

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1864.



The undersigned agree that, from and after the 1st day of March, 1864, they will charge for their respective papers the following rates, to-wit:

If paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, \$2.00. If not paid within three months, \$2.50.—Existing contracts carried out as made.

I. MATTINGLY, Publisher Marshall County Republican. OSBORNE & VANALLENBURG, Publishers Plymouth Democrat.

It will be seen by the foregoing that after the 1st of March the subscription price of the DEMOCRAT will be Two Dollars a year, instead of One Dollar and Fifty cents, as heretofore. We are compelled to thus increase the rates of our paper in consequence of the enormous advance in the price of every thing we use. Labor has advanced 50 per cent, paper 75 to 80 per cent above former prices, and every thing else in about the same ratio. Those who have paid, or shall pay in advance before the 1st of March will be supplied at the old rates, also all present subscribers who pay within three months from the time of subscribing. We hope that our patrons will see the necessity for this change, and still continue their subscriptions, but if any of them think they cannot afford to do so, we have only to say we cannot afford to publish the paper at less than two dollars per year. We will take in payment for subscriptions all kinds of country produce at the regular market prices.

We have some hopes that the good intentions of our neighbor of the Republican may yet ultimate in practical virtue. He admitted last week that he was not lost to all sense of shame; that in fact his cheeks tingle with shame whenever he thinks of at least one of his past actions, and that we may possibly hunt up other things connected with his past history of which he is ashamed. We have no doubt whatever on that subject, but indeed he must excuse us at present from engaging in so promising an enterprise, as we have something better to do—albeit, we would cordially assist him in his laudable efforts at reformation.

He also says that we have been guilty in the past of certain very naughty deeds, such as voting for Hale, writing a letter to Colfax, &c. Well, if we ever voted for Hale, we must have been crazy at the time, and hence have no recollection of it. As for writing to Colfax, why we certainly have written to him several times, but we were not aware that Mr. Colfax and our neighbor had made up their quarrel about the Post office here so far as to enable our neighbor to gain access to the files of Mr. Colfax' private correspondence. We know that the editor of the Republican wanted, (and for that matter still wants,) the Post office at this place, and that he and his friends used all their influence with Mr. Colfax to have Col. Bailey removed, but the wily M. C. being a good judge of human nature, proved unmanageable, and the editor remained out in the cold, to his intense disgust, while the more fortunate Col. still writes his name officially, with the much coveted cabalistic letters, P. M. at the end of it. Our neighbor thought, doubtless, that because he served as post master under President Pierce's administration, (he was then a democrat,) there could be no good reason why he should not again enjoy the emoluments of the office, especially as Col. Bailey was absent most of the time in the army; but Mr. Colfax "could not see it," and so our usually amiable neighbor lost, at one full swoop, the Post office and his temper;—we are glad, though, that he and Mr. Colfax have arranged their difficulty on terms alike honorable to both parties. Colfax lets him read his private correspondence, and Mattingly blows for Colfax.

A Loyal Leaguer, name unknown to us, seeing a light in Westcott's Hall, on last Monday evening, attempted to find his way into that "old time haunt" of the faithful. Being considerably elevated in consequence of sundry imbibitions of the potent, he was incredulous when informed at the door that the Leaguers were not then and there in mystic circle congregated, and indignantly asserted the idea that the assemblage there was simply a singing school in session.—Growing more impetuous than polite, the man at the door forcibly ejected him from the premises. Loss—one Revolver, which was picked up by a stranger, and left with us, to be returned on demand (if properly described) to the owner. Gain—a few bruises, and some experience. We hope the discomfited owner of the aforesaid Revolver will call soon, and take the thing away; we don't feel exactly comfortable to have it lying around loose.

The Great Railroad Strike.

We clip the following in relation to the great railroad strike on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., from Dawson's Ft. Wayne Times:

The employees of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, at this place, are still a unit in their demand that the Company pay them in the manner heretofore done. No work has been done by them in any of the shops, since Friday noon the 15th inst., and they are determined to do none until the Company shall pay them in money, instead of warrants, as it formerly has done. An increase of wages is also demanded.

