

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.



At Their Old Tricks.

On Tuesday evening of last week, a few choice spirits selected from among the many who are known to have been exceedingly patriotic for a time past, at Indianapolis, met in the upper room of the Court House in that city, for the purpose of organizing a CENTRAL BOARD OF CONTROL for this State, of the politico-military society known as the Strong Band or Spartan Brotherhood. The following is a copy of the circular of invitation issued on the occasion:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5, 1865.

DEAR SIR:—The establishment of the Strong Band and Spartan Brotherhood, a loyal and patriotic Association, in this State, has become a fixed fact. Twelve county organizations have already been effected. A number of the leading citizens of this State have lent their influence to the cause. The time has arrived for the organization of a Central Board of Control. You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Court House, upper room. Dr. Robt. Morris, general organizing agent of the Society, will deliver an address. It is understood that should you approve of the plan, after having a thorough explanation, you will be invited to take a part with us in the government and control of the Society in this State.

Respectfully,

WINSTON P. NOBLE, Major General of the Strong Band, Department of Indiana.

We are curious to know whether Marshall County is included in the "twelve" already organized; and if not, whether the redoubtable Dr. Robt. Morris will come himself or send some one else when it is thought best to organize here; and whether public notice will be given of the time and place of meeting, or a private circular be sent to a few of the faithful only, as at Indianapolis.

This Robt. Morris, L. L. D., is the same man, we believe, who has for some years past labored under the hallucination that the Masonic fraternity ought to support him and his family by liberal and frequent donations for that purpose. He seems to have a penchant for organizing secret societies of one kind or another, especially if thereby he can draw material aid from the organized. We think we know whereof we affirm when we say that this same Robt. Morris realized in the manner above indicated, not less than one hundred and fifty dollars from the citizens of this place, and not content with this, has in the most unblushing manner begged for more and for still more. If he will for the future turn his attention to the pursuit of some laudable enterprise instead of trying to lay the foundation for future differences and difficulties among citizens of the same locality, he will undoubtedly be able to earn an honest living for himself and family, and not again be under the necessity of begging from the Masonic fraternity as heretofore.

As to this Spartan Brotherhood organization, we warn our readers not to go into it. It is a catch, a cheat, a dangerous affair, concocted by Morris and a friend of his some two years ago, for the sole purpose on their part of acquiring the money to be made by it. It is a secret, military organization of an intensely bitter and ultra-partisan political character, the objects of which now are first to put money in the pocket of Robt. Morris, and second, to carry the elections hereafter in favor of negro equality, and this is to be done under the special guise of patriotism and loyalty. Let no good citizen, as he values the peace of society, enter the deep, dark and damnable recesses of the cursed organization.

A Glean of Common Sense.

The Indianapolis Journal some time since came out indorsing the action of president Johnson in commencing the sentence of death, pronounced against Milligan, Bowles and Morsey, to imprisonment for life. This it seems gave offense to its radical readers, and one of them comes down upon it in a style more pointed than elegant, to which the Journal replies as follows:

Our correspondent abhors the idea of policy in dealing with traitors, but if he will consult history he will find that the most successful rulers have been those who claimed the anomalies produced by civil war by tempering justice largely with mercy. On this point we invite his attention to the conduct of William of Orange, who drove James II from England, and of Napoleon I, after he was made the first Consul of France. The case of our Revolutionary War furnishes another example. Will "Citizen" take the trouble to ascertain how many of the thousands of Tories of that period were executed after peace and independence were assured?

But it is feared that a transfer of political power may yet open the prison doors of Bowles and Milligan, and turn them loose to triumph over us. Well, it is not likely that their execution would prevent that, and if a majority of the people impute their principles, we guess they ought to be turned loose, and in that case we shall probably need clemency ourselves.

