

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democracy of Marshall County will be held at the COURT HOUSE in Plymouth, on

SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1867,

at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Clerk, Commissioner and Surveyor. The Democrats of the several townships are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in each township (or as near thereto as convenient) on Saturday, August 3, 1867, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the County Convention.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every twenty votes cast for the Hon. David Turpie, at the last Congressional election, and one delegate for every fraction of twenty not exceeding ten, which gives each Township the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Bourbon	15	Union	8
Center	31	Wahm	10
German	12	West	8
Green	6	Northern	8
Folk	8	Tippacaw	8

Total.....111

Let no Township fail to be fully represented in the County Convention, as business of importance, aside from the nomination of candidates, is likely to come before the Convention.

By order of the Central Committee,
C. H. REEVE, Chairman.
A. C. CAPRON, Secretary.

Register! Register!

Next Monday the Boards of Registration meet in the several townships, at the usual places of holding elections to superintend the registry of voters. All persons who are entitled to vote this fall, that did not vote last fall, and those who have moved into the county since then, must go before the board and register, in order to vote at the coming election this fall. We urge upon such Democrats the importance of registering, and hope that none will neglect this important duty. Let the leading Democrats in the several townships attend to this matter in time, and if there are any who are not acquainted with the Registry Law, let them see that all such are made acquainted with the requirements of its provisions. It is a matter of the highest importance that we should poll a full vote this fall, and in order to do so we must work with a will. Again we say, do not fail to register.

Corruption Funds for the South.

There has been no doubt for some months past, that the radicals are engaged in a desperate effort to carry the elections in nearly all of the Southern States, and to secure their electoral votes in the next presidential campaign. Means utterly disgraceful have been resorted to by members of Congress, Governors of States, and other State officers, and by the District military commanders in the Southern States. This may seem to be a grave charge but we are prepared to prove it true. Thomas W. Conway recently made a report to the "Congressional committee" of the Republican party, showing what he had done in the way of organizing Union Leagues in the South. From that report we give the following extracts:

"In my visit to Virginia I met General Schofield and General Brown, the one commanding the district and the other in charge of the freedman's bureau. On learning my business in the South, and after perusing my letter of instruction, Gen. Schofield said: 'I thank God you have come with so good a work to inaugurate, and I wish you the greatest success. We want to see the Union men of Virginia fully and thoroughly organized, and your plans are the best I have seen or heard of. I will give you every proper assistance in my power.'

Gen. Brown made similar remarks. All his officers whom I met while in the State were actively engaged in some way in aiding the work of loyal reconstruction. In North Carolina I had the pleasure of meeting ex-Gov. Holden. Hon. Mr. Taylor, formerly of the State Legislature; Col. Foster, collector of the port of Wilmington; Gen. McKee, Gen. Rutherford, and others, who are distinguished for their devotion to the cause of the Union in that State, all of whom bore the strongest testimony to the value of the league. They represented it as already so far organized in the State that the loyal cause could not be otherwise than victorious.

In a portion of the South Carolina overland traveled, the testimony of the lea was the same as in the old North State. I may say the same of Georgia, where hundreds of colored men, and your white," as I passed along in "and while I tarried in one or two beautiful cities of that State, all of proved to me that they were members of the league, and that the organization furnished their best hope of success in the struggle for equal rights. In Alabama I met Gen. Swayne and some of the officers of his command. His testimony concerning the work of the league in that State is worthy of a bright page in the history of our great struggle, and especially in the history of our patriotic organization. He said: 'The league is saving Alabama. It works like a charm. The colored people feel at home in it, and when they are ignorant of any of the duties or responsibilities of the citizen they are well trained in its councils. I hope it may have a foothold in every town and county in the State, and so far as I can properly aid it to that end I will do so with cheerfulness.'

