

PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

G. OSBORNE } Editors.
L. HARVEY }

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867.

Will It Ever be Paid?

It is estimated that the national debt is now about 3,000,000,000 of dollars, exclusive of the floating debt not yet adjusted, which, it is thought will reach at least \$2,000,000,000 more. This is, by far, the largest public debt in proportion to the population of the country, that was ever incurred by any people. Add to this, the State and municipal debts of the American people, and the sum total is of alarming dimensions. So great indeed, is the amount of interest required to be raised to keep our credit good, even among ourselves, that many leading minds are enquiring whether it is possible that we can ever pay the principal.

The interest on our public debt is not all that we have to pay. The current expenses of the government must be met, whether the debt be paid or not. The means with which to pay, are drawn directly from the laboring classes of the people. The producer is the one on whom the burden falls most heavily. He is the very center of the laboratory where the wealth of the country is originated. Without his labor, others can do nothing towards increasing the wealth and prosperity of a nation. Let it be remembered also, that the producer is being heavily taxed to the benefit of the consumer, the taxpayer comparatively free from the burden of taxation. The holders of bonds issued under the pressure of a fictitious public opinion, created by sharpers and demagogues for the very purpose of bringing about this state of pressure on the weaklings who then had charge of our finances, pay no taxes, draw large dividends, build fine houses, fare sumptuously every day, and clothe and decorate themselves in the most costly fabrics. The poor man pays for all these things by his toil, and has scarcely enough left with which to buy the merest necessities of life. He is beginning to see and feel the injustice of this condition of things. How long will it be before the producing classes demand that taxation shall be equalized, and failing in this, how much longer will it be before they demand the absolute repudiation of these untaxed bonds? We have no hesitation in saying that we believe the time is at hand when these bonds must be taxed as other property, or they will be repudiated by the people. We believe also that this question of "taxation or repudiation" will be confined to no particular party as at present organized. Men of all parties are alike interested in it, and will act and vote together on that issue, regardless of other political differences.

But suppose the bonds should be taxed, and the burthens of the government be equally distributed according to the wealth of the people, what then? Will the public debt in that case be paid? Never. The interest would probably be paid for a time, but the principal, never. We would adopt the system of England, paying the interest only and leaving the principal as a perpetual debt, or else we would follow the example of our fathers and let five-twentieths and seven-thirtieths share the same fate of the old continental currency. At all events, we have no idea whatever, that the public debt of this country will ever be paid.

It can not have escaped the attention of the most casual observer that crime of all kinds has for some years past been largely on the increase. Murder, theft, robbery, embezzlement, adultery and every species of wickedness which the brain of man can possibly conceive have become common. Scarcely a day passes that the newspapers do not chronicle the commission of deeds which a few years since would have shocked the minds of the people, but which now create no particular sensation because of the frequency of their repetition. The good man and the patriot may well ask, why this alarming increase of crime? Is the nature of man changed from what it was before? Certainly not. Human nature is to-day what it has always been. There are two principal causes for the present morbid condition of society. In the first place, a false system of moral training has been brought into use, whereby crime is treated as a species of moral insanity, and the offender has been taught to believe that he is, and ought to be, the subject of sympathy instead of punishment. Another reason for the increase of criminality is doubtless found in the war but recently brought to a close. Men have in too many instances been indulged in the perpetration of offences, the commission of which, before the war they would have looked upon with horror.

"Familiarity breeds contempt," and "Vice is a monster of such frightful mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen. Yet seen too oft, alone, it brings men's minds, And converts them into fools, then, they embrace." The public mind has become much too familiar with vice, for the public good. We do not, of course charge that all soldiers indiscriminately indulged in vice and crime. We are pleased to say that we believe the fact to have been far otherwise, but still, too many instances, vice and crime were winked at by both officers and men.

