THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAR. 10, 1864.

Great Outrage in Dayton—The Office of the Empire Riddled.

The office of "the Dayton Empire" was mobbed one day last week by a party of furloughed soldiers and one of the proprietors ill used, beaten, and thrown from a window of the office to the ground a distance of near thirty feet.

The following is the account of the correspondent of the Cincinnatti Enquirer, who was present at the time:

"We arrived at Dayton on the morning train from the North. On our way to the hotel, bells sounded the alarm of fire. As we neared the principal streets, shouts of 'mob, mob,' saluted our ears, followed by cries of "the *Empire* office is being mobbed"—an exclamation which seemed to be unusually popular with the peddlers upon the streets. Approaching the *Empire* office, we discovered the whole cause of alarm, which brings us to particulars.

An article in the *Empire* of the 2d, referring to the Sixty-third Regiment, had given offense. Misconstrued, exaggerated and distorted by the Abolitionists, it was resolved to gather a posse of furloughed soldiers for the purpose of removing all opposition to the *Journal*—a consummation most "devoutly to be wished." Thirty or forty of these "furloughs," excited by liquor, and led on by the enemies of the Union, were induced to attack the *Empire* office, at a time when it was well known all responsible parties were absent at dinner.

Mr Tom Hubbard, one of the proprietors, was in the room of second story at the time the rioters entered, and demanded their business. He was immediately assaulted, and, in defending his person, knocked some three or four of his assailants down. Others rushed to the scene, and in his attempt to escape, Mr. H. was thrust rudely from the window, falling a distance of some twenty or thirty feet. He was carried to the office of a physician insensible, and badly injured. Stoves, types, cases, and other portable materials, were thrown into the street, and powerpresses demolished; but, luckily, the news-rooms escaped uninjured.

This completed, the mob gathered round their leaders and followed them to the Court-house, where repeated calls brought Captain Badger, of the Forty-fourth O. V. I., to the stand. He delivered himself of the following patriotic speech, which deserves to be recorded:

SPEECH.

Fellow citizens, [hiccup,] by the great God, and Resurrection of every body, I swear I am responsible for all this, [cheers.] God d—n you, I let this whole thing. These men are under my control. [cheers,] and I am responsible. [cheers.] G—d d—n your two hundred veterans such as we are, are worth one thousand citizens, [cheers.] There is no line of distinction between the Administration and the Government, [cheers;] and I tell you, by G—d, if any action is taken against me and my men here, the city of Dayton shall suffer.

This man belongs to Springfield, is a *pseudo* Captain in the Forty-fourth O. V. I., and wears a uniform which the Democrats of Dayton purchased for him.

He was followed by a person known as Robert G. Corwin, a renegade of Cincinnatti, who, pett fogged out of your city, is eking out a sort of a living by attending to *habeas corpus* cases in the County Jail. He said to the crowd, drunk as they were, that he had been a Union man ever since this war began (But never before—REP.) He had done all he could to send soldiers to the field; he had never gone himself, for *various* reasons; he respected the soldiers but this business was wrong; let the law take its course, and all would be right. No one had suffered more from the *Empire* than he had, but it will be all right The *Empire* was a mob in itself, and *ought to be put down*; but let the law take its course. [cheers.]

The crowd here rushed once more upon the *Empire* office but were met by the Democrats, who had congregated in large numbers, well armed and prepared.

A single Democrat, a Mr. M—, stood his ground with the crowd, and drawing his pistol, bade them come no further. Stones and missiles of all kinds, were hurled at him as he retreated to the curbs. Being overpowered and his life in danger, he finally fired, when shooting became general. Forty shots were fired. A Mr. Sarle, from Neddie Smith's district, was killed, and several wounded."

