THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

FOR THE

9th Congressional District.

The Democracy of the 9th Congressional District, in Indiana, are invited to meet at *WINAMAC, JANUARY 8, 1864,* At 1 o'clock P. M., to appoint Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

By order of the Committee;

S. A. HALL,

Chairman Dem. Cong. Com.

Logansport, Dec. 16, 1863.

The above is the call issued by the Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee for this District, after consultation with the several members of the Committee.

We hope Marshall County will be well represented in the Convention. The expense of attending will be comparatively small—say five or six dollars, only. We hope that men of ability, integrity and experience, will be selected to cast the vote of this District in the National Convention.

We present the name of A. L. Wheeler, Esq., of this place, as a man in every way suitable for one of the Delegates. His age, and experience in political matters, added to his unswerving fidelity to the principles of Democracy, make it, we had almost said, a duty which the Democracy of the District owe to themselves and the cause, to select him for the position. In presenting his name, however, we have no desire to disparage any other person who may be a candidate, and we can cordially support any good, sound democrat whose past history is a guarantee of fidelity and devotion to those political principles upon the success of which depends so much the salvation of our distracted country.

A Supremely Mean Copperhead.

The Auditor of Marshall County, a biped named Thompson, was recently called on by the wife of a soldier, for an order on the County Treasury, the from fund set apart for the relief of soldiers' families, and the pitiful skunk headed the order, "War Pauper Expense," and then said to the Treasurer, "Pay to Mrs.——— five dollars and charge to this damned abolition war." The man must be a contemptible fool to thus insult the wives of soldiers.

* * * *

The Plymouth *Democrat*, the pestilent organ of the Marshall county Copperheads, justifies the wanton insult to the wives of our country's brave defenders. A day is coming when the editor will not care to have any one remember that he approved so cowardly and contemptible an indignity to a defenceless woman. The editor and Auditor are exactly fitted both by instinct and education for positions as overseers on southern plantations, where they could exercise the arts of women-whipping and baby-selling, thus filling their nut-shell souls with fiendish joy. Why don't they go South?—*Rochester Chronicle.*

We beg leave to remind the *thing* who edits the Chronicle, that a "day is coming" when "all *liars* shall have their part in the Lake that burns with fire and brimstone."

We have neither the time nor the inclination to engage in a controversy with a *man* (!) who willfully and maliciously misstates a fact to the prejudice of even a political opponent. The craven hearted wretch who could deliberately state such a falsehood as is contained in the above extracts from the Chronicle, is sunk so low in the slime and filth of his own degradation as to be far beneath even the contempt of respectable men, and deserves a fate soon to follow such an exhibition of falsehood and malignity. He says that Thompson issued an order containing the words, "Pay to Mrs.——— five dollars, and charge to this damned abolition war." No such order was ever issued by Mr. T., and the editor of the Chronicle knew it when he penned his contemptible calumny. The editor of the Chronicle is "exactly fitted both by instinct and practice," for a first class position in the dominions of his father, the Devil; and unless he mends his ways, he will be sure to obtain it. He will "go South," or down, to a country which we are told is uncomfortably warm, if not actually hot.

Re-Enlisted.

We learn that the 27th Reg. Ind. Vol's have re-enlisted to a man,—as have also about three-fourths of the 29th. This will give this County nearly two companies to apply on our quota under the late call of the President if we are properly credited. We hope that those whose duty it is to do so, will look into this matter and see that the proper credit is given—if it is, we will escape the draft this time.—We understand that there are already in Camp Anderson about 800 recruits, and the draft will be very light in this District if indeed any is made. A few more of the vigorous war prosecutors and the thing is done. Come on.

The National Carnival.

The social aspects of this great war we are waging are not its least interesting or important features. We are in the midst of such a carnival of blood as the world has not seen in a score of centuries. All the habits of the nation have in three years time been changed: new ideas, new emotions, new interests domineer throughout the land; and if it does not clearly appear what the American people are to become, it is past all sane doubting, already, that what the American people were, they can never more be again.