The practical question that concerns the public most is, what is the best remedy for existing evils? We are free to say

that we do not know that anything in the shape of legislation would improve the present state of things. We believe the remedy lies in the breasts of citizens themselves. Let crime be frowned down by an enlightened and moral public, and every means be used to make offenders feel and appreciate the great wrong and degradation of criminality. Let the laws be enforced, not in the spirit of vindictiveness, but with firmness, so that offenders will know that punishment certainly follows crime. If this will not secure good order in society we know of nothing that will do so.

The leaders of the radical party constantly tell us that so soon as they obtain control of civil affairs in the south, the most beneficial results will follow. In Tennessee that party is in power in every department—having all the offices and all the patronage—and yet there is more violence and crime committed in that State than in any other Southern State. It is the arena of continual strife, turmoil and commotion. Brownlow has fifteen thousand militia under arms, equipped and kept at the expense of the general government, to execute his will. How do the laboring men of the North like to pay the cost of supporting Brownlow's army, especially when it is to be used to keep him and his party in power? His administration is a fair specimen of radical rule.

The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the official vote of Kentucky at the late Congressional election. The Democratic majority over the radicals is some 46,000, and over the radical and third party combined it is 41,353 votes. The radical vote in the State is not 31,000, of which nearly one half is in the 8th and 9th Congressional Districts. In other parts of the State their vote is merely nominal. The full vote of the State was not polled by 50,000. We think the Democracy will elect their State ticket in August by 80,000 majority.

Secretary McCulloch has just written a letter in which he says: "The report that the condition of the finances would require a special session of congress originated doubtless with persons who want a session for purposes of their own. A session is certainly not needed, so far as the treasury department is concerned, and I have no hesitation in saying that a special session would affect injuriously the credit of the government. We need industry more than legislation."

The trial of John H. Sarrett, on motion of the government, was postponed until June 10, in order to afford time to procure the attendance of several important witnesses.

Silent from Policy—The Drift of the Republican Party to a Strong Government.

Some two weeks ago we published a report of a speech delivered by James Hughes, one of the leading and controlling spirits of the Republican party of Indiana, at Bloomington, in which he took strong and decided ground in favor of restricting the right of suffrage and for a strong and stable government—a monarchical government like that of Great Britain. So far as the old government was concerned, he pronounced it superseded by a new order of affairs in the declaration that "the constitution was not worth the paper on which it was written." In regard to suffrage he said: "The right of suffrage has already been too much extended and cheapened in this country. While I am opposed to extending the right of suffrage to the negroes, I am in favor of disfranchising one half of the white people in the country."

Although it has had ample time, the Journal, occupying the position of the central organ of the Republican party in Indiana, has not said one word in condemnation of the sentiments expressed by Hughes. If it was opposed to the doctrines enunciated by that individual, it certainly should have pronounced against them promptly upon their utterance. As it has not done so, the people have the right to infer that it coincides with the views expressed by Hughes, and that such is the platform of the party organization which it represents. Hughes says—we quote:

"All history proves that there is but one interest that is conservative, and that can safely be intrusted with the governing power, and that is the property interest." This sentiment was not uttered in the heat of debate or political excitement, but was calmly and deliberately expressed. And no doubt the opinion entertained by Hughes are those of the leading men of the Republican party. And the policy which the Journal has advocated under its present direction sustains the position taken and put forth by Hughes. The idea of the Journal all through has been to favor and protect the property interest—especially the bond-holding aristocracy, and we suppose for the reason given by Hughes, "that it is conservative and can safely be intrusted with the governing power." It favors the exemption of the wealth represented by that class from taxation, and necessarily the transfer of the burden to the laboring or producing interests.

The people can see from the positions boldly and unequivocally assumed by Hughes, the drift of the Republican party to a "strong and stable government." The policy of the Republican leaders is the centralization of power in the general government and the overriding State authority. The war aided these designs, and the assumption of authority by the general government, under the plea of military necessity, completely set aside the Constitution—made it, as Hughes expresses it, "not worth the paper on which it is written." As startling as the enunciations of Hughes appear, they only state a condition of political affairs which really exist, for the governing power of the country is in fact the property interest. In name our government is Democratic or Republican, but in fact, it is what may be represented by the term of "strong government," and it is as arbitrary and despotic as the British government, which Hughes pronounces "the best government that has ever existed."