It has been arranged, we are informed, that the Engineers, Firemen and Brakemen all quit tonight. The trains will then stop running, and the operation of the road cease for a time. This will be a great disadvantage, not only to the Company, but to our business men and citizens generally, and we hope the differences between the strikers and the Company may be speedily and satisfactorily arranged.

A meeting of the strikers was held at Firemen's Hall this (Monday) forenoon. The men there formed in line and marched (some five hundred in number) to the office of the Western Division Superintendent, Mr. H. A. Gardner, and made a formal demand for their time, and for the money due them for their past month's services. They were informed that they would be paid in the company's warrants. These the men refused to take. They then marched back to the Hall, and appointed some Committees for different purposes, and adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

The following is a copy of the notices posted up in the shops on Friday, and which occasioned the strike:

"NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. Co., Supt's Office W. D.
Ft. Wayne, Jan'y 12, 1864.

The Paymaster will hereafter pay only in warrants, which will be redeemed by any agent of the Company, and also at the following Banks:

First National Bank, at U. Sandusky, O.
Ft. Wayne Branch State Bk' of Ind.
First National Bank, Warsaw, Ind.
A. L. Wheeler's Bank, Plymouth, Ind.
First National Bank, Valparaiso, Ind.
These warrants will also be received for all sums due the Company."

This notice was signed by the Superintendent of the western division.

The Republican last week found fault with Mr. McDonald for refusing on a certain occasion to make an allowance for Mrs. Mohler, and very naively remarked that if the public officers of this country were union men the families of soldiers would find a great deal more sympathy than they now receive. We are authorized to say that so far as Mrs. M. is concerned the facts are as follows; she has received allowances made by him at various times amounting in all since April last to more than eighty dollars; that besides this she received from her husband in the army Two hundred and twenty dollars. Now we suppose that Mr. McDonald in his simplicity thought that with three hundred dollars within nine months she could not be suffering very severely notwithstanding two or three abolitionists here made themselves very officious in persuading her to file the necessary affidavit to procure another allowance. Poor soul, he little knew the extent of the wants of the destitute.

Who are the Tories?

The administration papers of this District, (at the head of which, and the ablest of them all, stands the Logansport Journal,) when speaking of the recent Democratic Convention at Winamac, style it the Tory Convention, and those who composed it, Tories. Now let us see who are the Tories of this day. The Cincinnati Enquirer speaks as follows on this subject viz:

Democrats—who are more than one half of the people of the North, stand precisely upon the same platform, advocate the same doctrines that Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, and the American patriots adhered to in 1776. They are their lineal descendants, the true representatives, are in fact, the true patriots of our day, while their opponents are the Tories, the British Tories of the times. These propositions we propose to defend by arguments that cannot be gainsayed.

The Whig patriots of 1776 believed that the only true, the only legitimate basis of government, was in the consent of the governed. This is the Democratic doctrine of 1863. The Tory doctrine of 1776 was that governments did not rest upon the consent of the people governed, but they relied instead upon the bayonet and the sword to hold them in subjection. The Tories of our day believe in the same thing. The patriot Whigs of 1776 favored a voluntary Union between the States. They were in favor of no other Union. This is the Union the Democrats are for to-day.—The Tories of 1776 were not for a voluntary Union, but for a coerced one, and so are the Tories of 1863, alias the war Abolitionists.

The British Tories of 1776 claimed that the King had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, arrest and throw into prison, or transport into a distant land, any body he saw fit, without any legal process but his own will. The Abolitionists of 1863, in America, defend the President in the exercise of the same usurpations. The American patriots of 1776 protested against them; so do the American Democrats of 1863. The British Tories of 1776 sustained the King in endeavoring to excite a domestic insurrection among the negro slaves. The Abolitionists of to-day are in favor of the same measures. The patriots of '76 protested against it in the Declaration of Independence. They denounced it as a high crime against mankind. So do the Vallandigham Democrats of 1863. The Tories of 1776 called themselves "King's Friends," "Exclusive" Loyalists. The Tories of to-day flaunt under the same designation of "Loyalists;" and tell us that the President can do no wrong, and that we must not oppose any of his enormities. They were "loyal" to the monarch, but traitors to liberty. This is the position of the War Abolitionists of 1863. The British Tory believed that the King could set aside the Constitution under the "war power."—So does the American Abolitionist.

