THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY.....OCT. 24, 1867.

VALEDICTORY.

In consequence of ill health, and a press of business matters, the undersigned has concluded to dissolve his editorial connection with the *Democrat*. In so doing he desires to return thanks to those who, for several years during the darkest days of the Republic, stood manfully by him in support of sound Democratic principles. He leaves his position with kind feelings to all, and takes this occasion to say that in the past in all he has written there is little he would change if he could. He has been ably seconded by Mr. Harvey, the proprietor of the paper, in his efforts to disseminate correct political principles, and leaves the paper in his sole charge with no fears for the future.

J. G. OSBORNE.

"Throttle the President."

So says Wendell Phillips, in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. He calls for a policy of defiance on the part of Congress and the Republican party. The sayings of Phillips are those of the great leader of the Republican party, and although they may seem a little premature, they will become he popular doctrine of Black Republicanism, eventually.

The nation, he says, has gazed on and seen Johnson insult and defy Congress. Congress is too stupid to understand or too puscillanimous to resent the insult. Hang out the banner of impartial suffrage and rebel disfranchisement on the outer wall, says Phillips. We copy below a few extracts from the article in question:

What shall we do? Press bravely on. Impeach the traitor of the white house. Men with white lips, who fancy themselves statesmen, cry "Oh, no, that will create sympathy for him and wreck the party." Utter want of self-respect has wrecked the party, nothing else. To bear blows unresistingly may be clear duty for an individual; it is death to a party. The nation has gazed on and seen Johnson insult and defy Congress. Men conclude that Congress is too stupid to understand or too pusillanimous to resent the insult.—The panacea that Senators and Governors propose now is, that we go on and invite more presidential insult, in hope that the people will pity Congress and hate Johnson. It is a fatal policy. *Such pity* passes soon into contempt. The old Whig party marched to its grave in the fond conceit that its patience would win sympathy. It found too late that the masses distrusted its foes but despised a whig.

Nothing but daring courage, gallantry, will win back popular sympathy. Hang out the banner of impartial suffrage and rebel disfranchisement on the outmost wall. Throttle the President. Clean out the nest of unclean birds—the cabinet.—Rally patriotism to the front. The disheartening of Bull Run was never wholly cured till Grant moved on Richmond.—Teach men to forget Ohio and Pennsylvania in the blaze of a fiercer onset.

Every other policy is death—slow death. Slave masters despised the whig because they saw he *feared* them. They respected the abolitionist because they saw he defied them. Republicans will find that the same feelings are at work now. As an eloquent western man says: "We have abolished the slave. *We have not abolished the master.*" This terrible truth senators are forgetting. The same policy of defiance which saved us heretofore is our only resource now. It will cow rebels alike in Carolina and Ohio; and it will teach, rally and unite the people. No man doubts that the North really means to exact the full results of its victory. Act to-day so as to convince the South that this is truer now than ever before.

The American Fenian Prisoners.

Renewed application is made to the Government to press the British Government to a decision in the case of those American Fenians whom it now holds in durance. This application is made under the supposition that the admininistration has failed to act in the matter. From the proper official source it is learned that the President recently referred the matter to the Secretary of State, who promptly communicated with our Minister to England, instructing the latter to lay the subject before the British Government, and ask for a speedy hearing and discharge of those prisoners against whom no proof of violation of law could be made. To this communication no reply has yet been made.

The Philadelphia Press says of General Sheridan what Byron said of the great Sheridan:

> That nature formed but one such man,
> And broke the die—in moulding Sheridan.

This is probably true; it certainly is, if Nature is as much disgusted with the man as the majority of his countrymen are.

GEN. MCCLELLAN—The N. Y. Journal of *Commerce* says that Gen. McClellan has taken passage for himself and family, and proposes to sail from Liverpool for this country in the steamship Persia on the 16th of November. He may be expected, therefore, to arrive here about the 27th of that month. As so many contradictory accounts of his plans have been published, this statement is given on the authority of a private letter from the General himself.

