 votes cast, only one was in favor of this extending the franchise.

And so the people speak. Only leave it to them and the negroes will have to be content, for a while at least, to put up with masters as they are.

The *New York Tribune* made the following hit last Thursday at those extra-patriotic friends who are clamoring for the death of Jeff. Davis:

"If no other reason existed for the pardon of Davis, this would do: If he is hanged, whom can the 'loyal' organs abuse? When Wirz was living he was a most fruitful subject. If Davis goes, his case will be distressing. We would recommend—as an emergency victim—the Czar of Russia, or the King of Abyssinia. By all means let us have the King served up."

The Fenian Congress met in New York on the 2d. Maj. Kelley, of Indiana was chosen Chairman. Resolutions were passed endorsing Col. O'Mahony. Two plenipotentiaries from Ireland were present, who, it is said, brought letters from Stephens. Gen. Sweeney, the Fenian Secretary of war, has issued an appeal to the Brotherhood not to waste their energies in intestine strife. He recommends, as the only way of getting out of the present difficulties, that a Fenian Convention be held in each State, to declare in whom the members repose confidence; and then that O'Mahony and himself be allowed each to work out his respective plans for the deliverance of Ireland.

PRETTY STEED.—The expenses for repairing and refurbishing the President's house at Washington, within the past five years, will, when the present appropriation recommended by the Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee is used, amount to one hundred thousand dollars.

A good deal of waste or of stealing about there, we should think. Probably some of both.

We notice in the *Congressional Directory* for the present Congress that twenty-one Senators and thirty-six Representatives are marked thus, \* "designating those whose wives accompany them." Three Senators and fourteen Representatives are marked thus, § "designating those whose daughters accompany them." Three Senators and four Representatives are marked thus, ¶ "designating those who have other ladies with them."

We would here remark that none are marked thus || except such as also are with a \*.

In Springfield, Ill. on the 25th, a party of 40 or 50 soldiers belonging to the 3d Regiment of U. S. Veteran Volunteers, being inflamed with liquor, broke open the calaboose, and released one of their comrades who had been confined therein. Subsequently they created a row with citizens, in which brickbats were thrown in profusion, and about forty shots were fired. The ringleader of the soldiers, named Charley Perkins, was killed, and several persons sustained more or less injury. After the death of Perkins, the soldiers dispersed.

A London life insurance company refused to take a risk on a young woman who performs "Mezopoppa" at the theatre, because of its hazard.

## State Convention on the 1st of March.

The Legislative Caucus unanimously adopted the following:  
Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee be requested to call a State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on Thursday, the 1st day of March.

That Caucus was not called at the instance of the *HERALD*, but the notice for it was handed in, if we are rightly informed, by the Chairman of the State Central Committee. We take it for granted the Convention will be held on the 1st of March; let all the counties hold their conventions and appoint delegates. We must sustain the President against the disunionists. While the late Republican Legislature refused to pass a resolution in favor of punishing JEFF DAVIS, still they refused to pass one endorsing President JOHNSON. He, as our readers are aware, holds, with the Democrats, that the Union is not dissolved, but only disordered, and requiring simply to be put in harmonious working order by the action of Representatives of all the States, acting under the Constitution; while the Republicans hold the Union to be dissolved, and the southern half of it to be held and governed under the northern half, by military despotism.

If the President is going to fight it out on the Union line, if he has checked his baggage through on that, and is going to follow it to the station, we must rally to his support, and hold up his hands while he attempts to hold together the Union.

This question rises above party. It takes hold on the vital question, the Union; and in such exigencies, Democrats overlook the matter of men, and go where patriotism, where the welfare of the country demands.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

## From Minnesota.

The St. Cloud (Minnesota) *Democrat* says that on the 12th inst., two soldiers of the 10th Minn. infantry, stationed at Fort Ripley, visited a saloon near the fort, where they obtained liquor, and while under its influence started for some Indian tepees, and lost themselves. Search was made just after roll call, and one of the men found with both his hands frozen and brought back to the fort. The other was not found till next morning about two o'clock. He had frozen to death on the ice, about half a mile below the fort.

John Hendman started from Red Wing on Wednesday, to go to Hastings on foot. He had got five miles beyond a place called Hungry Point, and being frozen and decaying of reaching Hastings, turned back and attempted to reach Hungry Point.

This he was unable to do, in his own language his "legs refused to go ahead." In this condition he was found by a man who brought him to Hungry Point, and a teamster brought him from that place to Red Wing.

The man who first found him says at the time he so found him he was unable to move. He was under an oak tree, around which he had beaten the snow all down and had kicked the bark all off, near the roots, in his efforts to keep warm.

