

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, APR. 14, 1864.



Lincoln versus the Constitution.

A pertinent question for the American people to ask themselves and their rulers at the present time is this: "Can a man support Mr. Lincoln and his policies, and at the same time support the Constitution of the United States?" Democrats have no trouble in answering this question—they invariably regard the policies of Mr. Lincoln as in direct antagonism to the Constitution, and hence respond to the question with an emphatic No. For so doing they have suffered abuse and obloquy unmeasured, at the hands of a venal and corrupt administration press—have been denounced as traitors, sympathizers with rebellion, and enemies of their country. Some of them have been arrested by the strong arm of military absolutism, and incarcerated in government bastilles—denied the right of trial by an impartial jury of their peers—refused counsel for their defense, and some have even been banished from the land of their birth and the country they love and would save from utter destruction at the hands of the tyrants that rule over the destinies of this nation with an iron hand, without regard to law. These are but a tythe of the outrages perpetrated in the name of freedom, avowedly to "save the life of the nation," thus presenting the curious and illogical spectacle of destroying the vitals of the body politic as a means of perpetuating its existence. Thank God the time has come when the light of reason begins to dawn upon the benighted intellects of some of the hitherto ardent adherents of this system of destroying to save. Thad. Stephens, the leader of the House of Representatives at Washington in a speech upon the conduct of the war and the treatment of the rebellion, a short time ago declared that it was "entirely outside of, and unknown to the Constitution." Henry Winter Davis, an administration leader from Maryland, recently said:

"There has been proposed, to settle the slavery question. One to prohibit slavery everywhere. This was right, and went to the root of the evil. But it was doubtful whether three-fourths of the States could be secured to pass such an amendment to the Constitution. The next was the amnesty proclamation. Congress is not pledged to its support, but only the Executive. The government proposed by it is something as unknown to the Constitution as the rebel government itself, which refused to recognize it."

Even these men, the most radical amongst the radicals thus admit that the scheme of Mr. Lincoln as developed in his Amnesty proclamation is "unknown to the Constitution." "is outside of" it, and therefore by all legitimate reasoning unwarrantable. We might go on at much greater length to show by abolition authority itself, that the various policies of the President are opposed to the plain provisions of the Constitution, and consequently that no man can at the same time support him and the Constitution of the United States. Will plain people, the honest masses, whose whole toil and sweat, and blood, are required by the cormorants in power to carry out the destructive policies of this administration, continue to lend an unquestioning support to those whose every act has been to destroy the time-honored institutions of our fathers?—or will they stop and think, and candidly ask themselves the question, "Is it possible to support the party in power, without destroying the Constitution of my country?" Let this question be candidly asked and honestly answered in the light of three years experience of the madness, the folly and the stupid, if not criminal blunders of our rulers, and we have no fears for the result of the approaching campaign—no doubts as to the restoration of the Union and the return of an honorable peace. Think, then, act.

Returning Reason.
Some of the Republican papers are beginning to discover that financial quackery has nearly run its course. The New York Commercial Advertiser, in a recent number, says: "The issues of National Bank notes should at once be stopped; they but wantonly add fuel to the flames, every day helping to damage the credit of the Government."

Not content with this, it even ventures to have an argument on the legal tender note question, denouncing the law authorizing the issuing of these notes as "a gross and shameless violation of justice and equity," and "greatly injurious to the industrial and commercial classes." These are healthy signs coming from the quarter they do.

It is to be feared that our strong-minded women will get to be like the Sarmate women, no one of whom was allowed to marry a man till with her own hand she had killed another man in battle.

MASONIC.—We neglected last week to mention a very pleasant affair which transpired at Masonic Hall week before last—the presentation to M. H. Rice of a very fine Past Master's Jewel, as a token of the appreciation of his services as Master of the Lodge for the last three years. The Jewel was of fine gold, presented in a brief speech by J. G. Osborne on behalf of the Lodge, and accepted by the recipient in a neat and appropriate response. A number of the Fraternity were in attendance from LaPorte, and the occasion was one pleasing to the craft, and well calculated to promote the social virtues and enhance the harmony of the brotherhood.

The High Price of Provisions.

There is but one cause for the high price of provisions, and that is the war. It has taken two millions of producers from the fields of industry, and made them wasteful consumers. Those who find the necessities of life getting beyond their reach, and who are almost starving, may thank the prosecution of the war for it, and nothing else.

