

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clarke.TREASURER OF STATE,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

The Reconstruction Scheme.

We publish this week the report of the "Central Directory" alias the reconstruction committee. If ever there was a damnable proposition this is one. The third section is peculiarly objectionable, so much so, indeed, that even Gen. Garfield, though voting for it could not help giving it the following hard hit:

He said: "It was purely a piece of political management in reference to the Presidential election. There were also practical objections to it. If nine-tenths of the people were to be disfranchised for five years, how was it to be carried out? It would require a military force at every poll in eleven States of the Union."

We presume Garfield is as well posted on the matter as any of his radical confederates, and he agrees with democrats that the effect of adopting this new programme will be to "require a military force at every poll in eleven States." This does not, however deter him from voting for it, as a "piece of political management in reference to the next Presidential election" by which he hopes to enable the radicals to retain their grasp on political power, during at least another presidential term. The end he thinks justifies the means, though both the end and means are anti-republican and unjust.

Should the report ever become an amendment to the Constitution as proposed, its effect would be the permanent cause of strife between the north and the south, and sooner or later culminate in the renewal of hostilities between the two sections. We hope never to see its adoption. We have as a people had enough of civil war and sectional strife. If we must fight let it be a common foe, and let us be united, but in the name of all that is sacred to Americans, let us have done with cutting each others' throats. Will the people of the north insist on this outrageous attempt to trample down the rights of their countrymen to secure the continuous rule of a set of political jacobins.

The Eight Hour System.

The radical, casting, puritanical Legislature of Massachusetts has voted down the proposition to make eight hours a legal day's work. While these sleek-faced, nasal-tongued hypocritical Amindabs are groaning in the very anguish of despair over the niggers in the south, they look with complacent countenances on the toil worn and oppressed factory operatives of the white race in their own midst. If there is a single State in the Union where the eight hour system ought to prevail, it is Massachusetts. And why does it not prevail there? Simply because the lords of the loom and the spindle desire to get the most work done they can by oppression and tyranny for the least possible money.

The Delphi Times commenting on the action of the Massachusetts Legislature says:

"But why was it defeated? Simply because the manufacturers and capitalists control the legislation of the State. They have, under the present system, a lease upon the bodies and the labor of their operatives, and the passage of an eight-hour law would break it. Any measure looking to the benefit or the amelioration of the condition of the poor whites is indignantly repudiated and voted down by the cotton nabobs of puritanical Massachusetts; but let some measure be introduced for the benefit of lazy, trifling negroes in South Carolina or some other state, and the nabobs all vie with each other in seeing who can do most for the 'poor freedmen.' The old fashioned doctrine that 'charity begins at home' is not known there—certainly it is not advocated nor carried out."

Working men—you who are clamorous for an eight-hour law—think of this; talk about it; recollect that Congress has just made an appropriation of *eleven million six hundred thousand dollars* for the Freedmen's Bureau for the ensuing year, and that you will have to foot the bill. How do you like it? Work ten hours a day and be compelled to contribute a portion of your wages to support worthless negroes.

From the Chicago Times.
Paritan Swindlers Among the Freedmen.

A clerical individual named Webster, and who is in South Carolina engaged in laboring for the salvation of the benighted African; has written a letter to the Massachusetts Christian Messenger, from which we append an extract:

"A few evenings since, when the people were invited to bring forward their offerings, one sister brought along ten dollars in gold. It had been gleaned from her scanty income by the self denial of years, for the purpose of paying the expenses which would be required to give her a decent burial, when death should relieve her from the toils and burdens of her earthly pilgrimage."

"We have now laying upon our desk before us 16 silver quarters, which have been brought in by a poor woman, who before had paid a dollar in for the church, all she had except this little pile of silver, which was the savings of years, laid by for a time of need to afford her medicine and aid in the hour of sickness and pain."

We challenge the records of Borriobachtha to produce anything which approaches in strength and significance this little picture produced by the Reverend Webster. The missionary proclivities developed in the "Serious Family" are tame compared to what is thus revealed in the Vermont Christian Messenger; and Amindad Sleek becomes insignificant when standing by the side of Webster.