He was taken to Red Wing. His right hand was done up, being frozen so badly that it was completely useless. Every finger on the left hand was more or less frozen.

His boots were frozen to his feet so hard that it was for a time impossible to get them off. His feet were put into pails of cold water, and after awhile one of his boots was gotten off, but, horrible to tell, his whole foot was frozen as hard as ever a piece of meat was yet frozen. The other boot was not taken off at that time.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, '65.  
The radical faction in Congress has become so well convinced of its inability to carry out the proposed measures of territorializing the South and defeating the President's plan of reconstruction, that a new programme has been invented to circumvent the President if possible.

Precisely the same tactics as those employed in the Kansas imbroglio have been adopted. Resolutions are to be introduced authorizing the Caucus Committee of Fifteen to appoint a sub-committee to visit all parts of the South, and report upon the condition of affairs. When it is recalled that this sub-committee, if authorized, will be appointed by Thaddeus Stevens, the character of its report may be easily anticipated.

The object of this movement is to delay the reconstruction of the South on the President's plan, but it is confidently believed that the reconstruction will be completed long before any such committee, if one should be appointed, can make a report.

The President was closeted for several hours to-day with the Secretaries of War and the Treasury and General Grant. The object of the consultation is understood to have been the return of abuses in the Freedmen's Bureau, which cry loud for reform. They are acknowledged to be very outrageous.

The farmer who tries to carry his horses, cattle and sheep through the winter with a morsel of anything but dry hay, grain and straw, makes a grave mistake. A few roots—carrots and rutabagas, or other sorts of turnips—seem to keep the bowels in good condition thus contributing to the general health, while at the same time they give a better relish for more solid and nutritive kinds of food. A small mass of them twice a week, if you haven't them to feed often, will be quite serviceable.

KILLED.—A United States soldier named Chance, belonging to the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, was killed at San Antonio, Texas, recently, by a Mexican, who stabbed him to the heart with a knife. The Mexican was arrested.

## Another Arctic Expedition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—London papers say that an expedition is being organized in Prussia for another exploration of the Arctic Ocean, with the design of getting as near as possible to the North Pole. Two ships will be provisioned for three years, and their crews will consist of scientifically educated men from Prussian schools.

## News from Europe.

The Paris correspondence of *The Liverpool Daily Journal* says: "The visit of the Yankee General Schofield to Europe has been so thoroughly sifted that we have discovered its real nature, which is nothing less than the purchase of one of the islands in the Archipelago, named Spezzia, admirably situated for surveillance of both European and Asiatic coasts, and offering every facility for the formation of depots and dockyards for the American flag. The discovery of this proposed arrangement with the American Government has given us a terrible surprise, as it is considered a realization of the famous threat, which at one time appeared nothing but Yankee bombast."

The Madrid correspondent of *The London Times* says: "The health of the Queen is declining daily, and it is thought that she will soon be unable to attend to the duties of the throne."

ALARM AT MADRID.  
Great alarm exists among the people. Orders were issued on the evening of Dec. 10th, forbidding any officer of the garrison to sleep out of the barracks, and prohibiting any officer from admittance into the barracks until he had first been reconnoitered through a wicket of the gate by the officer of the guard. Regiments that have been stationed in the city for some time are being sent away, and fresh ones, from the provinces, are taking their place.

A PRECAUTION BY QUEEN ISABELLA.  
It is rumored that the Queen has lately been lodging large sums of money in her own name, in France and England."

A Paris letter says: "The reason of the termination of the extradition treaty between England and France was, that, during the whole period of the existence of such treaty, every criminal demanded by England of France has been promptly surrendered; while not one single criminal demanded by France has ever been given up by England. The Emperor does not choose to be any longer a party to such a one sided arrangement."

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE.  
Several hundred miles of the core, or interior portions, of the new Atlantic telegraph cable are completed.

His Imperial Highness, Edwin L. King Edwin, the first, vulgarly called Ned Stanton, arrived at Mt. Vernon Monday afternoon last, in a private car from Newark, attended by his body guard, two in number, who, although dressed in citizen's clothes, had special charge of the body of his Imperial Highness. The car doors were securely bolted, and no outside barbarian was allowed to enter or even look in upon His Majesty. Upon arriving at the depot in Mt. Vernon a close carriage was in readiness, which rapidly hurried the "Autocrat of the War Office" to Cambridge.

In the old rotten monarchies of Europe, where the prince is in constant dread of assassination, a scene like the above excites no special wonder; but in republican America, where Presidents and Secretaries are supposed to be the "servants" of the people, and not their masters, such royal style of travel is certainly a novelty, and is one of the fruits of Black Republican rule. Of course all the royal loyalists will approve of this attempt to introduce European customs in the United States.