A MISTAKE.—We were suddenly aroused last Monday morning about 2 o'clock from our nocturnal slumbers by a man desiring the services of a Justice of the Peace, to hold an inquest on the body of an Irishman said to have died under circumstances somewhat mysterious. The facts as near as we could gather them, were as follows: The man and his wife, both then alive and apparently in good health, during the afternoon of Sunday, concluded to visit a friend—went to his house—imbibed somewhat freely of that peculiar article known as corn-juice; at supper, the man became stupid—his host as in duty bound extended to him the hospitality of his bed—the woman had to go home and the gallantry of the host forbade her going alone—he accompanied her—returned about midnight and found his visitor dead. He at once applied to Constable How who directed him to us. We gave such directions as we deemed proper for the safe custody of the body till morning, promising to summon a jury at 8 o'clock, and then resumed our slumbers. At the appointed time we were on hand, when lo! it was discovered that the deceased had only been dead drunk. This brought joy to the heart of the stricken wife, relieved his friend from anxiety, and left us free to meditate on the uncertain fates of the undead.

The Elections.

We could scarcely desire more auspicious signs of the times than the results of the local elections in the northwest. These results seem to have been an emphatic response to the grand event of thirty thousand democratic majority in Pennsylvania at the late local elections in that State. The democratic gains almost everywhere have been decisive, and especially so where the democrats have made "stand up fight"—the kind of fight in which democrats always win. If there be localities where there have not been democratic gains, it was there that democrats did not make a "stand-up fight." It is only such a fight that surely wins. It is only such a fight that deserves to win.

The LaPorte Democrat has again made its appearance after a suspension of a few weeks, caused by the wanton destruction of the material of the office by abolitionists. It presents itself in a new dress and is a welcome visitor—long may it wave, and may the next attempt to destroy it meet the reward the former outrage so richly merited.

The Income Tax.

The Federal officers are now engaged in the collection of this most odious and oppressive tax, which never made its appearance under a Democratic Administration of the Government. It is one of those monstrous creations that Abolitionism gave birth to.

The Maysville Bulletin (Kentucky) is not over complimentary to Mr. Lincoln. It says: "The Chicago Journal says that we have called President Lincoln an idiot. We never did. One time we tried to be as sarcastic as we could, and called him Honest Old Abe."

An Important Currency Movement.

By a report of the proceedings of a meeting last evening of the Board of Trade of this city, elsewhere printed, it will be seen that the Board have resolved that on and after the 15th of May ensuing all their transactions shall be in treasury notes or their equivalent.

It is understood that the leading banks and bankers in the city will second this movement, the effect of which will be to throw out the greater part of the notes of State banks now in circulation.—Chicago Times.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation." Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate. "My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenges which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

BALTIMORE, March 31.

TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATES TO THE REBEL ARMIES.

In regard to the proportion of the Southern people who have been withdrawn from productive pursuits since the beginning of the war, the facts show the number to be far less than is generally supposed. The following statement, recently made in the rebel House of Representatives, by a member formerly well known in political circles at the North, shows in round numbers the number of men that have been furnished to the rebel armies by the respective States since the war began: "Alabama has furnished 40,000 men; Florida, 5,000; Georgia, 51,000; Louisiana, 36,000; Mississippi, 40,000; North Carolina, 35,000; South Carolina, 25,000; Texas, 29,000; Virginia, 103,000; Arkansas, 28,000; Tennessee, 34,000; Kentucky and Maryland, 20,000 each; Missouri, 35,000; total 501,000."

HOW MANY WITHDRAWN FROM PRODUCTIVE PURSUITS.

This, of course, does not represent the present strength of the Confederate armies which was given in a former letter; but it does show the number, and the full number, too, of the able-bodied men in the South who have been withdrawn from productive pursuits. It is easy, therefore, to show that the requirements of the military service have not so materially affected the productive ability of the South as many have supposed.

The entire population of the Southern States in 1860, not counting Maryland, nor the Unionists in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, or Virginia, was nine millions two hundred thousand. Of these three million two hundred thousand were slaves, and six millions were white people. Of the latter one million five hundred thousand were of the proper military age, and were enrolled as such. Of these, as stated above, only one-third have been as yet called out, leaving fully a million of able-bodied men at home. And it must be remembered, to that there must have been in the South, in 1860, a certain number of boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. These boys are now grown up to be young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty one, and will form a powerful element of southern strength, whether in the army or engaged in productive pursuits at home.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF ACRES IN GRAIN FIELDS AND CATTLE FARMS.