The Enquirer commenting on the outrage justly remarks that:

These violent and outrageous attempts to destroy the liberty of the Democratic press, when the Republicans have two to our one in the State and country, only shows the desperate straits their party is driven to, and will awaken the natural and patriotic emotions of every true lover of liberty throughout the land. It will, as sure as there is a just God, recoil with terrible retribution upon the heads of the real authors. There is an instinctive love of justice in all men, no matter how much they may be prejudiced in the hour of passion, that will, in their reflective moments, condemn all such infamous acts.

It is a policy that tends but too surely to the overthrow of all the guarantees of life, liberty and property, by which we have been surrounded, and surrender up to unrestrained anarchy and license."

These exhibitions of mob violence are becoming so common as to excite little more than a passing remark, and when spoken of by abolition papers the sentiment of approval is scarcely attempted to be concealed. True they will generally deprecate the act, but are almost sure to couple the deprecation with the assertion that democrats have drawn these things upon themselves and are therefore not entitled to the sympathy of "loyal" men. Unless these things are stopped, and that right soon, we know of no better course to pursue in the premises than that suggested by the Chicago Times in the following extract. It says:

"Our dispatches of yesterday relating to the mobbing of the Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* by soldiers said the Provost Marshal refused to assist in the arrest of the soldiers who committed the outrage. If this be true, it is *the duty* of democrats to mob him. As for Captain Badger, of the 44th Ohio, who led the soldiers, and assumed the responsibility of the assault upon the office of the *Empire*, if he be permitted to escape unpunished, we hope there will be more democrats mobbed in Dayton. Let democrats everywhere remember him,—Captain Badger of the 44th Ohio. If he escapes State prison or lynching, it will be a disgrace to the democratic party of Ohio; he must be made to feel that his life is in danger until he be punished. He may be an insignificant reptile, but his insignificance should not protect him, if the law refuses to punish him. They should shoot him as they would a dog or wolf. He is an outlaw if law does not punish him, and should be treated as one."

This may seem harsh, but if nothing less will answer, then we say let democrats every where see to it that these outlaws and desperadoes are summarily and signally punished. A soldier is a man, and a man who behaves himself well is a gentleman, and entitled to respect as such, but when a man, *whether soldier or civilian* forgets what is due to his fellow men, and voluntarily engages in a lawless crusade against the person, property, or rights of these around him, let him not complain if those thus outraged inflict summary vengeance upon him by way of retaliation. This is human nature, and may be expected as certainly as that the sun will rise tomorrow.

Speaking Out in meeting.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the proceedings of a "National CHASE Club of West Virginia," which declare that—

"We consider it our solemn duty to procure the election in his (Lincoln's) place of some man more positive and courageous in character, who shall be able to bring the war to a speedy close, and afterward to inaugurate such statesmanlike measures of peace as will enable the people to endure the enormous financial burdens *which a weak policy has already imposed.*

"That the apparant popularity of the President is, in the main, the result of the silence of the opponents of his measures, who have supported them through excess of loyalty, while they have charitably overlooked his faults and concealed his weakness; *and that an honest expression of public sentiment will show his record to be vulnerable in every point, and utterly beyond successful defence.*"

Where is Burnside? These West Virginia Chaseites are evidently endeavoring to bring the "Government" into disrepute. Is it because abolitionists fear "that an honest expression of public sentiment will show his (Lincoln's) record to be vulnerable in every point and utterly beyond successful defence", that they are at the present time mobbing Democratic Newspaper Offices all over the country?

Do the partizans of the present administration fear to subject it's acts to fair and impartial examination by an intelligent people?—and if not why the almost universal raid upon independant Democratic Journals, at present going on with their sanction and by their authority?

This is the day set for the draft, but we learn from the telegraphic dispatches from Washington that it is postponed, and the large bounties continued until the first of April. Recruiting is going on, it is said, at the rate of 2000 a day, and the quotas of some of the States are already filled.—Michigan has filled her quota and 6000 or 7000 over, and Indiana and Illinois would have done as well if the abolition papers in these States had not persistently insisted on a draft instead of raising the men by voluntary enlistments. The Chicago Tribune cried out at the top of its voice, draft, draft, draft; and the lesser abolition lights forthwith squeaked out, draft, draft, draft. If the quota of this State is not already made up, the country may thank the abolition press for it.