The Union Pacific railroad is making preparations to erect extensive shops at Cheyenne. The weather at Cheyenne has been cold; still a large number of buildings will be erected before winter sets in. The cars will run to Cheyenne on November 10th

Judge Smith, of Ohio, in response to a congratulatory serenade over the election in that State, said:

"Connecticut and California have spoken, Ohio and Pennsylvania have simultaneously pronounced their condemnation. Other States will respond, and if we but remain faithful to the trust reposed in us, our labors will be crowned with the fullest success. Our course is onward. Our path is clearly and distinctly defined, our duties pointed out as unerringly as if marked by the sun, that great chronometer of time. Then let us not turn to the right hand nor to the left, until the great work we have undertaken shall have been accomplished, and our country, our whole country elevated to that pinnacle of prosperity and happiness which not long ago it had attained, when the fiendish spirit of sectional discord and strife secured a lodgment in the bosoms of men, the dreadful consequences of which to my unhappy country I pray to God may soon be obliterated, if not forgotten."

Capital Sentiments.

General Morgan, of Ohio, delivered an excellent speech in Cincinnati, full of noble and generous sentiments. It is one of the bravest Northern soldiers who speaks and thus pleads for mercy to the conquered, and peace to the country:

But is no one to be punished? Punished! Does that question emanate from a human heart, or is it an inspiration from a fiend of hell? Punished! Why, my countrymen, never in the history of a civilized warfare was such dire punishment inflicted upon a conquered people as that endured by our countrymen of the South. Towns and cities sacked and burned. Whole districts charred and desolated as if by the demon of destruction, and millions who were in affluence reduced by the shock of war to penury and want. But is no one to die? Is no blood to be shed? Almighty God! No one to die! Let the five hundred thousand Southern graves around which the melancholy cypress stands as spectral sentinels mourning over the victims of a fallen cause, answer to the hyena cry for blood. Five hundred thousand graves, the monuments of a heroic but defeated people. Five hundred thousand Southern homes are draped in mourning for the loved ones who slumber in defeat beneath the crimson sod.

Five hundred thousand Southern homes are desolate, and the night wind as it sweeps across a hundred ensanguined battle fields, still burthened with the groans of anguish and the sighs of despair which come from the graves of those who died in a lost and mistaken cause. Five hundred thousand Southern mothers, widows and orphans, are the living monuments of fratricidal war. And who asks for vengeance more than this? What demon in human shape cries for blood? My countrymen, the very earth is still red with brothers' blood, by brothers shed. Oh, then, let us staunch the gaping wounds of war, and check the crimson tide as it ebbs away.—And our own dead heroes, what of them? The laurel blooms upon their graves—the starry banner, under which they fought, and nobly died, waves over them. Their bodies are dead, but their names and glorious deeds will live forever. They died for the Union they loved, for the flag they adored. Oh, my countrymen, let it not be said that they died in in vain! But upon their tombs, to consecrate their deeds let the temple of the Union be restored.—And let us all, Northmen and Southmen, join hands over their graves and swear that our free constitution shall endure forever.

Ohio State Election.

The official returns of the State election are at length all in. Forty-two counties give Hayes, for Governor, aggregate majorities of 30,685; and 44 counties give Thurman 36,775, while in two counties the vote was a tie. The Republican net majority is 2,910.

A Washington special to the New York Express says Mr. Ewcing, of Ohio, a brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman, still has the best show for the War Department, and will probably receive the appointment, with Gen. Sherman as on adviser in the President's interest.

A lady named Kitty Rierdon, residing at No. 252 Kinzie street, Chicago, was burned to death on Sunday, by her clothes taking fire with kerosene.

The Movement on Rome.

The *Moniteur*, in an official article announcing the cessation of warlike preparations against Italy, says: "France beheld the spectacle of an invasion of the papal states by armed bands from the neighboring provinces of Italy. She could not, consistently with her duty, dignity and national honor, suffer the September convention to be thus violated; so she prepared to send an army across the Alps. But Italy has since given ample pledges to fulfill her obligations of the treaty in the largest sense, and consequently all hostile prepations have been suspended by France.