In Louisiana I met the gallant Sheridan, who gave me a cordial welcome, and offered me any service that he could prop-

erly render in the promotion of what he termed 'the good and glorious work of this patriotic organization.' Gen. Mower, of the Freedman's Bureau; Gen. Harstuf, Col. Forsyth, Rev. Dr. Newman, Maj. Heath, Gov. Flanders, Gen. J. L. Brown, A. Mary, Esq., Rev. J. B. Smith, Gen. Cyrus Hamlin, and others in Louisiana, were all free to express the conviction that this organization, above all others, was peculiarly adapted to heal the wounds of the South, and to secure for the States of that section an early restoration to their proper relations within the Union and on the basis of justice to all."

So much for Conway's report. It shows pretty conclusively how the people's money is being spent by the radical office holders. It shows that the reconstruction plan of the radicals includes the appointment of Federal officers to be paid out of the people's money, while engaged in the dirtiest and most degrading work of organizing Union Leagues in the South. Is it honest, thus to use the people's money for mere partisan purposes? Honest! pshaw, we forget that honesty forms no part of the radical creed beyond mere professions.

We now give some extracts from a circular issued by the "Union Republican Executive Committee."

"It (the committee) has employed over seventy active and intelligent speakers and organizers, who have been at work in the reconstructed States, and to a limited extent in Tennessee. Both white and colored men have been and are now employed. In addition to those already controlled by the committee, State committees and Union League councils, with other auxiliaries, have been aided.

The committee has the names of 20,000 loyal persons at the South to whom documents are regularly sent. To about one-fourth of that number large packages are forwarded, so that it is in the way of immediate distribution of 100,000 or more copies of any document it desires to circulate.

Union League councils are being rapidly formed. Our agents are all empowered and directed to aid the organization, and, as the Grand President's office is located in this city, we are enabled to bring about harmony of purpose and effort. Were ample means at the committee's disposal, there would be no difficulty in widely extending its operations. The demands made, far exceed its means, present and prospective. A large number of intelligent men, white and colored, are ready to enter the field, most of whom could be advantageously employed. Our funds have been altogether devoted to circulating suitable reading matter, and employing speakers and organizers. They will continue to be so used."

We next present a private circular issued by Gov. Baker, of Indiana, and Nathan Kimball, Treasurer of State, to their radical friends in every county in the State. Their circular was received here by a Democrat to whom it was directed evidently by mistake. The Governor and Treasurer say:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.
Plymouth, Ind.,

"Sir:—The successful reconstruction of the rebel States under the recent legislation of Congress, and the triumph of the loyal men in the political contest now going on in Tennessee, are objects of paramount importance.

"To assist in these objects, the 'National Union Central Committee' have appealed, through our State Central Committee, to the Union men of Indiana for material aid. To devise measures whereby this appeal might be answered, a meeting of Union men from different parts of the State was this day held at Indianapolis, by which the undersigned were appointed a committee to present the subject to the Union men of the several counties, and urge upon them a prompt and liberal response.

"Our friends in Indianapolis have pledged themselves to raise one thousand dollars for the object, a considerable portion has been already collected.

"We respectfully, but urgently request that you will take charge of the collection of funds for this purpose in your county.

"Gen. Nathan Kimball has been designated as treasurer of the fund; and we trust that you will immediately collect and remit to him such sums as the Union men of your county may be willing to contribute to a cause so worthy.

The election in Tennessee will take place on the first Monday in August; hence the importance of prompt action. Upon the success of our friends in the South may depend the question whether the next administration of the general government shall be in the hands of loyal or disloyal men. Respectfully yours,

"CONRAD BAKER,
"NATHAN KIMBALL,
"J. T. WRIGHT,
"JOHN COBURN.

Here is a pretty kettle of fish! The Governor and Treasurer of our State urging their party friends to raise means with which to influence the election in a sister State! Indians are seriously urged by the officers of the State to forward money to be used in controlling the approaching election in Tennessee. The success or defeat of the seceder, blackguard and hypocrite, Brownlow, may determine "whether the next administration shall be in the hands of loyal or disloyal men." If there are men more disloyal than Brownlow, we do not know where to find them, unless it be the men who deliberately advise others to contribute to a corruption fund to control an election.

