[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

came, and, as was expected, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven months have been passed. We are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi River, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practical connection between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantialy cleared of insurgent control and influence, and the citizens in each, and owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into the Territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection, or tendency to violence or cruelty, has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, contemporary with such discussion, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised, and denounced; and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose special duty it is to bear the country through this great trial.

Thus we have the reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past. Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a restoration of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear, as is believed, amply justified by the constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The constitution authorizes the Executive to grant pardons, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities. It also provides that it, in any of the States named, a State government shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that, under it, the State shall be protected against invasion and domestic violence.—The Constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the States in the ces stated, is explicit and full; but why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State government set up in this particular way? This section of the constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to a republican government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to and even within the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State government, constructed in the whole or a prepondering part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is, a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness. But, if it be proper to require, as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States and the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamation in regard to slavery? These laws and proclamation were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect, there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment, they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enacted. To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation, or by any act of Congress.

For these and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has the clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any honorable temporary State arrangement for freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must at best attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the slave States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in these States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, and, to this extent, this vital matter is left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political frame-work of the States, on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good. Without the danger of harm, it will save labor and avoid great confusion.

But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This question is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long; or be taken too soon. Some elements for reconstruction seem ready for action, but remain inactive apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B, rather than B that of A, and if A and B should agree, how can they know that the general government here will respect their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance, will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committal on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarassment from this source. In saying that, on certain terms, certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes, on other terms, will never be included. In saying a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements for State action for emancipation in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation are matters of profound gratification, and, while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not loose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look yet for a time, to give confidence to the people in contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction; hence our chief care must still be directed to our army and navy, who have thus far borne their hard part so nobly and well; and it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensible arms, we do also honorably encourage the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than to all others, the world stands indebted for the home of freedom, disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

A Toadying Jenkins and the Response.

A toadying Jenkins, the other day, put in the columns of a Republican paper the following:

"SUPERB SHAWL.—Stewart, the celebrated importer of dry goods, has now in his store a magnificent shawl, imported by him at a cost of three thousand dollars, expressly for Miss Kate Chase, daughter of Hon. S. P. Chase, our distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that the young lady's whole outfit in all respects corresponds with this costly article of dress."

The day after this appeared, it was copied into a Democratic paper accompanied with the following crushing comment:

"I am the wife of a Democratic soldier who volunteered at a time when the Administration pretended the war was for the Union, and although he was promised one month's pay in advance, and his month's wages regular, yet for over seven long months he never received a dollar.

"During these long months of dreary winter, while Mr. Chase got rich enough to buy a three thousand dollar shawl, I, at the wash tub of my Republican neighbors, managed to earn a bare subsistence for myself and the helpless family of the neglected and starved Democratic soldier."

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON Dec. 15

It is rumored that Alexander H. Stephens, with a number of other southern gentleman came down to Fortress Monroe, a few days ago, with proposals of peace, and asked to be received in an official capacity, which request was refused.

The conservative members of the Confederate Congress from North Carolina intend, it is stated, to present the subject of reconstruction; and it is anticipated that the present session of that body will, in consequence, be of a very stormy character.

The rebel authorities decline to receive any more supplies for Federal prisoners.

Ferman to Wood offered resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate for peace with the rebel authorities. They were laid on the table by a vote of 98 to 59. They House agreed to adjourn on Friday next till the 6th of January.

Gen. Meade has not as yet been removed, and has demanded an official investigation into his conduct during the recent movement.

There is a rumer, which is not credited, that Longstreet has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee.

Hardee, who succeeded Bragg, has his headquarters at Dalton, one of his divisions being at Tunnel Hill. It is reported that Longstreet, in his retreat from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners and nearly all of his artillery and trains.

The National Council of Loyal Leagues has demanded of the President the removal of Postmaster General Blair, Attorney General Bates, and Gens. Halleck and Schofield. What response has been or will be made to this modest request is not yet intimated.

Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, U. S. Senator before the rebellion, and who has never taken a position hostile to the Union, is, it is said about to resume his seat in Congress.