The facts set forth in my last letter show that up to the year 1860 only ten million six hundred thousand acres of land in the eight States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, were occupied by the culture of wheat, corn and potatoes, and the raising of cattle and hogs; while in 1863 four million six hundred thousand acres of the land formerly used in raising cotton and sugar were added to the former wheat fields, corn fields, and stock-raising farms of the South; and it is quite certain that in 1864 twenty millions of acres in the South will be devoted to the culture of grain and the raising of cattle and hogs; and I do not speak now either of Maryland or Texas, or even of Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee or Kentucky. Whatever of grain or meat the South can get in 1864, from the five States last mentioned (and surely they will get some) will be in addition to that derived from the twelve millions of acres just mentioned.

AVAILABILITY AND VALUE OF SLAVE LABOR.

In their agricultural and stock-raising operations of the present year, the South will be dependent on what has never failed them in any great degree during the war, namely, the labor of their negro slaves; with few and unimportant exceptions, the emancipation proclamation has not reached them or affected their condition. They still have their comfortable homes, and are beyond the reach of want and care. During the last year of the war, the number of slaves in the seven States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, has been vastly increased by those that have been brought there by their masters from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The committee on slaves and slave property in the rebel Senate estimate that three hundred and eighty-five thousand slaves from the last named six States and Maryland have escaped and been enticed away into the Federal lines; while seven hundred and ninety-five thousand slaves from the same States have been brought by their masters into that part of the South as yet untaken by our armies. Owing to the natural increase of the slaves during the last four years, there must be now, therefore, in the South proper, as many slaves as there were before the war, namely, three millions two hundred thousand. Of these, fully eight hundred thousand are able-bodied men and these negroes, with one million or more white men referred to above, will give the South all the labor that will be absolutely required in the agricultural operations of 1864.

From these facts, it will be seen how the South can raise, during this year, the amount of grain and the number of cattle and hogs mentioned in my last letter. And I have thus given what may be called the

economic view of the southern situation for the year 1864. It is a view of the question which has occupied a great share of the attention of Jeff. Davis and the leading men of the South; and all its details have been systematized and planned out with a far greater minuteness than I have been able to describe. In doing this, they have exercised a degree of foresight and sagacity of which we see no parallel among the men in power at the North.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, April 11: In the House, Saturday, Mr. Colfax introduced a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, for having, in a speech on Friday, stated that he preferred recognition of the Confederacy to a continuance of the war for the subjugation of the South. A debate arose, which was participated in by Messrs. Cox, James C. Allen, Harris of Md., Fernando Wood, and Mallory of Ky.; at the conclusion of which, further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday. During the discussion, Mr. Harris declared that he was not only in favor of recognition of the Confederacy, but of acquiescence in secession. This declaration caused great excitement at the time, and, at the close of the debate on the proposition to expel Mr. Long, Mr. Washburne offered a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Harris, which was lost by 81 yeas to 58 nays.—a two-thirds vote being requisite. Subsequently, Mr. Schenck offered a resolution censuring Mr. Harris, and declaring him unworthy of being a member of the House; which was adopted by 93 to 18.

The Senate, on Friday, adopted a joint resolution submitting to the States the proposition to abolish slavery in the United States. Confidence is expressed by republicans that a two-thirds vote for the resolution will be secured in the House. Ex-Representative Kallonge, of Illinois, has been nominated by the President as Minister to Guatemala.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 171@171½. Our own produce markets were greatly excited yesterday, and prices were decidedly firm and higher. Flour advanced 15@25¢ per bbl., and closed very firm. Wheat was excited and advanced to \$1.22 for No. 1, and \$1.18 for No. 2 spring in store. Corn advanced to 97¢.

From the Chicago Times, April 12: In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Conduct of the War reported the evidence in regard to the recent campaign in Florida, and it was ordered to be printed. Mr. Grimes made a savage assault upon Mr. Hale, as chairman of the Naval Committee, charging him with being an unrelenting enemy of Secretary Welles and the Navy Department.

