

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 L. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur. FOR SUPERINTENDING 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.

Economy and Humanity.

Last week we wrote a somewhat lengthy article under the above caption, only a part of which we had time to get into type. This week we continue it, giving another instance or evidence of the partiality of the commissioners; also, a section of law on this subject, showing clearly that it must be the purpose of exercising assumed authority that they have in some instances granted what the law allows and in others denied requests which for more palpable reasons they should have listened to.

The case we allude to is that of a pauper by the name of Boughart. For some time he has been living with a Mr. King. He is blind and crippled from a burn he received when a child. When told that he should get ready to go to the Commissioners' poor house, he told them they might as well kill him, that he was of no account to the world, and added that he would not go where the Commissioners desired. This is the substance of his remarks as we heard them. Mr. King who is a humane gentleman and a Republican, we believe, told the Commissioner that he would continue to take care of him for 1.50 per week, which we understand was the price agreed upon, and Boughart remains. That they should permit this pauper to remain with King is perfectly in accordance with the provisions of the law, so far as we understand it, but why this distinction should be made between paupers, we cannot perceive.

The plea of economy is out of the question, for in the case of Boughart the difference in the price of taking care of him amounts to only 19.75, per year, while in the case of the Ragan family it would be a saving of \$233.00, as the family, we understand, has asked only \$1.25 if they were allowed to remain at their home. We are forced to the conclusion that politics must have had something to do in these matters. As we have shown, no consideration of economy has influenced them, neither has compassion and sympathy for the poor and needful had any influence over them. For the purpose of exercising authority not granted them by law, they turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of the poor, and shut their eyes to the interest of the people, and to all appearance, let out the keeping of these county charges for the benefit of men of their own party, well knowing that no Democrat would be allowed the job, and when a poor woman who happens to be the widow of a Democrat, asks the privilege the law allows her, and all others in similar condition, they say their heartless decree must be obeyed, or these helpless persons will have taken from them every farthing of their county support, that the taxpayers would all, with the exception of the clique, be glad to give them. We may be wrong in our first impression in relation to the partial and shameful transactions of these officials, and hope that their actions will, in the future, give us reason to believe that they are not the heartless, partial, corrupt politicians and officers their actions so far, give us reason to fear they are.

For the purpose of showing that the commissioners have not complied with the provisions and intent of the law on this subject, in the case of the Ragan family, we quote the following section, which may be found on page 493, Rev. Stat., Vol. 1. Sec. 1.—Sec. 8. The board of County Commissioners in their discretion, allow and pay to poor persons who may become chargeable as paupers, and who are of mature years and sound mind, and who, from their general character, will probably be benefited thereby, and also to parents of idiots, and of children otherwise helpless, requiring the attention of their parents, and who are unable to provide for said children themselves, such annual allowance as will not exceed the charge of their maintenance in the ordinary mode, the said board taking the usual amount of charges in like cases as the rule for making such allowance.

From the above, it will be seen that their dozing over power is clearly assumed, and that they were disposed to let humane they could allow the Ragan family any amount that would not exceed the usual charges of their maintenance at the poor house, and let them remain at their home, and, as men possessing the least spark of humanity, as faithful and economical officers, to say nothing about Christianity, it is their duty to grant the small pittance to his family and a sympathizing public ask for their maintenance.

It is useless for such men to talk about being sympathizers with the oppressed and afflicted, when they show by their actions that they would permit those under their charge, who claim what the law allows them to starve rather than have their mandates disobeyed. Slaves of the south would consider themselves in bad hands if

such men owned them—however, the sable race appears to find greater sympathizers, stronger advocates and louder wailers about oppressed humanity in such men than thence the Republican party call the "rednecked Irish," and whom the Commissioner designates as "Irish cattle."

He Still Quibbles.