The shamelessness of this Puritan apostle Webster is not the least remarkable feature of this affair. He fails to see that the only light in which he can be regarded in view of his own statement is that of an unprincipled thief. He takes the ten dollars which a poor ignorant negroess has been saving for years in order to bury herself. He appropriates 16 silver quarters which another poor colored woman had nearly all her life been saving to buy herself medicines and necessities in case of sickness. The 16 dollars in gold and the 16 silver quarters are taken possession of by Mr. Webster; and then the results of this confidence operation are published in a Puritan newspaper as a creditable performance.

We think it discreditable even as a specimen of Yankee dishonesty. The Puritans who burnt witches, hanged Quakers, banished Baptists, and enslaved Indians and negroes, had some traits of masterly meanness. But they are excelled by their descendant Webster. They were not so shameless as to publish their iniquities. Their descendant Webster glories in the fact that he swindled two poor, old, ignorant negro-women of their hard earnings for years. The Boston people who contracted with a man to fill their quota, and who cheated him out of his pay on a technical point, were sharp and contemptible. Webster, who got 10 dollars in gold from one superannuated negroess, and 16 silver quarters from another colored woman in her dotage, was perhaps not quite as sharp, but he was a good deal more contemptible.

This revelation of the labors of one Puritan among the freedmen is probably applicable to the labors of a majority of all the Puritans now laboring in the south for the negroes. What Webster is doing in Charleston is being done everywhere else by other Websters in other cities. They are bartering with imbecile old black men the doctrines of Puritanism for the silver contents of old stockings. Toothless old wenches, who, with instinctive care for the future, have, during half a century, scraped together enough to give themselves a burial, are giving up their earnings in exchange for the transcendental notions of theological Yankee swindlers.

The type of the puritan varies in detail but not in outline. Butler was a thief, but a whole sale one. He took gold by the thousand. Neal Dow was another thief, but he too was a whole sale thief. He stole pianos, pictures and furniture by the quantity, and shipped them home by the cargo. Webster is no less a thief, but he is in the retail department. He takes silver quarters and small change of all denominations from negroes too weak to resist, and too ignorant to understand his operations. All New England is engaged in similar work. Its manufacturers rob the people under the guise of protection, and its fishermen under the shape of bounty. The worst sort of thieves on earth live just east of the Green mountains. When one of these brigands is not crying "stand and deliver" to a corporation or state, he is down south engaged in fleecing quarters from idiotic old black women.

In view of the operations of Webster, we are not astonished to see the following in the Charleston (S. C.) Leader, a paper published in the interests of the freedmen. It has reference wholly to the Puritans:

"Colored people of the south, listen to our advice—listen to the dictates of common sense. Beware of false teachers, who come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly are ravenous wolves. These men have no desire to see you on amicable terms with your white neighbors. They come to widen the breach already existing, and to make capital out of the dissensions in our midst. The moment a good understanding exists between you and the whites, that moment their 'occupation is gone'; but if these speculators in ruin attain their aims, we tremble for your race! Cultivate peace with all men, and especially with those with whom your lot is cast, rather than with those who are here to-day and to-morrow may be far on the billow."

Two boys in New York recently stole a tin box containing nearly \$2,000. They had been reading the papers and probably intended to "compromise" with the owner of the box, but they did not steal enough. Had they taken half a million dollars, or even one hundred thousand, there would have been hope for them. As it was they went to jail.

The owner of a large dog at Grand Rapids, Mich., a few days ago placed a one hundred dollar looking-glass before his canine to worry him. The dog flew around, barking and growling. The owner was delighted and cried "Sick 'em," the dog "sickened" the mirror and the "other dogs" disappeared at the same time. The joke rather turned on the owner.

A Good Deal Mixed.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (radical Democrat) having been burned out of its former establishment, that paper is being printed at the office of the Times (radical Republican.) The Commercial of that city pleasantly comments upon the incidental perplexities of the situation, as follows:

"The editorial corps of both papers occupy the same room. We can imagine the embarrassment that must occasionally result from such a mingling of political antipathies—Abolition editors on one side of the table, and Democratic editors on the other, peering away at each other with the deadly lead (pencil) and thrusting vicious stabs at each other with flashing steel (pen) to say nothing of the clash of surrounding scissors, which play no unimportant part in the engagement. Just think! nothing but a narrow table between such fiery berelligents. One side trying to haul ten States into the Union by the dollars of their gray jackets, and the other side endeavoring to keep them out by tugging at their abbreviated coats-tails. Between them the States are having a tough time of it."

