

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1863.



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. LORAN,
German Township,	JONAS MILLER,
North Township,	CHARLES BARCLAY,
Polk Township,	T. B. MERTON,
West Township,	JOHN ZENNER,
Union Township,	JAMES BROOKE,
Crown Township,	DAVID ZENNER,
Bourbon Township,	S. REVIS,
Walnut Township,	JAMES M. WICKIZER,
Tippecanoe Township,	DR. O. P. SMITH

How It Is.

The Fort Wayne Times speaking of the late call for volunteers, and the probability of escaping the threatened draft in January next, says: "If the people who can carry an election, can fight the battles of the administration we want to see it demonstrated. Now is the time. We can tell the abolitionists if they do not volunteer there will be a draft, and if that draft is not conducted on principles of fairness, the whole abolition party will be compelled to engage in either a fight or a foot race."

"If the leaders of the abolition party believe that the Democrats are traitors, they do not certainly want them in the army, and the Democracy will take them at their word, notwithstanding the fact that those who make these charges acknowledge their falsity when they ask us to volunteer. We want to see the 'loyalty' of the country fill up our armies, and learn how well braggarts can fight."

We think the Times puts the case pretty strong, but perhaps not more so, than hundreds of thousands of the people themselves regard it. The question will recur to honest minds, why should those who are disloyal be requested to take their places in the army of the Union? Why should the government, put arms in the hands of traitors, and then drill them, in the science of arms?—and these questions are more easily asked than answered. If there are in Ohio, for instance, 187,000 traitors, who by voting for Vallandigham, manifested their sympathy with the rebels, we submit whether it would be quite safe to arm them, and then bring them into the presence of a rebel army so nearly equal in size to our own, that the armed Vallandighams would be going over to the enemy turn the scale against us. Yet if Democrats are "traitors" and "copperheads," this is just the thing that is proposed to be done. Is it true that republicans believe their own charges against the democracy? We think that as democrats we are entitled of right, not of favor, but of right, also, to one of two things, either exemption from military service, or from the charge of disloyalty. If the administration presses, and speakers will take back the charge of disloyalty made by them against democrats, and make the necessary reparation for the wrong thus done them, and in addition compel the administration to carry on the war alone to suppress the rebellion, then democrats will again as heretofore cheerfully enlist to serve during the war; and we tell republicans that every time they call us copperheads, and traitors, they are discouraging enlistments, and keeping men out of the army.

That Fire.

Some time since the M. C. Republican, mentioned the fact that a small tenant house on the farm of an abolitionist in this County was burned down, and charged that the fire was the work of some Copperhead incendiary. It said that it was probably done in consequence of the "Union sentiments entertained by Judge C." the aforesaid abolitionist. Now all this was well enough for foreign consumption, but when it is known that the aforesaid "Judge C" had for some time previous to the fire been manifesting his "Union sentiments" in a marked degree, to a female tenant who occupied the house, it will not be thought so very strange that the wife of the Judge should set fire to the house, as we are informed she did. We regret to be obliged to say even this much in relation to the matter, but if abolitionists do not want to get hurt they must not uphold false charges against Democrats.—There was no reason whatever in this case to charge "Copperheads" with that fire,—it was only "a little domestic feud in which a spirited andalous woman undertook to 'vindicate the edge' made by her liege lord at the matrimonial altar,—a gentle reminder of once happy days fast passing succeeding Nero.

To Our Friends.

We ought to have at least 1,000 subscribers in this County to the Democrat.—There are about 1,600 democratic voters, and we think it would not be asking too much of our friends, to request them to increase our list until it embraces two-thirds of the democratic vote of the County. It could easily be done with a little effort on the part of our friends in the different neighborhoods. We hope that those gentlemen in the different townships who are acting as agents for the paper, will do all they consistently can to help us. The permanence and prosperity of a thoroughly democratic paper, here is as much an interest to others as to us. Soon the Presidential campaign will commence, and no effort will be left unmade by our wily adversaries, to carry this County for the abolition ticket. As a means of preventing this, and of maintaining our own ascendancy we would like to send out to the voters of old Marshall at least 1,000 copies of the Democrat during the coming year.—Shall it be done? Let our friends respond by sending up from the different neighborhoods good new subscribers by the score.

A Methodist View.