The silence of the Journal and of the Republican press of the country generally in regard to the remarkable speech and declaration of Hughes is ominous. We have not seen in a single paper representing the Republican organization a repudiation of the sentiments expressed by the man who was the leader of the Republican side of the House in the last session of the Legislature—hence we are bound to accept his enunciations as foreshadowing the future position and policy of the Republican party.—Ind. Herald.

State Items.

The Muncie Guardian tells a long story of a reputed millionaire who set all the susceptible girls of that city crazy, flirted and promised to marry a score of them, finally got drunk, got in jail, and was only released by a contribution from his lady friends.

LYNX.—Mr. Benge, of Miami county, recently shot a large lynx. It was first seen in the year 1861, and apparently enjoying itself heartily. There was a large fierce dog in the yard at the time, but he would not go near the animal, and seemed to be in great bodily fear.

Mrs. S. M. Wagner, who drew the \$8,000 prize in the Richmond lottery, is a sister of Captain Miller, who got up the concern. Of course she is. The Millers were always lucky.

Preston Ehrstie, a wealthy farmer of high standing in Ripley county, was killed Monday evening by a man named McLellan. A difficulty concerning a law suit between them occurred, when McLellan drew a pistol and shot him. The murderer was not arrested Tuesday morning, but officers were in close pursuit in the woods. There is great excitement in the county, and lynch law is threatened if the murderer is captured.

LAURENCEBURG.—We learn that on Friday last, Archibald Cumback was discovered by a member of his family in the well near his residence, in White Water township, in this county, struggling to keep from drowning, but before assistance could be rendered, he had sunk and was dead. How he got into the well is unknown, but it seems from what we have heard that he had been in low spirits, but on that day was in his usual good health and spirits, and a hearty dinner, and went out for the purpose of walking in his garden, and is supposed to have gone to the well to drink.—Brookville Democrat.

THE CHILD MURDER.—It is ascertained beyond a doubt that James M. Lawrence and Mrs. Martha Phillips, who were arrested Wednesday evening, are the father and mother of the child now in jail. The grand jury were investigating the case yesterday, and in the evening returned an indictment, the nature of which we can not state. Lawrence has heretofore borne a good character; for a long time was book-keeper in the house of Black, Ash & Co., and up to the time of his arrest was employed as a clerk in the hardware house of Cory & Manocourt. He boarded with Mrs. Phillips, the mother of the child, who resides on Mulberry street, between Second and Third, and is, we learn, the daughter of very respectable and worthy citizens of Clay county, named Gregory.—Terre Haute Express.

ELIZA O'BRIEN, alias Minnie Donly, indicted for the murder of C. R. Fairbrother, obtained a continuance of her trial until the regular term in September, on making affidavit to the absence of five witnesses, residents of St. Louis, by whom she can prove that Fairbrother became acquainted with her while in service at Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, seduced and abandoned her, and that she came to this city in search of him, and that he refused to recognize or assist her.

HORTICULTURAL.—On the farm of Jacob Miller, in Sparta township, is a peach tree, which has been bearing fruit, to his personal knowledge, thirty-three years, and the neighbors, many of whom resided in the neighborhood when the State was a Territory, testify that the tree bore fruit forty-three years ago. The tree was a seedling. It is a well known fact that peach trees are of a few years' duration, and this is one of the extraordinary exceptions. Not many years since the fruit in the neighborhood failed entirely, and the remark was made on a certain occasion that upon the entire ridge it was not possible to find two peaches. The assertion was true, with one single exception, and that was the tree here referred to, which contained about two dozen.—Laurensburg Register.