Even at points remote from the actual stress and ebullition of battle the caldron is already bubbling in a strange and significant fashion. Human life is held cheaper to-day in New York than it was five years ago on the frontiers of the West.—With human life human character has grown less sacred. Law is losing its hold upon the respect even of those classes who have the most direct and deepest interest in law. A charge of treason is hurled more lightly now at the elected chief magistrate of a State than a charge of bribery would have been at a captain of shoulder hitters before the war. Men whose Lares and Penates, the honor of whose families and the heaped-up treasures of whose homes, are defended, not by a few miserable inches of black walnut and brown stone, nor even by the good looking policeman who studies astronomy in the area, but by the all prevading impalpable sanctity of established order, make a mock of constitutions and scoff at the red tape restrictions of acts and statutes. Executive officials are applauded for their contempt of organic principles and their superiority to the meshes of legislative restraint.

To dwell upon these symptoms of coming anarchy is to be denounced as an alarmist, a passionist, a Copperhead. The people are aglow with the hectic excitement of a feverish prosperity. Money is a drug, the reports of the markets assure us, and a more maddening drug it truly is than henbane or mandragor. We are consuming it as the Chinese consume opium. From his great laboratory at Washington the master chemist pours his narcotic out in deadly sweet profusion, and a thousand voices at his bidding summon all the land to eat, be beardled, buy stocks and land, borrow diamonds on usury, drive in the park, and give grand dinners. Loud as the cry of the craftsmen of Ephesus goes up over all the land the shout, "Great is Chase of the greenbacks!" Compute the number of the shorters, no matter how heavily, and see how little all warning and rebuke must be. "What can reason do within shred of a notion," cried Moliere, "against such a gulle as this?"

In ordinary times it would be held that about eighty thousand persons were interested directly as office holders in supporting the policy of a Federal administration. If we multiplied this number by five, it gives us four hundred thousand, or say half a million of men, women and children more or less immediately dependent upon the powers that happen to be for their meat and drink and the wherewithal they should be clothed. Yet who has forgotten the strength which this powerful *clique* contributed to the policy and the permanence of each successive administration?

The departments of the Treasury and the Post-office alone now rally around them a larger body of clients than thronged all the ante-chambers of power in the days before the war. The war office has its agents in every city and village; Provost Marshals are more numerous now than pick-pockets used to be. The legitimate commerce of the country has waned and shrunk; the navy cannot keep the seas safe and open for our ships of peace. But the venerable Welles is a commerce in himself; and "Gideon's band" praises Abraham in chorus, from Nantucket to Oregon, on the docks of a myriad transports and beside a thousand busy decks.

An army of nearly a million of men has supplanted the South in the trade of the country. This vast growth strikes its roots through the whole fabric of society. To supply its needs the farmer, the iron master, the gunsmith, the shoddy miller, the button maker, the leather-dresser, producers and distributors without number, are at work from morning till night. By it the railroads are made to groan with an unwonted freight of traffic. By it coal rises in the market more rapidly than it can be lifted from the mine. By it water wheels turn and steam engines pant. By it banks multiply discounts and hotel keepers raise their rates of charge. By it, contractors without number wear purple and fine linen, and the cattle on a thousand hills are fattened. Before the war, the national government was but one of a mighty host of consumers. Individual enterprise and individual needs then controlled, balanced, and gave an enduring, healthy impulse to the movement of national industry and national wealth. But, in the progress of this war, the national government has gradually become the monopolizer and mainspring of national industry and national wealth. The basis of men's interests has, as in a day, been shifted. We are living from a new centre into a new life. Not by the law, not by force of individual repute and mutual con[illegible] profit and prosperity. The breath of power it is which now makes and unmakes them. Of the five millions of active adult men who are to-day determining the nation's character and policy and future, fully one third at the lowest computation, are in direct relations of personal interest with the government and with the war. Never was such a spectacle seen before in the history of men—no, not even in the war maddened France of the Napoleonic age. That its issues must be vast, and strange, and profound beyond all past experience, is plain as the sun in the heavens.—[N. Y. World.

THE democratic party oppose the war policies of the present administration, not because that administration is republican, but because its war policies are not only calculated to prolong the war, to bankrupt the nation, and render restoration of the Union impossible, but because they are destructive of the principles of free government. By the cheerful and efficient support the democracy gave to the administration in the begining of the war, before the adoption of its obnoxious and pernicious policies, it demonstrated its love for the Union to be above its party ties and its willingness to co-operate with any party that was endeavoring to restore and perpetuate it. But before the adoption of abolition policies the abolitionists refused to sustain the government. They would not draw sword or shoulder musket in a war simply to restore the Union, and not waged to extinguish slavery. To conciliate this faction, the policies of the war were changed, and democrats necessarily alienated from their former hearty support of the administration. And now these abolitionists, who promised so much, obstinately refuse to do more than vote for the enforcement of these policies. They will not enlist in their support now any more than before. What has the administration gained by the change?—*Times.*

The Executive Plan for Restoration.

