

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1863.



DEMOCRATIC CO., TICKET.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:

JOHN C. CUSHMAN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

LEONARD H. ALLEMAN.

FOR SURVEYOR:

JERRY M. KLINGER.

FOR LAND APPRAISER:

JOHN B. KITCH.

We call the attention of every reader of the Democrat to the address of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, to the democracy of Ohio.

It will at once strike the most casual observer that there is something very odd in the necessity for an American citizen, charged with no crime, in a court of jurisdiction; a man in whom his fellow-citizens have sufficient confidence to nominate for the highest office in their gift; being compelled to address his constituents under the protection of the British flag—the flag of a monarch—and enjoys freedom from imprisonment by remaining on a foreign shore. This would usually seem strange, but in these "Lincoln times" is perfectly natural.

The address is a document worthy of its author, and presents the great issue before the people, in a paragraph. The patriot and statesman breathes forth in every impassioned line, and if the country ignores the facts it sets forth, generations to come will mourn our blind folly.

There is no issue as to the restoration of the Union, this is a cloak and false cry. The democratic party is most fervently attached to the Union. The issue made in the case of Vallandigham is of freedom or tyranny; whether we will assert our God-given rights or bow meekly to the yoke of the despot. Whether the American form of free government shall survive or crumble at the approach of a despot, to make room for a monarchy. The warning is timely, and we must arouse ourselves for the crisis.

That the banished champion of democracy and a free, constitutional government, will be endorsed by the people of the great State of Ohio, we have no doubt; but as to the ability of the people to defeat the frauds of the administration, we are not so sanguine. That all kinds of frauds and outrages will be perpetrated upon the people of Ohio at the ensuing election, there is no room for a reasonable doubt. The brave and successful Gen. Burnside—whose bravery and success is known only to the peaceable citizens of "his" department—will wield a powerful influence at the approaching election. We shall see who is most powerful, the people or the President.

The 12th section of the Conscription Act says:

"In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their services since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service."

By the above section it will be seen that the law, under which the ensuing draft is to be made, gives to each State and district a credit for whatever surplus of troops they may have in the field at this time over their quota.

This section of the law is just and proper, and of course must be observed.—We have seen various reports in the telegraphic columns stating that no such allowances were to be made, but have discredited them. They must be made.—The law distinctly specifies it; and while it is our imperative duty to submit to the rigid enforcement of every law, it is none the less the duty of officials to obey the law, to the letter, and they must do so.—If they ignore this section who shall say that the people will not ignore the whole of it. "Like begets like" and rebellion by rulers will beget rebellion by the people.

While the people of our State disapprove of many of the enactments of the last congress, they will submit to them all, and in return they demand, as a right which they cannot and will not relinquish, that the exponents of the law deprive them of some of the benefits of the law.

No PAPER NEXT WEEK.—This number of the Democrat closes our first year, and as we have some changes to make in our advertisements, and some blanks to print, and desire to "fix up" generally in the office, we will improve this favorable opportunity, and take a week for repairs.

To subscribers owing us, we would say that this is a most favorable opportunity to come in and square up the books and commence a new year. We have been very patient, and now would like our reward. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and the printer is certainly a "laborer."

We shall be compelled to erase the names of a few of our subscribers from our books, soon, unless they make some kind of a settlement with us, with the commencement of a new year is a most excellent time to pay up and start over.

Last Saturday our streets were the scene of some considerable amusement occasioned by a pugilistic demonstration on the part of a patriotic female. A small "war among the Roses. The particulars we did not learn with sufficient minuteness to attempt to transcribe them for our readers. The substance of the affair was as follows: A young lady (!) seeing a butternut emblem upon a girl from the country, manifested her valor and patriotism by attempting to snatch it off, and failing to accomplish this got her ears boxed for her trouble.

An eager expectant crowd soon assembled around the champion of anti-butterism, and she was soon a heroine, meanwhile the young lady wearing the butternut pin, not desiring any notoriety, immediately left the field to her more aspiring antagonist, who, time and again, recounted her gallant exploit to a wondering and admiring crowd.

When Wilson and Chandler and Colfax and the abolition Representatives, generally, of the last Congress, passed the conscription act, they made a clause for themselves. They do not wish to go to war, though they insist that the war should have no end, though they might all of them easily engage in the struggle they feel so deep an interest in, and thus give an earnest of their sincerity, they prefer to pass their time pleasantly and profitably at home, and accordingly pass a law that gives them an exemption for the sum of \$300, which is a mere pittance to them, and let the poor man, who cannot raise that sum, take the field, though they leave their families totally destitute. Why do not these abolitionists show as much sincerity as the political leaders of the rebellion? Toombs, Green, Burkesdale, Wise, Cobb, Brockbridge and a host of other prominent politicians South have taken the field and supported their false dogmas. What abolitionist of mark has perished his life? These kid gloves, parlor braves would have the war continue forever if they could find other men to do the fighting.