"Enquirer" editor is horrified to find himself writing an article in favor of the civil rights bill, and discovers that he has got on the wrong side of the table. Times editor, making a similar mistake, catches himself eulogizing Andy Johnson.

"The clippings get mixed up on the way to the compositors, and if it were not for great circumspection on the part of the respective foremen, each paper would copy and endorse the most pernicious doctrines. Suppose the pressman should print the Enquirer on one side and the Times on the other, the mistake not being discovered until several packages had been sent off with the early mails. Who can picture the consternation which would seize the respective proprietors? Boiling with rage they rush to the press-room together, and discharge the unfortunate pressman with one voice. The indignation of the Enquirer folks is only equalled by the shame of the Times people. Both assert, with equal bitterness, that they were never so humiliated before."

It must be very confusing to visitors, this singular fellowship. A Copperhead from Holmes county rushes in, grasps Times editor warmly by the hand, under the impression that he is the editor of the Enquirer, assuring him that "Holmes county can't be drafted." He doesn't know that he is over. Malignant radical mistakes Enquirer editor for Times editor, and thinks to carry favor with him, chuckles over the destruction of the Enquirer establishment. He is summarily kicked down stairs by the combined editors of the two papers.

"What a scene election night must present as the returns come in, each side of the table trying to figure out a victory, and each side of course, claiming it. A frantic struggle between the Times man and the Enquirer man, as each tries to thrust his flag out of the same window—compromised at last by hanging them from different stories, which is quite appropriate, from the fact that they tell different stories about the election. A brass band is played in front of the office. The serenade is claimed alike by the Times editor and the Enquirer editor. They appear at different windows and return their thanks, both speaking together, which confuses the band to such an extent that they march off in several directions, each man playing a different tune. It is a terrible mix, take it altogether."

The Case Well Stated.

What now, is Republican policy? Can any body tell? The party is completely demoralized. It finds it a different thing to build up from what it is to tear down; to save from what it is to destroy.

The Republicans could howl about Southern wrongs to Southern negroes; not much skill was required, and very little political science to do that. They could talk loud about the higher law, the flag a flaunting lie, and the Constitution a league with Hell. To do that only required throat any wimp. They could stand under the protection of Northern abolitionists and Sons of Liberty, and defy the Constitution, the laws, and the officers executing them. To do that only required a feeling of utter disregard to Constitutional faith. They could make war and spend money; that could be done by the political managers who paid well among the political managers who got the money, and required the skill only on the part of military officers and soldiers who fought the battles and accomplished all these war of blood. They could carry elections by force, fraud, and shouting copperheads. That only required unscrupulous baseness. But they can't restore a shattered nation; they can't heal the wounds they inflict; they can't administer a Constitutional government. They can't carry on a government of laws. In these departments they have always been found wanting, on trial, and have always been discharged from service by the people, at the earliest opportunity.

Thus it must be again, if liberty, Union and Constitutional Government are to be saved.—Indianapolis Herald.

A prominent undertaker of Indianapolis, Ind., is busy making a very large stock of coffins, in view of the approach of cholera, and appears to be enjoying himself very much. Among the hundreds of wooden caskets there is not one that fits the proprietor. Is that suggestive of life insurance?

A Homeopathic Life Insurance Company is about to go into operation in Albany. It proposes to issue policies of insurance upon the lives of persons who are patrons of homeopathy, at ten per cent. less than the rate imposed upon persons employing allopathic treatment.

The Democrats and Johnson men of the "Burnt district," in Indiana, have fused in the nomination for Congressman, and will hold a joint Convention on the 17th of May. Judge Kilgore is named as the probable nominee to make the race against Julian.

A child in New Jefferson, Iowa, was fatally poisoned, a few days ago, by chewing pieces of an enameled paper collar. Death ensued in two hours, and the body turned purple immediately after.

The News.

TUESDAY, May 15.—The Colorado question has taken a sudden change, and it is now believed that the President will approve the bill.

The amendatory habeas corpus bill was yesterday signed by the President.