Our venerable friend up street still refuses to answer why it was that the partiality, which we have spoken of heretofore, and particularly in our issue of the 19th ult., was shown by the Commissioners of the County between the two ex-Clerks.—He quoted, in his last issue, a short article of ours in which we asked the above question, and in his comments following, pronounced it an entire falsehood, but failed to prove anything of the kind. In this case he finds it easier to say it is falsehood, than to prove our statements to be such. In speaking of what we said about Mr. Corbaley looking over his record "when he gets ready," our christian friend comments as follows:

"His statement above that Mr. Corbaley's record is left for him to look over when he gets ready, like the one about the Commissioners holding 'private sessions' is utterly false. Mr. Corbaley's indebtedness was hunted up immediately after Mr. Packard's had been ascertained, and this the editor knew or should have known from the way we spoke about it weeks ago, as well as from the communication of Mr. Corbaley himself. It is true Mr. Packard paid up his delinquency when notified of the amount, as we stated at the time.—He did not question its correctness or ask for the privilege of looking over the records of the office to ascertain for himself whether the amount was correct or not—if he did never hear of it, and therefore the intimation contained in the above extract that he was denied this privilege may be set down as another falsehood."

So far as Mr. Corbaley looking over his record when he gets ready, is concerned, we only have his word for it. He said he would look over it at his earliest convenience, which we should think was the same as "when he gets ready."—Also, that the Commissioners wanted to hold a "private session," we only have the word of one of them, and those who were requested to leave the room, that this statement is true. Whether they did hold a private session or not, we, of course, as well as everybody else only those present, do not pretend to say, for what they did was private, at least from the Democrats requested to leave the room. "Mr. Corbaley's indebtedness was hunted up immediately," &c. How should we have known this when our neighbor said, in substance, (we quote from memory,) that the full amount of Mr. Corbaley's indebtedness had not yet been ascertained, but it was something over \$400, but when it was ascertained, he would not be slow in making it known, and so far as Mr. Corbaley's communication goes, it proves that his record had not yet been searched, at least to his satisfaction, and that he was going to attend to it when he got ready. How should we have known that Corbaley's record had been searched, when last week was the first time our prompt friend gave the amount of Mr. C.'s indebtedness, and how will he harmonize this with the statements that Corbaley's record was looked over immediately after Packard's, and that when the amount was ascertained he would not be slow in making it known? Here is something wrong, surely. It has now been about two months since this record of Corbaley's should have been searched and the amount ascertained and our neighbor knew it all the time, but was all this while stating it to the "dear people" of this county. What is still more strange, the editor found out the same week of the Court, the exact amount of Mr. Packard's delinquencies and forthwith published it as an attempt at embezzlement.—There is but one solution to the complex problem we have given, and that is, our cotemporary is alike guilty with the Commissioners for screening men of their own party, for the very things they herald to the citizens of this county as dishonesty and corruption in others.

Knowing the amount of Corbaley's indebtedness so long, even as he says we should have known it, he has been slow to publish it, and had we not continued to speak of it, he would never have published it, so we believe, and so do all men who know the circumstances and the editor or of the Republican. What confidence can safely be imposed in a man who will let their political prejudices so blind them that they will act as the Commissioners of this county have, and what credence should the statements of the man who excuses their conduct, defames the character of his fellow-citizens, for political effect, and defends those who are, by far, more guilty than those he seeks to injure, have?—Such are the men who now "preside over the destiny" of Marshall County and such is the man that edits the Marshall County Republican.

Our neighbor can continue to call us a liar as long as he chooses, and when we want, we will, for the sake of brevity, call him the same; however, we have not got that far along yet. We shall content ourselves for awhile by showing that he is a very corrupt politician, and that he will resort to almost any means for the purpose of making a vote for the Republican ticket. This is not only our own opinion, but it is the opinion of his own partisans, that he "goes beneath the dignity of any editor" with his "sland." We have expected a good deal of his abuse, if such it may be called, and therefore, are only surprised that he should have contained himself so long. He would probably have held in

longer, as we believe this was the policy, but the case was an aggravated one and he would cease himself, just a little. We hope he feels better now, but he need not flatter himself that he is going to divert us from our purpose.—Why did you not publish the amount of Corbaley's indebtedness as soon as you knew what it was? do you know why Mr. Corbaley's record was examined first, as he went out of office when Mr. Packard went in? If "personal feeling" or "political capital" had nothing to do in the purported expose, and you knew of Corbaley's delinquencies, why did you publish Packard's and not say one word about Corbaley ever having been Clerk of this county? These are things that we want to know.

Charleston Convention.