The railroad in course of construction from Plymouth, through Rochester to Peru, will be completed during the coming summer. The grading is finished and the ties are upon the road bed ready to lay. All that is needed to finish the work is the iron, and that will be forthcoming ere long. This connection will make a direct line from Laporte to Indianapolis the road between Laporte and Plymouth being finished—and to the Ohio river.

HORRIBLE.—A son of Jacob Dice, Esq., living near Chambersburg in this county, was killed on last Saturday. He was returning from the field with a carriage in which he had placed a large rake, when he took fright, throwing him out and entangled him in the lines and thus dragged him one hundred yards, tearing the skin entirely off his head. He lived until two o'clock the same evening when death put an end to his sufferings.—Corydon Friend.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.—We learn from the Sullivan Democrat that a party of gentlemen of antiquarian proclivities recently excavated a mound in the vicinity of Fairbanks, and were rewarded by finding the skeletons of some thirty-nine Indians, in the backbone of one of which was found an arrow head. In a vault were also found a large pile of bones, apparently brought from some other locality. The mound was fifty feet high, and had been covered with heavy timber. A battle with the Indians was fought in that vicinity by a detachment under Lieutenant Fairbanks, during the Indian war, but the size of the trees on the mound would indicate greater antiquity of the skeletons than that event.

It is intimated that Hon. Jesse D. Bright may shortly resume his residence in Jeffersonville.

The Richmond Telegram tells of a Wayne county man who took his family to the circus last Monday, and sold his cooking stove to get money to buy tickets.

SUICIDE IN TIPTON COUNTY.—The Tipton Times learns that Martin Smith, of New Lancaster, was found dead in his orchard about ten days since, his hat and boots, and a discharged gun lying near him.

Schuyler Colfax will enter gently "Across the Continent" in Lafayette, on the 17th of June.

Nathan Bucklaw was severely and perhaps fatally injured in Princeton, last Thursday, by the fall of a platform.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 27. The following dispatches have been received at the department of state: May 27, 1867.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward: I have this moment received the following dispatch by telegraph, via Galveston, dated Matamoros, May 21. I have the honor to transmit to you the following official letter:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15. Gen. BERIZABEL, My Esteemed Friend: Viva la Patria! Queretaro fell, by force of arms, this morning, at 8 o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello and Miramon are prisoners. BENITO JUAREZ. Yours truly, M. B. MARSHALL, E. L. PLUMBE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.

A dispatch, via Brazos, May 21, to Gen. Griffin at Galveston, contains the following: I have just received official information from Gen. Berizabel, and the United States Consul at Matamoros, that Queretaro was captured by the liberals on May 16. Maximilian, Mejia, and Castello are prisoners. J. J. REYNOLDS, Maj. Gen.

MATAMORAS, May 23.

The following was received from Gen. Escobedo to-day: Citizen Minister of War:

At 3 o'clock, on the morning of May 15, La Cruz was taken by our forces, who surprised the enemy. Shortly after the capture were made prisoners and our troops occupied the plaza. Meanwhile the enemy retreated toward Cerro de la Campana, where our artillery caused him to surrender at 8 o'clock. A. M. Maximilian, and his generals, Mejia and Castello, surrendered unconditionally. You will please give the president my congratulations on this triumph of the national army. ESCOBEDO.

MATAMORAS, May 25.

The liberal force which took possession of Queretaro has started for the capital. Commodore J. D. Payan, of the Mexican navy, has been ordered to General Berizabel to command an expedition against Vera Cruz. The liberals have taken possession of the steamer Gen. Sheridan for naval purposes.

So ends the struggle in Mexico. Gen. Escobedo reports from the interior that President Juarez has ordered the Arch Duke Maximilian and all his generals to be shot.

Ex-Governor Morton, a Fraudulent Voter. Translated from the Indiana Volksblatt, Indianapolis, May 11th, 1867.