We could follow the analogy much further, but it is useless. British Toryism in 1776, and American Toryism in 1863, are identically the same. Had the latter lived in 1776 they would have taken sides with the British King, while the Democrats would have been with Washington and Hancock. The British Tories were for a despotism. So are the War Abolitionists. In view of the surprising analogy between the parties, we suggest to our Democratic friends of the press whether it would not be well to call the Abolitionists the British Tories of 1863. They are the Tories—the Democrats are the "Patriots."—They are the disciples of the old idiot King George III and his unscrupulous minister, Lord North while the Vallandigham Democrats are the disciples of Washington.

That portion of the country lately passed over by Wilde's negro banditti promises to be a "Bloody Ground" of notoriety equal to or greater than that obtained by any locality in any other contest. Wide hung a Georgia cavalryman on his expedition, as a set-off to which Col. Griffith, a rebel cavalryman, has hung a negro soldier on the very same beam from which the rebel was suspended. Another negro soldier, belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, was hung for burning houses while the rebels have committed hostages to Castle Thunder to await the action of the Portsmouth authorities, who have two women under sentence of death. The rebels, it would seem, have determined to avenge the indignities committed by Wilde by hanging every negro soldier whom they capture.

This reciprocal hanging, the imprisonment and threatened execution of women, the incendiaryism of Wilde's negro banditti, the insulting of women and indiscriminate robbery of private citizens, bid fair to make a portion of North Carolina a ground equal in deeds of horror and lawlessness to that of Minnesota during the Indian massacres. Under such treatment, the rapid regeneration of North Carolina seems likely to be postponed indefinitely.

One sees in this state of things either a most astounding lack of judgment on the part of the government, or else a determination to prevent, at all hazards, the peaceable return of North Carolina to the Union. It is frequently charged upon the administration that it wishes to prolong the war, and this would seem to prove it. North Carolina was just upon the verge of resuming its allegiance when sent to ravage the State, and so exasperate the people by his atrocities that they would prefer anything rather than a Union with such agencies.

The reason of this we suppose to be that it is feared by the administration that, if North Carolina return, through the will of the people, instead of a "tenth" imported from the North, the citizens would preserve their property. We can imagine no other reason for the abuses to which the old North State has lately been subjected.

INFAMOUS DOCTRINES.—The Boston Commonwealth, the house organ of Sumner, scorning the cowardly and guilty resort of its co-laborers, admits the truth, and boldly says:

"We do not find fault with the machinery used to carry Maryland and Delaware. Having nearly lost the control of the House by its blunders in the conduct of the war from March, 1861, to the fall of 1862, the Administration owed it to the country to RECOVER THAT CONTROL SOMEHOW.

To recover it regularly was impossible, so irregularly had to be resorted to. Popular institutions will not suffer, for the Copperhead element will have a much larger number of members in both branches than it is entitled to by its popular vote. Ohio, with its ninety thousand republican majority, will be represented by five republicans and a dozen or more Copperheads. It is fitting that this misrepresentation of popular sentiment in the great State of the West should be offset, if necessary, by a loyal delegation from Maryland and Delaware, WHO EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF MILITARY INTERFERENCE."

Alexander H. Stevens, is reported dangerously ill, at his home in Georgia.

THE NEWS.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 26.

In the Senate, yesterday, Secretary Stanton was requested to transmit copies of all military proclamations and orders concerning the Missouri and Kentucky elections. A committee was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Navy Department. Sumner's resolution requiring Senators to take a new oath was adopted.

In the House, the claims to seats of Mr. Field, of La., and Mr. Segar, of Va., were reported against by the Committee on elections. A resolution looking to an increase of the pay of soldiers was referred to a select committee. A bill was reported receiving the grade of Lieut. General. Bills were introduced establishing a navy-yard on western waters, and authorizing Utah to form a State government. A resolution was adopted for inquiry as to the expediency of establishing a Department of Industry.