Again we have to go to press without being able to tell our readers who is the nominee of the Charleston convention. A platform has been adopted, which in substance is the Cincinnati platform with the principle of the "Dred Scott decision" incorporated,—favoring the acquisition of Cuba, on terms honorable to our country and profitable to Spain, and the protection of native and naturalized citizens, at home and abroad, on land or on the seas. Some of the extreme southern delegates did not like this platform and withdrew from the convention. We have not learned whether they have come back or not, but the convention proceeded to ballot for the nominee as though these radical gentlemen had not left, voting that a two-thirds majority of all the original delegates was necessary to a choice. We do not look for Douglas to get the nomination, owing to the fact that those who are opposed to him are uncompromising so. Any good man on this platform will receive the support of the true democracy every where.

The Prize Fight.

The long projected fight between John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy" and Tom Sayers, champion of England, came off on the 17th ult. The fight lasted two hours and eight minutes, during which time 39 rounds were fought. Both men displayed great skill and pluck. Heenan brought Sayers to the ground every time excepting one, and several times lifted Sayers clear of the turf with his tremendous blows.—Sayers gave Heenan many of a similar kind but not hard enough to bring him to mother earth. Heenan's eyes were nearly closed, which was the only punishment he received. Sayers' right arm was toward the last rendered useless by trying to parry off Heenan's powerful blows. In the 39th round Heenan got Sayers round the neck and was in a fair way to win the fight, when Morisey cut the rope against which the combatants were leaning or on which they were depending, and they both came to the ground, Sayers under. The English saw it—rushed in and carried their as good as whipped champion. The ring of England is forever dishonored and disgraced, and Morisey had better stay with the cowards of that country.

For the Democrat A GLANCE AT Helper's Impending Crisis.

A correspondent of the Republican, under the cognomen of "Castigator," has been reviewing our "Glance," and a perusal of the articles that have appeared has failed to convince us, or any one else we have heard speak of them, that they disprove any of the positions we assumed.—We do not intend to answer his trash in detail, but will notice a few of the most glaring falsehoods, and total lack of knowledge concerning that about which he assumes to know so much. In Castigator's first article, he says: "We preface our remarks by saying that we are not an admirer or defender of any of Helper's wrong acts or wrong sayings." If it was not generally known that Republicans had given examples of endorsing and defending what they know to be wrong, this explanation, and denial before accusation, would have been unnecessary. He then cites a number of renowned personages of historical notoriety, and argues that we can endorse the good they done, without being in any way responsible for their reprehensible conduct. It is certainly a poor compliment to his readers to thus insinuate that they did not know this before. We most respectfully ask Mr. C. if Tom Paine's Age of Reason was ever recommended by any except those who believed the doctrines of atheism? C. does not appear to know the difference, or at least does not recognize it, between endorsing a man and endorsing a book; if he did, he would have seen that his argument designed to prove that those who admired King David, the Napoleons, Tom Paine, &c., were not responsible for the bad deeds they committed, was a total failure, as it did not meet the question at issue. The contents of a book are more easily become acquainted with than than the actions of a lifetime, and there is no excuse for assuming to know its contents, when the reverse is true. If C. was to endorse a man, his friends would probably never cease laughing at him. That he should endorse some particular act of a man, or his action on some particular subject, would be all at strange. C., in his anxiety to pave the way for an endorsement of the Crisis, when he was compelled to admit that its author was a thief, has placed himself in a very unenviable position. According to his logic—which is, that the truth is just as powerful for good, and entitled to just the same reverence, coming from a disreputable source, as from any other,—a minister, guilty of the crime of adultery or drunkenness, should be sustained in a community because he tells his brethren a great many truths, yet fails to act upon them himself.—A minister in this place, not many months ago, was deputed for a moral conduct, although he told his brethren a great deal of truth; yet his congregation spurned him. Castigator fails to show where Helper has one good quality—where he everted the truth—or merited approbation. Every act of his life proves him to be totally devoid of those attributes which insure love and respect for their possessors.