In the House, a National Bank bill was introduced, the consideration of which was postponed till Saturday next. A resolution was presented, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the appointment of a Commission to select a site for a naval depot on the northwestern lakes. A resolution reaffirming the principle of the Crittenden resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 81 to 64. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long was discussed at great length, but no vote was reached.

It is reported that the next movement upon Richmond will be made in three columns,—one, the Army of the Potomac, to occupy Lee's attention; another, under Gen. W. F. Smith, to move up the Peninsula; and the third, under Burnside, to proceed to Goldsboro, N. C., and cut the railway at that point. The rebels are strengthening their fortifications along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and making constant additions to the defenses of Richmond, which place is being provisioned for a siege.

Heavy firing is reported to have been heard on Sunday, in the direction of Bristol Station.

Two Federal gunboats, with a small body of troops, went up the Chickahominy River, last week, to within fifteen miles of Richmond. The country was scouted and shots were exchanged with rebel cavalry. The object of the expedition is a secret.

Paris letters give a rumor that Lincoln and Seward have negotiated a secret treaty with Napoleon, recognizing the Mexican Empire and ceding Texas to France, in consideration of the non-recognition of the Confederacy by the French government.

Admiral Farragut has suspended fire on Fort Powell, and his gunboats and mortars have withdrawn to Pensacola. Another rebel ram, the Nashville, is nearly completed at Mobile.

It is reported at Memphis that Forrest has received reinforcements, and designs to cross the Tennessee River. Grierson's cavalry are still hanging around the rebel forces, but are not strong enough to effect anything of importance.

Gen. Steele was at Arkadelphia on the 28th ult. On the route thither he had considerable skirmishing, but not of a sufficiently serious nature to impede his progress. Peace was at Camden on the 28th.

The Federal garrison at Augusta, Ark., were driven therefrom by a rebel force, a few days ago, and retired to Duvall's Bluff, which point is being fortified.

John C. Rives, publisher of the *Constitutional Globe*, died on Sunday, of gout in the stomach. The House has agreed to adjourn over Wednesday, in order to attend his funeral.

Mulkey, democrat, is elected Judge of the Cairo district by 36 majority. The republicans have heretofore claimed the success of their candidate.

A soldier killed a civilian, at Anna, Ill., yesterday, and great excitement resulted. A military force has been dispatched from Cairo "to prevent further bloodshed."

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 172@172½.

Egleston and Bro always keep on hand a large stock of notions of all kinds.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

AT HONEST CORNER

Full and Complete Stock Of carefully selected DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES!

I would respectfully announce to my patrons that I have recently returned from the East and am now in receipt of a

And everything else formerly kept by me, which will sell at low prices. I will take in exchange for goods, all kinds of

Merchantable Produce, AND MONEY WILL NOT BE REFUSED

Invite my old customers to call and examine my stock and prices, and if they suit, they will be sure and buy. I have no obnoxious goods to induce you to purchase of me. Honorable, straightforward dealing and a living profit and no humbug is my motto.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fact that their dues are very much needed, and I will be one of the best Toilett Articles for the hope they will redeem their promises to pay up.

J. BROWNLEE.

Important to Soldiers and their

Interested persons have been circulating reports that no person but a republican, and one who is licensed as a claim agent, can prepare your papers to procure back pay and bounty, pension, &c. The same parties are licensed as claim agents, and will make out your papers, take your power of Attorney, draw the pay and charge you five times as much as it is worth. The truth is that no one except yourself can make the application. And one who can copy a form can make out your papers. When the certificate of payment comes on, you can get it cashed without more expense to you than postage, and instead of paying from \$15 to \$20 and more to get your little dues, you need not pay more than for Notarial services. We have prepared many applications, all of which have been allowed and paid in their order, and in most cases we have made no charges at all. When we have charged at all, we have usually charged only for Notarial services, the same as in any other such business—in most cases amounting to from \$1.50 to \$1.50; whereas the claim agent who tells you these things, charges you from \$20 to \$30 for the same services, and then makes from 10 to 15 per cent on your money besides.

We will do as we have done—for poor persons, make out applications free of charge. For those able to pay, for Notarial fees; and your money will come just as soon, and just as certain as if made by the persons who are so glib with their misrepresentations, and who charge unconscionable fees. We will except from the above remarks D. T. Phillips, Esq.

REV. & CAPRON.

Trustee's Report.

