

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 14 1864



## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Treasurer  
D. O. QUIVERY.

For Sheriff  
H. M. LOGAN.

For Governor  
J. B. N. KLINGER.

For Commissioner, 1st District,  
H. A. RANK.

9TH DISTRICT  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Democratic Convention of Delegates from the Counties comprising the 9th Congressional District in Indiana, will be held at Valparaiso Thursday, July 21, '64. At 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress, and transact other business.

S. A. HALL,  
Chas. M. Dist. Com. Con.  
Logansport, June 20th, 1864.

## Who Pay the Taxes.

"Blessed be nothing" is an expression often related now-a-days when the enormous taxation of the American people is discussed; and the idea that the man who owns no property is thereby exempt from taxes, is a very general one among many unthinking people. We propose to demonstrate to our readers the absurdity of this notion, and show them that the poor man pays nearly as great a tax, and often a greater tax, than the man of wealth.

No one contends for a moment that the value of goods that we import from abroad, have materially increased in price in the foreign markets, beyond what they were before the commencement of the war. Such being the fact, what becomes of the difference in the prices now asked for foreign goods over that for which they were formerly sold? Our merchants complain that their profits, even at the present enormous prices, are much less than when goods were sold at the lowest rates. Abolitionists sometimes tell us that the present high prices are caused by speculators who grow rich on their country's ruin. But if this were true, why do not their Abolitionist merchants sell their goods at lower prices than others? Surely those men who are so extremely loyal and patriotic would not be guilty of coming money out of the miseries of their fellow men.

The truth is that the tradesman's profits on his goods are not so large now as when in the good old democratic times he sold calico for ten cents per yard, and coffee for one shilling per pound. Then what becomes of the difference in the price now over what it was four years ago? It is drawn into the coffers of Abraham Lincoln to swell the fund necessary to keep up this inhuman abolition war.

The following table will show who pay the taxes, and one of the means by which they are collected, and any person who keeps an account of his purchases can very easily figure up the amount of tax he pays. The left hand column of figures is the old price of the article; the center column the present price, and the right hand column being the difference between the two, shows the tax you pay when you buy of the article named:

Old price	present price	Tax paid.
Tea per pound 50c	\$4.90	1.25
Coffee " 12 1/2	1.25	1.12 1/2
Sugar " 10	.75	.45
Coffee per yard 10	.25	.25

Hence when you buy a yard of calico you pay ten cents for the calico and twenty-five cents for the negro war. If you buy a pound of tea you pay seventy-five cents for the tea and one dollar and twenty-five cents for the nigger, and soon, not only through the above list, but through the entire list of goods in the market. Each speck of cotton or yard of tape bears its tax in at least double the amount of its original value.

In former days if it cost a man two hundred dollars a year to furnish his little family with clothing, &c., it will now cost him six hundred, and four hundred dollars of that amount will be the burden of tax he pays. If a man depends on the sweat of his brow to feed his wife and little ones, he labors four months in the year for those he loves, and eight months for the maintenance of this war.

The Government levies the tax on the goods while in the hands of the importer and manufacturer. They add the tax to the price of the goods, and the farmer and mechanic who use those goods have the tax to pay in the end. And goods will continue to go up higher and higher, or in other words, your taxes will be constantly increased so long as the war continues. Soldiers must be clothed and fed, and office holders and contractors must contin-

ue to steal and hoard their ill-gotten plunder. And these things will continue until the voice of an indignant and long suffering people, heard through the ballot box, shall demand of those in power to vacate the positions they have dishonored and give place to honest and better men.

It was a most lucky thing for the Abolitionists that the Democrats of Marshall held their County Convention a week before their own. For, without the democratic resolutions as a foundation on which to build, the resolutions of the abolition Convention, which was held here on the 2d inst., would have been dilated dish-water, and nothing more. The whole set with one exception, might appropriately have been placed in quotation marks, with an explanatory line or so, to inform the reader that "them sentiments was copied from an almanac, is endorsed by Julius Cesar the Pope and Bill Bab, and must therefore be true."

But what they say in reference to our Democratic Resolutions, is unique, original, utterly annihilating; and we candidly think that the Editor of the Republican must have been one of the Committee, although his name does not appear in the published list. They call the Democratic Resolutions a "mass of stupidities and falsehoods." There's logic for you! There's sense in that. That is an argument nobody ever thought of before. It is also, it is refreshing this hot weather to read something emanating from the abolition party, so entirely new and striking.