Will our Republican friends contribute to the fund and send their money to Gen. Nathan Kimball to be forwarded to Tennessee for the purpose of aiding in the election of Brownlow?

We are of the opinion that the radical, untaxed bond holders are the best able to furnish the money required to radicalize and niggerize the Southern States. The tax paying part of the citizens have other and better uses for what money they can spare after settling with the tax-gatherers, with cheerfulness.

The Navajo Indians in New Mexico, to the number of 6,000, are said to be threatening hostilities against the whites.

Sheridan's Removal.

It is reported from Washington upon good authority, that the President has fully made up his mind to remove Gen. Sheridan, the military commander of District No. 5. The President has put up with the insubordination of this undisciplined much longer than he should have done, but the country will rejoice, even at this late day, if President Johnson kicks the impudent cur to one side and appoints an honest, faithful, upright man in his place. The Presidential office should not be longer disgraced by the retention of Sheridan as a District commander. We sincerely trust that the report of his removal will be speedily followed with an order for his immediate displacement.

A CANDIDATE.—The Republican last week, spoke of Col. T. Sumner as a candidate for County Clerk, and thinks if he will consent to run, he will be nominated, and if so, elected, "as he will show up the extravagance and corruption of the present incumbent in such a way that every honest tax-payer who has to work for his money cannot fail to be disgusted."

Bless your soul, old man, the "honest taxpayers" who "work for their money" are becoming "disgusted" already with the extravagance and corruption of the party with whom the Col. votes, and for whom he works. It is cool, though, yea quite refreshing, this hot weather, to have a radical paper howl about "extravagance and corruption" in Democratic officials.—As to the election of Col. Sumner, or any other radical in this county, that is all bosh, gammon, the merest twaddle, and the expression of a belief that the thing is possible, is intended to operate on the weaklings of the radical party.

Gen. Sickles has issued an order placing some of his subordinates in North Carolina under arrest for taking part in the political campaign in that State. This is pretty good evidence that some of Gen. Sickles' "subordinates" are not strictly "loyal," for as every one knows, Gen. Sickles and his subordinates are placed there expressly to take part in the political campaign. They have no other business there. It was because the veterans were not working for the negro ticket that Lord Sickles had them arrested.

Suicide of Hon. Daniel Mace.

Hon. Daniel Mace, former Representative in Congress from the Lafayette District, and Post Master at that city, committed suicide about 9 o'clock on Friday morning last. The act had been in contemplation for some time. He was stricken with paralysis in the spring of 1866, while in Washington, and although able to be about and competent to transact ordinary business, was a great sufferer, and in complete despair of his recovery, contemplated the idea of self-destruction until it became a fearful monomania. A few months since, in conversation with Mr. Lingle, editor of the Courier, allusion was made to the tragical end of Gen. Lane, of Kansas, who had shot himself. "That was sensible," said Mr. Mace, "for when a man's life becomes a burden to him, that's the way to end it." He has at several different times endeavored to procure the means necessary for making way with himself, and has made two attempts—one about a year ago, and one only a few days ago.—Friday morning he went into the plumbing store of Wallace & Bro., adjoining the post office, and took a pistol from the drawer unobserved. Mr. Wallace went out for a few moments and on his return found Mr. Mace seated in a chair with his head thrown back and an empty pistol lying on the floor. He died almost instantly. Deceased has filled a large space in the political history of this section. He was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1837; was appointed Indiana State District Attorney for Indiana in 1843; elected to Congress in 1851 and twice re-elected. At the close of his last term he took issue with the Democratic party on the Kansas Nebraska question, and thereafter acted with the Republican party. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and it was on his motion that Mr. Johnson was nominated for Vice President. In 1866, he was appointed Postmaster as a personal favor, having served in Congress in company with Mr. Johnson for many years. He was born in 1811, and was therefore 56 years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Surratt Trial.