The Journal is evidently in a thinking mood and for the time being has concluded to keep in the back ground its feelings of vengeance, but it may well be questioned, whether its present amiability is the result of conviction for its past wrongs, or of fear for future consequences. That democrats will come into power we have no shadow of doubt, but we do not believe they will in that event imitate the tyranny of the radicals.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant passed through this place on Tuesday morning this week, on his way to Washington from Chicago, where he had been for a short time in attendance at the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair. This fair will long be remembered on account of the celebrities present, as well as the work proper of the Fair itself; Gen. Grant, Sherman, Hooker, and others not unknown to fame, were all there—at the same time, and no small amount of lionizing of these great men took place on the occasion. The people wanted to see them, and they probably were desirous of being seen; so both parties have been gratified to their hearts' content. This desire on the part of the people was, of course, laudable, and no doubt the presence of these notables drew a vast number of people from a distance who otherwise would have remained away. How much has been added to the receipts of the Fair in this way, none can tell, but the amount no doubt is great. The Fair is proving a thorough success, and many a helpless soldier's family will have cause to feel grateful for the generous impulses of the people so freely exemplified in the result of the present Fair.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready. The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been an interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for money should ever again fall below its credit for courage. The same spirit that preserved the geographical integrity of the country will place its pecuniary integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.—New Yorker.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article discussing the payment of the national debt by subscription, claims the paternity of the project, and makes some much needed comments upon the present extravagance of expenditure. Three hundred and fifty millions are generally taken as the estimate of what our annual current expenses will be. The Journal says: "There is little use in attempting to pay off the national debt, if after the interest is stopped, such an annual tax as the half of this sum is still to be left as a burden upon the people. We know that there is a new horde of officeholders to be paid, and the desire to cut off entirely the national tax gatherer, with his odious inquisitorial powers, is one of the reasons for an early payment of the national obligations. But even while this army of officials is retained, a careful economy would cut down this annual estimate at least one hundred millions."

Should but a part of the debt be paid by subscription, we should gain little in the reduction of office holders, as the collection of the tax on the remainder would require the same system as the collection on the whole amount. We see it stated that the provost marshal system is to be continued, and we shall find much difficulty in losing the grasp of office holders. That there must be a material reduction in their number is evident, as it is also evident that there will be increased watchfulness of public expenses. We apprehend that President Johnson's ideas of economy will shame the calculations which estimate our annual current expenses at three hundred and fifty millions. We may look for some great changes in the diminution of the present scale of expenditure.—Chicago Times.

It is stated that our minister to France has given the French government assurances that the United States will observe the strictest neutrality with regard to Mexico.

From New York. NEW YORK, June 10. The Herald's Washington special says: "There seems to be at least two delegations from every southern state in attendance at Washington in regard to reconstruction, they are usually applicants for federal appointments to be made. The president has taken time to consider the propositions. He does not intend to be in a hurry in making these southern appointments, and there will be ample time to put his reconstruction policy in force between now and the meeting of congress. The southern people are flocking here in great numbers."

The World's Washington special says: "Gen. Canby, acting under orders from Washington, has succeeded in arresting a man who offered to be one of 100 to pay one million dollars in Alabama papers two years ago for the assassination of President Lincoln. It is possible he may be brought before the commission now trying conspirators."

The Tribune's Washington special says: "Davis raves and tears about his cell at Fort Monroe in a state of seeming insanity, real or assumed."

From Salt Lake City. SALT LAKE, June 12. A dispatch dated Lexington, Ky., June 10th, says reliable information has reached the friends of John C. Breckenridge at that place that he has arrived safe in Cuba. How he got there they refused to say.

From Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, June 12. The Times has a special from Chattanooga, dated the 10th, which says a tremendous explosion and fire occurred there on the evening of the 9th, as supposed through carelessness. It took fire from a locomotive igniting the loose powder in the ordnance department exploding several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and loose powder. Shot and shell were sent hissing about the town, and many men killed and wounded. The immense quartermaster's buildings took fire and were destroyed, involving a loss of a quarter of a million dollars worth of stores. Some think the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it occurred simultaneously with the Nashville and Gallatin fires.