The undersigned, Trustee of Center Township, submits the following report of the receipts and expenditures on account of the School Fund of said Township, for the year ending February 29th, 1864:

RECEIPTS.

March 1st 1863, To amount on hand at last settlement, \$533.09
May 19 " Received from Oglesbee County Treasurer, 977.00
Dec. 23 1863 Rec'd from D O Quiley County Treasurer, 220.00
Feb. 24 1864, Clerk of Court on judgments vs Andrews & Fisher, 52.41
Total Receipts, \$1,782.50

EXPENDITURES.

March 31 1863, Paid Richard Railroad, for teaching school, \$75.00
" 14 " Matilda Brown " " 60.00
" " Francis Wilson " " 17.50
" " James Elliott " " 75.00
" " J W Jacoby " " 75.00
" " Alford Comer " " 65.00
" 21 " W H McJury " " 75.00
" 25 " N A Demont " " 60.00
May 4 " W W Jacoby " " 75.00
June 30 " May A Harvey " " 18.00
July 2 " N H Goldard " " 18.00
" 8 " N A Demont " " 18.00
" 25 " Susan O Reva " " 18.00
" 31 " S A Green " " 18.00
Aug. 13 " Lydia Maynard " " 18.00
" " Maggie Welch " " 18.00
" 22 " Francis Wilson " " 18.00
" 26 " Nancy A Goldard " " 18.00
" 29 " Liza P Ball " " 12.00
" 31 " Mary E Mayey " " 18.00
Sept 19 " Laura L Shayer " " 18.00
" 30 " Conant A Jacob " " 18.00
Oct 2 " N A Demont " " 18.00
Dec 29 " L A Jacopp " " 10.00
January 6, 1864
Jacob Baker " " 4.50
" 16 " W H McJury " " 10.00
Feb 6 " L A Jacopp " " 10.00
" 27 " Wm Salt " " 70.00
" 31 " J H Spidle " " 75.00
" " T J Goble " " 75.00
Total Expenses, \$1,095.00
Receipts, 2,192.53
Amount on hand, \$1,097.53

There will be \$815 due Teachers when their school's expire. There has been five months of school taught in each District in the last year, except District 13, which has had but three, and there is due it \$18, making \$833, which deduct from amount on hand, \$1,097.53 \$833.00

Leaving after the above items are paid \$173.33

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. McDONALD.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of J F Vanvalkenburgh & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The Books, Notes and Accounts of the firm can be found at the old stand, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and pay up immediately. J F VANVALKENBURGH, J M KLEINER, J M KLEINER.

Manufactured by SHEAR, PACKARD & CO., 47 and 49 Green St. Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY H. B. DICKSON, & GO., PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

October 29, 1863—n13—14

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL WALL PAPER TOYS TOYS TOYS
COAL OIL WINDOW PAPER TOYSTOYS
TANNERS OIL STATIONERY OF A LARGE
SPERM OIL ALL KIN ASSORTMENT
At Lemon's Drug Store At Lemon's Drug Store At Lemon's Drug Store
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

1862, 31—n3

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

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 remove the Natural Selections. 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 it 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, and who have been cured by its use.

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 at 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.

It will bake, boil 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 extra thick-iron.

2d. The stoves 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 them 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 suit 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 our last County Fair. It is worthy of the high compliment thus paid it. We have used the Stove for some time, and have no hesitation in recommending it the best Cook Stove we have any knowledge of. It seems to be perfect in every respect. We guarantee that it will give more satisfaction to any family who purchase it. Baldwin & Chubbuck 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 same to insure an equal heat on all sides. Fire consumes it the most economical in fuel, and the most easily regulated of any she has ever seen.

Very truly yours, J. M. WILLEY, Bridgeport, April 21st, 1863. J. M. WILLEY.

FEELING, Conn., April 17th, 1863.

MR. GEO. F. 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 this 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., 47 and 49 Green St. Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY H. B. DICKSON, & GO., PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

October 29, 1863—n13—14

THE LATEST HARNESSES AND SADDLIES AND MATERIALS.

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

HARNESSES 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. Ch. 17—14 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 the section of the country. The best of COAL OIL 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—14.

Oriental Pharmacy. SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE. Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at reasonable rates. We also pay the best market price in cash for Horses, Horses, and the day, week and month on reasonable terms. DRESS & NISSEL, Plymouth Indiana, March 5th 1863.