From the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, we glean the following particulars of the progress of the Surratt trial:

The trial of the Surratt case has become tedious and tiresome to an intolerable degree. The evidence was all in a week ago, and the case ought to have been closed then. During the last four days (at the instigation, it is understood, of John A. Bingham, of Ohio, who is the real manager of the case on the part of the prosecution) the latter have been engaged in examining witnesses, for the purpose of re-establishing, if possible, the character of certain material witnesses, whose testimony had been knocked all to pieces by the defense. This attempt has most signally failed. The testimony that was given by Cleaver, Dye, Weichman, Lloyd, McMillan and St. Marie, has been so positively contradicted that the jury will give it no weight whatever. In fact, the utter uselessness of all that the prosecution has been trying to do for the last four days is so evident, that yesterday the counsel for the defense stated to the Court that they were willing now to consider the case as closed, and to submit the case to the jury without a word of argument.

The prosecution were taken entirely by surprise by this proposal, and after a hurried consultation they rejected it, and stated that they wished and intended to argue the case fully to the jury. All the argument they can make, however, will be unavailing. No reasonable man can fail to see that this trial has demonstrated the perfect innocence not only of John H. Surratt, but also of his unfortunate mother.

er. An acquittal therefore, is certain, and I should not be surprised, now that the jury have been doomed to the infliction of dry political harangues, for four days, if they were to give their verdict before leaving the box.

Chicago Correspondence.

Chicago, July 30, 1867.

Editors Democrat:

For a number of days past, Chicago has had but one topic, but steady application to that one has insured its pretty thorough discussion, and a degree of attendant excitement from which we have not yet quite recovered. That one all-absorbing topic has been base-ball, in connection with which, the press of our city has managed to confer upon itself deep and lasting disgrace, by its malicious and unwarranted attacks upon a party of visitors, gentlemen invited here by our citizens, and entitled to every generous and hospitable courtesy, instead of the coarse abuse which they have received. Language forcible as this requires an explanation. I will give it briefly. Wednesday last, the "National" Base Ball Club of Washington, visited our city, by invitation of the "Excelsiors" of Chicago. Thursday, while they were all weary from eleven successive days of travel and severe play in other cities, and while two or three of their members were sick, the "Nationals" played with the "Forest City" Club of Rockford, Illinois, and were defeated. Friday they had rest, and Saturday they met in friendly contest our "Excelsior" Club and beat them by the enormous majority of 49 runs to 4.—Straightway the papers raised a howl that the "Nationals" had thrown away Thursday's game for the purpose of winning heavily on Saturday, and averred that their members were picked players from several eastern cities, got together for the purpose of this tour and only traveling to make money. One paper spoke of them as "gamblers," and another stigmatized them as "tools of gamblers." All rival in abusing them, simply because they had beaten, severely but fairly, our pet club. All "squealed" pitifully over the few dollars lost on the game. The "Nationals" published the names and address of all their members, exhibiting the falsity of the allegation that they were picked from other cities; showed that they had always discontinued any betting on their games, even to the extent of expelling members who bet on their grounds,—appealed to the record of their games in other cities to show how squarely they had always played, and finally explained the causes for their defeat on Thursday. One paper, the *Tribune*, had the honesty to make a frank retraction. Yesterday, the "Nationals" played with the "Atlantics," another crack Chicago club, and beat them by the long odds of 78 to 17. Immediately after the game they started home, by way of the Michigan Central Railroad. But for their previous agreement upon a game with the "Atlantics" they would doubtless have gone before, thoroughly disgusted as they were with the treatment they received from the papers. I am happy to say that the Base Ball players of Chicago repudiated unqualifiedly the action of the press, and at a meeting of the "Excelsior" Club last night, the numerous aspersions upon their late antagonists were handsomely disclaimed. Individually, I have no sympathy for Washington, no acquaintance with or friendship for the Nationals, and I heartily detest the "noble national game" of base-ball as a great misapplication of physical exertion, but I like fair play and must blush in shame for the action of our Chicago press. Gentlemen ball players, among my numerous readers, do not imagine that Chicago makes a practice of treating those whom she invites to visit here.