There is no trick too mean for our ex-Governor, now United States Senator, Oliver Perry Morton, to commit. At our city election, on Monday, the poor wretch even attempted to put in a fraudulent vote. He drove in his carriage to the polls in the 1st Ward, was lifted out of the same and was on the point of putting in a ballot as O. P. Morton, when John Dorbeck, a German Democrat, challenged him with the question, whether he was an inhabitant of that Ward. Morton could not answer yes, because he is not even a citizen of this city, having always called himself a citizen of Centerville, Wayne county, as long as he lived here. Several seamy-faced politicians came forward and tried to persuade Dorbeck to let Morton vote, but he maintained his challenge, being fully convinced that Morton had not the shadow of a right to vote in that Ward. As soon as Morton saw that he was found out as a fraudulent voter, he turned round, got into his carriage and drove off as quickly as he could. With this matter staring us in the face, let us ask the Democrats of Indiana, how they can expect to have the majority, when their opponents are so unscrupulous, one of them, even a Governor and United States Senator, sneaking to the polls to smuggle in a fraudulent vote? How can there be any fair election, when the highest State officer himself tries to commit a fraud? This radical misrule, when the highest State officers do not blush at committing a State prison offense? It is indeed time that the people of the State should take pity on the inhabitants of their metropolis, and at least elect such officers as will not condescend to be swindlers and fraudulent voters.

THE BOOTH DIARY.—A new phase has been developed about the Booth diary.—Ex-detective Baker declares the diary is not in the condition it was when he first saw it. He says it contained an account of Booth's killing his horse in a tangled wood, to escape detection, and then sleeping between the animal's legs to get the warmth while it remained in the dead body, during all one night. He has published his book, and the Judiciary Committee is to question him again on this point, for there is nothing of the kind in the diary just published. Baker has told so many lies about the Booth diary, that we doubt whether any statement he may make, would be true.

It is a woman were to change her sex, what sort of a being would she become? She would be a he then—a heathen.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Korndaefer, late of Marshall county, Indiana, deceased. HENRY KORNDAEFER. May 30, 1867. 39-36

Notice. All persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust my wife, she having left my bed and board without cause. I shall not be obliged to contract by her. JOHN KOFFER. Plymouth, Ind., May 30, 1867. 39-36

NEW GROCERY

AND PROVISION STORE!

WE HAVE AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES

on hand, consisting of

Fragrant and Rich Teas, Rare and Aromatic Coffee, Best and Cheapest Sugars, PURE SPICES, HEALTHY SALARATUS, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, TOBACCO, STARCH, &c.

The Highest Market Price Paid for all kinds of

Country Produce!

We invite all who wish to purchase, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We are satisfied that we are offering BETTER BARGAINS! than can be had at any other place.

Carter & Baird, Michigan Street, one door North of Pyle's Jewelry Store, PLYMOUTH, IND. May 30, 1867.

AN ORDINANCE.