JOHN MILLER, of Bremen, being too good a democrat and too patriotic a citizen to hold an office under this "no party" administration, is "superceded" by a man whose name we have forgotten, but who, when he is at work, leaves his wife to tend the office, and his wife is unable to read English. This is doubtless the punishment due German township for daring to give 100 democratic majority last fall. We venture the prediction that the majority will be increased next fall.

We have a letter from a Soldier of the 73d from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"I am much pleased to learn of the treatment of the 73d by the Democrats of Marshall County. I told some of the abolitionists about it, took them by surprise. They were astonished that the dreadful 'Copperheads' would associate with the Soldiers. The great trouble is the soldiers are not allowed to have Democratic papers, for fear they will hear the truth."

The following named gentlemen will act as agents for the DEMOCRAT, in their various Townships, until further notice, and are authorized to receive subscriptions and money for the DEMOCRAT OFFICE:

Center Township, H. M. LOGAN,  
German Township, GEORGE KOCH,  
North Township, CHARLES BARCLAY,  
Polk Township, T. B. MERTON,  
West Township, JOHN ZEHNER,  
Union Township, JAMES BROCKE,  
Green Township, DAVID ZEHNER,  
Bourbon Township, S. BEALS,  
Walnut Township, JAMES M. WICKIZER,  
Tippecanoe Township, DR. O. P. SMITH.

In certain abolition quarters they are trying to make a hero of Gen. Banks, on the score of the fall of Port Hudson.—Port Hudson fell as a consequence of the failure of Vicksburg, and not as a consequence of generalship by Gen. Banks.—Vicksburg fell as a consequence of generalship by Gen. Grant. It is Gen. Grant, therefore, who is the hero of the fall of Port Hudson.

We are informed that the Union Leaguers of this county have commenced holding their meeting again. We shall see if Gen. Wilcox will attend to these matters.

Mr. Editor:

As a large number of Judge Logan's friends and acquaintances, had not the privilege of hearing him speak on the issues before the country, last Saturday, we have thought that it would not be considered out of place to give a brief notice of his speech, for the information of his friends who had not the pleasure of hearing him. He came here on a visit, and not as a politician; he addressed the democratic Inevitable Club, at Corbin's Hall, the night after he came here, (Saturday evening), and his remarks were well timed and well received.

For the Democrat.

Through the solicitations of some of his friends from the country, he consented to make a speech last Saturday. When Saturday came the crowd was so large that it could not be accommodated in the Hall, and had to retire to the Grove. Mr. REEVE introduced the Judge to the audience which received him with that respect due a distinguished stranger. He addressed his audience under very embarrassing circumstances, many being present with whom he had formerly been acquainted, and had not seen for many years; and many other of his former friends in the country had gone to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." The effect that these reflections would have on his mind can be easily imagined; yet, notwithstanding this, his speech more than filled the expectations of his friends. It has not been our good fortune to listen to a speech for some time in which the corruption, imbecility and partiality of the present dynasty was more graphically portrayed.

He urged his Democratic Friends to be submissive to the "Conscription Act, for odious as it is, it would be a bad precedent to disregard it, and the medicine would be worse than the disease. Three things he said the Democracy must not give up—Freedom of speech; Freedom of the Press; and Free access to the Ballot Box. If these privileges are not given up all may yet be well.

VERITAS.

For the Democrat.

Mr. Ed:

Throughout the entire country so far as my knowledge extends, there is a general distrust and dissatisfaction among conscripts as to the manner in which the matter has been conducted from the first until the present time. To begin with the man appointed Enrolling Commissioner, for two reasons, has not the confidence of the citizens of the County.—

In the first place his standing in society is anything else than elevated and his ability to properly discharge the duties of the position he fills, is very much doubted, from the fact that he is no scholar and some of those he employed as his deputies in the out Townships had not sense enough to know how to write their own names. Such are the men in whose hands the fate of conscripts have been placed, in this county. These being notorious facts it is not to be wondered at that there is general dissatisfaction with everybody connected, only the political friends of the Enrolling Commissioner.