It is duly recorded that Jonah's gourd sprang up to a considerable height in a single night, but that interesting precedent in the vegetable kingdom is scarcely deemed good in the animal. Fortunately, or unfortunately, as you please, a baby is not a gourd. The prejudices of education are such that a husband expects a series of at least nine "waxing and waning" moons before he becomes a father,—at least as a general thing; judge then if you can of the horror of a young husband on Wabash Avenue, who after the lapse of about a third of that time, finds his wife ask him the puzzling question, "why whose could it be but yours, darling?" He had met her at the Washington Skating Rink, where she was "hugs on ice;" he had encountered her at social gatherings where she was the "bright particular star;" he loved her, and when she said "yes," and her stern parent said "nay," he eloped with and married her. He seems to treat the thing philosophically, saying that he "doesn't know but what it may be," so if he is contented why should I expose the affair? I repress the names, but assure you that the incident is strictly true.

On the occasion of several great fires recently, the want of an adequate supply of water has caused immense losses of property. The water works have not yet been gotten in such condition as to give us all the advantages of the tunnel, and as chemists have not yet settled the question as to whether there is a trace of the ten-thousandth of a grain of sulphur in a gallon of the artesian well water, the city refuses to avail itself of that inexhaustible supply offered it for almost nothing.

The Oriental Lodge F. & A. M., having had their grand lodge room completed, throw it open this evening for the reception of visitors. It is the finest Masonic hall on this continent, having been built and fitted up by the best builders, and regardless of expense.

The time for the conversion of the 1st series of the 7-30 notes expires on the 15th of August. The Second National Bank of this city is converting them, paying interest up to July 1st, and returning \$20 bonds with interest from date named.—Their charge for doing the business is one-fourth of one per cent, which covers all express charges. The same Bank has also been appointed agent for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific R. R. Company, for the Northwest, and now offer them for ninety cents and the accrued interest in currency, which is 18 cents below Government Bonds bearing the same interest. These bonds have 30 years to run and bear six per cent. interest, payable in gold semi-annually, on the first of January, and first of July. They

are now ready, and will be delivered free or charge.

Quotations to-day are as follows: Flour very dull; \$3.00 for white winter; \$2.00 for lower on spring; firm on red winter; \$2.15 for No. 1; \$2.08 for No. 2; 1.75 for No. 3; red winter; 1.60 for No. 2; spring; Corn \$1.60 for No. 1; \$1.50 for No. 2; 1.25 for No. 3; Oats dull; 60¢ for No. 1; 55¢ for No. 2; 50¢ for No. 3; Rye, slight advance; 1.00 for No. 1; 95¢ for No. 2; 90¢ for No. 3; Mess pork dull and nominal at \$23.00 for No. 1; \$22.00 for No. 2; \$21.00 for No. 3; Lard 12¢ for No. 1; 11¢ for No. 2; 10¢ for No. 3; Buffalo 3¢ for corn.

THE RIOT AT ROGERVILLE, TENN.
ARMED RADICALS BREAK UP A CONSERVATIVE MEETING,
AND FIRE ON EMERSON ETHERIDGE.
FIVE HUNDRED MEN IN DEADLY CONFLICT.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Dispatch, July 29.
Again the soil of Tennessee has drunk deeply of the blood of its persecuted citizens. Again the myriads of Brownlow have brought death and desolation to its peaceful homes, and still they are permitted by this great government of ours to revel in the carnival of blood which they have inaugurated throughout the State, and still the infamous militia is recognized as among the "regularly constituted authorities." The corpse of the martyred Cody scarce grows cold, ere the tidings of a still more sanguinary conflict reach that which placed Franklin in mourning comes to us from East Tennessee.