The President has thrown himself squarely into the arms of the radicals.—The issuance of his recent Proclamation, a copy of which we publish in another column, is the last act in the tragedy of our National destruction. To appreciate the "*plan*" of the Executive, enunciated in the Proclamation we must compare the principles therein stated with some of those embodied in the Constitution. The National Intelligencer furnishes the following "analysis of the President's plan for the restoration of the Union" to which we invite the candid attention of our readers. It says

"The basis of our General Government is *States*, having constitutions and laws established by the people of those States.

The right of suffrage in these States is regulated by their own constitutions and laws. State voters thus qualified, and *they only* can vote for members of Congress.—(See art 1st, 2d section of the Constitution.)

But the President undertakes to prescribe the qualification of *State voters*, excluding all from the right of suffrage in governing themselves who will not take an oath dictated by him.

The oath is not merely an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, but goes further, and requires the affiant to swear that he will support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President touching a certain kind of property until they be annulled by Congress or the Supreme Court.

The proclamation of the President in relation to slave property declares all slaves free in certain States, whether their owners be loyal or disloyal. Every legal voter within those States, therefore, must swear to give up that species of property before he can have a voice in the government of his own State.

Where the President finds the power, military or otherwise, to establish civil governments or regulate the right of suffrage in the States, we are not informed.

If State Governments, constituted by *one-tenth* of the voters, shall be established, what is to protect them against the other *nine-tenths?* The President promises such Governments the protection of the United States, meaning by its military force. In that event we should see the armies of the United States employed to enable *one-tenth* of the voters of a State to govern *nine-tenths.*

But suppose that after the Government of one-tenth have been established, the nine-tenths should resume their allegiance and proceed to elect State officers and members of Congress under their own constitutions and laws and the Constitution and laws of the United States, without taking the oath prescribed by the President, on what grounds could the military power of the United States be used to suppress the Government of *nine-tenths* and support the Government of *one-tenth?*

This plan, as far as it goes, appears to be borrowed from the politics of continental Europe, where kings give constitutions.—Why should the fundamental principles of our institutions be subverted for no other purpose than to hasten Providence in the destruction of an institution which is fast dying under the blows brought upon it by the crimes of its advocates? Why not let it perish in the house of its friends? Why not, instead of breaking up the foundation of our Government, take and maintain military possession of the States now controlled by the rebels, until the people of their own accord resume their allegiance? That they will do so when the military arm of the rebellion shall be broken we have every reason to believe. If they do not it will be because they prefer a military Government to governing themselves.

That the leaders of the rebellion should be punished, especially the original conspirators, on whom rests the guilt of half a million of murders, few men will deny.

The principles of this plan would not be changed if it were approved by Congress and the Supreme Court, an incredible result."

[From the Congressional Globe.]

Pay of the Army.

Mr. Voorhees offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question on its adoption:

WHEREAS, The increased prices attached to all the commodities of life render the expense of living and of supporting families almost, if not quite, double what sufficed for such purposes at the commencement of the war in which we are now engaged; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to prepare and report, at as early a day as practicable, a bill providing for the increase of the pay of the white private soldiers now or hereafter in the Army of the United States to the sum of twenty-five dollars per month; also providing for the increase of the pay of all commissioned and non commissioned officers and musicians, now or hereafter in said army, forty per cent on the amount now paid them by law; and also providing for the payment to the soldiers who have heretofore been enlisted, including those who have been honorably discharged by reason of disability or other cause, of an amount of bounty money equal to the highest amount now being paid by the Government for volunteers."

Mr Stevens—I ask the gentleman from Indiana to amend his resolution by directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill. It ought to be so in all these cases. There will be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Voorhees—I accept the modification.

The resolution was modified accordingly. The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, and under its operation the resolution was adopted.

THE INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.—The Indiana representatives have the following positions upon the standing committees of the House: Elections, Voorhees; Claims, Holman; Public Lands, Julian; District of Columbia, Dunn; Revolutionary Claims, Denson; Public Expenditures, Julian; Private Land Claims, Harrington; Agriculture, Law; Naval Affairs, Edgerton; Foreign Affairs, Orth; Territories, Cravens; Revolutionary Pensions, Law; Invalid Pensions, McDowell.