To prevent swine from running at large within the Corporate limits of the Town of Plymouth. Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Corporation of Plymouth, that no owner, or owners of any swine, to permit such swine to go at large in any of the streets, alleys, public grounds, uninclosed lots, or common within the Corporate limits of said Town of Plymouth, at any time between the first day of March and the first day of December of each year. Sec. 2. And he further ordained that any person or persons who shall permit his, her or their swine to go at large in any of the streets, alleys, public grounds, uninclosed lots, or common within the Corporate limits of said Town of Plymouth, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than fifty cents, nor more than three dollars for each and every violation of the first section of this ordinance. Sec. 3. And he further ordained that in order to more effectually carry out the provisions of this ordinance, to aid in the execution thereof, and as a further penalty for its violation, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to take up and impound in a secure inclosure any swine that may be found running at large in any of the streets, alleys, public grounds, uninclosed lots, or common within the Corporate limits of said Town of Plymouth at any time between the first day of March and the first day of December of each year, provided that such swine should be within the Corporate limits of said Town. The taking up of any such swine shall within twenty-four hours thereafter, notify the Marshal or his deputy, of the time and place of such taking up, and the name of the owner, if known. If the owner be not known, the Marshal or his deputy, shall take up the swine, and make a record of the same in a book kept for that purpose, the date of taking up, the marks and number of the swine, and the probable owner. He shall also within two days thereafter advertise such swine as for sale, by posting up, at or near the door of the place where the swine was taken up, a notice, particularly describing such swine, the name of the taker up, the time and place of sale, the probable name of the owner, and the appraised value of the swine, whenever more than one head of swine are taken up at one time; and the owner of such swine, if he can be ascertained, shall be allowed to recover for his swine as impounded, and shall be liable in the purchase money and ownership of the swine to be taken up and sold. Sec. 4. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the following order, to wit: First, the costs and charges of the taker up as hereinafter specified. Second, the balance of the proceeds shall be paid to the Marshal or his deputy, and he shall be allowed to retain the same for each head of swine so sold. Fourth, the balance to the owner of the swine, if he can be ascertained, he shall be allowed to recover for his swine as impounded, and shall be liable in the purchase money and ownership of the swine to be taken up and sold. Sec. 5. The Marshal or deputy shall be entitled to receive for his services as follows: For impounding and appraising each head of swine, five cents. For posting each notice, five cents. For advertising each head of swine, five cents. The taker up shall be allowed to receive for his services as follows: For taking up per head, five cents. For keeping each day until sold per head, five cents. For impounding or disposing of each head of swine, five cents. The corporation pay any portion of the fees and charges. Sec. 6. The owner or owners of any swine, taken up, may retain the same at any time before the sale, by paying ownership to the Marshal or his deputy, and paying all costs and charges secured to that time, and the additional sum of fifty cents per head into the Corporation Treasury, in lieu of the fine, which may be assessed against each owner or owners from and after the date of the sale of such swine. Sec. 7. It is further ordered by the Board that this ordinance shall be published for two weeks successively in the Plymouth Weekly Democrat and Marshall County Republican, and that the ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its publication. Done and approved at the regular Meeting, May, 1867. JOHN BLAIR, Clerk. H. B. DICKSON, President.

Attachment Notice.

Thomas J. Lucas, Vanavon Township, Attachment. W. J. Shepherd. Notice is hereby given to the defendant, W. J. Shepherd, that the above entitled cause is pending before me, and it appearing by the return of the Constable enclosed on the summons that said defendant could not be found, and also by the return of the Constable, enclosed, that the property has been attached, the said W. J. Shepherd is further informed that said cause is set for hearing on the 11th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office in Centerville, Marshall County, Indiana, where, unless said defendant appear to answer the same, he will be determined in his absence. Witness my hand and seal this 21st day of May, 1867. 38-93 JOHN G. OSBORNE, Justice. [SEAL.]

J. D. WOLFORD & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Ellis Patent Basket, on Laporte St., east of Westerville's Store, in the Machine Shop formerly occupied by J. Walling, Plymouth, Indiana. 38-94

A. BECKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, Tobacco, &c., &c. PLYMOUTH, INDIANA. 38-95

MRS. DUNHAM

Would inform the ladies of Plymouth and vicinity that she has opened her Millinery store in the room back of the Book Store, where she will keep a good assortment of MILLINERY GOODS on hand at as low prices as can be found in Plymouth. 38-34

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25, & 27, Broadway, N. Y. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. THE STEVENS HOUSE, is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially adapted to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city; it is on the highway of southern and western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots. The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. 38-64m GEO. K. CHASE & CO. Proprs.

GEORGE NOLL, BUTCHER,

Shop east side Michigan Street, opposite Branch Bank, Plymouth, Ind. 38-91

SMITH'S

PROVISION STORE!

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE Ellis Patent Basket, on Laporte St., east of Westerville's Store, in the Machine Shop formerly occupied by J. Walling, Plymouth, Indiana. 38-94

A. BECKER & CO.,

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