In the Senate, yesterday, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, introduced his universal suffrage for universal amnesty proposition, in a modified form, and gave notice that he should move it as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Reconstruction. An elaborate bill to prevent smuggling was also introduced. In the House the tax bill was called up, but no important action was taken. Mr. Chandler, of New York, introduced resolutions endorsing the President, and characterizing those who opposed him as malignant and mischievous men; and also declaring the Freedmen's Bureau unnecessary which were rejected. Immediately after Mr. Schenck offered a resolution censuring Mr. Chandler for alleged insult to the members of the House, which was carried. A bill was passed in both Houses fixing upon Oxford, Miss., as the future place for holding United States courts for the northern district of Mississippi.

The House Committee on Elections yesterday, on the contested case of Follett vs. Delano, reported in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Delano.

One death from cholera occurred yesterday on the hospital ship Falcon, at the New York quarantine.

The body of the late Hon. Preston King was yesterday discovered floating in the water near the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn. It was fully identified.

Every means consistent with the welfare of the Union are being used to reduce the number of volunteers yet in the service.

H. W. Pettit, editor of the Iowa Homestead, died of inflammatory rheumatism, at his residence in Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday.

The trial of Dr. Newland, charged with the murder of the seducer of his daughter, is progressing slowly at New Albany, Ind. The closing argument will be made this morning, after which the charge to the jury will be delivered by the court. His acquittal is deemed certain.

Work, McClouch & Co., bankers, doing business in Philadelphia, failed on Saturday. The failure has entailed heavy losses on stock speculators.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed Richard Rousseau, of Kentucky, as minister to Honduras. A. B. Sloaner was also confirmed as collector of internal revenue for Philadelphia. None of the Ohio or Pennsylvania appointments were touched.

The Fenians propose holding a mass meeting at Jones' wood. An investigation of the books, at the O'Mahony headquarters, shows the most startling frauds. The head directress of the Fenian sisterhood also appears to have been slightly afflicted with the appropriation mania. It is alleged that she deposited to her personal credit, in one of the New York city banks, several thousand dollars—part of the proceeds of the late fair given in that city for the benefit of the Irish state prisoners. The O'Mahony headquarters are to be leased, Stephens refusing to occupy them.

Gen. Howard has begun the distribution of the 25,000 appropriated for the relief of destitute and suffering freedmen.

The President yesterday pardoned Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper, of Arkansas, formerly of the confederate army.

WEDNESDAY, May 16th.—The Mexican legation at Washington regard Santa Anna as a French spy, and express the hope that if he reaches Chihuahua he will be speedily hanged.

Rev. Col. Jaques, indicted at the criminal court at Louisville for murder, in procuring an abortion on the person of his mistress, has been acquitted.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to redeem all outstanding certificates of indebtedness, and to issue no more in the future.

The President, Tuesday, sent his veto message of the Colorado bill to the Senate. The document is brief, and argues against the bill on the ground of the insufficiency of the population for a State. The senate will probably dispose of the bill to-day, and it is thought the veto will be sustained.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 130 1/2 and closed at 129 1/2.

A girl, not fourteen years of age, died recently in Smithfield, N. Y., from an overdose of arsenic, which she had been taking in large quantities for a series of weeks to improve the complexion.

There has been no confirmation of the Fort Goodwin, Arizona, massacre, but it is thought at Washington that the report will prove true.

Two negro girls, sisters, named Caroline and Susan Brown, residing in Cooper county, Mo., quarreled one day last week about which should get dinner. The matter was decided against Susan's doing so, by Caroline striking her with an axe, and killing her. Caroline is in jail in Booneville.

The reason why Gen. Frank Blair was rejected by the Senate has not transpired. Much surprise is expressed at the result, among others by Lieut. Gen. Grant, who says that to him the country is indebted, more than to any other man, that Missouri was prevented from seceding.

The gas escaping from a Pennsylvania oil well being accidentally ignited, the jet of flame passed down the well, and appeared at the mouth of another, 200 feet distant. No serious damage was done.

Mr. Bancroft, in justification of his assault upon Earl Russell, when delivering his eulogy upon Mr. Lincoln, says:

"In speaking to the American Congress of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, it was my unavoidable duty to refer to the conduct of the British government toward our country during his administration, for nothing so wounded his feelings, or exercised his judgment, or tried his fortitude."