## Meeting Democratic Cen. Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Marshall County, held at the office of John G. Osborne, on Saturday the 9th day of July, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., there were present:

D. McDonald, H. Corbin, J. C. Cashman, J. M. Confer, S. Beals, D. S. Grube and A. C. Thompson, members of Committee.

The Committee was organized by electing D. McDonald Chairman and A. C. Thompson Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting to be the selecting of delegates to represent Marshall County, in the Representative and Congressional Conventions.

The basis taken was one delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes cast in the county in the fall of 1862, which entitles Marshall County to sixteen delegate votes in each of the above named conventions.

The following individuals were then appointed delegates to attend the Representative Convention, to be held at Grovetown, on Saturday the 16th day of July, 1864, James H. Case, H. A. Rank, J. F. Vanvalkenburgh, James C. Vinnebeck, Simon Snyder, James M. Wickizer, R. F. Shirley, Leonard Allenman, John Vantrusee, J. C. Cashman, D. S. Grube, J. M. Confer, M. A. O. Puckard, D. McDonald, J. C. Hedrick and Henry Woodbury.

The following named persons were also appointed delegates to attend the Congressional Convention which convenes at Valparaiso, on Thursday the 21st day of July, 1864.

Charles Palmer, A. L. Wheeler, Morgan Johnson, John W. Houghton, S. Beals, S. A. Champlin, J. F. Vanvalkenburgh, O. P. Smith, Philo Butts, Abraham Voris Jr., Arthur Blund, M. Zehner, Jacob Knoblock, H. Corbin, S. R. Edwards and A. C. Thompson.

The above named delegates are hereby notified of their appointment as such.

It was resolved that the Central Committee meet at the Court House on the first Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. on every month until after the Presidential election; and then.

On motion the Committee adjourned until Saturday the sixth day of August, at which time it is desired that every member of the Committee shall be present, *A. C. Thompson, Sec'y.*

## Disloyal.

Francis Key, author of the Star-Spanned Banner, was arrested on Saturday last, charged with disloyalty. He was locked up in the military prison to await trial.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The charge of disloyalty is about as explicit as to say "as large as a piece of chalk." Disloyal! where is that crime defined? We shall have to get a new political dictionary that will tell us what is the nature of the crime called disloyal. Unless we know what is meant by being disloyal, we may all be thrown into jail for the offense. Will not some loyal leaguer explain and define the term?—*Exchange.*

## The Policy of Lincoln.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Argus*, a Democratic journal, but one at heart for the prosecution of the war, now says of it:

"This is the conflict which President Lincoln has brought upon the country—and with it he has brought mourning into almost every household—death to every dower; with it he has brought ruin upon the finances of the country—taxation which robs capital and labor of half of its earnings—and debts which reduce to slavery, not only the present generation, but unborn millions of our posterity. There is no hope for the country—no light in the future—until the policy which has brought us to this condition is changed."

## The Religious Aspects of the Rebellion.

The rebel Congress recently directed the rebel President to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer to propitiate Divine favor. This was too good an example to be overlooked, hence, the Federal Congress directs Mr. Lincoln to do just the same thing, and from a proclamation which appears under the telegraph head of to-day, the people are advised that Abraham has set apart "the first Thursday in August next as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States," and they are by the aforesaid individual "commanded to confess and repent of their manifold sins, implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, and to pray, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States."

If the suppression of the rebellion is not consistent with His will, according to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, we need not look for his overthrow. In other words, if God be for us, who can withstand his purpose; but if He is not, then we need not expect a speedy or even a remote suppression of the rebellion. The history of the past three years demonstrates that a speedy overthrow of the rebellion has never been a part of His divine economy, or at least we have no evidence of any intention on His part, or any purpose manifested through His overruling influence to cause "the rebels to lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance." On the other hand, it has been demonstrated most convincingly that the rebels intend to fight on and fight over, until they force an acknowledgment of their independence, not only by the United States, but by the Christian world generally. If the proclamation expressed Mr. Lincoln's sentiments and those of our political friends, we may henceforth regard the party in power as in favor of peace, for the President urges the people to appeal to the Throne of Grace to stay the effusion of blood and to restore unity and fraternity between the contending hostile sections not only, but upon the sole condition, if prayer is granted, that Lincoln & Co. must be left in possession of the ground."