In another part of the first article, C. says:—"Let the book go before the people, the real sovereigns, and Republicans have no fear of its injuring their party." We suppose this is what the fifty-eight Republican Congressmen thought when they recommended and endorsed it, and went into an arrangement to raise \$16,000 to have it circulated gratuitously in those States where Republican votes would be most needed at the next Presidential election. More than this fact would be necessary, to prove that the Crisis was a Republican electioneering document; and Castigator may call it "only ultra abolitionism," if this title suits him better than Republicanism. C., by a free use of italics and quotations, gets off something which he doubtless supposes is very shrewd, in relation to the endorsement of the Crisis; but with all the sagacity he gives us credit for, we are unable to see wherein he makes the point. If the fifty-eight did not endorse the subject matter of the Crisis, in approving of the enterprise of publishing it gratuitously, we should like to know what they did endorse. But C.'s quibbling on this part of the subject, is unworthily serious attention. In a late number of the paper in which he makes his apology for those who signed the recommendation may be found a speech of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, one of the signers, in which may be found the following extract in relation to the Crisis: "Mr. Chairman: I, for one, signed the paper recommending the circulation of the Helper book, but I signed it intelligently. I was neither engrossed nor abstracted. I did it because I wanted to do it."

So it appears that Castigator's apology and explanation, so far as Mr. Lovejoy is concerned, is unnecessary and uncalled for. C. further says:—"We admit that they should have done so [read the Crisis] before signing such recommendation, had they not good reason to believe the compend would contain nothing at variance with Republican principles." Bless your dear soul, who supposes the Crisis does contain anything "at variance with Republican principles"? It is Republicanism personified. There is not a Republican speaker or editor but draws largely from its pages. "They were informed by eminent members of the party that the character of the then forthcoming work would be unexceptional. So these eminent Republicans believed." And so they still believe, so far as their action in relation to it since its publication proves. "The work was entrusted to the author of the book, and in his desire to strike slavery a vital blow, he incorporated into the compend a few sentiments of the fifty-eight Republican Congressmen not now and certainly never did endorse." The work was entrusted to a committee of "eminent Republicans," and they probably shifted the labor on Helper, but could not transfer the responsibility, as it had to, and did, receive their sanction before its publication. C.'s statement that it contains sentiments they may not now, and certainly never did endorse, amounts to nothing, when they refuse to make it themselves. The fact that C. does the dirty work without being called upon, is no reason why he should be believed when those for whom he licks the dirt, refuse to recognize his statements. There is one thing about Castigator's statement above quoted, which we think highly commendable, and that is its caution. He says: "He [Helper] incorporated into the Compend a few sentiments of the fifty-eight Republican Congressmen MAY NOT NOW, and certainly NEVER ENDORSE." The leaders of the Republican party change their position so frequently, and on such short notice, that it is impossible for the rank and file to keep up with them in their manifold gyrations, and hence the propriety of very great caution in making statements relative to their present position.

The following is the conclusion of Castigator's apology: "At the most, the obnoxious sentiments are only ultra abolitionism," which is no objection with Republicans, but are the chief merit. Castigator talks in the last paragraph of his first article, about somebody recommending the "Black Diamond," a book that advocated the reopening of the damnable, murdering, piratical African slave trade," but as he does not give the names of those who recommended it, or state when or where the book was published, who was the author, or where a copy of it can be obtained, we very naturally conclude that it exists only in his imagination, and that he has thus violated his conscience, if he has any, to bolster his sinking cause. Stuck to the truth, Mr. C., or at least tell lies that somebody will believe, which will be very different from the one about the "Black Diamond." In his last article, after calling the Democratic party an abolition party, and making a few statements of like ilk, which we answered in our previous articles before they were made, C. branches off into an examination of Senator Fitch's political record; but we do not propose to follow him in all the circumlocution which a strict observance of the Republican programme would compel him to make. We regard Mr. Fitch, and Mr. Douglas as abundantly able to vindicate their record, if any vindication is necessary, against the puerile attacks of all such lovers of abolitionism.

In his last article, Castigator allows himself to get enraged because of our strictures on the action of the Republican party. He says we "lie," tell "untruths," "falseshoods," and so on and so forth.—We are not responsible for his lack of manners, or preponderance of impudence, and shall not attempt the hopeless task of mending the former, or the more bootless one of reproving the latter. In relation to our statement, (the subject matter of which was taken from the Crisis) relative to the Republican plan for interfering with slavery in the slave states, he says: "Investigator well knows the Republican party has no plan for interfering with slavery in the slave States, as expounded by Helper or anybody else." Whose plan was John Brown's? Brown was a Republican. His confederates were Republicans. Nobody, except Republicans, knew their intentions. They were but carrying out the Republican motto, that "the South shall be free," and that "slavery must be abolished," and that "you and I (Republicans) must do it." We would advise Mr. Castigator to post himself on the tactics of his party, before he assumes to state what its plans are, or are not.