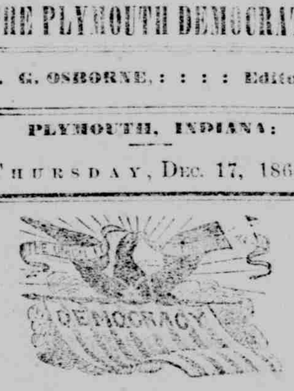
"ROSEDALE."—John Lester Wallack receives $25 a night for the use of "Rosedale," at Wallack's Theatre. It has now run forty-eight nights which gives the lucky author the handsome sum of $1,200.

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1863.



In accordance with the suggestion of the M. C. Republican a petition was presented to the Board of County Commissioners when in session last week, asking for an appropriation of a sufficient sum to pay a bounty to volunteers who have heretofore enlisted from this county, as well as to those who may hereafter enlist; also to pay a stipulated sum per month to the families of soldiers. The Commissioners decided not to make the appropriation; very properly we think, for the following among other reasons.

In the first place there is already a provision for the families of soldiers, and all other persons who may need assistance from the county funds; and the General Government now pays a large bounty to all those who now volunteer. In the next place there is no good reason why the Board should bankrupt the County simply to gratify the whims of a few reckless fanatical abolition leaders. Some doubtless who signed the petition were influenced by wordy and patriotic motives, and few perhaps had any definite idea of how much it would cost the County to grant their petition. This County has sent perhaps a thousand soldiers to the field, of which not more than 150 have received a bounty, leaving 850 to be paid, say one half of whom are married and the other half single. To pay these the sum asked for would require $17,000. There are say 425 families of soldiers in this county, to pay whom (at the rate asked for by the Republican) would require the snug little sum of $51,000 during the next year. Then our quota under the late call for troops is 176, to pay whom would require $3,500 more, and the families of whom, at the same rate as the others, would require during the next year the further sum of $10,500, making an aggregate sum to be expended within the year, of $82,000, for this purpose alone, while the ordinary expenses of the county would be left to be provided for as heretofore. We have no hesitation in saying that in view of the times present, and prospective, the Board acted wisely in refusing to make the appropriation. The Republican will no doubt set up another of its lugubrious howls, and go into copperhead spasms, because the Commissioners refused to adopt the astute suggestions of the old gentleman who presides over its columns; but its ravings are harmless, the people are familiar with its exhibitions of madness and folly. While on the subject we will give the Republican member of the Board (Mr. Tyner) credit for the sensible view he took of the matter, which was, as we are informed, that the Board had no authority to appropriate bounty money to those already enlisted; and in the second place that an appropriation would not, in all probability, save us from the draft, and to give a bounty to such as enlist, while those who may be drafted would get none would be manifestly unequal, and unjust.

We publish this week, the President's message in full, to the exclusion of our usual reading matter. The principal feature of the message is that relating to the reconstruction of the Union, the terms of which are set forth in a Proclamation accompanying the message. We will publish this precious specimen of statesmanship next week. Whatever people may say of the President's jocularity, he is in earnest in carrying out the views of the most ultra radicals. The hopes of moderate men in both sections of our country are blighted, by the upas breath that pronounced the Proclamation. It will be well for the country if this exhibition of folly and fanaticism does not render a reunion of the States impossible.

PLYMOUTH INDIANA, Dec. 14 1863.

Mrs. M. E Burns Treas. Soldiers Aid Society.

DEAR MADAM—By order of the Committee of arrangements, I have the pleasure of presenting to you a check for $105-20 the same being the net proceeds of the Entertainments, given by the Ladies and gentlemen of Plymouth, at Hewett and Woodward's Hall, on the evenings of the 11th and 12th inst. for the benefit of our brave, Sick, and wounded Soldiers.

Trusting that this amount may do very much towards alleviating their sufferings, I have the honor of subscribing myself very respectfully Your Obdt. Servant

C. C. BUCK.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 15, 1863.

C. C. BUCK, Esq:—Yours of yesterdays' date—accompanied by check—was received this morning, and I am quite sure that the amount received and presented to the "Soldiers Aid Society," will give a new impetus to the already praiseworthy efforts of all its members; and, in their behalf—whilst congratulating you and others upon your success in your performances, and in realizing the means for us to work upon, I tender you and others concerned, many thanks, and I shall risk nothing in assuring you that your generous efforts will be cheerfully remembered by our sick and wounded Soldiers. Respectfully &c.