That is the only condition which the party in power is willing to accept peace even through the influence of the Almighty. The President does not leave the result of the controversy to the Almighty unconditionally, nor does he appeal to the people to submit to the decrees of Providence, as they should in the spirit of humiliation becoming a Christian people, but he urges the case before the Throne of Heaven like a petitioner in a Justice's court, and advises the ruler of all as to the terms which he and his Republican associates are willing to accept "peace about the borders."

The last proclamation of Mr. Lincoln is a most remarkable production and we commend it to the attention of those who sincerely believe that there is Divinity which shapes our ends, not less than we as we may. If a day of humiliation and prayer, is desirable on account of the condition of our public affairs, it certainly should not be observed in the spirit of the Pharisee who could only see the sins of his neighbors and not his own. The notions of Mr. Lincoln appear to be as crude upon religious matters as he has demonstrated them to be upon governmental affairs generally. —*State Sentinel.*

## Our Wounded at City Point.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) *Argus* and *Atlas*.]  
We learn that the wounded at City Point number 7,299, and are accumulating and that there are not hospital conveniences for them, nor transports to carry them off. Many of the wounded lie on the ground under shelter and hospital tents without beds, and without sufficient attendance. Many have been three days without seeing a surgeon, while the thermometer has reached 107 degrees in the shade. The deaths are from forty to fifty a day. There is only two transports, "The State of Maine" and the "Connecticut," which require from three to four days for a trip. If there were more boats, and the wounded were at once carried to them, instead of being dumped at Corps Hospitals, a mile and a half from the landing, much suffering would be avoided and many lives spared.

The "New World," which has been used as a floating hospital, has become a perfect Pest House, and has been condemned and will be necessarily abandoned. This makes the case still worse, and the necessity of more vessels imperative. But suggestions and efforts made in the interest of the wounded soldiers so far from being rewarded, have been, in too many instances, repelled.

The Worcester *Advertiser* (Republican) thinks "there is now real danger that for want of adequate reinforcements the army will not be able to accomplish what has been expected of it, and that the war will go over to another year." It adds—"We may not understand, at this distance, the policy that rules the army; but we can not avoid the conviction that there is a good deal of reckless fighting; that our men are too often thrown into position where their sacrifice is inevitable; and that in view of the terrible destructiveness which modern improvements have made in war machinery, there ought to be more strategy, and less of that daring and dash that exposes soldiers to be cut down like grass before the rifle pits, stone walls, and the unequal chances of encountering the enemy under the shelter of side walls."

"But more men are wanted, and must be had, or we shall fail this summer as we have failed before. Beyond a doubt Richmond would have been ours two years ago, if McDowell would have joined McClellan south of the Pamunkey, according to the original plan of the campaign; and thus have been able to prevent Stonewall Jackson from doubling up McClellan's right wing. More men were wanted then; and more men are wanted now; yes, now; not next September, or December, or April."

## Death of the Mother of Vallandigham.

A dispatch from New Lisbon, just received, brings the intelligence that Mrs. Rebecca Vallandigham, mother of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, died at her residence in that place this morning.—*Dayton Empire*, 9th.

## The Conscript.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* says:

## "ABOUT THE DRAFT."

"It is said that officials in the interest of the Government doubt whether any draft will be ordered until after the November election. There are so many evidences of public discontent against the Administration that Mr. Lincoln shrinks from adding to the odium of his course by a large enforced conscription. As yet no official action has been taken in the matter by the War Department."