Col. Dahlgren, one of Kilpatrick's officers (and a son of Admiral Dahlgren,) was killed in a fight at Kings and Queens Court-House, and fifty of his men taken prisoners. The rebels claim to have defeated Kilpatrick in several engagements, and to have captured 5 officers and 204 privates.

The Provost Marshal General, with that admirable simplicity which has characterized nearly all his acts hitherto, very naively informs the people through a member of Congress that another draft will be ordered as soon as the present call is filled.—It must be very encouraging indeed to the people to know that with the present army in the field, strengthened by an additional half million, the state of the rebellion is such as to require still another call for troops. We confess we don't understand it, unless the capabilities of the rebels to carry on the war have been hugely misrepresented, or Seward has been again prophecying a close of the war in 90 days, or the President has been on another visit to the army of the Potomac. These visits and prophecies have always heretofore been followed by hard fighting, and we believe invariably by defeat,—is there to be a repetition of these enactments on the opening of the spring campaign? We hope not.

The soldiers of the 48th, at home on furlough, we are informed, again leave for the "tented field," the seat of "grim visaged war," to-day or to-morrow. The tender associations of home, the ties of friendship and affection will again be severed for a time,—with some, alas! never to be reunited. Some will take the parting hand and bestow the kiss of love for the last time on earth, the quivering lip will pronounce the faltering adieu, and then away to scenes of war and its concomitants.—Some will win glory upon the battle-field—some fall victims to the relentless strife, pierced by the leaden messenger sped on by the hand of one who once claimed the appellation of brother—while some will fall a prey to disease incident to camp and field, and away from the tender care of wife, sister or mother, go down to the dark "valley and shadow of death." Wherefore this necessity? Why this "cruel war?" Let those answer in whose power it once was to avert the war, and did it not. Let those answer who now have it in their power to stay the tide of conflict, and do it not. Let those answer who insist on expending the last man and the last dollar rather than even consider propositions for honorable peace.

Democratic Meeting at LaPorte, Indiana.

At a meeting of the Democrats of LaPorte County, held at the city of LaPorte, March 5th, D. M. Dickson was called to the Chair, and E. D. McCollum and P. McDonald appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, a committee of five, consisting of Dr. T. D. Lemon, Geo. W. Reynolds, Jackson Hoxmar, A. C. Hall and A. Lomax, were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments and intentions of the Democrats of LaPorte County.—While the Committee were absent, the audience was favored with an able and timely address from Judge M. K. Farrand, of LaPorte. The Committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm, the reading of the resolutions being frequently interrupted by the cheers of the audience:

WHEREAS, The *Democrat* printing office of this city was, on the evening of the 15th ult., destroyed by some returned soldiers, while the employees were absent, and threats have been made by some cowardly outlaws in this county, to burn the houses and destroy the property of other peacable and law-abiding citizens, in our community; and

WHEREAS, Steps have been taken to obtain redress for the destruction of the material in said printing office, and bring the guilty parties to justice through the laws, and the public servants entrusted with the execution of the law have failed to discharge their duties as officers; and

WHEREAS, The party in the minority in the county and city have no reason to expect justice at the hands of the dominant party, but on the contrary believe that these outrages on their rights and property are planned and sanctioned by the leaders of the abolition party in this county, who are too cowardly to do the dirty work themselves but who rejoice in the destruction of their neighbors' property; and wishing to give them and all others to understand what our future course shall be, we

Resolve, 1. That we are now, as we ever have been, in favor of obeying the Constitution of the United States and all laws made thereunder.

2. That in the destruction of the *Democrat* printing material we recognize a direct attack upon the party whose organ it is, and whose principles it represents.