The royal car of the "Minister of War" lay at the depot waiting for the orders of His Highness to depart. On Wednesday morning he reached town from Cambridge, and he and his body guard drove to the car, but as it had not been properly dusted he returned to the hotel, where he remained until ten o'clock on Wednesday night. Several of our citizens spent the afternoon and evening with him, and the Republicans gave him a serenade, in the hope that His Highness would condescend to say something to his subjects. Cries from three or four weak voices were heard for Mr. Stanton, when the great mogul appeared at the door, but would not condescend to address those who did little honor to themselves in honoring him.

We understand that the members of the band who serenaded him were not even treated with the common decency of a presentation.

As a matter of course Democrats kept clear of the jailer, who had wantonly incarcerated their fellow citizens for their exercise of the right of free discussion.—*Mount Vernon (O.) Banner.*

MORE "PROGRESS."  
"Druid," the Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. News*, under date of the 8th, writing of Congressional matters, says: "A new feature is exhibited at this session. This is the appearance in the galleries of both Houses of large numbers of negroes and negroesses, and the airs they put on is a caution. They push themselves into the front seats and there they sit for hours. No decent people will sit on the seats behind them or near them, and thus there is always a wide vacant space between them and the white people. The negroes clap their hands and grin and chatter like monkeys, whenever any of their friends on the floor make any allusion to the American citizens of African descent. I have seen dozens of ladies come to the doors of the gallery, look in, astonished at the sight that met their gaze, and then turn away and leave the Capitol sooner than be contaminated by sitting in the same gallery with the negroes, and behind them, too."

Negro equality here is advancing with rapid strides.

In Clement County, Ohio, the taxes, under the new war dispensation, are about fifty per cent. higher than they were last year. This fact is thus alluded to by the *Clement (O.) Star*:

"THE LAST DOLLAR.—We have seen during the tax paying season—which closed on Wednesday last—several gentlemen who were more than willing, during the war, to give their last dollar, with faces as flat as pancakes. Poor souls, they will have to stand up to the rack, flogger or no flogger. They belong to that class of men whose brains, if they have any, can only be reached through their pockets. It is really amusing to hear them console themselves with the belief that taxes will be lower next year and produce higher. We admire their pluck and hope they may be able to keep a stiff upper lip."

## HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT  
OF

BUCHU.

AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE HOTTENTOTS

Have long used

BUCHU

FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the

ENGLISH AND DUTCH PHYSICIANS,

On whose recommendation it was employed in Europe and has now come into general use.

IT IS GIVEN CHIEFLY IN

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder,

MORBID IRRITATION

OF THE BLADDER AND URETHRA.

FEMALE WEAKNESS and Debility,

For Prolapsus and Hemorrhage

Down, or, Prolapsus Uteri,

DISEASES OF THE

PROSTATE GLAND,

RETENTION, OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its excretion.

IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED IN CASES OF

DYSPEPSIA,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, DROPSY,

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily and mental powers.

UR FLESH AND BLOOD

are supported from these sources

PERSONS AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE

From Infancy to Old Age,

are in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases.

The cause in many instances are unknown.

The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Editorial.

Sep. 15, 1864.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are composed. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison of those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. These remedies are prepared by H. T. Helmbold, a druggist of sixteen years' experience in this city, and we believe them to be reliable, in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with permanent success, and Mr. Helmbold's success is certainly prima facie evidence. His Drug and Chemical Warehouse, in the City of New York, is not excelled, if equaled, by any in the country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that city to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

Helmbold's

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD.

will sell one year.

## Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

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, Bureau Sofas, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, cots, Office, Kitchen, cane upholstered and Rocking chairs, Looking-Glasses, &c. In endless variety, and of the various styles, and at all prices. They have the best workmen that can be procured in the country, and are consequently prepared to put up work on the shortest possible notice.

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

Funeral Cases of ALL SIZES.

The goods are all made to order, and a call, and a glance of their stock of furniture before purchasing, will be of service.

Plymouth, July 20, '65.—H. B. DICKSON.

H. B. DICKSON. HENRY WOODBURY

THE IRON AGE

Has come again at least the

IRON

has 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

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a new barbeque to a paper of 4 or 5 lbs. They have

Of every kind: Elevated Ovens, Square, Parlor Stoves, Iron, Brass, or plain, with cupboards

to match. SHELF GOODS of every description: Brass Trimmings, DOORS and WINDOW SASHES; Glass and Zinc Carpenters' tools.