

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DAVID TURPIE, of White. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo. FOR TREASURER OF STATE NATHAN F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur. FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen. FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn. FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

Union Republicans.

The leaders of the Republican party, out West, since John Brown's insurrection, have suddenly turned to be great Union men, so they profess; but their real feelings will out, and the truth is, they hate the South most intensely, and had they the power, they would obliterate the Southern States and their institutions. To say that they are a Union party, is perfectly absurd, for the whole of their capital is made up of sectional fanaticism, and should they drop their Abolition hobby, they would drop everything, and the party would become extinct. The only thing they present in the shape of principle, is, that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States; and they only contend for this because they now have a majority in that body. If the majority was for the extension of slavery in the Territories they would have the same right to establish it that the present Congress should, now have to exclude it from them. The essence of this is nothing but Abolitionism, as we can see it, and their doctrine is found on the mere fact that they now happen to have the majority in the House.

The doctrine held by the fathers of the party in the Eastern States, where it was born, is the doctrine of negro equality, and if they only dared to, the same doctrine would be advocated in the Western States. Every effort is now being made to prepare the minds of the people of the West for this degrading doctrine, by the circulation of documents advocating it. How they expect to carry out these doctrines and preserve the institutions of all the States, is more than any reasonable man can see. Some of the prominent men in the party in this country, contend that because the Abolitionists hold of the East permit negroes to vote, hold office and enjoy all the rights of a white man, that they should be allowed the same privileges when they go into other States, where negroes not permitted to vote nor hold office. This is the doctrine of one of the gentlemen that was chosen to represent the sentiment of the Republicans of Marshall county in the State Convention. If the Opposition party of the County is not Abolition, how do they like such men as these to represent them in the State Convention? We leave them to solve this problem if they can, to their own satisfaction. If they are Abolitionists in principle, they need not look further—they are in the right party, but, if they are not Abolition in sentiment, we advise them to begin to look about them, and if they are really Union-men, as we believe a majority of the masses are, let them denounce the so-called Republican party and cast their votes and influence for the Constitution and the Union.

Unprovoked Meanness.

The man recovered of the bite, The dog it was that died. A fellow calling himself Williams made an unprovoked personal attack upon us, through his paper last week. We have never spoken of him through our paper, or otherwise—have never, to our knowledge, met him, and wouldn't know him if we passed him on his way to the Penitentiary to-morrow. In fact, we know nothing of the 'dog,' except by reports of his bad reputation among the citizens of Warsaw. This is the same Williams who sold out his printing office, some time since, under a solemn promise to the purchaser that he would not start another office in that place, but in a few weeks afterwards established another press—is now publishing a paper there, and doing all he can to injure the business of the gentleman whom he so basely deceived in the purchase of his office.

Who can expect the truth from a liar like this? We care not one straw for the malicious charge this State has made against us, as all who know us can testify that it is a falsehood, but we must express our regret that a man so utterly destitute of the qualities that constitute a gentleman, should be found in the ranks of the Editorial Fraternity. Pass him around, brother editors!

Read the communication on the outside of this issue.—A glance at Helper's Impending Crisis.

Republican Garbling.

The Republican papers frequently quote from the Louisville Journal, one of the most unscrupulous, as well as the ablest, of the Opposition press, to prove the charges of corruption and profligacy which they are constantly making against the Democracy. The scathing remarks of Prentice are generally well-timed, and should be published in full, when a part of them are, in order that his full meaning may be conveyed by the reader. As a portion which we have not yet seen in any of the Republican prints, we copy the following from a review in the Journal, of Cassius M. Clay's late speech at Frankfort, Ky. The specimens we give are but samples of the whole article:

'The Republican party, however, is not only sectional, disorganizing and destructive, but entirely unnecessary. It is gratuitous effort, to reason and to patriotism. The mission of the [Republican] party is fulfilled. It has no longer a decent pretext for existing. Disbandment has in view become a paramount duty.' [The maintenance of the Republican organization] cannot be done without the most monstrous sacrifice of patriotism to partyism. Those who honestly look for any good to come of the Republican party are egregiously deceived. There is nothing salutary about it, actually or potentially; it is thoroughly pernicious.'

The Republican grinder can busy themselves in shaping these ink-drops into an able advocacy of Republican principles, and when they accomplish the feat, as they undoubtedly can, we can give them more chips from the same block. The Republicans quote the sayings concerning the Democracy, as being nearer their sentiments than anything they might say; and if he mixes a bitter pill with the sweet, they should swallow it with as much gusto as the delicious morsels which impart to their tongues such a delicate sweetness.