## The Contest Between the President and Governor Seymour.

From Albany we have the statement that Governor Seymour insists on the enforcement of the laws, irrespective of the alleged order of the President to General Dix to resist the process of the courts. The Governor has ordered the militia force of the State to be increased to seven thousand men, by a draft pursuant to law for the organization of the National Guard, and the escape of the State from civil commotion will depend upon the course that will be adopted by the Federal Administration.—*N. Y. News.*

## Rather Severe on Lincoln.

The editor of the LaCrosse (Wisconsin) *Democrat* is not, we conclude, a great admirer of Old Abe. In a late article he says:

"ONE TERM—The Lincoln papers say that Lincoln should have two terms in office. In the language of Henry Ward Beecher, we ask if this is not 'blasted hot.' Two terms? It is against nature. Egypt had but one term of Bco, frogs, snakes (synonymous with Abe's office holders), filth, famine and plagues for all her wickedness. Spain had but one term of really noted robbers. Heaven had but one term of revolt, and that was settled by forcible secession! Dogs have but one term of hydr-phobia; horses have but one term of blind staggers; children have but one term of measles, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, mumps, and such diseases. This being the case, may Almighty God forbid that we are to have two terms of the reddest, most stinking, ruin-working small pox ever conceived by devils or mortals, in the shape of two terms of Abe Lincoln's administration."

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But after the November election, if Lincoln succeeds, there will be the most inexorable and sweeping conscription that the world ever saw.—*Exchange.*

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The North and South ought both to be satisfied with the present condition of affairs. The Federal army is approaching the rebel capital from the south side, while the rebel army is approaching the Federal capital from the north side. Grant will probably get Richmond about as soon as Lee does Washington. If the former captures Jeff Davis, the latter will capture Old Abe; if the rebels have the Potomac River, we will have the James; if we get Castle Thunder, they will have the Capitol Prison.

With Richmond and Washington in the possession of the respective opposing belligerents and with Old Abe and Jeff Davis in limbo, it is quite possible that the antagonists may be able to settle the difficulty.—*Chicago Times.*

Mr. Greeley, on the 17th of this last month, spoke of the great, conspicuous, abundantly established fact, that the *Confederates of the rebellion* desired and desired for the *Union* to be *Republican* in its policy. And he added: "An (though the canvass we Republicans recognized and treated the bolsters as our virtual and powerful allies. And when, through their aid, we had elected Lincoln and Hamlin, our triumph was nowhere more generally and openly acknowledged than in the *Confederate* journals of the rebellion."

A white man named Cornelius Tall was hung here to-day, for the murder of his wife, by beating her to death with a hammer.

Gooden, formerly a slave in North Carolina was also to have been executed at the same time for murder, but the President commuted his punishment to imprisonment for life.—*Washington Telegram.*

This is a fair specimen of the rule of abolitionism. A white man commits murder, and, as is proper, is hung; a negro commits a murder, and, through the interference of President Lincoln, escapes the death penalty. Who claims this as a white man's government?—*Times*.

## THE NEWS.

From the Chicago *Times* July 11th. Deserter coming into Grant's lines give reports of short rations at Petersburg. The entire rebel population would have long since ceased to exist had the Federal States agents of scarcity of food in the Confederacy approximated to the truth. The rebel raid into Maryland is assuming larger proportions. The corps of Ewell, Breckridge, and Rhodes are all on the north side of the Potomac. Frederick has been occupied by a body of rebels, said to be 12,000 strong—the Federal forces at that point falling back to a position south of the Monocacy. Reports prevail that another force of rebels has crossed the river near Edwards' Ferry, and is moving towards Urbana. The Federal Generals do not appear to be accomplishing anything of importance. *Notes*.—An official dispatch from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix states that, on Saturday, the rebels attacked and defeated Gen. Wallace, at Monocacy Bridge, with heavy loss. Wallace retreated in the direction of Baltimore. Dispatches from Baltimore are conflicting as to the movements of the enemy subsequent to the defeat of Wallace. Bodies of the cavalry were reported to have cut the Northern Central Railroad, and to be moving on the Philadelphia road. Large numbers were also located at Rockville, fifteen miles from Washington, and at Laurel Factory, about midway between Baltimore and Washington. Refugees also report that a large force of the enemy passed through Culpepper, several

days ago, moving northward. Great excitement existed in Washington and Baltimore, but military men considered both places safe from rebel attacks. To-day, no doubt, will fully develop the extent of the rebel movement in Maryland.

Mosby met a body of 150 Federals near Aldie, a day or two ago, killed and wounded between thirty and forty, and took the remainder prisoners. Pursuit was made of the rebel force, but it resulted ineffectually.

