

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Treasurer
D. O. QUINCY.For Sheriff
H. M. LOGAN.For Coroner
J. B. N. KLINGER.For Commissioner, 1st District,
H. A. RANK.

9TH DISTRICT

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Democratic Convention of Delegates from the Counties composing the 9th Congressional District in Indiana, will be held at

Vatparaiso Thursday, July 21, '64. At 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress, and transact other business.

S. A. HALL,

Ch' 9th Dist. Dem. Con.

Legatary, June 29th, 1864.

Free Speech and Free Press.

Article 1st of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows, viz:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances."

This is no "glittering generality," or mere rhetorical flourish. It means that a free press and free speech are among the inalienable rights of the people, and shall not be wrested from them by Congress, if it means any thing at all. And so long as this provision remains in the Constitution, just so long will the people have the legal right to give expression to their opinions on all subjects of public policy, whether favorable to the party in power for the time, or otherwise. The framers of the Constitution ever jealous of the encroachments of power upon the rights of the people, erected this as they supposed insuperable barrier to the destruction of those rights. So far then it is clear that Congress has no authority under the Constitution to abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press. Is this authority vested in any other department of the government? The President is invested with the "executive power" of the government, and makes a solemn oath that he will, to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States." It is also made a part of his duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Clearly the "executive power" has no authority to abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press, and no man ever yet pretended that the judicial department of the government possesses any such authority. Where then may it be found?—for the power (not the authority) has been found and executed in a thousand instances during the last three years. We answer, it has been usurped, and that too, by the very man who with head bare, and hand uplifted, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swore to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution." It has been usurped by military commanders, "dressed in a little blue authority" in direct violation of the awful solemnity of the oath, resting upon the life of the man, to support the Constitution of the United States, under the tyrants' plea of military necessity. And there are found those so lost to all sense of the value of liberty as to justify them for so doing; they seem to forget that one of the causes of complaint by our revolutionary fathers against the King of Great Britain was that, "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power." What King George effected to do, King Abraham has done; what our fathers feared, we their sons have suffered, boldly and unflinchingly charge us with disloyalty, because we dare complain of the monstrous usurpations of those in power. We have a right to complain, to remonstrate against the destructive course pursued by our would-be-imperial rulers. As citizens we have the right freely, fully and thoroughly to canvass and discuss the public official acts of our rulers. That we give it place:

"Who does not know that all American citizens start upon an equal level; and there is no right, legal or moral, to infringe upon the expression of views touching politics, religion, or any other public subject. If one citizen has a right to advocate war, then another has the same right to advocate peace. It is one thing to say that the Government should never recognize the Southern Confederacy, it is equally proper for another man to

peacefully urge upon the administration, the propriety and necessity of such recognition. If men believe in Monarchy, or in an established Church, they have a perfect right to say so, and to urge their fellow citizens to adopt them. The right of a State to secede, or the right of the Federal Government to use force to coerce, stand upon the same plane, so far as the right to discuss are concerned.

These facts are so patent that it is humiliating for an American to have to state them. Any measure, or any constitution, stand the test of discussion, ought to be repudiated or abandoned.

This principle should ever be maintained. Every citizen owes it to his dignity and self-respect to insist that his neighbor shall treat his views with the same deference that he yields to his in discussion or argument. No man should ever admit that the right to express political or religious views depends at all upon their character. Whenever it is so declared, there is eminently a case for a personal rebuke of the offending party who is guilty of the arrogance and folly."

Republican County Convention.

The adherents to the waning fortunes of the administration, met in solemn convention at Woodward's Hall on Saturday last, and went through the farce of nominating a County ticket. The victims selected for the autumn sacrifice were Schlarb for Treasurer, Babington for Sheriff, Tyner for Commissioner and G. Blain for Coroner.