Anything for Success.

Horace Greely is now taking a tour through the Western States, and seeing that his ultra Abolitionism will not succeed "out West," he has suddenly taken "hankering" after Bates, of Missouri—This is only one of his *Dotes* to allure conservative men that could not be persuaded to go the entire "nigger." Success is his motto, and the great desideratum of the Opposition. If he cannot get all he wants, he will take what he can get, and then work for the balance. In this way, he has, within the past ten years, done more to disseminate the doctrines of Abolitionism than any other ten men in the Union. This is his settled policy. There is no inconsistency that is too great for him to disregard, and no position he has ever taken but he will abandon for the hope of success. He is a cunning politician, and possesses the faculty of making black appear white to a very great extent, but we think he has undertaken a task of this kind that he will not succeed in, that is, to make a nigger appear like a white man. Honest men look out for his *Dote*.

Another Muss.

There has been another encounter in Congress. Mr. Hickman, an Abolition member from Pennsylvania, has for some time past, been indulging in taunting remarks in regard to Virginia courage. Mr. Edmundson took occasion to resent this insult in what he thought was a proper manner, by switching this blatant Abolitionist and admirer of old John Brown, some days since, when he happened to meet him in the Capitol grounds. It is causing considerable stir, and will, most likely be investigated in the House. Whether this was the right way in which to resent such an insult, we are not going to say, but it was certainly a very natural way, and the man that will resort to such abuse does not deserve the courtesy of gentlemen, and should not be surprised at such treatment. It is not reasonable to say that the boundaries of a State have anything to do with the courage or pluck of the citizens of that State, and such remarks are intended for nothing else than insults, and knowing this, it is hard for men to pass them smoothly by.

JOHN LITTLE JOHN.—The notorious Temperance abolition-fanatic, Little John has been delivering lectures in this County for some time past, and rendered himself generally obnoxious to decent citizens, and was compelled to leave one or two places on account of being hissed down and out of the neighborhood. He pretends to be lecturing on Temperance, but invariably slides off on to politics and never fails to come down on the Democracy with his post-humous slang, and never forgets to extol Abolitionism and the nigger. He stepped in our town two evenings, but the congregation would not stand his abuse and black-guardism, and very properly left him, save the rampant brethren of his faith, here that are as strong abolitionists and fanatics as he, but who have not the courage to stand up and spit it out. To get rid of the odium attached to his vulgarity, his friends say he is crazy.

We learn that the measures taken to form a new County out of St. Joseph, Laporte, Starks and Marshall counties, will fail, most likely, as a very large majority of the citizens in the territory of the proposed County, are opposed to it, and have signed a remonstrance to that effect.

Embezzlement.

Last week, for want of time to ascertain the real state of facts in relation to the matter, and hoping that some palliating circumstances or evidence might come to light—we did not refer to the report that Mr. David Vinneke, ex-Treasurer of this County, had embezzled funds belonging to the County, amounting to near three thousand dollars, and now, we regret to say, that the report, from all we have been able to gather, was well founded, and that Vinneke had left, with probably the intention of not returning, and leaving his bail to foot up, when the discovery was made that there was a deficiency in the taxes from this County, but, his sureties mistreated, from some cause, that all was not right and on investigation found that he had drawn from the Treasury at Ft. Wayne the taxes of the Railroad land in this County, which he had done without an order from the Auditor of this County. He was found at Laporte, and his bail made safe, by the payment of one thousand dollars down, and the remainder in four and six months. Last Saturday there was a called session of the Commissioners and we learn that the matter was satisfactorily arranged. The County will not lose anything, as his bail is good for several times the amount that is back. We expect to have occasion to refer to this again, and others that are trying to make political capital out of the unfortunate occurrence. We do not sympathize with, nor screen Vinneke, nor do we think the Democracy of Marshall County is responsible for his conduct, in any degree.

Gambrill Eating House.

We always take pleasure in recommending a good Hotel, for the benefit of the traveling public, and such we consider the above named House. It is one of the very best eating houses on the line. There are but few Hotels in the State that have a better reputation than it has, and surely none more deserving than it is. Its proprietor, ARTHUR GAMBRILL, is an obliging and courteous gentleman, and does all in his power to entertain and accommodate his guests, and never fails to please all. Give him a call—near the Depot, at this place—you will find things as above stated.

Some statistical genius has been demonstrating the fact that there are, annually, more separations and elopements of wives from their husbands, in the Northern States, than there are runaway slaves from their masters in the Southern States. If this be true, which we believe it is, then matrimony is a moral and social evil, and measures should be immediately concerted for its speedy abolition. We did not notice our papers were running short until the forms were partly distributed. We will try to avoid a similar occurrence.