3. That we will resort to the civil law for the purpose of obtaining justice, whenever there is any reason to expect that the same can be reached through that channel, and if this shall fail us, then we will assert our rights *by force*, in such a manner that they *shall be respected*;

4. That those fanatics and cowards in our midst who are in the habit of pointing soldiers to peacable and respectable citizens, using such epithets as "copperheads" and "traitors," will add to their personal safety, by desisting from such a course in the future, and instead of teaching mob violence in their public and private life—piloting mobs, and openly rejoicing at the destruction of the property of Democrats,—they had better teach differently—stay within their own walls at such times, and do their rejoicing in their closets.

5 That, in this community, the point has arrived beyond which submission merges the free man into the slave, and resistance becomes a *duty*; and that we will resist, by force, all attempts to abridge the elective franchise, under any guise or pretext whatever.

6. That above all things else in this community, save our rights and liberties, we desire peace and quiet; but that if there should be a repetition of the outrage that has recently disgraced this city, or any other similar to it, upon the property of *any Democrat, we will "retaliate in kind,"* though it cost us our property and lives.

7. That the future peace, prosperity and happiness of this community depend upon the dominant party—that although we have been outraged, we will endure the injuries of the past, for the sake of peace in the future; but they shall not be repeated with impunity.

8 That we recognize our right to discuss the affairs of our Government in a peacable and rational manner, and to support and read a paper that does the same, and that these rights and privileges we will enjoy.

9. That for those members of the Republican party who publicly and privately denounce mob violence of *all kinds*, we entertain the highest regard as men and citizens.

ORDERED—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the CHICAGO TIMES, the STATE SENTINEL and PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. M. DICKSON, Chairman.

E. G. MCCOLLUM, P. MCDONALD, } Secretaries

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.—As the 10th day of March is approaching, when the so much dreaded draft is to take place, for the purpose of raising men for the Federal armies, it may not be out of place to publish the following provisions of the Enrollment Act for the benefit of our readers:

"Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute.

"If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from the draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. *But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute extend beyond one year*; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

The following persons are exempted from enrollment and draft, viz: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the war, and been honorably discharged. No persons but such as herein exempted shall be exempt.

"No person of foreign birth shall on account of alienage be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the right of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who had held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage."

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times March 8th.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the repeal of the fugitive slave law was made the special order for next Wednesday.—The bill granting land to aid in constructing a railroad from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior was postponed.

In the House, a bill was passed requiring all vessels plying between the United States and foreign countries to carry mails at a reasonable rate of compensation. The Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were discussed.

There are reports at memphis, which obtain some credit, that Sherman has returned to Vicksburg, McPherson's corps being between Jackson and Black River, and Hurlbut's near Brandon. A discredited rumor comes from New Orleans that Sherman was defeated on the 15th ult., near Meridian, losing 15,000 men, and his army being totally broken up.

Federal reinforcements are arriving at Jacksonville, Fla., and Gen. Seymour's position is considered secure. Gen. Gilmore has ordered that no attempt be made to occupy any place in the State except Jacksonville.

In the naval demonstration against Mobile, it is said that one or two vessels were crippled, and that the Calhoun was sunk.

There are rumors in New York that Newbern, N. C., has been captured by the rebels. They are believed to be without foundation.

The bombardment of Charleston continued on the 4th inst., the rebels making an occasional reply.

Three steamers on the Chesapeak have been captured by the rebels. One was released after giving $20,000 bonds.

The expenditure of the Federal government for the three months ending with the 31st of last December amounted to $457.-260,000.

It is said that the order for Gen. Meade's removal has been made out, but will not be issued until Gen. Grant's arrival in Washington. Gen. G. is expected there to-day. His visit, it is believed, is for the purpose of consultation, and will not affect Gen. Halleck's position.

European dates are to the 25th ult.—There are rumors that France is negotiating with England for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that, if England declines to take part therein, France will act alone. In the British House of Commons, a motion for the correspondence with regard to the Laird rams was rejected, government having a majority of five. Austria and Prussia have agreed to a conference in London on the Danish question, but will not discontinue hostilities, in the meantime. A revolution in Germany this spring is announced as probable.