To which the New York World says: "People less instructed than Mr. Bancroft would be apt to suppose that President Lincoln's greatest trial was the conduct of our misguided countrymen in the south, the blood shed in fraternal strife, and the terrible reverses suffered by our arms during the first years of the war."

The World and Mr. Bancroft are both mistaken. What most troubled Mr. Lincoln were the men of whom he complained in his address to the border States delegation, and who "pressed him with a difficulty."

The radical majority in the Senate have rejected the nomination of Gen. Frank P. Blair for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue at St. Louis. It cannot be charged that this is on account of copperheadism, for Gen. Blair is a republican of long standing, who supported Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860 and Lincoln and Johnson in 1864. He was also a gallant soldier in the late war, serving with distinction on many hard-fought fields. He is, however, a decided supporter of President Johnson's restoration policy, and this is the cause of his rejection by the Senate. His services to the republican party as a speaker and as a member of Congress, and his services in the field; are nothing in the eyes of the radical majority of Congress, unless he will consent to join in the crusade against President Johnson, and unite with the radicals in their effort to elevate the negro above the white man. The telegraph says much surprise and regret is felt in Washington at the rejection of Gen. Blair's nomination, and that Gen. Grant is especially chagrined at the action of the Senate. He says Gen. B. rendered very distinguished services to the country, and naturally feels that this is a poor way of requitting them.

The junior morning abolition concern of this city recently attempted to win a compliment from the Richmond Examiner by the subjoined:

"The Richmond Examiner, the ablest, frankest and most truthful of southern journals, is known to enjoy the peculiar protection of President Johnson."

The Examiner made good this commendation for frankness and truthfulness in the following reply:

"Ah, Dana, you think to delude us with flattery. You, perhaps, hope that we will return in kind, and call your paper the very paragon of Northern journalism; but we would lose all our claim as to the 'most truthful' if we ventured to return your compliments, and we assert the frankness that you attribute to us when we avow that we think you a very keen fellow as to the brain, a very coon as to frankness, and one who hates truth as a cat does water. Moreover, we happen to know that you do not enjoy the peculiar protection of President Johnson—as all the world knows, too, by reason of your missing that little office of collector of the port of New York."

After this snub from a rebel newspaper, the beggar and spy should subside for a short time.

Important Decision on the New Excise Law.

Judge Downing has rendered an important decision concerning the new excise law. He has dismissed the complaints against persons brought up for selling liquor on Sunday, and between midnight and Sunday, who had no licenses, holding that only those having licenses were prohibited from selling on that day.

YOUNG AMERICA WILL OUT.—Mr. Pardie, or some one of his profession, was addressing a large assembly of Sunday-school children.—"Now, my little boys and girls," he said, "I want you to be very still—so still that you can hear a pin drop." They were all very quiet, till one impatient boy cried out "let her drop!"

STAMPS ON LEASES.—The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that, where a lease is executed in duplicate or triplicate, each must be stamped as an original instrument, to be of legal value, and to prevent any liability to a penalty from being incurred.

New Advertisements.

Administrators Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of James C. Vinograd, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JAMES M. CONFER.
37-3w.

Administrator's Sale.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jas. C. Vinograd, deceased will on Friday, June 1st, 1866, at the late residence of the deceased in west township, three miles south west of Plymouth, offer for sale all the personal property of the deceased, not taken by the widow, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming, ten-one Lumber Wagon, Harness, Reapers, growing Crops, &c.
TERMS.—A credit of six months given on all sums exceeding three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest. No. for (2.) in Helm's Addition to Bremen, Marshall county Indiana.
JAS. M. CONFER, Adm'r.
37-4w.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Buffalo, N. Y. (11-11 37-1y.)

\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Buffalo, N. Y. (11-11 37-1y.)

RAILROAD NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Rochester and Chicago Railroad company, will be held at the Court House in Rochester, Fulton County, on

WEDNESDAY THE 6TH OF JUNE, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors for said company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
M. FRENCH, President.
Attest: Wm. Sturgeon, Secretary, pro tem.