We are informed that Mr. JOHN CLEES, Postmaster of Tippecanoe, in this county, and well known as an enterprising and honorable merchant, intends removing to Bourbon. That thriving town couldn't get a better citizen.

The editor of the Northern Indianiana tries to frighten us, by saying that we will get enough of him before the Campaign is over. 'Brag' a good dog but Holdfast is better.' 'Pitch in,' sir!

CHANGE.—Mr. J. K. BROOKE, formerly of this place, but for some time past the attentive and agreeable host of the "Exchange," at Bourbon, has yielded, like many others, to their attachment for our pleasant town, and will soon retire from his present business, with a view of returning to Plymouth.

"BAXTER HOUSE."—H. H. BAXTER continues to entertain the public at his old stand in Bourbon, entirely to their satisfaction, and at prices to suit the times.

A gentleman in St. Jo. county writes us to know the Politics of our Paper. DEMOCRATIC, sir, all over.—"We'll hew and score to the line in that Cause—and don't care where the chips fly, or who they hit."

Who is to Blame.

Some of our friends at Lyeurgus, or those who get their papers there, inform us that they have failed to receive the last two numbers of our paper. This is a matter that we cannot account for in any way, and if any body can give us a clue to it will be very much obliged, as both we and our readers are concerned in it. The package is put in the office every Thursday morning, and why it should fail entirely, to reach its destination is just what we are going to try to find out. We know it is no fault of the Post Master at this place, and we think it must be on the cars. We are informed that the Republican comes regularly, and our paper shall do the same or we will raise a muss some place.

HOUSES FOR THE HOMELESS.—Persons wishing to purchase lands or farms in this county are referred to the extensive list of lands advertised by T. McDONALD, in this paper. He will sell for one-fourth down and give the purchaser time to make the balance off the farms. He keeps his office in H. B. Dickson & Co's Hardware Store.

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH, was nominated a few days since for Mayor of Chicago.—It is said that he is a good drinker, notwithstanding he belongs to the self-styled Temperance Opposition. His strength is with the rabble. We hope to have the pleasure of announcing after the election, that he is badly beaten.

We heard that our friend Charley Schryock passed through our town the other day, on his way to Rochester, to resuscitate the Rochester Gazette. This is probably for the campaign, only. We are not advised as to this, be it as it may, we hope he will "make it pay"—pecuniarily. Hope you won't be in such a hurry next time you pass this way, Charley.

In this issue will be found the statements of three Insurance Companies—the Phoenix, Aena and Peoria. All reported in sound condition. For policies call on the Agents at this place, Reeve & Capron.

We have received a lengthy communication from our Southern correspondent, but have not had time to read it carefully, as yet. We will probably commence its publication next week.

At the present time there is some very ardent but strong feeling going on in Congress, and out of it, between the friends of the aspirants for Prime, Mitchell and DeForest. The election of Prime is now laid over from Tuesday last until today, to give these factions time to buy up.

We have had two or three days of fine looking sugar weather. Should any of our subscribers want to dispose of either sugar or molasses, on subscription, we will very glad to give them credit for the same.

Owing to the rapid increase of our subscription list, we were unable to send our last issue to many of our exchanges. We did not notice our papers were running short until the forms were partly distributed. We will try to avoid a similar occurrence.

XXXVth CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. SENATE.—The bill for the relief of the widow of Capt. Bearsabella, of California, was taken up and passed. Mr. Pugh made several adverse reports upon the applications for bounty lands. Mr. Fitch reported a resolution from the committee on printing, for withholding the binding of the senate documents from the person with whom the contract was made, until the committee could examine whether the contract with the secretary of the senate was made in pursuance of the law. The resolution lies over.

Mr. Rice introduced a motion that the committee on postoffices and post road inquire into the expediency of a revision of the postal law. Passed. A joint resolution was received from the house appropriating \$10,000 for the inauguration of the statue of Washington. On motion of Mr. Hammond, it was taken up.

Mr. Pugh moved to strike out ten and insert three. Mr. Hamlin thought the sum small enough. It was the intention of the committee to entertain the troops while here, if they came. Mr. Pugh withdrew his amendment. Mr. Hale asked for the yeas and nays. The resolution was passed.