The railroad is nearly completed to Atlanta. Prominent rebels are being arrested in northern Georgia.

From Newbern, N. C. NEWBERN, June 6. Intelligence from all parts of the state indicate the return of the people to their loyalty of the United States. The citizens of different counties are establishing a home police system for the purpose of maintaining order and suppressing depredations. The prospects are that a movement to restore civil law through the inauguration of a new state government will call out the largest vote ever cast in the state, so anxious are the people to return to peaceful pursuits.

President Johnson's amnesty proclamation is well received by the people of the states; also the appointment of Mr. Holden as provisional governor. The people of North Carolina have called upon the United States military authorities at Charlotte in this state for protection against their own people, who are committing depredations upon each other.

From Richmond. NEW YORK, June 11. The Herald's Richmond and Petersburg dispatches show a rapid revival of business in those places, and great progress being made in the work of re-establishing the civil government throughout Virginia, under auspices of Gov. Pierpont. The authorities, as fast as practicable and politic, are turning over state property to the charge of the new state administration, and in much better condition than it was found.

A delegation of the principal citizens of nearly every county of the state has visited Gov. Pierpont and unanimously expressed their desire to renew their allegiance to the national government and cooperate with him in such policy of state government as he may deem best for the welfare of all the people of the state. Charitable, and other patriotic institutions have been again put in proper condition. The repairing of railroads and canals is pushed forward with rapidity, and there is every prospect that Virginia will, before long, exhibit throughout her territory even a greater condition of prosperity than that enjoyed before she was dragged into rebellion.

Davis' Defense. It is said that Charles O'Connor intends to call as witnesses in defense of Jeff. Davis several immaunulate patriots, including Horace Greeley, who argued the right of secession to the fullest extent.—Also D. S. Dickinson, Lyman Treman, B. F. Butler and others who aided and abetted the rebellion, and insisted that in withdrawing from the Union, the seceding States were exercising an undoubted right. These gentlemen are all lawyers, and from their speeches on record, and letters from some of them to Southern men on file, Mr. O'Connor intends to prove that Jeff. Davis was acting under the advice of counsel.—Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

The Parole of General Lee. The Louisville Journal in commenting upon the report, which it does not regard as reliable, that General Lee is to be indicted and tried for treason, remarks: "We cannot believe the report, because such an action against General Lee by the United States authority would be in utter violation of the articles of surrender which he, as commander of the rebel army of North Virginia, accepted from General Grant. The faith of the nation was sacredly pledged by those articles, and they amply protect him and all who observe them from any such disturbance by our authorities, either civil or military. The following article of the surrender is very clear: 'Every officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside.'"

We trust that the authorities of the United States will scrupulously uphold every article of the agreement between Grant and Lee. A violation of them would be utterly disgraceful.—State Sentinel.

From Richmond. The New York Tribune's Richmond correspondent details the treatment the negroes are subjected to in that city and vicinity, showing that these poor people are treated by our authorities far worse than they were by the slaveholding and slave-driving authorities both before and after the rebellion. An appeal from the Richmond negroes for protection is also published. They state that they are required to get some white person to give them a pass to enable them to attend to their daily occupation, without which they are marched off to the negro bullpen. The rebel Mayor Mayo has been reinstated, and he has reappointed his rebel policemen, who were notorious and infamous negro hunters, and who now occupy themselves in entering the houses of inoffensive negroes, dragging them out, and imprisoning them.

NEGRO EQUALITY.—The Abolitionists do not appear to be satisfied yet with the mischief they have done the country, and so they are entering on the work of agitation in favor of negro suffrage and the eventual admixture of the black and white races. The distinction between these two races is the work of the Almighty, whose wisdom every Abolitionist would dispute, and to obliterate which they would vainly interpose their noisy clatter.