The Methodists of Illinois, in a recent State Convention at Springfield, adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of God in this terrible war, chastising us for our national sins.

If this terrible civil war is a chastisement for our national sins, and our Methodist brethren solemnly declare that it is so, none can mistake the remedy. If the people stop sinning, the occasion for the chastisement will cease; hence we must conclude if the war continues the necessity for it arises from our persistent sinfulness as a people. Our beloved Methodist brethren do not present a very flattering view of the wickedness of this perverse generation.

How It Works.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser publishes entire the recent letters of Senator Whiting, remarking thereupon as follows:

"If there is a man in the Confederacy in favor of the reconstruction of the Union, let him read this letter and see his doom. State lines are to be obliterated, State rights ignored, public and private property and interest swept away with the men of the South, rich and poor, with their wives and little ones, are to be made the servants of servants."

Doubtless the only effect of Mr. Whiting's letter in the South, was to strengthen the rebellion. The advocates of secession have always seized on such documents with avidity and given them the widest circulation. By this means they keep on the exasperation and crush out those who might otherwise pronounce in favor of the Union. This letter was a great God-send to the secessionists.

State Convention.

We hear from several of our exchanges that there is a growing desire to hold our next State Convention at La Fayette, instead of Indianapolis. That there should be any necessity for a change of place, is humiliating in the last degree to every freeman of our State; but if the democracy cannot hold a convention at the Capitol, what assurance is there that it will be permitted at any other place? Will not the very fact of such a change, be made the pretext for such aggressions upon our rights as are feared at Indianapolis? We say hold the Convention at the Capitol of the State, in the State House, or hold it not at all. If his Excellency O. P. Morton refuses us the protection of the law, and convives with the lovers of abolition anarchy, tyranny, and usurpation to prevent us as democrats from peaceably holding our State Convention there, then in the name of "God and humanity," let there thenceforth one universal cry go up from every "valley and hilltop" all over our beloved State "down with oppression and the oppressors," and may God speed the right.

We are entitled as of right to hold our Convention at the Capitol, and for one we are unwilling to surrender that right through fear of an illegal attack upon us by our political adversaries. We vote for no change.

Our "devil" a few days ago was seized with "poetic pangs," when a somewhat prolonged labour he brought forth the following timely "gem":

"Why do we mourn, conscripted friends,
Or shake at draft's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Abraham sent,
To make us shoulder arms!"

The editor of the Republican last week offered to bet on the pluck of one of his "Union" friends, and intimated that in a certain contingency we might get ourselves soundly thrashed. Bah! A man who spends his time bawling about town instead of being at work for his employer, and then claims pay for full time, when his board account only shows 15 meals taken in two months, is not very dangerous. We should be much more afraid of having our hero rudely disturbed by such a man, than of getting "soundly thrashed,"—in the day time.

Baltimore has been included in the limits of Butler's new department. Heaven should have mercy on this unhappy city, for Butler after Schenck is like Caligula succeeding Nero.

The Greenback Democracy.

It is refreshing to read the Democratic profession of these Union men, alias Abolitionists. They are Democrats of the right type. They parade their greenback Democracy for the genuine article, with as much effrontery as they do a legal tender made gold and silver by law. The attempt to pass off their spurious stuff for the genuine article of Democracy, will succeed no better than their effort to make gold out of greenbacks. The skunk could not deceive the woodchuck by protesting it was a woodchuck; and these greenback Democrats can't stand the test. We have Democracy in the State of the greenback sort. They are at a worse discount than Chase's money, but just now their greenback loyalty aspires to be a legal tender like other greenbacks.—[Louisville Dem.]

The following extract from Burke is a photograph which the "swarms" of nine hundred thousand "flaming giants" among us may study with profit:

"I can conceive no existence under heaven that is more truly odious and disgusting than an important, helpless creature, without civil wisdom or military skill, without a consciousness of any other qualification for power but his servility to it, bloated with pride and arrogance, and calling for battles which he is not to fight."

Can a more atrocious principle than the following be conceived, uttered as a rule of government in this country:

"It is a well recognized principle that, in cases of revolution, the judicial department must be subservient to and made to follow, political principles."

Such language was unblushingly used at a public meeting, by one of the administration's peripatetic Generals, Hamilton, of Texas. Did the principle obtain, our government would be no better than the rule of an organized mob. It is, however, one of the "modern improvements" of abolitionism.