M. E. BURNS,
Prest. Sol. Aid Society

For the Democrat.

That County Order, and Mattingly's Misrepresentations.

MR. EDITOR: For some weeks past the editor of the Marshall County Republican has been indulging in misrepresentations in relation to a County order I issued some weeks ago, in favor of a soldier's wife, and on account of these misrepresentations I ask you to give the following a place in your paper:

The order in question was given to the Treasurer simply as a voucher for the money he paid the soldier's wife, on her presentation of the Trustee's order and was not intended for circulation. She receipted for it, but I did not make the order out until late in the afternoon—some hours after the lady had gone. Had the order been made out and handed to her, it would not have had these characters—"d——l" in it, otherwise it would have been as it now is.

In the order I designated the *kind* of expense as "war pauper expense." This is what the editor dwells upon particularly, and misrepresents in a contemptible manner by saying that he thought I was too much of a gentleman to wantonly insult a poor defenceless woman,—as though I did. I think that women and children have had nothing to do in bringing on or conducting this war, and therefore I have no insults or indignities to offer them. This designation of the kind of expense is made in these orders in strict accordance with the direction of the Board of Commissioners both at the June and September terms of court, and is made for the purpose of keeping the different kinds of expense separate so that the Commissioners as well as all others, may see what each amounts to. There was no insult intended, and no offence taken at this phraseology until this order came to the notice of the old apologist for the inhuman treatment the paupers of this county received a few years ago at the hands of their keeper; and whether offense be taken at it in the future or not, I will not be chargeable with it, for I shall only do as I have been directed by the Commissioners. In short, it is not the wives of soldiers who have become insulted, but it is Mattingly, and he cares nothing for it further than it will serve his party purpose, and he is a vile and wilful slanderer when he charges either directly or indirectly that I would insult *my* lady, and *especially* one in *destitute* circumstances.

He says in substance that it is a disgrace to be a pauper, or, that it is an insult to be called one. He may regard it in this light, and evidently does, as he thinks they are such unworthy wretches that they deserve a thing better than to be frozen to death and become polluted with the most loathsome vermin, on account of the avarice, filth or carelessness of their keeper. It comes with a very poor grace from such an old hypocrite as he is, who has been the defender of the man who has thus treated the unfortunates of this County, to be prating about caring what becomes of the poor and destitute. His philanthropy is as cheap as his patriotism—neither costing him any thing, only what "hard blowing" he does.

To reflect that *tens of thousands of white soldiers' wives and children* are destitute of the necessaries of life, and that an equal number of *lazy*, ignorant and degraded negroes are being comfortably clothed and lavishly fed at the public expense; to think of these outrageous facts, is enough to make any one, except an Abolitionist, curse those fanatics, both North and South, who have brought on this cruel war and all the evils, sorrow and misery, that are following in its wake.

The private soldiers who do all the service and receive but small wages and are compelled to pay it out to sutlers to keep soul and body together, deserve and receive the sympathy of all, unless it is such Abolitionists as Mattingly, who do not seem to care how many of them are sacrificed, so that the negroes continue to be set at liberty and comfortably clothed and bountifully fed.

The families of these soldiers must not and will not be allowed, in this community, to suffer want on account of the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the government; and, in the humane work of giving them relief there is not a man in this community but will give to them as liberally according to his means, as Mattingy.