Senator Lane is on the committee on "Military Affairs and the Militia," "Pensions," and is chairman of the committee on "Engrossed Bills," and Senator Hendricks is on the committees on "Public Lands" and "Claims."

"U. L. A.—The County Commissioners will be held on Monday next in Plymouth, P. M."—*Goshen Times.*

We are not positively pained to record to the significance of the cabalistic letters as the head of the above notice, but we presume a correct definition would be Unio Lanigerous Adapis, and is defined by Webster as follows;

Unio: A genus of fresh water bivalves commonly called FRESH WATER CLAMS.

Lanigerous: L. *lana*, Wool, and *gero*, to bear; Bearing or producing wool.

Adapis: An animal of the pachyderm order of mammals, some what resembling a hedgehog.

And taken together, they probably mean an assembly of wool-bearing clams, resembling hedgehogs.

Oh for an Audubon, to be present at that assembly and add one more valuable acquisition to natural history.—[*Goshen Dem.*

Its Record.

The history of Mr. Lincoln's administration will be a record of tyranny, and of violated pledges almost unexampled in history. In his inaugural the President pledged the people among other things, as follows:

"Where hostility to the United States shall be so great in any interior State—shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist of the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the use of such offices."

Yet in the face of this solemn assurance, and when there was not a pretended necessity or reason for his course, Mr. Lincoln has recently appointed Richard Busteed, of New York, a man whose character is so low as to meet but few defenders, even amongst his political friends, United States District Judge of Alabama. Mr. Lincoln, while regarding a promise to negroes as sacred and binding forever, evidently considers a solemn pledge to white people as of no force whatever. He violates his word as readily as he tramples down the Constitution he swore to uphold and defend.—[Springfield (Ill.) Register.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Congress was in session a long time today. The question of conscription and bounties to be paid the army were principally under discussion. The House passed the bill appropriating twenty millions for bounties.

The House Military Committee reported their bill, simply consolidating classes, and not repealing the $300 clause. It seems that it decided, the majority in the House sustaining the action of the committee; but in the Senate it is not so clear that the financial exemption clause will not be repealed.

Senator Wilson has received letters stating that, in many places, recruiting has ceased in the belief that said clause would be repealed, thus showing that those who desire to enlist are wishing for the high prices which will necessarily be paid for substitutes.

The President has just signed the first act passed this session, being the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Grant.

The regular weekly democratic caucus was held to-night, but little of importance transpired, nothing being done beyond discussion of routine busines. The principal object, to consolidate all the opposition elements in the House, seems likely to be secured.

The following committee, to name the time and place for holding the next democratic national convention, was announced; J. C. Allen, of Ill.; Fernando Wood, of N. Y.; G. R. Hale, of N. J.; W. H. Miller, of Pa.; D. Marcy, of N. H.; Garrett Davis, of Ky., and Thos. A. Hendricks, of Ind. They also appointed the following committee to arrange plans for united action in the House during the present session: Dawson, of Pa., Pendleton of O., Mallory of Ky., Brooks, of N. Y., and Robinson, of Ill.

Richmond papers of the 19th contain the following:

"CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—The Ironsides and three Monitors, while attempting to pass the obstructions, became entangled. The Ironsides will probably have to be abandoned. Two of the Monitors are also badly disabled."

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.

The time for drafting in this State has been postponed until after next January 5th. Meanwhile all accounts state that volunteering is progressing. Persons exempt can come up and be heard.

Whether Morton will call an extra session of the Legislature or not, remains yet to be doubtful. Some of his friends say he will, others that he won't. He is there just now. He is understood to be at Work in earnest.

The work of getting niggers into the service, about here, progresses favorably. Once enlisted, they step proudly, with the uniform of United States soldiers on their black backs. No doubt, but these Kangaroos to pinch, they would either fight or run. Glorious will be the star-spangled banner in the estimation of every white man after the war is over,—sustained, supported, vivified, and unfurled by stout and strong ebony arms.

Robberies, murder and midnight assassinations still obtain among us.

Throughout the State democrats are organizing, and, on the 8th of January next they will meet in their several localities and chose delegations to our State and national conventions.

Future Strength of the Army.

The estimates of Col. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, for the fiscal year to commence on the 1st of July next, show what the probable strength of the Union army will be:

REGULAR ARMY.