Democratic Mayors were elected yesterday in Des Moines, Iowa, and East Saginaw, Mich.

A New Orleans letter gives a report that 20,000 rebels are marching through Western Louisiania; and another, that a Federal cavalry regiment has been captured by the rebels. A large Federal force has been sent into the Teche country.

Fernando Wood is very ill, at his home in New York.

The office of the Darke County (Ohio) Democrat was mobbed last Saturday night. The abolitionists have been notified that, unless the guilty parties are given up by Friday next, retaliation will be resorted to. Passengers on a railroad train between Marietta and Cincinnatti, yesterday, who would not declare that they voted for Brough, were maltreated by a crowd of soldiers.

From the Chicago Times March 9th.

Gen. Sherman and his army were at Vicksburg on the 3d inst. We have no particulars of their return. Mississippi papers make light of the damage done by the expedition to the railroads in that State.

There were reports at Baltimore yesterday of a rebel raid into Maryland. Their only foundation was the fact that a small rebel force had made its appearance in Loudon county, Va.

Roddy's cavalry have arrived at Dalton. Johnston's forces are said to be confident and exulting.

A Tallahassee paper states that over 1,000 Federals have been buried on the battle-field of Olustee, Fla.; that the number of rebels killed in that engagement was only 165; and that 200 Federal wounded have been brought to Tallahassee.

A Brooklin official has been informed by Secretary Stanton that a call for 200,000 more men will soon be made, and that the draft will be enforced.

Newbern, and nearly every other Federal post in North Carolina, are besieged by the rebels.

No charges have been profered by Gen. Sickles against Gen. Meade.

No general exchange of prisoners is about to be made, as has been reported.

Our relations with France are stated to be in a critical condition.

The blockade of Charleston is not so effective as it might be, hardly a week passing without a couple of vessels getting in.

A rebel division under Gen. Pickett has occupied Suffolk, Va. The procurement of forage and enforcement of the conscription are supposed to be the objects of the movement.

The republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire is elected by about 4,000 majority.

Proceedings of the Marshall County Agricultural Society.

Plymouth, Jan. 16 1864,

The adjourned annual meeting of the Marshall County Agricultural Society was held at the Court House in Plymouth on Saturday, January 16, 1864. The President, Geo. P. Vashon, in the chair, called the meeting to order and the following business was transacted to-wit:

On motion of Mr. Conger, the names of Wm. J. Hand and David How were added to the executive committee of the Society, which now consists of George P. Van Horn, C. H. Reeve, G. O. Pomeroy, Daniel Jacoby, David How and Wm. J. Hand.

On motion of E. S. Elliott, ordered that the sum of ten dollars be paid to David How for his services as Treasurer of the Society, and a vote of thanks be tendered to him for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

After mature deliberation it was thought best not to put up a building on the Fair Ground this season. The Treasurer being called upon made the following report in regard to the finances of the Societ, .

TREASURER'S REPORT.

David How, In account with the Marshall Co Agricultural Society: Dr.

March 21st, 1863,	To cash of County Treasurer,	$29 00
	Receipts of Fair for 1863, as follows:	
122	Membership tickets	$122 00
537	Gate tickets at 15 cts each	80 50
26	do do 40 do	10 40
34	do do 10 do	3 40
To Show License		6 00
Eating tent		5 00
Apple boy		50
Lottery		75
Lininger's Buss		1 50
Hess' do		2 00
Received of 61 Life Members the sum of three dollars each		183 00
Total Receipts		$435 15

CONTRA.