Schlarb has been until within a few days past a rabid Fremontist and was nominated to secure the German vote. We understand that on the day of the convention he told some of the leaders here that he could control the German vote of the county for Fremont, but if they would nominate him he would "hold the Germans level for Lincoln," and upon this assurance he was nominated, in the hope thus to buy up at a low price the German vote of the county.

Vain hope! that apple will turn to ashes on their lips. We also learn that in as much as Babington is in the employ of the government at three dollars a day, it was concluded that he could better afford to make the race and be slaughtered, than any other man who could be induced to accept the nomination. Of course the leaders have no hope of electing a man on the ticket, the nominations were made on the score of policy—Schlarb is a new recruit and needs trying to the party, Babington has been diligently doing that portion of their party work which they could get no other man to do, and must needs be encouraged with a show of party confidence to keep him well at his work. Tyner was the only man in his district who wanted the nomination, and Blain we are told has manifested symptoms of independence lately, more creditable to him than agreeable to his party, hence the importance of placing him if possible under stronger obligations to stand firm during the canvass. Will the nomination for coroner purchase his silence? We think not.

The attendance at the convention was very small, the people apparently taking no interest in the affair. We are safe in saying that there have been full as many persons in town almost every Saturday for the last three months as there were on the day of the convention, notwithstanding it had been freely announced as a mass convention, and that Dr. Belford, "the gifted, the talent, the eloquent Belford" would be present and address the masses. The thing was a complete failure, hardly amounting to a respectable fizzle, and when it was over the participants departed with elongated faces and inglorious countenances to ponder upon the mutations of political life, and the prospect of an early accomplishment of their darling scheme of negro equality.

NAPOLÉON B. TAYLOR, Esq., candidate for Supreme Judge, in a letter to a friend in this place, after noticing the mention we made of him two weeks ago, says: "As far as Democratic principles are concerned I have never swerved from the true faith of the fathers; and have no intention to do so, come what may. I do not know what the result will be between Judge P. and myself, but I shall not trouble about it whether favorable or otherwise. Judge P. has great advantages over me in having held the office so long, and in his extensive acquaintance. He has also a deservedly high reputation as a jurist which gives much additional strength to his claims on the party."

The postponement of the Chicago Convention took us all by surprise, but after mature deliberation I am inclined to the opinion that it is for the best. I hope now that the Democracy, when they meet on the 29th of August, will be bold and outspoken in the truth—that they will not let me; and take the tyrant by the beard, and not let go nor cease their labor until he has been pulled down from his high place and trampled under foot, humbled and helpless, with the breath of life scarcely left in his leathsome carcass.

This, to me, would be a greater and more lasting satisfaction than the nomination to the most exalted position. Then we might have some assurance that we could enjoy life, family, friends and property in peace and prosperity. But as it is, what a picture is before us! What have we to cheer us now or in the future? Nothing but shadows clouds and darkness!"

The Abolitionists at Baltimore nominated a monkey and a tailor as their standard bearers. "Nine tailors and a monkey make a man" according to an old adage, hence only eight more tailors are required to make the full complement of one man on their ticket.

Arbitrary Arrest.

Day before yesterday as the Confederate officers, Chenoweth and Morgan, were leaving the Bates House, ordered to Camp Morton, Mr. Daniel Noce, recognized one of them as an old California acquaintance, and on the impulse exclaimed, "How are you, Colonel?" Immediately Mr. Noce was arrested, Gen. Carrington himself tapping him on the shoulder, and marched off to headquarters under guard, there undergoing examination. Mr. Noce stated that he had known Captain Cal. Morgan in California years ago, that a week previously he had been permitted to talk to him by the Lieutenant commanding the guard having him in charge; and that, meaning nothing disloyal, he had merely on the impulse of the moment, recognized an old friend. He conceived that such recognition was one of the privileges of an American citizen, military or no military. Mr. Noce was of course discharged. But the point is this:

Gen. Carrington, who himself has never been to war like Capt. Cal. Morgan—Gen. Carrington, who was once dispatched by Gen. Willcox with Indiana troops to hunt John Morgan, and who was arrested for good cause before he got beyond the Union Depot—Gen. Carrington, who has never been on the field like Morgan and Chenoweth—who has never risked his precious carcass or spilt a drop of his blood—Gen. Carrington, a patriotic popinjay and loyal automaton from Ohio comes into this free State of Indiana, and, dressed in shoulder straps, presumes to arrest a citizen for exchanging words of civility with a friend!