Application for License.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will at the next term of the Commissioner's Court of Marshall county, to be held on the first Monday of June, 1866, apply for a license to retail spirituous liquors in quantities less than a quart. The location on which I propose to sell is on the north part of the south-west 3/4 of lot No. two (2) on Michigan Street, in the town of Plymouth, Marshall County Indiana.
JOHN C. HASLINGER
37-43.

Plymouth Foundry.

HAVING LEASED AND RE-FITTED THE OLD PLYMOUTH FOUNDRY.

We are now prepared to fill all orders for

CASTINGS

Of all kinds, also to MAKE AND REPAIR

All kinds of Machinery,

Particular attention given to

REPAIRING

STATIONARY ENGINES,

AND

All Kinds of Mill Work.

We hope by close attention to business to merit the patronage of this and the surrounding country.

v11n37-6m* J. ADAMS & CO.

OLD CAST IRON WANTED!

The highest cash price paid for Old Cast Iron, delivered at the Plymouth Foundry.

J. ADAMS & CO.

v11n37-6m*.

CORPORATION EXHIBIT FOR 1865.

A. C. Capron, Treasurer of the Corporate Town of Plymouth, Ind., presents to the President and Board of Trustees of said Town the following exhibit, showing the condition of the finances at the present time, and the receipt and disbursements for the fiscal year ending May 24, 1866.

Total duplicate, including Treasurer's Assessments for 1865, \$5493 24
Cash on hand as per report of April 26, 1865, and paid over by H. C. Burlingame, former Treasurer, 632 78
Licenses collected, 140 15
Briek and Lumber sold, 36 35
Freight bill on Fire Engine refunded, 42 30
Sale of Grave Yard lots, 9 00
Total receipts, \$6440 92

CONTRA.

Delinquent Tax returned, \$659 55
Paid Corporation Bonds, 2450 00
Interest on " 30 92
School Order, 300 00
Corporation Orders, 2532 03
Total Payments, \$5992 50
Balance in Treasury, \$448 42

CONDITION OF SCHOOL FUND.

Received from Tax collections, \$3 00
Paid to A. C. Capron, Trustee, \$3 00

CONDITION OF GRAVE YARD FUND.

Received from former Treasurer, \$19 65
Received sale of Leases, 9 00

Total on hand, \$28 65
This amount is included in the total balance.

There have been issued during the year, up to and including May 2, 1866, Corporation orders for Road and Corporation purposes, amounting to \$735 65
For Engine and Fire Department, 1135 37

\$1871 02

There have been paid orders of former years, issued prior to May 1, 1865, for Road & Corporation purposes, \$161 01
For Fire Engine, 500 00
Paid Road and Corporation orders for the current year, 735 65
Paid Fire Department and Engine, 1135 37

\$2,532 03

Paid on bonds issued for purchase of Fire Engine, 2,500 00

Outstanding Orders, none

Bonds, \$200 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. CAPRON, Treasurer.

No. for (2.) in Helm's Addition to Bremen, Marshall county Indiana.

JOSEPH BIEHL.

37-3w.

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND.

With ten acres of first rate Cranberry Marsh on it.

FORTY ACRES

Of land, unimproved, three miles from town.

A desirable **HOUSE and LOT** conveniently located in Plymouth Five vacant

TOWN LOTS

Located in Plymouth.

The above premises will be Sold Low and on Easy Terms, at once. Apply over the Bank, to OSBORNE & VAN ALKENBURGH. (11-11 37-4.)

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Marshall county, Indiana, at their next term, commencing on the 6th Monday in June, 1866, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, (with the privilege of allowing the same to be drunk on my premises, for one year. My place of business, and the premises whereon said liquors are to be drunk, are located on Lot No. twenty-four (24) Bremen, Marshall county, Indiana.
JOSEPH BIEHL.
11-11 37-1y.

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JOHN RATER, Jr.
11-11 37-1y.

TIPPECANOE TOWN WOOLEN FACTORY.

Carding, Spinning, Filling, Dyeing, Cloth Dressing, &c., Done in the best manner;

BLANKET WEAVING,

Of the best kind.

PLAIN and PLAID FLANNELS,

CLOTHS, JEANS and

BLANKETS,

EXCHANGED FOR WOOL.