The President has ordered an election in Arkansas for State officers, to be held on the 28th of March next. Gen. Steel is instructed that the constitution of the State is so modified as to declare that there shall be no slavery, and that the laws relating to slavery are inoperative and void.—A constitutional convention is in session at Little Rock, whose labors are nearly completed. This body has abolished slavery, and ordered an election for State officers and members of the Legislature on the second Monday of March next; the Legislature to meet on the third Monday of April.

Charleston advices are to the 21st inst. The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The movement for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 57½. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced ½ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63c. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwheels declined 2c with an active demand at 58¢@60c. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.
The 68th New York and the 73d Pennsylvania, numbering in all 400 men, passed through to-day for home. They left the foot of Lookout Mountain on the 12th inst. Battery C. 1st Ohio Artillery, numbering 150 men, is also here.

The Indiana Sanitary Agent, C. F. Kimball, arrived to-day with 200 sick and wounded Indiana soldiers from New Orleans.

Col. Doubler, of the 13th Indiana, has arrived direct from the front at Charleston. His purpose is to recruit for his regiment.

A comparison of figures by real estate agents show an average appreciation in the value of buildings in Indianapolis during the past year of 33 per cent.

The republican papers are still discussing Morton's eligibility for a second term as Governor. The constitution is against it; but they don't care for that, neither will their convention, which assembles on the 22d prox.

Col. J. F. Wilder 17th; Silas Colgrove, 27th; W. Grose, 78th; and B. J. Scribner, 38th Indiana, have been nominated Brigadier Generals.

There is a commotion among the military here—a hurrying to and fro,—consequent upon some news in the possession as yet of officials. Among other things, managers of railroads are being notified to hold their rolling stock in readiness. It is surmised that something has been heard from Knoxville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25.
The excitement regarding Knoxville is totally unfounded. The demonstrations of Longstreet were apparently intended only to recover the forage ground taken by Foster, and the latest information is that he retreated, and that our troops are in winter quarters. Gen. Foster anticipates an attack, and is able to repel any Longstreet can make.

There is reason to doubt the truth of the report that Lee has reinforced Longstreet.

No active operations need be expected in that vicinity for weeks.

Gen. Vance and brigade, captured near Knoxville, arrived here to-night. Vance had captured one of our forage trains when Sturges went in pursuit, and captured the entire rebel force.

Gen. Grant left for St. Louis to-day. The effects toward the reconstruction of the State government are extending along part of the counties of Mobile Tennessee, but with little hope of its early return to the Union.—The radicals, with Gov. Johnson at their head, favor the calling of a convention to nullify the constitution, and form a new one on the emancipation principle.

East Tennesseans are reviving the old project of forming a separate State of that section.

Rebel officers continue to come in daily, desiring to take advantage of the amnesty proclamation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.
The 24th Indiana arrived to-day, and the 17th and 44th Indiana and Miller's Battery are expected to-night. Great preparations are being made to receive them.

Mrs. Gen. Grant passed through the city yesterday for St. Louis, to visit a sick son. I learn that the Secretary of State, Dr. Athol, has brought suit against Gov. Morton to recover the fees due on military commission issued, to which the former is entitled by law. It appears that his Excellency has been issuing these commissions and affixing thereto what purported to be the seal of the State, without the intervention of the Secretary. It is not pretended, however, that his Excellency took any fees therefor. He simply usurped the power of another officer.

Freed Africans.

The results of a war degenerated into a crusade to promote equality between white Americans and black Africans on this continent are being developed at a rapid and fearful rate. The desolation, devastation, disorder, physical and moral misery which ensued in Spanish America, in Mexico, and in islands of the West Indies on attempting to elevate Indians and Africans to an impossible equality with white men, have already begun in extensive portions of the United States—a destruction so marked that it may well seem to be the vengeance of God upon the perverted passions of miserable men.