On a branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, leading from Rogersville Junction, is the little village of Rogersville. It is the capital of Hawkins county and has about 700 inhabitants, and is distant 24 miles from Knoxville, the home of Brownlow. Like many other places in Tennessee, it has its clique of radical time servers, who are as bitter and relentless in their hatred of every conservative as Satan in his hatred of everything good. It had been announced through the newspapers that on Tuesday of this week, Emerson Etheridge, the conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee, would address the people at that place, and when the announcement reached the village, the radicals swore that he should never mount the stand to speak to a crowd there as long as trusty guns and men could be found who would use them.

These threats of repeated outrage, however, failed to move the great conservative chief one jot, and he determined on filing his appointment, come what may. Everybody anticipated trouble, and when the day arrived the people poured in from all quarters, armed with muskets, shot guns, revolvers and other weapons, the radicals bent on riot and blood shed, and the conservatives determined to defend themselves to the last, should they be assailed.

With 1 o'clock came Etheridge, and a mass of not less than 500, half of them colored, gathered about the Court House, on the square, to listen to the speech. As he proceeded, his terrible denunciation of the through exposition of Brownlow corruption fired the radical heart to such a degree that he had spoken but an hour when one of his sentences was picked up by Tom King, a notorious partisan, who shouted back, "That's a damned lie!" Not knowing who had flung the insult into his teeth, Mr. Etheridge hurled back a withering epithet, which he scarce had uttered ere a whistling bullet cut the air in dangerous proximity to the place where he was standing, and this was quickly followed by others in all parts of the assemblage.

The record at once broke, the radicals moving to one side of the square, shouting and yelling like demons of the lower pit, and the conservatives going in an opposite direction, both parties firing as they went.—They soon drew up in position and the work of death commenced in earnest, volley after volley of minnie balls, large and small shot and the contents of numberless revolvers, being poured in in rapid succession, every round carrying wounds and death into the ranks of the combatants until they began to waver, break into squads and move from the square, keeping up a scattering fire as they slowly retreated.

Mr. Etheridge, holding in his hands a revolver, stood firm throughout, never moving an inch from the position he had first taken.

The battle lasted about twenty minutes, by which time the square was cleared, and only random shots were being fired in other portions of the village. The first man to fall was a white conservative, a bullet crashing thro' his brain and killing him instantly. A radical negro was the next, a ball entering his side and passing nearly through him. He died in a few minutes after he fell.

Seven other persons were mortally wounded, while twenty-five or thirty received wounds more or less serious. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained until other means could be provided for their care. It is said that the radicals suffered most, but we have learned nothing reliable in regard to their loss.

As soon as the firing ceased, Mr. Etheridge left the Court House, and proceeded to his hotel. He left town by the night train for Sealsville, to fill an appointment there.

Trouble is anticipated in other portions of East Tennessee, as in many places the Brownlowites have sworn that Mr. Etheridge shall not speak, but he will not for a moment shrink from the duty before him. He will neither be intimidated by their threats nor driven away by their bullets. No such measures of the Brownlow despotism can put down free speech in Tennessee, though backed by the militia of his despotic service.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.
RICHMOND, July 29.
Gov. Pierpont was this morning assaulted at the executive mansion by Mrs. Driscoll, who was immediately afterward arrested by the police. The assault was made because the Governor pardoned a man convicted of killing her son. The Governor was not injured.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A private dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says the government has entered a *non prosequi* in the case of Duncan G. Moore, charged with inciting the murder of Archie Beale, a freedman, at Fayetteville, last February. Taler, Powers and Watkins are still on trial.

AUGUSTA, July 29.—The political situation is exciting considerable interest. The recent letters of Johnson, Hill and Perry, have shaken the faith of many who were in favor of re-organization under the military bill. It is said anti-convention is becoming more popular with the white people of Georgia.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—There were five deaths from yellow fever and seventeen from cholera during the past week.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—The first bale of new cotton of the season was received to-day from Florida. It is of very inferior grade.