Mr. C. affects holy horror, and turns up his usual proterence, and assumes a tragic attitude, because we intimated that a man—yes, a man—might hold property in slaves. We suppose he would denounce such men (if he will pardon us for calling them such,) as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and other patriarchs of our own nation, and the patriarchs of old, who held slaves, if scripture be true, as mere thins. Correspondents will please write their communications with a pen, as pencil marks are easily effaced—in some instances articles have to be transcribed before entering the compositor's hands.—This will account for the non-appearance of some articles that were intended for this issue.

Latest Telegram.

BALLOTING FOR CANDIDATES.

202 Necessary to a Choice.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FOR PLYMOUTH, DEMOCRAT. CHARLESTON, May 1, 1860. 1st Ballot—Douglas 145; Hunter 42. Guthrie 36; Dickinson 7; Lane 6; Toucy 2; Davis 1; Johnson 1; Pierce 1. New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, voted entirely for Douglas. 2d Ballot—Douglas 147; Hunter 41; Guthrie 36; Lane 6; Dickinson 6; Johnson 2.

Previous to the balloting, a resolution requiring 202 to nominate was passed. 3d Ballot—Douglas 148; Guthrie 36; Hunter 36; Dickinson 6; Johnson 12; Davis 1. 4th Ballot—Douglas 149; Hunter 41; Guthrie 35; Dickinson 5; Johnson 12; Lane 5; Davis 1.

5th Ballot—Douglas 149; Hunter 41; Guthrie 37; Dickinson 5; Johnson 12; Lane 6; Davis 1. 6th Ballot—Douglas 149; Hunter 41; Guthrie 39; Dickinson 3; Johnson 12; Lane 7. 7th Ballot—Douglas 150; Guthrie 38; Dickinson 4; Hunter 41; Johnson 11; Lane 6.

8th Ballot—Douglas 150; Guthrie 38; Hunter 43; Lane 6, Johnson 11; Dickinson 4; Davis 1. 9th Ballot—Douglas 150; Hunter 33; Lane 6; Johnson 12; Dickinson 14. 10th Ballot—Douglas 150; Guthrie 39; Hunter 39; Dickinson 4; Davis 1; Johnson 12.

11th Ballot—Douglas 150; Guthrie 39; Hunter 38; Dickinson 4, Davis 1; Johnson 12; Lane 6. 12th Ballot—Douglas 150; Hunter 39; Dickinson 4; Davis 1; Johnson 12; Lane 6. The adoption of the resolution declaring that 202 votes be necessary to nominate makes the nomination of Douglas doubtful.

VERY LATEST. The Charleston Convention continued to ballot yesterday, Wednesday, but no nomination was made and it adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-day. They will most likely continue to ballot for some days on the candidates already balloted for, and then will be taken up some compromise man, which they might as well do to-morrow.

SECOND NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of the corporate town of Plymouth have already held two conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different corporation offices, to be filled on Monday next. Last week they had a convention, nominated a ticket, but it did not suit some accessions to the party, so they called a second convention which came off last night. The same ticket was re-nominated, from the fact that it had been selected by John L. Westervelt and Dr. Sherman. The disqualified will now have to go to the ticket. IT IS DECIDED.

GREEN TR. CLUB.—The meeting at the Olive School House, in Green township, was well attended, and was addressed by several speakers. The remarks of all were conservative and well-timed, and the best of feeling prevailed. This Club meets again, on Saturday the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Cora school house for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

JOSEPH Still in Egypt, dealing in Corn! WANTED AT THE RICHMOND MILLS FLOUR AND FEED STORE. 1,000,000 Bushels Wheat, 2,000,000 Bushels Corn, 100,000 Bushels Rye, 1,000,000 Bushels Oats, 2,000,000 Flour Barrels Staves and Heading, for which they will pay the Highest Market prices in Cash. They also want 100,000 CUSTOMERS To purchase Groceries at unprecedentedly low prices. They will pay cash at all times for grain, and sell in return groceries at prices that cannot be afforded by any other establishment in the place—their facilities for purchasing supplies in Chicago as well as eastern cities, being superior to any other house—on account of their frequent shipments of flour and grain to those points thereby enabling them to save the expense of exchange.