Are those infinitesimal grubs of the government, mole-eyed fellows here at home, whose hearts would faint like a sparrow's if any thing they had about them should happen to go off half cocked—are such men hereafter to be allowed to step up and tap a free American citizen on the shoulder and demand him as a prisoner, simply because of some whimsical authority of their own or their masters? If Carrington, or those whom he serves, want to take prisoners, let them go upon the battlefield and do it. But it is mighty foolish to hint anything of the kind. Carrington has not been to war, and does not design to go, as we have said. In fact, as we have stated, he can't be trusted further in that direction than the Union Depot—Yes, he once went to Louisville, but there were many miles and brave soldiers between him and John Morgan. Brave and chivalrous Carrington, hail and farewell.—State Sentinel.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, July 6th. At latest advices from Grant's army, artillery was being placed for the purpose of bombarding Petersburg. There were indications of a speedily approaching conflict at Foster's position, north of the James River. Wilson's cavalry had done great damage to the Danville and Richmond and Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroads, burning the bridges and destroying the track for many miles. On attempting to rejoin the army, they were intercepted by a large force of rebels, and the 6th Corps had been dispatched to their relief. Particulars are at hand of the disaster to Gen. Sherman on the 27th ult. It appears that, on the morning of that day, an assault was made upon the rebel works along the whole line, with the object of driving Johnston from his position at Kenesaw Mountain. The Federals charged gallantly, but could not withstand the terrible fire poured in upon them, and were finally compelled to retreat, having suffered a loss of some 3,000 men. One account states that Gen. Hooker was dangerously wounded; while others make no mention of such an occurrence, but report the killing of Gen. Harker. The Nashville Union of the 30th ult., however, announced that Gen. Joseph Hooker had died from wounds received in the battle, and that his remains were expected in that city on that day.

It is considered certain that Senator Fessenden, though with great reluctance, has accepted, or will accept, the position of Secretary of the Treasury. The conscription bill, as passed by both houses of Congress yesterday, abolishes conscription, gives fifty days for volunteering before a draft, allows recruiting in rebel States, with the exception of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana; and fixes the bounty at \$100 for one year's service, \$200 for two years, and \$300 for three years.

From the Chicago Times, July 6th. On Sunday, General Grant made a demand for the unconditional surrender of Petersburg. What answer was made by the rebels is not yet known.

President Lincoln informs Gov. Seymour that a rebel force of 15,000 to 20,000 has invaded Maryland, attacking Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and is threatening other points; and calls for 12,000 men from New York and 17,000 from Pennsylvania to repel the invasion.

Siegel was attacked at Leetown on Sunday, and driven from his position. Fighting also occurred in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown. The rebels subsequently occupied the town of Harper's Ferry. On Monday night the forces of Sigel and Mulligan arrived at Maryland Heights, upon which point an attack was about being made by the rebels at 6 o'clock last evening. A great deal of damage has been done by the rebels to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Congress adjourned sine die at 12:30 P. M. on Monday. The bill levying a special war tax of 5 per cent. on incomes was passed; and a resolution was adopted declaring that no insurgent State shall be allowed to cast an Electoral vote for President.

On the 19th ult., the Alabama and Kearsage had an engagement ten miles from Cherbourg. The fight lasted nearly two hours, and resulted in the sinking of the rebel vessel. The Kearsage sustained but little injury. Sixty-eight of the officers and crew of the Alabama were taken prisoners; but Semmes and a number of his men were saved by a French and two British vessels.