The negro organ in Richmond, Va., edited by a very mean white, named Hunnicutt, threatens terrible things if negro suffrage is not carried throughout the country. It says:

"It may require storms, thunder and lightning from heaven; it may require earthquakes; it may require a war of twenty years' duration; it may require the utter insolvency of the whole nation; it may require the slaughtering of half the inhabitants of the nation; but justice will be meted out at the last.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—Hon. Charles Remelen, in a speech recently delivered at Columbus, Ohio, went into a mathematical demonstration of the fact that the people actually pay in the way of certain revenues, annually the sum of nine hundred and forty-three millions, five hundred and three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars, only three hundred and ninety-six millions of which ever reach the treasury of the United States; the balance of over five hundred and forty-seven and a half millions is either consumed in profits, in the cost of collection, or stolen by the officials. That is radical financiering. A more unjust and villainous system of taxation was never conceived than that through which our internal revenues are levied and collected.—*News.*

Marshall County Institute.

Pursuant to arrangement made by the County Examiner, the teachers of the county met at the Seminary on Monday, October 14th, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order by Dan'l D. Luke, after which officers for the session were elected, as follows:

Dan'l D. Luke, President; Warren Taylor, Vice President; S. L. McKelvy, Secretary.

The organization being perfected, the Institute proceeded to business. The exercises during the session embraced lessons in the common branches, and lectures as to the best methods to be pursued in teaching them.

The principal teachers were D. D. Luke, Miss J. N. Thompson, and Miss Louie Borton, Chas. H. Reeve, Esq., delivered a very able and interesting lecture before the Institute Wednesday evening, on "School Discipline." On Thursday, Prof. Laird, of Westville, Ind., lectured on the following topics:

1st. The advantage of classifying pupils, and the necessity of a teacher having a programme.

2nd. The necessity of a teacher making preparation to conduct a recitation.

3d. The duties of a teacher out of the school room. He also gave lessons in Reading, Grammar and Arithmetic. In the evening he lectured on "Our Common School System, and the necessity of Trustees and patrons visiting schools."

The following persons were appointed by the President a committee on Resolutions: A. T. Metcalf, D. S. Grube, Miss J. N. Thompson, Miss Louie Borton and Miss Arvada Nichols.

The exercises on Friday were of a very interesting character. In the evening, Rev. Wm. Lusk, Jr., delivered a very able and instructive lecture, on "The Teaching of Morals in our Common Schools." Also remarks on the same subject were made by Hon. Horace Corbin and Rev. L P. Tschefflely.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

WHEREAS, we believe that it is essential to the proper progress of our educational interests, that teachers should meet and interchange their thoughts, plans and methods of teaching, as often as convenient. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use our utmost endeavors to have an Institute held in our midst at least once a year, and that we pledge to it our presence and best efforts to make it successful, and of the highest value to each of us.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the many embarrassments under which we have labored, we regard this Institute as a success, and highly appreciate the benefits we have received therefrom.

Resolved, That teaching should be made a profession, and that we will so qualify ourselves that sufficient remuneration may be demanded to enable us to make it such.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that the health of our County Examiner, Mr. Cummings, has been such as to deprive us of his assistance.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due Prof. Laird, of Westville, Ind., for the able and energetic manner in which he has labored with us, and the clear and forcible light in which he has presented to us the work of teaching. That we are under many obligations to the President of our Institute, Prof. Dan'l D. Luke, for his untiring labors in its behalf. To Mr. C. H. Reeve, for his able lecture of Wednesday evening, on "The Government of our Schools," and to Rev. Wm. Lusk, Jr., for the aid he has given us in our devotional exercises each morning, and for his able lecture this evening.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Institute be presented to the editors of the *Democrat* and *Republican*, for publication.

The Institute has been a decided success, but it is to be regretted that not more teachers in the county were in attendance. We hope that next year there will be a full turnout. Sixty names were enrolled.