We are informed that Silas Cushman, son of Consider Cushman Esq. of this County, died at the Soldier's Home in Chicago on Friday last. Silas enlisted in the 48th Reg. Ind. volunteers, and was a faithful soldier. Being sick he received a furlough to visit his friends at home and recruit his health, but alas! Home, and friends were no more for him. He stepped off the cars at some station on his way home, and unfortunately got left and was permitted to remain on the platform all night. He arrived in Chicago on Friday morning about day light, and remained on the platform until about 8 o'clock, when he was taken to the soldier's home where he died the same day. Thus he passed away another brave man to his final home, through the neglect of those who should, and could if they would, have provided those comforts absolutely necessary for them.

Mistakes Will Happen.

From the Hartford Conn. Press.

There is a well-known gentleman in this city of a musical turn of mind, whose business takes him from home most of the time, traveling about the country. His family resided in the north part of the city. During his absence his wife wrote to him that she had a good opportunity to sell their place and go and reside with her father at the south end of the city, as they had previously talked of. He replied, advising her to sell; and wrote again and again, but failed to receive any more letters from his wife.

After a while he returned home, arriving unexpectedly on the mid-night train. Laboriously he wended his way to the residence, at the north end, carrying a heavy valise in each hand. Having his latch-key in his pocket, he walked in without disturbing any one, left his baggage in the hall and groped his way up to his wife's room. A kerosene lamp was burning low, casting a dim light over the room. The gentleman was tired, and glad to get home to his familiar room again. He turned up the light a little brighter, and leisurely began to undress himself, when he was startled by a rustling of the bed clothes, and a feminine expression of alarm, in a voice not at all familiar. He glanced toward the bed. There were two night-capped heads instead of one, and neither of them his wife.

The feminine voice, partially muffled by the bed-clothes tightly drawn up to their chins, in accents of indignation and terror asked him who he was, and what he was doing in a young ladies' bed room, would he go away immediately, or would they scream for the police, cry murder, robbers, and alarm the house? While the bewildered and astonished gentleman hastily gathered his clothing about him assured them that there must be some mistake, he thought he was on his own room, made the most profane apologies, and backed out in the darkness with a dim comprehension of the truth. His wife had sold the place, and his former residence was occupied as a young ladies' boarding house.

Confused and bewildered he groped his way out, only to stumble headlong over his forgotten baggage in the hall, with a noise that brought the whole female household about his ears, with screams of robbers, murder, fire, police! Jumping up without waiting for apologies, he vanished in haste, leaving his baggage behind him.—Then, at one o'clock A. M., had a mile to walk, thumbed a half an hour to awaken

the family, his own father-in-law did not recognize him, and he was on the point of being turned over to the police, when, fortunately, his wife came to his rescue.—Next day he recovered his baggage, and made ample explanations to the females he had so unintentionally alarmed.

Ohio has sent 170,121 men to the war. Mr. Brough's vote from the soldiers amounts only to about 26,000 while Mr. Vallandigham received only 633 votes from the army. The value of the "soldiers' vote" may be thus estimated. Is it possible that the utmost exertions of the administration, with its absolute power, could only secure twenty-six thousand votes out of so large a number?

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

An officer in the Richmond prison writes here that the rebel authorities have commenced treating our prisoners—worse than ever, even discontinuing the daily meat ration. They claim that they are unable to furnish their own soldiers with meat.—This government is about to take measures to furnish our prisoners with provisions. An arrangement has already been made effectively by which the rebel Commissioner pledges that all clothing sent to prisoners shall be delivered.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The Tribune's Washington special says: "The next fortnight promises to be the most eventful since the commencement of the war. The success of Meade and the recent operations in Burnside's department are premonitory of the gigantic conflict, of which the lines of battle will reach from Chattanooga to Washington and Richmond. For once there seems to be concert of action between the different armies, and the auguries are favorable.

"It is true that Burnside is threatened" both from the east and west, by large armies, but he knows it, and the measures to be taken to thwart them.

"Grant's supplies are uninterrupted and plenty.