Engineers	700
Ordnance men	905
Six regiments of cavalry	7,218
Five regiments of artillery	4,666
Nine regiments of infantry	26,713
Medical Department	541
Non commissioned staff unattached to regiment	166
Employees	4,003
Women to companies	1,490
	46,209

VOLUNTEERS AND DRAFTED MEN.

Six hundred and sixty-one regiments infantry	511,878
One hundred and sixty regiments cavalry	119,360
Forty-two regiments of artillery	54,941
One hundred and sixty batteries artillery	25,578
Four regiments of engineers	7,206
Employees	64,000
Women to companies	28,500
	811,357
Total regular army, volunteers and drafted men	927,566

THE PROSPECTS IN WASHINGTON.—An intelligent Washington correspondent writes as follows in regard to the condition of public affairs at the National Capital:

"The radicals having a clear majority, are determined to present a bold front; and you will soon see measures introduced into Congress of the most ultra kind—such as reducing the rebellious States to a territorial condition, and governing them as conquered provinces; the repeal of the fugitive slave law, &c. The Democrats will act in perfect harmony in opposition to their mad and reckless schemes. The consequences of their folly and madness will be to protract the war indefinitely, if, indeed, not to render a restoration of the Union hopeless."

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

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

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

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand.

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

23. 1862. 21n3

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 stop Falling Hair.
And is one of the best Toilet Articles for the Harbor in use.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY Have testified to the above, who have become gray in fact 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.

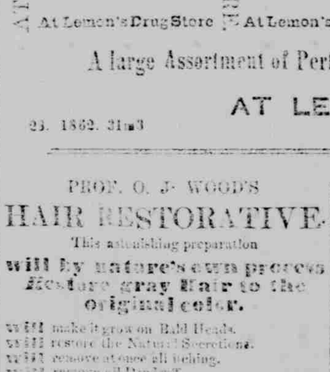
This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the State Fair, held at Rochester, on the 1st day of October, 1862.

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.

As it will bake, boil or roast by the side of any other Stove, with a saving of three-fourths in fuel, and a very large percentage in cooking space.

They have the following advantages:

1st. They are constructed with a view of first destroying all the gases exposed to the fire or made of an even heat.

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

3d. They have a hot air chamber, which not only makes the food more tender and last longer, but renders the roasting and baking facilities.

4th. They consume all the gases from the fuel, thereby adding largely to the amount of heat obtained from a given 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 convenient in form, and made for neat 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 commendation they 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 & Cheshell 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, 1864. 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, & GO.,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

October 29, 1863—n18 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 EXTENDED 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 fall 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. One door south of the Kimmel 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, 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 the above place.

November 5, 1863—1y.

A. REEVES, M. D.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Offers his services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery to the citizens of this place and vicinity. Having had the previous experience in private practice, and attendance in the Hospitals in New York, he hopes to merit satisfaction to those favoring him with their patronage. All calls promptly attended to, either day or night.

Office—Over Fordney's Drug store.

Residence—On Center Street, first door North Catholic church. a8tf

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.

HENSON & NES[illegible]

Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863. 6t

W. TUTTLE,

FINE ART GALLERY

AND

AMBROTYPE & AMBROTYPE ROOMS.

PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA

The proprietor of this establishment having purchased the late interest of A. J. Hessler in the same and having made extensive additions thereto is now prepared to do all kinds of Photographing, Ambrotyping, Ferrotyping and Melainotyping in the highest style of the art. His large skylight skylights enable him to take all kinds of pictures in bad kinds of weather.

He is now having an immense run of those beautiful "arte de Visites, that are all the rage in the cities. They are just the thing and everybody should have a dozen at once.

Life sized Photographs as true to nature as life itself, and very popular.

Pictures of all kinds copied and enlarged.

Don't fail to procure a life likeness of your Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, Husband or Wife before their dear faces are hidden from your view by the grave. Money could not buy from you the poorest and dearest Photographic image of the loved one. Then delay not a day lest the substance fade even secure the shadow.

The undersigned having had years of experience in the picture business, and having recently become familiar with all the late improvements in the art, flatters himself that his work will compare favorably with the best done in the cities.

New and beautiful pictures, Stereoscopic views, etc., will constantly be added to the already respectable stock; so that this establishment will indeed be a "Fine Art Gallery." Call and see the pictures. F. H. HALL, Agent.

Plymouth, Indiana, September 24th 1863. a8tf

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post paid, directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFIR,

a14 y1 Bedford, Kings County New York