D. D. LUKE, *President.*
S. L. MCKELVY, *Sec'y.*

The Case of Jeff. Davis.

From official sources it is learned that the case of Jefferson Davis will undoubtedly be tried next month, whether Chief Justice Chase shall preside or not. Each party desires and expects Judge Chase to hear the case, and there is at this time no good reason known that would prevent his presence, should there be no extraordinary delay in bringing the case before the court; but as it is expected that the trial will last four or five weeks, thus running over part of the time of the Supreme Court, which meets on December 1st, it is barely possible that Judge Chase may not feel warranted in entering upon a hearing, lest he shall be prevented, meantime, from attending to imperative duties in the Supreme Court. Legal questions of the highest importance are prepared for judgment before the Circuit Court, which it is desired shall be decided by the Chief Justice; but rather than the case shall again be continued, both parties are represented as willing to submit the points to Judge Underwood, hoping to get them before the Supreme Court finally by a writ of error.

Returns from the Louisiana election on the question of a convention, show the following result: Total vote, 79,174; for the convention, 75,083; against, 4,006; blank, 85. Majority of votes for the convention, 70,092.

Mountain Boy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy trotted a mile yesterday, at the Fashion course, in 2.22½.

The Presidency.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* of to-morrow morning will present the name of Geo. H. Pendleton as the choice of the Democracy of Ohio and the northwest for the next President of the United States. The *Enquirer* enjoyed great celebrity as being the leading organ of Douglas in 1860. It says:

"In about six months the National Committee of the Democratic party will meet to select its candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

"In common with the Democracy of other States, our friends in Ohio have a preference, and that preference we propose to express. It is a preference that none who know the sentiment of the American people, who have seen it manifested in many ways,—in private letters, and in political conventions,—will dispute.

"We rejoice, in the name of the victorious Democracy, who but the other day sent greeting to the Democracy of the nation that Ohio was redeemed from the rule of fanaticism, that she had vindicated the Constitution, and had arrested the bold career of the men who had been trampling on the rights and liberties of the people. In their name, we this day seize upon the honor of presenting the claims of Ohio's noblest son, Hon. George H. Pendleton, to the Democracy of the country, as Ohio's choice for the high office of President of the United States. He is not only Ohio's choice, but he is the favorite of Kentucky, who will send a full delegation for him to the national convention. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will not be behind Ohio and Kentucy in their devotion to Ohio's noble and trusted statesman. He is, by all odds, this day, the strongest candidate in the northwest, and, we have reason to believe, in the United States.—He possesses in a great degree the Democratic popular confidence which was given to Stephen A. Douglas, and on him has fallen in the northwest the mantle of that eminent man. A gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman, whose history and character are known to the country, and are everywhere recognized and respected by all parties, in the prime of life, with a mind inured to study, with the habits of a profound thinker, the experience of a tried legislator, eminently sound in his judgment, eloquent in the expression of his thoughts, candid in his political views, with an integrity that was never questioned,—he is that model of a President which we had in the early days of the Republic.

"With him as our candidate, standing upon the platform of the Constitution, equal justice to all sections of our common country, with equality to all, especial privileges to none, the same currency for bondholders that the people are compelled to receive, the prompt payment of the national debt as it falls due in the legal tender of the nation, the immediate restoration of the Southern States to the Union, with their full share of representatives in both branches of the Government, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and universal amnesty for all political offences,—with such a platform, and Geo. H. Pendleton as its exponent, we will sweep Ohio by 50,000 majority, and also the country, as we did with Franklin Pierce in 1852, when the conqueror of Mexico, Gen Scott, was the candidate of the opposition."

Boone county is the best locality we know of for newspapers to die in. Two of them "winked out" last week—the *Sentinel* at Lebanon, and the *Journal* at Thorntown. We regret the death of the former; the latter ought to have died of the black vomit a year ago.—*Delphi Times.*

Honorable Benjamin Hill, of Georgia, advises the people of his State to have nothing to do with the organization of the State Government under the reconstruction bills, as this will prove the most effective method of condemning them; it being his opinion that if the military commanders force a convention, the Courts and other departments of the Government will declare such course illegal and void.