"Meade's army is believed to largely outnumber Lee's, and the result of a battle cannot be doubted."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

In the fights on the Rappahannock, on Saturday, nearly 1,000 rebels were taken prisoners. The Federal army crossed the river on Sunday, and are pressing forward vigorously. Our cavalry are reported to have occupied Culpeper. The rebels are falling back, and it is believed that they can make but slight resistance to Meade's advance. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry force, has occupied the city and heights of Fredericksburg. The forward movement by Meade is under an express order from the "government." A night has taken place in West Virginia, in the vicinity of Greenbrier. The rebels were defeated.

It is expected that the next fortnight will be the most eventful period of the war. A gigantic conflict is expected, extending from Chattanooga to Washington and Richmond.

Two of Gen. Burnside's advanced positions have been captured by the rebels, with their garrisons, consisting of half of two regiments. Burnside is threatened by large rebel forces both from the east and west; but it is said that his situation is not precarious.

A force of 9,000 rebels, under Cooper and Shelby, have crossed the Arkansas, and are marching upon Gen. Blunt, who, with a force of 1,800 cavalry, is conveying a large supply train to Fort Smith.

The third expedition to Texas has proved a failure, and the troops have returned.—Another expedition is on foot, however.—Brownsville, it is stated, being the point of attack.

A Richmond paper of Friday has a report that heavy fighting had occurred at Chattanooga but nothing confirmatory of the story had been received.

A Confederate agent has arrived at the city of Mexico, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the new government.—Juarez has recognized his army, and is marching to meet the French.

Col. Hatch has returned to Collierville, Tenn., having driven Chalmers across the Tallahatchie. The rebel loss was severe.

FREDERICKSBURG, NOV. 7.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 5th contains the following dispatches:

"CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—The bombardment of Fort Sumpter continues furiously. It was kept up all last night, and is still going on this morning. President Davis has visited James Island, Fort Pemberton and Johnston, and all the batteries along the shore.

"CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—There is still firing to-day from the enemy's Monitor and land batteries. 500 shells have been fired in the last twenty-four hours.—There have been no casualties on our side. Another iron-clad joined the fleet today. The Ironsides still remains quiet. Three Monitors are taking in ammunition to-day."

President Lincoln has adopted a policy which we can cordially endorse, as an exemplification of Emerson's theory of compensation.—He has sent Basil Butler back to his old field of Big Bethel, the scene of his only encounter with masculine rebels during the war, and where he won as much glory as over the rebel in ermine at New Orleans.

The lady-shirt-makers of New York earn exactly 621 cents a dozen, and by working their fingers to the bone can complete six garments per diem.—*Exchange paper.*

The lady-shirt-makers of New York, labor under the grave misfortune of being white. Were they otherwise, the friends of the contrabands would be immensely scandalized at their situation, and a hundred "Aid Societies" would be making moving appeals in their behalf.

The Progress of Negroism.—The Philadelphia Age says:

Wednesday evening (the night of the election) at the Church of the Epiphany, Rev. Stephan H. Tyng, in an address made by him, said among other things that the African race was the embodiment of the highest type of humanity, and that as the emotions are superior to the intellect, so is the African the superior of the Caucasian.

NEW STOCK.

LAUER AND BRO.

Have just received a SPLENDID Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats and CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

AND

A Variety of Notions.

Their Stock of Boots and Shoes is particularly deserving public attention, as regards quality, quantity and price.

Their Clothing embraces all qualities, and they will not be undersold by any house in the place. Call and examine Goods and Prices for yourselves.

Store 21 South of Pershing's Drug Store, Plymouth, Nov. 12, 1863.—6m

GREAT BARGAINS!

From EGGLESTON & BRO.

Have just received a large stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, SUMMER SHAWLS

Also a large lot of

HOOP SKIRTS.

These goods were bought at Auction and will be sold the next

THIRTY DAYS

at Auction Prices.

We invite all from this and adjoining counties to give us a call; as we feel confident that we can make it profitable for them to do so. The very best of prices from 20 to 22 cents per yard, and from 30 to 35 cents, and other Goods in proportion. Come and see! Come and see! Do not forget the place EGGLESTON & BRO.

Auction & Variety Store.