The President has issued a proclamation in relation to disloyal residents of Kentucky; but the exact nature of the document cannot be indicated, as only a portion of it succeeded in passing over the wires.

Mr. Fessenden has accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and entered upon the duties of the office at noon yesterday. The rebels in Arkansas are operating to cut Gen. Steele's White River communications. Doubts are expressed as to their success.

In the Dano-Germanic Conference the proposition for arbitration was rejected, and the belief was entertained that hostilities would recommence on the termination of the period fixed for the armistice. Gold closed in New York yesterday at 244.

An editor, in speaking of a steamboat, said: "She had twelve berths in the ladies' cabin." "Oh, lie of me," exclaimed an old lady upon reading the above, "what a dreadful squalling there must have been."

Jenkins says the draft of a speaker's remarks he heard the other night, was higher and cooler than any showdrift he ever saw.

THE GREAT American Tea Company, 51 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Since its organization, has created a new era in the history of

Selling TEAS in this Country.

All our Teas are selected by a Professional Taster, expressly and exclusively for us, and we never charge over Two Cents (2¢) per pound above cost for original packages.

We have but One Price to every one for each quality, and that price is always marked on each sample package at our store in plain figures. We issue a Monthly Price List of our Teas, which will be sent free to all who order it—we advise every Tea Seller to see it. It compares a full assortment selected for every locality in the States, Provinces, South America and the West Indies. In this list each kind is divided into Four Classes or qualities, namely: Choice, High Grade, Fine, and Good. Every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole trade.

We guarantee to sell all our Teas in original packages at not over Two cents per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

Our business is largely done on orders, which we always execute as well and promptly as though the buyer came himself giving true weights and tares, and always guaranteeing everything: our responsibility enabling us to do all we promise. Every dealer can order his teas direct from this Company, and parties doing business within Five Hundred (500) miles of New York can return Tea bought of us if they are not clearer than they can buy elsewhere, and the purchase is discredited with his bargain, within fourteen days (14), and have the money refunded to them. Those who are over Five Hundred miles can have thirty days (30), and the same privilege extended to them.

Besides these advantages the company will pay All Expenses, both ways if the Teas are returned. GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

51 Vesey St., New York

An Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures.

The Auditor of Marshall County submits to the Board of Commissioners of said County, the following report of the receipts and expenditures, on account of said county, for the financial year ending May 31st, 1864:

RECEIPTS.

There have been received at the County Treasury since the 31st day of May, 1863, as follows:

For delinquent taxes as found at Oct. settlement 1863,	\$1,353.73
For Railroad stock sold,	1,959.24
For Military tax as found at April settlement 1864,	1,099.99
County Revenue as found at April settlement 1864,	1,238.50
For docket fees C. P. Court,	993.80
Money returned by war widows,	13.00
Total Receipts,	\$1,866.27

EXPENDITURES.

There have been County Orders issued since the 31st day of May 1863, numbering from 1808 to 369 inclusive for the following objects:

For expense of Assessors	\$513.75
" " Appraisers	337.90
" " Attorneys	20.00
" " Auditor	1450.32
" " County Asylum	691.47
" " Bridges	263.00
" " Bailiffs	155.00
" " Public Buildings	253.27
" " Bounty	240.60
" " County Com's	195.00
" " Clerk	296.69
" " Criminals	152.43
" " Com. Pl's Judge	169.09
" " Deaf and Dumb	39.53
For Expense of Delinquent List, by Mattingly, Belling's List, by Osborne & Van, District Atty C. P. Court	133.90
" " Elections	33.19
" " Inquest	8.00
" " Justice	27.85
" " Jurors	269.00
" " Money Refunded	620.42
" " Public Printing	118.32
" " Poor	55.00
" " Poor Farm	1439.41
" " Roads	638.67
" " Sheriff	219.13
" " Stationary and Blank Books	613.25
" " Specific	77.41
" " Supt of County Asylum	22.16
" " Surveyor	628.77
" " School Fund	91.19
" " County Treasurer	187.51
" " Wolf Scalps	74.00
" " Wood	22.50
" " War	125.65
Interest allowed on County ord's	2104.70
Total Expenses	\$6,566.88
" Receipts	\$13,083.29
Excess of Receipts over Expenses	\$6,516.41

All of which is respectfully submitted, June 1st 1864.