George Washington's watch has turned up in Tennessee. It is in the hands of ex-rebel General Bushrod Johnson, who got it from Major Polk, of Maury county, Tenn., who procured it from a Union soldier, who "found" it somewhere near Washington. The watch, which is a quaint old bull's eye time piece, will be forwarded to General Robert E. Lee.

The Total Vote of Ohio—Extraordinary Gain.

The hope which the Republicans have cherished since the election, that they were beaten on a light vote, and that thousands of their men simply stayed at home, is dispelled by the full official returns now coming in. The total vote of the State is enormous, being thousands more than were ever given even at a Presidential or Congressional election. All the people were out, and voted after the most elaborate presentation ever witnessed in the State. The figures will probably, when the counties are in, stand, in round numbers, thus:

Hayes (Rep.)	242,500
Thurman (Dem.)	240,000
Total vote	482,500
Hayes' majority	2,500

Last year, on Secretary of State, the following was the vote:

Smith (Rep.)	256,000
LeFevre (Dem.)	213,000
Total vote	469,000
Republican majority	43,000

At the last Governor's election, in 1865, the vote was as follows:

Cox (Rep.)	223,000
Morgan Dem.)	193,000
Total vote	416,000
Republican majority	30,000

It will, therefore, be seen that since last year the Republican vote has fallen off 14,000, while the Democratic vote has increased 30,000. Since the last Governor's election the Democratic vote has increased the enormous number of nearly or quite 50,000 votes. The Republicans, therefore, have been beaten not by their voters absenting themselves from the election, but because 14,000 of their number, having become convinced that the Republican policy on the negro and on the bonds was wrong, deserted their standard, and voted directly the Democrotic ticket, which they had hitherto opposed. This of itself made a change in the State of 28,000 votes, or nearly two-thirds of the Republican majority of last year. The remainder of the change was made up of the young men—new voters—who almost unanimously ranged themselves on the Democratic side.

Colfax the Small.

The last heard of Colfax was, that he was tearing his shirt in impatience at the short and slow steps old time is taking toward the reassembling of Congress. He is afraid the Republican party may go to the devil before Congress can interpose to save it, and his chances for the Presidency accompany the party. It is rather hard on "little un."—*Ex.*

The Virginia Election.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.

The election in Norfolk is not yet completed. The polls will be opened again to-morrow. The whites polled 1,384, and the blacks 1,692 votes. It is supposed that Waller, conservative, is elected.

HAMPTON, Oct. 22.—Col. White, radical, was elected here. No excitement.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 22.—Hawkhurst, from Alexandria, and Neckerson, from Alexandria and Fairfax, both radicals, are elected to the convention. The majority for the convention in Alexandria is 500. The blacks voted for the radicals, and the whites for the conservatives, with five exceptions.