A man named Oman attempted to murder Mr. A. Neely, an old citizen. Neely received severe wounds in the neck, but is thought out of danger. A dispute about rent was the cause of the difficulty.

The Flood in Minnesota.

A correspondent writing from Mendota, Minnesota, under date of July 24th says of the recent great flood in the Mississippi, and the loss to the lumbering interests:—
"The Mississippi began rising at Minneapolis and here last Sunday, raising very rapidly—three to four feet in 24 hours—till it reached the height of the greatest rise ever known, that of 1859. It is estimated that 34,000,000 feet of logs have gone over the falls, a loss of \$400,000. It is not to be understood that the logs are a total loss. They will mostly be caught below, and after deducting expenses and falling upon a glutted market, will probably realize half their value, making a loss of \$200,000, falling upon sixteen different companies of Minneapolis. The Mississippi was swept of all its boats from St. Cloud, down.

However, there are logs enough in Rum River and other tributaries to run the Minneapolis mills till winter. The suspension and railroad bridges, connecting Minneapolis and St. Anthony, were each damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars—barely escaping from utter destruction. The water reached its height yesterday, and began subsiding last night. It is reported to have fallen three feet in St. Cloud in twelve hours.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Many Democrats.
You will please announce the name of J. M. KING, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the coming Democratic County Convention, to be held at Plymouth, on the 10th day of August, 1867, and oblige.
Many Democrats.
You will please announce the name of JOHN C. CUSHMAN as a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Plymouth, on the 10th day of August, 1867, and oblige.
Many Democrats.
You will please announce the name of MARCUS D. TRER as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Plymouth, on the 10th day of August, 1867, and oblige.
Many Democrats.

New Advertisements.

Application for License.
Notice is hereby given that I will, at the next term of the Commissioner's Court of Marshall County, Indiana, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1867, apply for license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart. My place of business and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold, are located on the south corner of corner of Lot No. 11, in Block 1, first addition to the town of Bourbon, Ind.
PHILIP MATZ.
Application for License.
Notice is hereby given that I will, at the next term of the Commissioner's Court of Marshall County, Indiana, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1867, apply for license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart. My place of business and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold, are located on lot No. 2, in lower addition to the town of Argos, Ind.
GEORGE BROCKUS.
Application for License.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the next term of the Commissioner's Court of Marshall County, Indiana, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1867, apply for license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart. Our place of business and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold, are located on lot No. 28, in the town of Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana.
TYRRELL & SHAKES.

STATE OF INDIANA.

MARSHALL COUNTY. Attachment.
Hugh R. Dickson, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W. Compton, A. N. Batcher, Defendants.
Whereas the above named defendants in the above entitled cause, that the same is pending before me and that the time of trial of the same, to-wit: at 9 o'clock A. M., and that it has been made to appear by the affidavit of a competent person that said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana, and by the return of the constable that said defendants have been served upon persons alleged to be defendants in the above entitled cause, and that said defendants have been heard and determined in their absence.
JOHN G. OSBORNE, J. P. [SEAL.]

N. W. Book and Variety Store.

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IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THEIR CUSTOMERS WITH ALL KINDS OF

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Blank Books,
Music Books,
Picture Books,
Toy Books.

Choice Selections of the LATEST PUBLICATIONS BY THE MOST POPULAR AUTHORS, both FICFION and POETRY. MUSIC, ALBUMS, CHAIRS and TOBACCO, &c. &c. The Latest Publications of SHEET MUSIC. VIOLIN AND GUITAR INSTRUCTORS TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

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Merchant's celebrated GARGLING OIL, an indispensable article for the armer, proprietor of Livery Stables and Town or Stock generally. Beware of Counterfeits.

INSURE YOUR LIVES for benefit of your family with good Local, American, and not TRAVELING STRANGERS. Policies issued and losses paid, through C. H. REEVE. March 23, '65—v10n300f.



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