In the Republican of the 3d inst., there was a letter purporting to have been written by one of the members of Co. D., 73d Reg. Ind. Volunteers, but which bore Mattingly's ear marks so plainly that there is but little chance to mistake its parentage, in which I was called all of the old gentleman's favorite slang names. For these nor any thing else that was in that communication, I care nothing, only that the members of that Company should send their names to Mattingly to help him carry out his falsehoods and misrepresentations; and, to show these gentlemen that they have been "taken in" by this crafty old sinner, I make some statements taken from the records in the Auditor's office, together with a copy of the orders passed by the Board of Commissioners at the June Term of Court, concerning soldiers' wives and families, and all "*other paupers*," so these gentlemen will see that I have only done as I was directed, and they will please bear in mind that two of the three members of that body were Republicans; but I will do them the justice to say that neither they nor the Democratic Commissioner intended it as an insult to the wives and families of soldiers, but it was simply done for the purpose of making a distinction between the different kinds of expense.

At that term of Court there was a tax levied which in the aggregate amounts to $171693, and within the past nine months there has been expended, in actual cash, for the relief of soldiers' families $2,026,00, and during the coming winter there will doubtless be half as much more paid out of the Treasury for the same purpose. This is the way soldiers' families are being insulted by the Trustees in this county, eight out of the ten of whom are what Mattingly calls "copperheads," "traitors," &c.

Here is a copy of the order passed by the Board of Commissioners, on the 6th day of June, 1863, which are recorded in "Commissioners Record E," at page 513:

"ORDERED by the Board, that the Trustees of the respective Townships in Marshall County, Indiana, shall direct the Auditor of said county to issue an order on the Treasurer of said county for the temporary relief for soldiers' wives and families, and all other paupers, in their several Townships. And it is further

ORDERED

By the Board, that the Auditor correspond with each of the Trustees and require them to state whether the applicant is a soldier's wife, a soldier's widow or a common pauper, and also the name, and state the amount, said Trustee may, in his judgment, think the applicant is really in need of."

The orders together with the verbal instuctions, which were stronger than the orders, given to me by the Board, at the time, are my reasons for classifying the expense as I did in the order, as well as I did scores of others, issued for the same purpose.

The foregoing are the facts in this matter, and I have withheld them until now only because I did not wish to enter into a newspaper controversy again with the editor of the Republican; and in conclusion, I will say that I hope this will be another warning to the readers of his paper to not believe anything that he may say hereafter about a Democrat, for it seems impossible for him to speak of them and tell the truth.

Yours, &c.,

A. C. THOMPSON.

Resolutions of respect to the Memory of Bro. D. C. Larue, who died in the army of the Tennessee, September, 1863.

At a regular communication of Plymouth Lodge, No. 149, of Free and Accepted Masons, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we have learned with sincere sorrow and regret that Bro. D. C. Larue has been summoned by the Grand Master of the Universe from the lodge below to the Lodge Eternal, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Larue our Lodge has lost a worthy and genial brother, our Fraternity a faithful Craftsman—our country a good citizen, and his bereaved family a devoted husband and father.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the will of our Grand Master in removing our Brother from among us, we will ever cherish in grateful remembrance his many virtues as a mason and citizen.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his bereaved family the assurance of our deepest sympathies, and extend to them the consideration of our tender solicitude for their welfare and happiness.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish the family of our deceased brother with a copy of these resolutions, and that copies also be furnished to each of our county papers, and request their publication.

M. A. O. PACKARD, Sec'y Protem.

CAUSE for thanksgiving; that the Puritans came over; that they came in the Mayflower; that Plymouth Rock was imbedded in Massachusetts; that they landed near it, and that they have retained so much of their original spirit; that Beecher's ancestors were of them; that the Phillips family were also of them, as were the Garrisons, and the progenitors of Abby Kelly, and the Browns, from whom John was descended, and "the heir" to his aspirations; that "from Africa the negro came,"—also in the Mayflower—that he was "equal" to the Puritans, that they were "equal" to him, and that both were equal to the production of the present war; that they produced the war, and that it has been prolonged by Vienna, Big Bethel, Bull Run, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorville, Chickamauga, and the Emancipation Proclamation.—*Ex.*

One of the largest pork houses in the world has been erected at Indianapolis.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL
COAL OIL
TANNERS OIL
SPERM OIL
At Lemon's Drug Store
LINSEED OIL
WHITE LEAD
TURPENTINE
WINDOW GLASS
At Lemon's Drug Store