Dispatches to the *Gazette* from Louisa, Culpepper, and Orange, state that those counties have gone radical.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—The election passed off more quietly than was anticipated. There were two incipient riots, and two other disturbances, which were quelled by the military. The difficulties were caused by attempts of radical negroes to mob colored conservatives. Troops were held in reserve on Capitol square, and stationed at all the polls in the city, and cavalry paraded the streets. The result of the first day's voting is 567 white majority. The canvass is active. Two thousand two hundred whites have not yet voted. The extreme radicals are making an effort to have the polls open for three days, instead of two. The military under Gen. Granger, and the city police, will be kept on duty all night. The polls will reopen in this city to morrow. It is impossible to tell how the State has gone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A special Richmond dispatch to the *Telegram* says the polls in each ward are crowded with voters, white and colored. In three of the five wards the conservative ticket is 50 to 100 ahead. The negro voters are prevented from voting the conservative ticket. In the Jefferson ward, at half-past 9 this morning, a colored man openly voted the conservative ticket. As he left the polls he was assaulted by a mob of Hunnicutt radicals, the mob threatening to hang him to the nearest lamp-post. He was chased from the place of voting, and when the police endeavored to protect him, the mob offered forcible resistance. Clubs were used on both sides for a short time, when the military came up—the infantry with fixed bayonets, and the cavalry with drawn sabres. They charged upon and dispersed the mob. The ringleaders were arrested and lodged in the station-house. Fear of the soldiers prevented any attempt to rescue them. No disturbance has occurred up to this time at any other place of voting. The tobacco manufactories and other places where negro labor is employed, are closed, the employes refusing to work until the election is over. Bodies of troops are stationed at different points in the city. The excitement is intense.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—The vote to-day at Lynchburg was: Whites, 673; blacks, 761—being 372 less than the number registered. Terry's precinct gave for the convention 335, against 605. Ambers'.—whites, 90; blacks, 313. Norfolk—whites, 1,384; blacks, 1,692—being 514 less than the number registered. Petersburg—for the convention, 211; against, 191. At Lynchburg the lives of negroes who voted the conservative ticket, were threatened by rebels, and in the disturbance caused by them three negroes were wounded. Order was restored by the military and civil authorities. Poulett's precinct—for the convention, 452; against, 284. Stanton voted 439 for the convention, and 472 against The conservative ticket is elected in Augusta county by 500 majority. There was a small white and full negro vote in the valley. The convention there has been voted down. The conservative men are elected. News from Rockbridge insures a conservative triumph in that county.

The Political Campaign in Indiana.

The preliminaries of the election canvass of next year are being arranged by both political parties. The Democracy will make its nomination for State offices on Jan. 8, and the Republicans on Feb. 22. Heretofore the Republican State conventions have been mass meetings, but an effort is making to change it to a delegate convention, so that it may be more easily manipulated. At one time, Acting Gov. Baker had apparently a clear track for nomination, but it will be contested by Cumback and Colfax, and the feeling is growing that the latter is the most available. On the Democratic side the feeling is almost universal that Senator Hendricks shall make the gubernatorial race with either Holman, A. P. Edgarton, W. E. Niblack, David Turpie or Thomas Dowling. For Lieutenant Governor the determination is to make a strong and unexceptional ticket throughout. Although the October elections were only local in this State, whenever there was a contest the reaction shows that the State would have gone Democratic if the election had been general.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1867.

The *Intelligencer* will to-morrow publish a letter from Postmaster Gen. Randall on the political situation. It is addressed to a citizen of Wisconsin, and opens by denouncing the Republican party of that State for advocating in their State convention the impeachment of President Johnson. He says the latter has done nothing to be impeached for, and maintains that, if Congress had not interfered with him, the policy of the administration would have resulted long since in the representation, by loyal men, of every State in the South. He closes by trusting that Wisconsin will join New York in following Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The letter places Mr. Randall squarely in sympathy with the President, and disposes of the charge that his position in this regard was equivocal. It will doubtless insure his retention.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The movement made throughout the country to nominate Gen. Grant for the presidency has developed itself in Washington, in the presence of a strong pressure made upon him for a letter clearly defining his views on the pending important national questions. Such of his friends as are urging the writing and publication of a letter, are confident that one will be forthcoming before the November election.

GEN. SHERMAN

is expected in Washington on the first week in November; and, unless the President changes his intentions, he will be ordered to take command of a new military department, which will probably be Maryland and the District of Columbia.

THE MARYLAND QUESTION.

The sub-judiciary committee continued the examination of the Maryland questions to day, but no developments of interest were obtained.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION

has created a stir in the printing bureau, where it has not been very searching.—The committee was not in session to-day, but will resume its duties on Monday.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., by J. G. Osborne, Esq., at his residence in Plymouth, Mr. Albert Hite and Miss Mary C. Roberts.

ALSO—at same time and place, Mr. Samuel Cormany and Miss Eliza A. Hite.

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The Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical scholars now living. Clergymen of various denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist in this. But on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the agent, making his labor agreeable, useful and lucrative.

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New Advertisements.