New Advertisements. H. B. DICKSON. HENRY WOODBURY THE IRON AGE Has come again: at least the has at H. B. DICKSON & CO'S HARDWARE STORE, IN THE SOUTH ROOM OF THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, PLYMOUTH, IND. Where it can at all times be SEEN and BOUGHT in almost any shape, size, quantity and quality from an

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a crow bar to paper of 4 oz tacks. They have STOVES Of every kind: Elevated Ovens, Square, Parlor Sheet Iron, Box, fancy or plain, with complex TRIMMINGS to match. SHELF GOODS of every description, House Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hangings; Glass and Sash; Carpenters' tools. NAILS By the Keg or Pound; Mill saws, Log and Dog Chains, the best Axes in the West.

Tin, Brass, and Hollow Ware Of all kinds; PLOWS, SHOVELS, and all manner of Agricultural stensils, including Forks that load and unload hay by horse power a splendid assortment of CUTLERY, FISH HOOKS & LINES, ROPE, WIRE, BELTING AND COW BELLS, IRON AND STEEL IN BARS, ROLLS, SHEETS AND BUNCHES, &c., &c.

In fact every thing that any one ever thought of buying in a Hardware Store, and a thousand things beside, with NEW STOCK constantly arriving, which they propose selling CHEAPER Than the same can be bought at any other place in this State.

H. B. DICKSON & CO June 1 1865.—v9a38-4f. LIQUORS. PURE LIQUORS for Medical and other purposes, can be had at my Store, one door North of the Branch Bank. J. F. VANVALKENBURGH. Plymouth, May 18, '65.—4f. OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH. OUR MOTTO: QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. You will find us on Main street, in McEnderfer's New Store Building. TYRREL BROTHERS. Bourbon, May 18th 1865.—m6.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN, THIRD SERIES, 230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum known as the 7-30 LOAN. These notes are issued under date of July 15, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5 20 Six per cent. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker. The interest at 7 per cent. amounts to One cent per day on a \$50 note Two cents per day on a \$100 note Ten cents per day on a \$500 note 20 cents per day on a \$1000 note \$1 per day on a \$5000 note. Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes of this third series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe. The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE. Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens from every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE First National Bank of La Porte First National Bank of Warsaw First National Bank of Valparaiso, By T. Cressner, Branch Bank, Plymouth. JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia. v10a27-3m0.

Tyrrel Brothers. NEW GROCERY Provision Store: BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bourbon and vicinity to our splendid stock of everything in the Grocery and Provision line, all of which has been bought for Cash at the present time, thereby availing ourselves of the recent decline. All Will Be Sold Very Low For Cash. If you want salt go to Tyrrel Brothers. If you want Lard go to Tyrrel Brothers. If you want Pork go to Tyrrel Brothers. If you want White Fish go to Tyrrel Brothers. If you want Mackerel go to Tyrrel Brothers. If you want Dried Beef go to Tyrrel Brothers. If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to Tyrrel Brothers. If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried Fruits, Dye-Staffs, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Candies, etc., etc., go to Tyrrel Brothers. In short, if you want anything and everything in the Grocery and Provision line go to Tyrrel Brothers.

We will always have on hand a full stock of everything belonging to our trade, which we will sell as low as any firm between Fort Wayne and Chicago. OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH. OUR MOTTO: QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. You will find us on Main street, in McEnderfer's New Store Building. TYRREL BROTHERS. Bourbon, May 18th 1865.—m6.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRICK PILLS



The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption, many years ago. Below is a likeness of him as he now appears. When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.