If you want the highest price for your Grain, Barrels Staves and Heading, sell before calling at the above establishment. CUSTOM WORK. Their mill has been recently refurbished with New and Superior Quality Cloths, and undergone a general and thorough repair, and is capable now under the superintendence of English miller in their employ, of manufacturing as good flour as any Mill in the United States. BOLTED CORN MEAL. They have recently put a meal bolt in their mill and can now furnish customers with bolted corn meal. Flour of all grades, meal, bran and shorts, kept constantly on hand at the store and mill and will be sold in large and small quantities. As heretofore, flour, meal shorts and bran will be delivered to town customers free of charge, RICHMOND, WILBUR & CO. Plymouth, May 3, 1860. 15tf

NOTICE. I hereby notify all persons, to not trust Ann Eliza Batty, known as Ann Eva Hoffman, on my account, nor to harbor her, as she has left my house against my will. She was taken by me when a small child and adopted as my own but having left me contrary to my wishes, I will not pay any debts for her contracting. J. B. ORMAN, Clerk, 'pro. tem. April 26, 1860. 12 4

Guardian of the persons and estates of the minor heirs of Hiram Cornelius deceased. APRIL 26, 1860. 12 4

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND. E. S. ORMAN, Pres. J. H. EARLY, Cashier. EASTERN EXCHANGE, Drafts on Cincinnati and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD. IF Deposits Received and Money Landed. IF Exchange on Europe bought and sold. IF Attention given to Collections, and General Banking Business Transacted June 23, 1858. 31

J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH Manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes of every description, business stand one door south of the bank, Plymouth, Ind.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WHEN in the course of trade, it becomes necessary for one firm to dissolve the mercantile bonds which have connected them with others, and to assume among the stores of Plymouth that prominent position, to which—being goods at a lower price entitles them, a decent respect for the opinions of the citizens of Marshall county require the causes which should impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self evident; that all do not sell goods equal; that those who buy cheaper can get at a lower price, that the store which sells at the lowest price is entitled to the patronage of the community.

LOW PRICE STORE!!

We always received a large share of that patronage, and to secure a continuance of favors has brought on a much larger stock than before, consisting of a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Boots and Shoes, BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS, MILINERY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC. We will sell for cash any article in our store as cheap as can be bought in any shop in town for like quality.

Will find all the latest styles of Dress Goods and everything pertaining to the Dry Goods line.—Those about to commence HOUSE KEEPING Will find a complete assortment of Crockery and Glass ware, which we will sell twenty per cent. lower than any other establishment. GENTLEMEN, Will find a large stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres and Summer Goods which we are prepared to make up in any style desired.

FAMILIES, Will be supplied with Fresh Groceries at a small advance from cost. IN FACT, We have everything you may want and shall take great pleasure in showing our goods and in selling them if you are suited. WE INVITE. All to call and examine our stock of good at our old stand on the corner south of the Edwards' House. RICE & SMITH. P. S.—In connection with our store we have opened a Tailor Shop under the charge of Mr. F. J. Renner who is on hand with all the latest fashions and warrants all his work. May 3, 1860. 15tf

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PLYMOUTH STAPLE MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Flour, Corn, Oats, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Hungarian Grass Seed, Salt per bbl., Hides Green per lb., Lard, Smoked Hams, Huckle and Sides.

New Advertisements.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WHEN in the course of trade, it becomes necessary for one firm to dissolve the mercantile bonds which have connected them with others, and to assume among the stores of Plymouth that prominent position, to which—being goods at a lower price entitles them, a decent respect for the opinions of the citizens of Marshall county require the causes which should impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self evident; that all do not sell goods equal; that those who buy cheaper can get at a lower price, that the store which sells at the lowest price is entitled to the patronage of the community.

LOW PRICE STORE!!