Take Notice.—Second hand Furniture bought and sold—Scales of Furniture every day. Outside sales attended to on short notice and small charges. Plymouth, Indiana. n1m3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(COMMUNICATED.) PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE!! A CARD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a **SAFE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.** ALEXANDER, ROBERTS, COCHRAN, COLO, &c. The only object of the advertisement in sending the Prescription is to relieve the afflicted, and spread in formation which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please Address: Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, W. H. Adams, 414, 4th St., New York, Nov. 5.—1863.—4m

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.	LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.
	COAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYSTOYS	
	TANNERS OIL	STATIONERY OF	A LARGE	
	SPERM OIL	ALL KIN	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 &	
	WHITE LEAD	A COMPLETE	MEDICINES & ALL	
	TURPENTINE	ASSORTMENT	POPULAR PAT-	
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
	WINDOW GLASS	AT	ENT MEDICINES	

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand;

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

25. 1862. 31m3

PROF. O. J. WOODS' HAIR RESTORATIVE.

This astonishing preparation will by nature's own process Restore gray Hair to the original color.

will make it grow on Bald Heads.
will remove the Natural Curvature.
will remove at once all itching.
will cure all Eruptions—even Scald Head.
will make the Hair Soft and Glossy.
will preserve the Color of Hair to Old Age.
will always Fasten it and stop it falling.
And is one of the best Toilet Articles for the Hair now in use.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY Have lost their Hair by sickness, change of climate, and inattention, while performing camp duty. As a Restorative and dressing it has no equal.

T. A. LEMON, Agent, PLYMOUTH, IND. October 29th, 1863.—n13.

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE.

This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the State Fair, held at Rochester, on the 1st day of October, 1862.

Also at the New York State Fair of 1863.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

This maxim will be fully demonstrated by buying an

AMERICAN HOT AIR COOKING STOVE.

A Hot air stove, built or roasted better than any other stove, with a saving of 25 per cent. in fuel, and a very large percentage in convenience.

They have the following advantages:

1st. They are constructed with a view of great durability; all the plates exposed to the fire are made of an extra thickness.

2d. The flues are lined with non-conducting material, thereby applying the heat directly to the oven, and the oven can be heated and kept in baking order with less fuel than any other stove.

3d. They have a hot air draft, which not only makes the fuel burn freely, and last longer, but adds to the heating and baking facilities.

4th. They consume all the gases from the fuel, thereby adding largely to the amount of heat obtained from the quantity of fuel used.

5th. The stove is made mounted and finished in the most superior manner. The oven is large and well ventilated. The stove is perfect in form, and made for use to adapt the language of some who have used this Stove, "it will do more work with less fuel than any other stove." In proof we add the following testimony:

From the Auburn Advertiser.—AMERICAN HOT AIR COOKING STOVE.—Our readers have noticed an advertisement in our columns of the American Hot Air Cooking Stove, manufactured by Shear, Packard & Co., Albany, N. Y. This Stove took the First Premium at the last State Fair, and at our last County Fair. It is worthy of the high compliment thus paid it. We have used the Stove for three months past, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best Cook Stove we have any knowledge of. It seems to be perfect in every respect. We guarantee that it will give good satisfaction to any family who purchase it. Build with Clodell have it for sale.

MR. STOCKWELL.—My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to the merits of the "American Cooking Stove" which you sent up for us, Mrs. W. authorizes me to say, that in the matter of baking, which is the great desideratum in a Cook Stove, the American is perfect, being placed in whatever part of the oven the baking is desired, and requiring no turning of the article is evenly cooked on all sides. She pronounces it the most economical in fuel, and the most easily regulated of any she has ever used. Very truly yours, BRIDGEPORT, April 21st, 1863. J. J. WILLEY

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Great Arrival

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Direct from New York and Boston at the LOW PRICE STORE.

WE ARE OPENING A LARGE AND SPENDID STOCK, which has been purchased at the Lowest Rates for cash, and which we will sell at cheap.

We return many thanks to our old customers and hope to see them all before making their fall purchases.

We invite all to examine our goods and prices. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD! Our expenses are small and in these times we will work for small pay. One door south of the Edwards House. RICE & SMITH.

OF INTEREST

EVERY FARMER. THE FOLDING GATE.

The undersigned has purchased the right of the Marshall County of Thrasher and Horton's Folding Gate, which is a new and improved article, and is now in use in the State of New York. This Gate is acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be superior to any other folding gate. As a matter of course, it will not be sold in this State. It is economy to use it. Call at Brownlee's Store and examine its merits. Plymouth, Ind. July 2, 1863. J. D. WILLIAMS

100 PIECES OF PRINTS, SELLING</