DR. SCHENCK'S Principal Office and Laboratory at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be directed. He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free. In New York at No. 32 BOND Street, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 13 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20. The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURGH will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

The History of Dr. Schenck's own case and how he was cured of Consumption. Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parish, to remove into the country. I had a New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell, and I seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I was cured from my disease as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe healed with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition. Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumers for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and wrote my own verified attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well. The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. Its nutrient, powerful tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in its bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandracker Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandracker Pills a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion follow. The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon Whisky, which disorders the stomach, torps the liver, locks up the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach, which few medicines possess the power of doing. The MANDRACK PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from castor oil, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matter loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption. AGENTS. BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co. NEW YORK—Dennis Barries & Co. BALTIMORE—S. H. Hanover & Co. PITTSBURGH—Dr. George H. Keyser. CINCINNATI—F. E. Sure & Co. CHICAGO—Lord & Smith, and H. Seyvil. Also, sold by all Druggists and Dealers. v10a22-ly

GOOD NEWS FOR MARSHALL County!

Wool carding and Spinning at Tippecanoe Factory, Tippecanoe, Indiana. Mr. A. ROYD Will receive wool for carding, and spinning at Plymouth, office at Shoemaker and Boyd's Grocery Store. Wool received and returned the same week. We have a large ASSORTMENT of— BLANKETS, CASIMERE, JEANS, SATINETTS, TWEADS, WHITE AND PLAID FLANNELS in great varieties, which we will exchange for wool at the factory. Cash paid for wool at the market price. N. B & P. S. ALLEMAN. v10 no35-4f

GREAT PANIC.

GOODS MARKED DOWN Save your money by buying at the LOW PRICE STORE. RICE & BRO., Successors to Rice and Smith, are now receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c.

Our goods have been bought since the great decline in prices, and we propose to give our customers the benefit of this change for the best. Muslin marked down 10 cents a yard. Prints marked down from 10 to 15 cents a yard. Delaines marked down 12 1/2 to 15 cents a yard, and all other dry goods in the same proportion. We have a fresh supply of Family Groceries which we can and will sell cheap. Prime Rio Coffee 55 cents per pound. Brown Sugar from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Coffee do 25 to 33 1/2 cents per pound. Teas, Spices, Syrups, Rice, Tobacco, All kinds Extracts, Raisins, Indigo, &c.

We have the largest stock of crockery ware to be found in Plymouth, comprising every piece to make a full set, which we will sell as low as any other man. Also a great variety of HATS AND CAPS, ranging in price from 25 cents to \$5. 15 cases of Boy's Boots selling from \$1.50 to \$3. Men's heavy Boots from \$3 to \$5. Men's winter shoes \$1.75. Childrens and Misses shoes from 25 cents to \$1.50. We shall be making constant additions to our stock, and by buying often can give our customers goods much lower than those who have ho's large stocks before the decline in price. Don't buy a dollar's worth until you have visited the Low Price Store on the corner south of the Edwards House. M. H. Rice returns many thanks to the people of Marshall county for their former patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favors to the new firm. Country Produce, Square Timber & Ties. Bought at the highest prices. RICE & BRO. M. H. RICE. WELCOME RICE. v10a184f

THE LATEST ARRIVAL AT THE OLD DICKSON CORNER I would be pleased to announce to my patrons that I have recently returned from the East & am now in receipt of a Full and Complete Stock Of carefully selected DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES! and at very low prices formerly kept by me, which I will sell at a sacrifice. I will take exchange for goods, all kinds of Merchantable Produce, and MONEY WILL NOT BE REFUSED. Invite my old customers to call and examine my stock and prices, and if they suit, they will be sure to buy. I have nothing to do to induce you to purchase of me. Honorable, straightforward dealing and a living profit and no humbug is my motto. Those knowing themselves in arrears are not to be left out. Their debts are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWNLEE. v9a244f

SOMETHING NEW. THE subscriber has purchased, and now has in running order, a CORN & COB CRUSHER. AT HIS MILL IN PLYMOUTH. And is prepared to grind ear corn for stock feed for all who may call upon him. FARMERS WILL FIND A SAVING OF AT LEAST ONE FOURTH IN THE FEED NECESSARY FOR THEIR STOCK by having it Crushed & Ground Before Feeding. He will also Grind OATS and CORN together when wanted. He solicits the custom of those who buy Stock to feed. Terms reasonable. v10a264f. N. D. LOVELLY.