We always received a large share of that patronage, and to secure a continuance of favors has brought on a much larger stock than before, consisting of a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Boots and Shoes, BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS, MILINERY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC. We will sell for cash any article in our store as cheap as can be bought in any shop in town for like quality.

Will find all the latest styles of Dress Goods and everything pertaining to the Dry Goods line.—Those about to commence HOUSE KEEPING Will find a complete assortment of Crockery and Glass ware, which we will sell twenty per cent. lower than any other establishment. GENTLEMEN, Will find a large stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres and Summer Goods which we are prepared to make up in any style desired.

FAMILIES, Will be supplied with Fresh Groceries at a small advance from cost. IN FACT, We have everything you may want and shall take great pleasure in showing our goods and in selling them if you are suited. WE INVITE. All to call and examine our stock of good at our old stand on the corner south of the Edwards' House. RICE & SMITH. P. S.—In connection with our store we have opened a Tailor Shop under the charge of Mr. F. J. Renner who is on hand with all the latest fashions and warrants all his work. May 3, 1860. 15tf

JOSEPH Still in Egypt, dealing in Corn! WANTED AT THE RICHMOND MILLS FLOUR AND FEED STORE. 1,000,000 Bushels Wheat, 2,000,000 Bushels Corn, 100,000 Bushels Rye, 1,000,000 Bushels Oats, 2,000,000 Flour Barrels Staves and Heading, for which they will pay the Highest Market prices in Cash. They also want 100,000 CUSTOMERS To purchase Groceries at unprecedentedly low prices. They will pay cash at all times for grain, and sell in return groceries at prices that cannot be afforded by any other establishment in the place—their facilities for purchasing supplies in Chicago as well as eastern cities, being superior to any other house—on account of their frequent shipments of flour and grain to those points thereby enabling them to save the expense of exchange.

If you want the highest price for your Grain, Barrels Staves and Heading, sell before calling at the above establishment. CUSTOM WORK. Their mill has been recently refurbished with New and Superior Quality Cloths, and undergone a general and thorough repair, and is capable now under the superintendence of English miller in their employ, of manufacturing as good flour as any Mill in the United States. BOLTED CORN MEAL. They have recently put a meal bolt in their mill and can now furnish customers with bolted corn meal. Flour of all grades, meal, bran and shorts, kept constantly on hand at the store and mill and will be sold in large and small quantities. As heretofore, flour, meal shorts and bran will be delivered to town customers free of charge, RICHMOND, WILBUR & CO. Plymouth, May 3, 1860. 15tf

NOTICE. I hereby notify all persons, to not trust Ann Eliza Batty, known as Ann Eva Hoffman, on my account, nor to harbor her, as she has left my house against my will. She was taken by me when a small child and adopted as my own but having left me contrary to my wishes, I will not pay any debts for her contracting. J. B. ORMAN, Clerk, 'pro. tem. April 26, 1860. 12 4

Guardian of the persons and estates of the minor heirs of Hiram Cornelius deceased. APRIL 26, 1860. 12 4

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND. E. S. ORMAN, Pres. J. H. EARLY, Cashier. EASTERN EXCHANGE, Drafts on Cincinnati and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD. IF Deposits Received and Money Landed. IF Exchange on Europe bought and sold. IF Attention given to Collections, and General Banking Business Transacted June 23, 1858. 31

J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH Manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes of every description, business stand one door south of the bank, Plymouth, Ind.

Manufacture of and dealer in boots and shoes of every description, business stand one door south of the bank, Plymouth, Ind.

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SWEET POTATOE PLANTS.

I WILL have for sale after the 20th of May from 25,000 to 30,000 Early Nansmond Sweet Potatoe Plants, the very best variety to cultivate in this climate. Price per hundred 25 cents. Also CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED. Selected and put up by myself near Indianapolis last October, which I will warrant to grow, and to be pure seed of the very best variety in cultivation in this vicinity. Price per pound 25 cents. Orders for plants will be filled at Richard Corbaley's 5 mile South of Plymouth on the Michigan Road, or J. J. Brockle's Store in Plymouth. The cane seed is now for sale at the above named places, and at the store of J. L. Woodward. Orders so-licited. S. B. CORBALEY, May 4, 1860. 3w

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