A. C. THOMPSON, Auditor.

Examined and approved by the Board of Commissioners of Marshall County, Indiana, June 9th, 1864.

THOS. TYNER, Wm. GARRISON, LEONARD ALLEMAN

Comp's

47-48

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under the Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasury, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial use.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium—or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation

the value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay Over Eight Per Cent. Interest.

In currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of investment, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Federal Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31st day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$15,937,136, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of imports, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 25, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Richmond, Ind. First National Bank of Evansville, Ind. First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind. First National Bank of Lafayette, Ind. First National Bank of Madison, Ind. First National Bank of Terre Haute, Ind.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks), will furnish information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

9nd43—3m.

DENNETT PIETERS AND CO.

RED JACKET
RED JACKET
RED JACKET

STOMACH BITTERS
STOMACH BITTERS
STOMACH BITTERS

The proprietors of this justly esteemed and well known brand of Stomach Bitters, do not deem it necessary, in order to give their goods a fictitious or even an enhanced value, to take a fling at all other bitters, as are proclaimed in small capitals that they are worthless. Our Bitters do not need this, as we place them before the public on their merits and invite your careful attention to the goods we allow our brand upon, knowing, as we do, that our reputation is at stake. The name, "Red Jacket," is taken from the original compound by the native chief of the forest, and with the addition of a few herbs by Dr. Chapin, made more pleasant to the taste, they now have a peculiarly healthy, soothing and recuperative influence, especially for the patient rising from the bed of sickness, loss of appetite, distress after eating, dizziness, and all diseases arising from Tropic Liver or indigestion.

They strengthen and invigorate the system. They are unequalled for general debility. They are a sure cure for dyspepsia. They give a good and healthy appetite. They assist digestion. They are the best stimulant in existence. They are a sure preventive of Fever and Ague. They relieve constipation. They cure Nervous Headache. They are perfectly pure and Palatable. They make the debilitated strong, and restore to strength the exhausted.

Aged persons and delicate females will find they can save large doctor's bills by the use of these Bitters.

We take pleasure in calling attention to our very extensive catalogue of Bulk and cased goods, consisting in part of:

Strawberry Wine,
Cherry " "
Blackberry " "
Raspberry " "
Ginger " "
Muscat " "
Claret " "

Lemon Cordial
Peach Brandy
Apple Brandy,

Champagne, Catawba, California Port, Sherry, Malaga and Madeira Wines, Claret, Rhine Brandy, Brandy and Rye Whiskies, which are perfectly pure and need only to be tried to be appreciated. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
Proprietors, 21 River St. Chicago.

Sold by
T. A. LEMON, Plymouth.

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THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

HONEST CORNER

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

Full and Complete Stock
Of carefully selected

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES!

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

Merchandise 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 nothing to do 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 left that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up.

J. BROWNLEE.

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.

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 floor is lined with non-conducting cement, thereby insulating 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 one who has 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.

—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 first County Fair. It is worthy of the high commendation 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. Baid win & Chodell have it for sale.

MR. STEWART, My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to the practical working of the "American Cooking Stove" which you sent up for us, Mrs. W. authorizes me to say, that in the matter of baking, which is the great desideratum in a Cook Stove, the American is perfect, baking evenly in whatever part of the oven the article is placed and requiring no turning of the pans to insure an equal heat on all sides. She pronounces it the most economical in fuel, and the most easily regulated of any she has ever seen.

Very truly yours,
Bridgeport, April 21st, 1864. J. M. WILLEY

Fairfield, Conn., April 17th, 1864.

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 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.

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