The report of Mr. YEATMAN, president of the Western Sanitary Commission, as given in the Tribune, does not permit any possible doubt of the frightful condition of the freed Africans who are scattered along the Mississippi, from Cairo to Natchez.—No honest and humane man can read it without a cold shudder. Nothing in the baronies of the African coast; nothing in descriptions of the horrors of the middle passage; nothing in the worst cases of cruel treatment of field slaves by inhuman overseers can surpass this awful record of hunger, starvation, and death. The system of slave labor was an evil most grievous to be borne; but it is as nothing in comparison with the private and public suffering and injury now being inflicted by the utter incapacity of the men who play statesmen in Washington. The President has formally announced to Congress, in a special message, that he is unable to grasp the great problem of the future disposition of these freed Africans whom abolition hate and southern treason have thrown upon our hands. He confesses himself *incompetent*. And yet, in the face of this admitted poverty of ability to deal with this problem which now demands solution, he impudently asks the people to give him a new lease of office!

Mr. YEATMAN reports 25,000 freed Africans gathered in camps and towns along the Mississippi; that in Memphis the treatment which the negro receives from government agents, contractors, and plantation lessees is such that "he feels that he has exchanged one master for many masters, and he sighs to return to his former home and master;" that in Northeastern Louisiana the negroes complain that they "are hired out to men who 'treat them, so far as providing for them 'is concerned, far worse than their seceding 'masters did,' that a majority of Mr. CHASE's plantation lessees are 'adventurers, camp followers, and army sharks;' that at Young's Point there is more squallid poverty and destitution than in any place ever visited, with 'sickness and death frightful;' that at De Soto the government had furnished no rations to the starving negroes for more than two weeks; that at Natchez many of the negroes had returned to their masters on account of suffering in the government camps, which had by deaths been reduced from 4,000 to 2,000.

Mr. YEATMAN concluded his report as follows:

There are doubtless some points and camps which I have overlooked. I endeavored to procure all the information I could, and in the progress of my investigations I found that the simple work of humanity to the merely destitute, great and important as it is, is secondary to some other things, and the injustice with which the freedmen are treated, the continuing them in a state of involuntary servitude worse than that from which they have escaped, made me desirous of returning and presenting the subject to the commission.

If the freedmen wish to contract their labor, let them do it themselves, and not be hired out against their wills to persons for whom they are not willing to work. These people should be educated up to, and made to realize their new condition. Their masters sold them or hired them out, fed them, and clothed them, let them now hire themselves out, and with their wages buy their own food and clothing, and supply all their other wants. If they are hired out against their wills, and are fed and clothed as before, they do not realize that they are free men. It only appears to them a change of masters, and that for the worse; for before the masters interest prompted him to feed and clothe them well, to supply a physician and medicines, and to take care of them when sick.

What a picture is this of abolition humanity and integrity! The poor negro will yet cry in the agony of despair to be saved from such friends.—Day Book

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS
WAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYS TOYS
TANNERS OIL	STATIONERY OF	A LARGE
SPERM OIL	ALL KIM	ASSORTMENT
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-
WINDOW GLASS	AT	ENT MEDICINES
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand.
AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

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 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 restore 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 testified to the above, who have become gray and 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—u13.

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.



COOKING STOVE.

It will bake, broil or roast 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 doors 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 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 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 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. We have used the Stove for some time 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. Bad wood & Chandel 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 me some time 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. Bad wood & Chandel have it for sale.

Very truly yours,
J. M. WILLEY

Bridgeport, April 21st, 1863. J. M. WILLEY

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., ALFRED 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—u13-37

THE LATEST



A. RENBARGER

Has removed his SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP to the South side of La Porte Street, opposite Cleveland's Store, where he keeps on hand the best assortment of

SADDLES,

HARNESS,

AND MATERIALS

To Northern Indiana. He has in his employ the well known Saddle,

J. JACOBS.

Who puts up the best Saddle known to the trade.

Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

u17—1y

A. RENBARGER.

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 the above place.

November 5, 1863—1y.

A. KEEVES, M. D.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Offers his services in the practice of Medicine and attendant branches, and from his previous experience in private practice, and attendance in the Hospitals in New York, he hopes to render satisfaction to those favoring him with their patronage. All calls promptly attended to, either day or night. Office—Over Perry's Drug Store.

Residence on Center street, first door North of Catholic church.

Oriental Tivory 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 by the day, week and month on reasonable terms.

RESS & NES

Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863.

NEW STOCK.