Jan, 1863,	By am't due on settlem't	$ 2 85
March 25.	By amount paid Interest due Roberts	23 10
Voucher No 2,	D. E. VanValkenburgh, Printing	6 00
Voucher No 3,	H. B. Dickson & Co.	4 14
do	4, Amos Stephenson	4 00
do	5, G. L. Brink, Lumber	9 70
do	6, I Mattingly, printing,	4 50
do	7, Buck & Toan,	5 03
do	8, M Cummings, Sec'ty,	10 00
do	9, Treasurer's bill	4 00
do	10, G P Van Horne	15 00
do	11, E S Elliott	3 50
do	12, G O Pomeroy	3 00
Six members tickets claimed on premiums of 1861		6 00
	PREMIUMS PAID.	
Voucher No. 1	D Jacoby, Sr.	6 20
do	2 H Hervey	8 40
do	3 Mrs. M Cummings	9 80
do	4 Joseph Potter	5 60
do	5 T A & A Borton	2 40
do	6 D Yockey——	4 00
do	7 P Furgerson	2 40
do	8 E Jacoby	2 40
do	9 C Adamson	2 40
do	10 N Spencer	4 00
do	11 F Burch	1 60
do	12 C O Smith	1 60
do	13 Isreal Reed	1 60
do	14 Steven White	4 00
do	15 John Rowan	1 60
Total Expenses		$158 82
Balance in Treasury		$276 28

All of which is respectfully submitted, January 16, 1864. D. HOW, Treas.

The Treasurer's report was accepted and ordered to be placed on the Records of the Society.

The following persons have been appointed to solicit persons to become Life Members of the Society, to-wit:

Tippecanoe Tp.—N B Alleman, John Rockhill
Bourbon—Albert Borton, Sylvester Beals.
Cerman—Jonas Miller, Christ. Yockey.
North—D S Oenger, Charles H Barkley.
Polk—Robert Kennedy, J P Webb;
West—Stephen White, Daniel S Grube.
Union—N McLaughlin, John W Mosher.
Green—Wm J Hand, Samuel Cellars.
Walnut—Fred Hoover, Grove B Pomeroy,
Center—James Reed, D How, E S Elliott and Elias Jacoby.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL
OAL 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.

1862. 31m3

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE
This astonishing preparation
will by natures 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 Hair now in use.

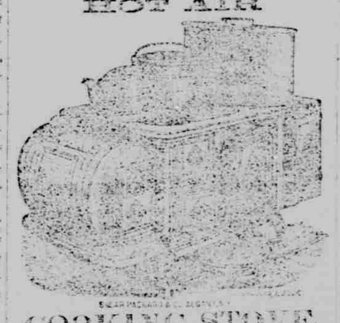
THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY Have testified to the above, who have become gray and lost their Hair by sickness, change of climate, and inattention, while performing camp duty.

As a Restorative and dressing it has no equal.

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

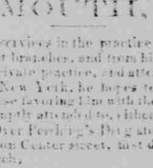
MR. GEO. P. STOCKWELL—Dear Sir: Last December we purchased from you the "American Hot Air Cooking Stove." We have seen nothing of the kind which is constructed on such scientific principles—insuring the thorough consumption of the fuel—obtaining the greatest amount of heat possible at a small expense, 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

THE LATEST
HARNESS. SADDLES AND



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
In Northern Indiana. He has in his employ the well known Saddler,
J. JACOBS.
Who puts up the best Saddle known to the trade
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A. RENBARGER.
9n17—1y

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.

O. REEVE, 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 Pershing's Drug store.
Residence on Center street, first door North Catholic church. n81f

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.
HESS & NIESS.
Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863.

NEW STOCK.
LAUER AND BRO.
Have just received a SPLENDID Assortment of
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Hats and CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
AND
A Variety of Notions.
Their Stock of Boots and Shoes is particularly deserving public attention, as regards quantity quality and price
Their Clothing embraces all qualities, and they will not be undersold by any house in the place.
☞ Call and examine Goods and Prices for yourself.
Store 2d door South of Pershing's Drug Store
Plymouth, Nov 12, 1863-6m

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 MAYFAIR,
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