A resolution from the house on joint rules for the two houses was agreed to. Mr. Clark said he should speak on the fourth resolution, and called attention to the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, who said it is the aim of every good citizen, as to keep the slavery question out of congress, where it only did harm. The resolution says they have the right to go into the territory with slaves, and be protected. The doctrine is alarming. Next slavery will claim protection in the states against the will of the people. It will claim protection in the old states, under the constitution, and the time may come when the senator from Georgia may in his own words call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. SENATE.—Sundry communications were received from the department. Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. It was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. Mr. Mason gave notice that on Monday he would move to go into executive session and continue therein until a certain matter was disposed of.

Mr. Diddle presented a memorial from the legislature of Wisconsin, in regard to the Menominee Indians. The memorial says these Indians have been shamefully imposed upon and reduced to destitution, asks the passage of a law to protect them. Mr. Haan offered a resolution that the committee on public lands inquire into the expediency of making a survey of the silver and other mines on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Adopted.

He also offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs inquire into the expediency of granting the proceeds of the new Almaden quicksilver mines of California towards building a railroad from the Pacific. Mr. Wade introduced several petitions for the importation of foreign iron. Mr. Haas also gave notice of a bill to appoint an agent to take care of the Almaden quicksilver mines. He made some remarks showing that the Pacific railroad could be built out of the proceeds of these mines without taking a dollar from the public treasury.

Mr. Mason, from the Harper's Ferry committee which voted a resolution that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to bring Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, before the bar of the senate to answer for contempt for refusing to come here and testify before the committee. Mr. Hale said this was a dangerous precedent. There was no warrant for it in the constitution. Powers not expressly delegated to the federal government were reserved to the states. This power could only be exercised by a latitudinarian construction of the constitution. He should ask the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Pugh said he had arrived at the conclusion that the senate has no power to summon any witness from beyond the district of Columbia. Mr. Collamer thought the senate had the same power as a court to compel the attendance of witnesses. Mr. Hale said he must differ from the gentleman from Vermont. He seemed to think they had all the power possessed by the British parliament. Ours was a government of united powers. The senate could not sit as a court with plenary powers.

The resolution was adopted by yeas, 43; nays, 12. The yeas were Messrs. Bingham, Chesnut, Clark, Durkee, Hale, Hamlin, Pugh, Summers, Toombs, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.

WHAT'S ALL THE HUBBUB!

It is customers approaching the GROCERY STORE OF JOHN L. WOODWARD, Got the purpose of getting some of that good and cheap COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, TOBACCO, SYRUP MOLASSES, FLOUR, FISH, RICE, And many other things too numerous to mention all of which, it is said, he is

SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH They leave to inform the citizens of Marshall County that I have bought T. J. PATTERSON'S Grocery Store Comprising GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & WARES, And, an daily Receiving Supplies of Goods.

I respectfully solicit an examination of my stock, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beaten by any other house in Plymouth. I have also, a fine lot of VEGETABLES, TO BE SOLD CHEAP. WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Produce, Chickens Beef Hides, and all other articles of trade. JOHN L. WOODWARD. Feb 23rd 5ly

BOURBON STEAM FLOURING MILLS. THESE MILLS THE BEST IN THE County decidedly, are now in successful operation, and are grinding Wheat and Corn for customers at the usual rates. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense in fitting up these Mills, and think they can assure the public that they will be able to render satisfaction in all cases. They respectfully solicit a portion of the custom of the people of Marshall. Flour and Meal will at all times be exchanged for Wheat and Corn, whenever persons may desire it. J. K. JACKSON & BOLLAY. Bourbon, Feb 23, 1860-56ly.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Made in compliance with the Laws of the State of Indiana. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1860.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'The amount of Capital Stock', 'The amount of Capital Stock paid up', 'The Assets of the Company are', 'Total Assets', and 'Total Liabilities'.

INSURANCE AGENTS CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. The State of Indiana. Auditor of State's Office, J. H. KELLOGG, Secretary. Whereas, The Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company has filed in this office a statement of its condition on the 1st Jan. 1860, the act of its incorporation and amendments properly certified to, and its written instrument, nominating its Agents and authorizing them fully and unreservedly to and acknowledge service of process in the event of suits.

Now, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the requirements of "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies, defining their powers, and prescribing their duties," approved March 2 1855, having presented satisfactory evidence to me of full compliance to the requirements and specifications of that Act, JOHN W. DODD, Auditor of the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that REEVE & CAPRON of Plymouth, are the Agents of said Company, as authorized to transact the business of Insurance, as the Agent of the said Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company in this State, up to July 1st, 1860, to the extent that he may be commissioned and appointed by the said Company.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of my office to be affixed this 6th day of February, 1860. JOHN W. DODD, Auditor of State. C. H. REEVE, Agent, Plymouth. Reeve & Capron, Agents, Plymouth.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN. ON THE 31ST DAY OF DEC'R, 1859. Made to the Auditor of Indiana, pursuant to the Statute of that State. Approved March 2d, 1855.