LAND SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder (at no less than $1.25 per acre,) at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana,

On Friday, the 8th day of December, 1867,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., *precisely*, the following described lands, to-wit: Nw¼ ne¼ section 19, T. 34 N. R. 4 E. 40 acres. Sw¼ nw¼ section 29, T. 32 N. R. 4 E. 40 acres.

Said lands were patented to the State under the swamp land act, and were overlooked in making out the books for this county.

A. C. THOMPSON, Auditor.

By T. McDonald, Deputy. [n8w3

PARIS EXPOSITION

De Broe's
Hair Restorative.

Whiskers made to Grow in from thirty to sixty days, on the Smoothest face.

First Premium Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The principle of this scientific discovery is the action of the chemicals upon the skin, and its power lies in vitalizing and developing the roots of the hair, it stimulates and causes a healthy growth being composed of the same elements which compose the hair.

It is warranted to produce a heavy coat of whiskers in from 30 to 60 days, to change grey hair and whiskers to their natural color in eight weeks. It also softens the skin, and removes tan, freckles and moles.

So popular has this preparation become in France that it is now indispensable to a complete toilet.

Sent securely packed, to any address, on receipt of one dollar.

A liberal discount to the trade. All orders should be addressed to

W. W. MURRELL & CO.,
n8—6w] Box 123 Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution issued by the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana,

On Saturday, November 16th, 1867,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, situated in Marshall county, Indiana, to-wit:

Lot Number six (6) in Wm. J. Ball's Addition to Bourbon, Marshall county, Indiana. And in case the rents and profits fail to sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount demanded by said execution and order of sale, I will at the same time and place, and in like manner, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, the fee simple or the entire right, title, interest and estate of Henry Sparrow in and to the same, to atisfy said writ in favor of Lorenzo D. Pellett and against Henry Sparrow and Burgess Sparrow. Said sale to be made without regard to appraisement laws. Demand $151.53.

n8t3pf$6] DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two commissions and orders of sale issued by the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, both of said commissions and orders of sale in favor of Charles Bittings, and are against Thomas G. Johnson, Matilda Johnson, and Henry Kortlander, for about one hundred and seventy-three 49-100 Dollars, besides accruing costs and interest, and the other against Matilda Johnson and Thomas G. Johnson, for about two hundred and seven and 60-100 Dollars besides interest and accruing costs, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on

Saturday, November 16, 1867,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, as the law directs, the following described real estate, situated in Marshall county, Indiana, to-wit: Lots Number Twenty-four (24) and Twenty-five (25) in Thomas and Nelding's part of the town of Bourbon, except fifty five feet off of the east ends of said lots; and in case the rents and profits fail to sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount required, I will at the same time and place, and in like manner, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, the fee simple, or the entire right, title, interest and estate of the defendants in and to said land. To be first offered on the commission for one hundred and seventy-three 49-100 Dollars; and if not sold on that then to offer on the one for two hundred and seven 60-100 Dollars. Said sale to be made without regard to appraisement laws.

n8-3wpf$12 50 DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In Circuit Court, February
MARSHALL COUNTY. } Term, 1868.

John L. Griffin
vs
Margaret K. Vancliff, Bradish Johnson and Moses Lazarus. } To quiet Title to Real Estate

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause, by his attorney, has filed in my office his complaint against the defendants, and it appearing by the affidavit of a competent person that the said defendants, Margaret K. Vancliff, Bradish Johnson and Moses Lazarus, are non-residents of the State of Indiana, they are, therefore, hereby notified of the pendency of said complaint against them, and unless they appear, answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause, on the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house in Plymouth, on the second Monday in February 1868, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in their absence.

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.
M. H. Weir, Pltfs Atty. n6-3w

Desirable Property for Sale

Eleven acres with excellent house, barn, outhouses, well, and the choicest fruit grown in the west, within twenty minutes' walk of the county seat, and in one of the finest grain and stock raising regions of the State, is offered for sale at much less than its real value. Terms, CASH.

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For Parlors, Churches and Lodges!

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