WALL PAPER
WINDOW PAPER
STATIONERY OF
ALL KIN
At Lemon's Drug Store
PAINT BRUSHES
A COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT
AT
At Lemon's Drug Store

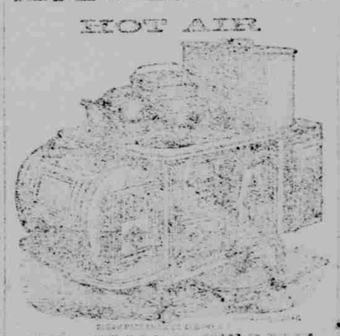
TOYS TOYS TOYS
TOYS TOYS
A LARGE
ASSORTMENT
At Lemon's Drug Store
FRESH DRUGS &
MEDICINES ALL
POPULAR PAT-
ENT MEDICINES
At Lemon's Drug Store

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand;

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

21, 1862. 31m3

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
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 restore the Natural Secretions.
Will remove at once all itching.
Will remove all Dandruff.
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 Harbow in use.
THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS CA-
THERS, ARMY Have testified to the above, who have become gray and lost their Hair by disease, change of climate, and mastication, while performing campaigns.
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 WHEALTH
This maxim will be fully demonstrated by buying an
AMERICAN HOT AIR

COOKING STOVE
A Stove will bake, broil or roast better than any other Stove, with a saving of 33 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 cement, 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 crate, 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 quality 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 convenient in form, and made for use; to adopt 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. Baldwin & Chodett have it for sale.
MR. STOCKWELL:—MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the practical working 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*, baking evenly in whatever part of the oven the article is placed, and requiring no turning of the pans to insure an equal heat on all sides. She pronounces it the most economical in fuel, and the most easily regulated of any she has ever seen. Very truly yours,
Bridgeport, April 21st, 1863 J. M. WILLEY
FAIRFIELD, CONN., April 17th, 1863.
MR. GEO P. STOCKWELL—Dear Sir: Last December we purchased from you the "American Hot Air Cooking Stove." We have seen nothing of the kind which is constructed on such scientific principles—insuring the thorough consumption of the fuel—obtaining the greatest amount of heat possible at a small expense, and so distributing it as to secure all the results for which a Cooking Stove is required. We can safely say that it fully realizes all the expectations which we had formed from the recommendations we had seen, and we can therefore honestly recommend it to any person in search of such an article, as combining economy and utility.
Yours, &c., ALEX. McLEAN, JR.
Pastor of the 1st Cong. Church, Fairfield, Conn.
Manufactured by
SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
17 and 19 Green St.
Albany, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
H. B. DICKSON, & CO.,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
October 29, 1863—n13. 1y

Great Arrival
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
Direct from New York and Boston at the
LOW PRICE STORE.
WE ARE OPENING A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK, which has been purchased at the Lowest Rates for cash, and which we will sell as cheap.
We return many thanks to our old customers and hope to see them all before making their purchases.
We invite all to examine our goods and prices.
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!
Our expenses are small and in these war times we will work for small pay. Our door sash is the Rebel's House. RICE & SMITH.

DR. O. BAIRD,
Bremen, Marshall Co., Ind.
Has just returned from the EAST, where he has purchased a large assortment of
DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES
Of the very best quality. He can supply his customers with every article in his line needed in this section of the country.
The best of
COAL OIL
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AND LAMP CHIMNEYS,
On hand, for sale cheap.
He still continues the Practice of Medicine at his stand.
Nov. 5, 1863—1y.

L. LEEVES, M. D.
PLYMOUTH, IND.
Offers his services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties, and in his practice expects to rely on strict attention, and a thorough knowledge of the principles of the Eclectic School of Medicine.
All calls promptly attended to, either day or night.
OFFICE—Over Blair's Drug store.
Residence on Center street, first door North Catholic church. n8tf

Oriental Livery Stable.
SALE, FEED & 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.
BISS & NESSEL.
Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863. n8tf

W. TUPPLE,
FINE ART
GALLERY
AND
PHOTOGRAPH & AMBROTYPE
ROOMS.
PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA
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Plymouth, Indiana, September 24th 1863, n8tf

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