1.—The name of the Company is the PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Conn. 2.—The amount of the Capital Stock is \$400,000 00 3.—The amount of its Capital Stock paid up, is \$27,473 92 4th.—THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: 1.—Cash on hand and in Bank, \$57,473 92 2.—Cash in the hands of and due from Agents, 34,131 38—121,511 30 3.—Real Estate, owned by the Company, valued, 6,500 00 4.—Amount loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate, 36,200 5.—Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks, 46,600 6.—Amount loaned or otherwise secured, 1,000 \$4,000 00

7.—50 Shares United States Trust Company's Stock, N. Y. \$5,000 \$6,100 200 Shares American Exchange bank stock, 20,000 19,600 200 Shares Metropolitan bank stock New York, 20,000 22,400 200 Shares Bank of Commerce and Merchants bank stock New York, 20,000 20,000 200 Shares Manufacturers and Merchants Bank stock New York, 20,000 20,000 150 Shares Continental bank stock New York, 15,000 15,150 428 Shares Mechanics bank stock New York, 10,700 12,414 200 Shares Phoenix bank stock New York, 20,000 20,000 300 Shares Merchants bank stock New York, 10,000 11,000 100 Shares Ocean bank stock N York, 5,000 5,300 300 Shares Farmers and Mechanics bank stock, Hartford Conn., 30,000 34,800 200 Shares City bank stock Hartford, Conn., 20,000 23,400 200 Shares Aena bank stock Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,700 200 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers bank stock Hartford, Conn., 20,000 20,400 200 Shares Mercantile bank stock Hartford, Conn., 20,000 20,200 200 Shares Phoenix bank stock Hartford, Conn., 20,000 19,000 125 Shares State bank stock Hartford, Conn., 12,500 15,125 50 Shares Hartford bank stock Hartford, Conn., 5,000 6,800 50 Shares Connecticut River bank stock Hartford Conn, 2,500 3,250 100 Shares Hartford County bank stock Hartford Conn, 500 500 100 Shares Citizens Bank Stk, Waterbury Connecticut, 10,000 11,100 38 Shares Waterbury bank stock Waterbury Connecticut, 1,900 2,109 4 Shares Stafford bank stock Stafford, Connecticut, 400 412 100 Shares Holyoke Water Power Co's Stock, Holyoke, Massachusetts, 30,000 30,365 20 New Britain Water Bonds, New Britain, Connecticut, 10,000 10,700 10 Hartford City Bonds, 10,000 10,600 10 C. P. & I. Railroad Bonds, 10,000 7,500

8.—Accumulated interest on investments, \$5,471 61 Total Assets, \$582,325 91 THE LIABILITIES ARE AS FOLLOWS: 5th.—The amount due, and not due to Banks and other creditors, none. 6th.—Losses adjusted and due, none. 7th.—Losses adjusted & not due thereon, drawing twelve per cent., \$4,654 53 8th.—Losses unadjusted, 12,050 00 9th.—Losses in suspense and waiting further proofs, 23,400 00 10th.—All other claims against the Company, estimated at, 1,000 00 Total Liabilities, \$40,704 53

11th.—The greatest amount insured in any one risk is \$5,000, except in special cases. 12th.—The amount insured in any one City, Town or Village, depends upon its size and how built. 13th.—The amount insured in any one block, depends as above. 14th.—Certified Copy of the Charter of the Company, as filed in July, 1856. H. KELLOGG, Secretary, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD, JANUARY COUNTY OF HARTFORD, 5th 5, 1860. Then personally appeared H. KELLOGG, Secretary, and made oath that the above Statement of this Act, is true according to his best knowledge and belief. Before me, Wm. D. SHIFMAN, Justice of the Peace.

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A New Saddlery Establishment, AT BOURBON, MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA. J. W. GROSS. Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish them with anything in the above line of business. Saddles, Bridles Harness &c., Kept constantly on hand, for sale, cheap. He intends to do non-trivial work, and invites those wishing anything in his line to give him a call. Most kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange for work. Bourbon Feb 16—563m J W GROSS. Irrepressible Conflict BETWEEN LIGHT AND DARKNESS. Triumph of Coal Oil Light over all other lights. Cost of light one half less than any other sale. Lamps and oil for sale by PERSHING & CO.