There is also another thing that is calculated to excite the suspicion of those interested, and that is that the Enrollment List has not been open to the inspection of any only the particular friends of the Commissioner, although the citizens of the county were promised that they should have a copy of the list, before it was sent out of the county, but when several citizens went to the office of the commissioner for the purpose of copying it, they were informed that it had, a day or two before, been sent to head quarters of the 9th District, where the drafting for all the counties in the District is to take place. As soon as it was ascertained that the list had been sent to Lenoire, application was made to the Provost Marshal of the District for the privilege of copying the list, but he was so very busy with it that he could not spare it for that purpose.—

So the matter stands now and the citizens of the county will doubtless be deprived of the privilege of taking a copy of the List, until after the draft takes place which I learn will be shortly.

There is still another thing that gives cause for mistrust, and that is, that in some of the Townships the Enroller did not see half those liable to conscription but took the enrollment from some radical Abolitionist who wished all his Democrat neighbors were in purgatory. Such are the men who have enrolled the citizens of this county, and this is the manner in which they have performed that service. None but Abolitionists are satisfied with it, and their being so completely satisfied with the enrollment is another reason why Democrats should not be.

There may be nothing wrong or corrupt at the bottom of all this, but it looks some what suspicious and there are many chances for us to be wronged. All we ask, as Democrats and law abiding citizens, is a fair enrollment and fair drawing, and those who may perpetrate a flagrant outrage upon us either purposely or otherwise may not find it to their advantage when the fates are made known to those outraged.

CONSCRIPT.

For the Democrat.

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LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

## RECRUITING NOTICE.

JOHN M. MOON is authorized to raise a company in the Ninth District, for the 7th Indiana Cavalry Regiment, and has his headquarters at Plymouth. Bounty of \$100, \$25 in advance, and one month's pay in advance. This is by far the pleasant and easiest branch of the service, and young men desiring to avoid the draft cannot do better than to improve this opportunity.

LAST Monday eve, we received the most delightful serenade we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. The song "They have grafted him into the army," was mournfully suggestive, and, in a half dream we could almost fancy ourselves a "Picket beside the tented field." The serenaders form probably the best family of singers in northern Indiana.

SATURDAY and Monday evenings Burnell and Davis Vraleties were on exhibition at Corbin's Hall. While we can not say much for the management of the "Show," in justice we must say that Miss SUSIE JACKSON is an excellent performer, and Miss JULIA DESILVA gives evidences of much native talent. Miss Blair proved to be a very great nuisance, and the "show" was deplorably scant of funds.

THE Dedication of the new Catholic Church is postponed for some time. Service next Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. C. VOLKERT, Pastor of Catholic Church.

WE are happy to be enabled to announce that Rev. I. P. Tschiffly will hereafter officiate at the Episcopal Church in this place every Sunday, instead of every alternate Sunday, as heretofore.

SELECT SCHOOL.—Mr. A. C. Williams, will recommence his school in the Seminary building, on the 17th of August, 1863.

MARRIED.—On the 19th of July, at the residence of the brides, father, by J. G. O'BORNE, Esq., Mr. Wm. W. EVANS to Miss REBECCA MANN.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, }  
July 15, 1863. }

To the Democracy of Ohio:

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of state; banished thence to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole, fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart,—an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired on by ships flying the flag of my own country,—I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to day, under protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy, and in part to exercise, the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home. The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them, and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and government, unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment, because an audacious but most cowardly despotism compelled it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. To day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea—still in exile, though almost in sight of my native State—I greet you as your representative. Grateful certainly I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the least of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No, it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significance to the action of your convention. Yours was indeed an act of justice to a citizen who for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an act of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the constitution, subvert your present government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the RESTORERS AND DEFENDERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, integrity, ability, and of tried fidelity to the constitution, the Union, and liberty. Their moral and political courage, a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all these were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. Pugh as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style; admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourselves to the great mission just now of the democratic party,—to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared yours by your constitutions. It is in vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exertions of tyrannical power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created and can destroy. Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter, as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party—the ministry—the men who for the time, conduct the government,—to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall order thirty-eight or the constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizens any more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight; dragged from wife and child and home, to a military prison; thence to a mock military trial; there condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue; you have nobly met it. It is the very question of free, popular government itself. It is the whole question upon one side, liberty; on the other, despotism. The President, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing; acts of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war there is but one will supreme—his will; but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. Military orders supersede the constitution, and military commissions usurp the places of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more, by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty, to try the experiment in Ohio, aided by a Judge whom I name not because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country: In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President; they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the constitution; and who ever gives his vote for the candidates of that party commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on the part of the administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would fairly forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whenever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves: Suffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now, finally, let me ask, what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so boldly and nobly denounced? "Military necessity." But if, indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then, believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For, if this civil war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms the infant of to-day will not live to see the end of it. No, in another way only can it be brought to a close. Traveling a thousand miles and more, through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, and scouring for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman or child, who was not resolved to push rather than yield to the pressure of arms, even in the most desperate extremity. And, whatever may and must be the varying fortune of the war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inextinguishable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle.—These may, indeed, be unwelcome truths, but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any one, whatever his opinions or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument? I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war and peace, and my faith as to final results, from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of heaven and earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere that a constitution maintained, a Union restored, and liberty homeforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the Republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

## LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
COAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYS TOYS	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
TANNERS OIL	STATIONERY OF	A LARGE	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
SPERM OIL	ALL KINDS	ASSORTMENT	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store
LINSEED OIL	PAINT BRUSHES	FRESH DRUGS &	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
WHITE LEAD	A COMPLETE	MEDICINES & ALL	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
TURPENTINE	ASSORTMENT	POPULAR PAT-	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
WINDOW GLASS	AT	ENT MEDICINES	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand.

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

Aug. 29, 1862. 31m3

## New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE, EVERY BODY!!

NEW INDIANA, CHEAP CASH STORE!

DALE &amp; CALKINS : : : : Proprietors.

Who are now receiving direct from New York and Boston a

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

Boots and Shoes,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, Hats, Caps and Clothing

And in fact almost every kind of goods used in this country, which they offer

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their motto being

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; and satisfy themselves that we are selling

As Low, or Lower,

than any other house in the West.

Be particular and call at the North Room of Hewitt and Woodward's New Brick Building.

PLYMOUTH, IND. DALE &amp; CALKINS.

N. B.—All kinds of country Produce such as Butter, Eggs, Beans, etc.; taken in exchange for Goods at the new Indiana Cheap Cash Store.

Oriental Tivory Stable. SALE, FEED &amp; EXCHANGE.

Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at reasonable rates. We also pay the highest market price in cash for Horses. Horses boarded by the day, week and month on reasonable terms. HESS &amp; NESSEL, Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863. n67f

NEW FIRM!!

The Ohio Cash Store having passed into the hands of

JOHN BLAIN &amp; CO.

The new proprietors take pleasure in announcing

TO THE CITIZENS OF

MARSHAL!

AND

The Adjoining Counties.

That they have JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES!

AND

BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a

FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

THE LATEST STYLE

and the

BEST QUALITY

OF

GOODS

Those wishing anything in our line will do well to give us a call before going elsewhere, as, in addition to the inducements offered above, we propose to

SELL CHEAP.

CALL AND SEE US.

JOHN BLAIN &amp; CO.

PLYMOUTH IND.

## Exciting News:

I beg leave to inform my numerous customers in Plymouth and the surrounding Country that I have received one of the

Finest Stocks of Goods

ever brought to Plymouth. It was selected in the

Eastern Cities,

with the utmost care to the wants of customers and will be sold to cash and short time buyers on the very best terms, my motto is

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

And I will say to all those that want good bargains to come along, no trouble to show you, examine for yourselves, the stock of Goods at the

Regulator

Will bear examination both as regards quality and fair prices; and while you have to pay fair prices for the best quality and that kind of goods I keep and will sell the best kind of goods as cheap as any other house in Plymouth. You will find at the "Regulator" a good assortment of the following Goods:

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, TWEEDS

JEANS, FARMERS SATIN, FLANNELS

NELS, DENIMS, HICKORY, BROWN

SHEETINGS, BLEACHED MUSLIN.

PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PLAIN AND

BARRED JACONETS, CHALLISES

LAWNS

And a very large lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Of various kinds And a large lot of

Boots and shoes.

Sole Leather, Peze and Nails of all kinds. Hats and Caps; a fine lot of Queensware and a great deal of Groceries. Call at the Regulator and examine for yourselves. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at market prices and money not received. M. R. JUSTICE, agent, Plymouth Indiana, April 9th 1863. n67f

Telegraphic:

Beauregard Dead and Lee Resigned!

This startling intelligence is daily looked for from the South, but is still uncertain. One thing however is certain, that is that

RENBARGER

Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, cheap

THE LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

Harness

Ever offered in Plymouth. He also manufactures better work more promptly than any other establishment in the County. REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Stock SHOP—One door south of Rice and Smith's.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

December 25th 1862 A. RENBARGER. n67f

JOHN D. DEVOR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

SOLDIER'S BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT

AND

SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.

OFFICE—Over Pershing's Drug Store, Plymouth, Indiana.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,