From the Chicago *Times*, July 12. The rebel forces in Maryland have cut off communication, by railroad and telegraph, with Baltimore and Washington. Great damage has been done to the Northern Central and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads. Two passenger trains were captured yesterday on the latter road, at Magnolia, a station nineteen miles from Baltimore; and Maj. Gen. Franklin, who was a passenger on one of the trains, was taken prisoner. The residence of Gov. Bradford, of Md., four miles from Baltimore, was burned by rebel cavalry yesterday morning. There are reports that Hunter and Wallace are driving the rebels; and that the 18th and 19th Corps (the former Baldy Smith's), and the latter from New Orleans, have arrived at Baltimore. Another report locates Hunter at Martinsburg. A deserter states that the rebels are in strong force, and that the impression among them is, that the object of the movement is the capture of Baltimore and Washington.

We have no news of consequence from Gen. Grant's army, and nothing at all from Gen. Sherman's.

The troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, serving with the Army of the Potomac, have been constituted the 19th Corps, and placed under command of Gen. W. F. Smith. Butler will command the remainder of the forces in the Department, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Grant evidently does not appreciate Butler's abilities for service in the field. Gen. Reynolds has been assigned to the command of the reorganized 19th Corps. Gen. Banks still retaining his position at the head of the Gulf Department.

There is a rumor that Gen. A. J. Smith has been routed near Grand Junction, Tenn., losing his life in the engagement; but the story is pronounced a *canard*.

Mayor Gunther, of New York city, has addressed a letter to Gen. Sanford, protesting against the sending off of any large portion of the city militia, as he "entertains grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city, at a time when depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the mass of our population, might tempt the lawless and evil disposed to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder."

Secretary Fessenden is in New York, for the purpose, it is said, of negotiating with the banks a loan of \$75,000,000.

From the *Cities Times*, July 13. Communication is interrupted south of Baltimore, but we have reports of fighting near Washington, and of an attack by 15,000 rebels upon its northern fortifications; and rumors were afloat in Philadelphia last night that the Federal capital had fallen into the hands of the Confederates. At one o'clock yesterday the rebels had possession of Bladensburg, five miles from Washington, and were engaged in tearing in the track and destroying bridges. Seamen have been sent from New York to Baltimore, to man the batteries for the defense of the latter city and Governor Seymour has ordered the National Guard of New York to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. The attack is again repelled by the Federals. The rebels have captured an immense number of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, and are sending them into Virginia. There is no doubt that Gen. Frank is a prisoner.

There are rumors that A. J. Smith defeated Forrest near Ripley, Miss., on Friday last, but, as they receive no confirmation from official quarters, no credit is given to them. Eight steamers loaded with troops from Memphis were landed at Vicksburg on Thursday of last week. There is a fleet of six gunboats and seven transports at the mouth of White River; its destination being unknown. Guerrillas are active along White River, firing upon steamers. Marmaduke's forces are threatening the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Price is moving towards Missouri.

The steamer Electric Spark, from New York to Havana and New Orleans, was captured by the Florida on Saturday afternoon. The passengers and crew were transferred to an English schooner in the vicinity, which brought them to New York. The steamer was not destroyed.—the rebel intention being, probably, to convert her into a privateer.

The democratic State convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis yesterday. It was a large and enthusiastic assemblage. David Turpie presided. Joseph E. McDonald was nominated for Governor. The other incumbents of State offices were re-nominated. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the policy of the administration, and declaring for an honorable peace and union at the earliest practicable moment.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 282, and closed at 273 1/2 at 274.

The New York World says: The foreign news is very warlike. The London conference has come to an end without being able to effect a peaceful settlement, and the Danish war will soon be recommenced with renewed vigor. Prussia, it seems, was the Marplot, and insisted upon such extreme demands that an accommodation was impossible. Denmark will be blotted out as a nation from the map of Europe, unless some more powerful government interposes to save what is left of that unhappy kingdom. England is bound by ties of honor and strong sympathy to stand by Denmark, and it is incredible that she would allow it to be totally overcome. A general European war may possibly break out before the summer is over.

A Paris letter says: "It is said that you are likely to have another Austrian Emperor in America, in the person of Ludwig Victor, a young brother of Max who is to marry the eldest daughter and throne heir of the Emperor of Brazil."

## THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

## HONEST CORNER

I would be pleased to announce to my patrons that I have recently returned from the East and 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

## 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 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 fitted 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.

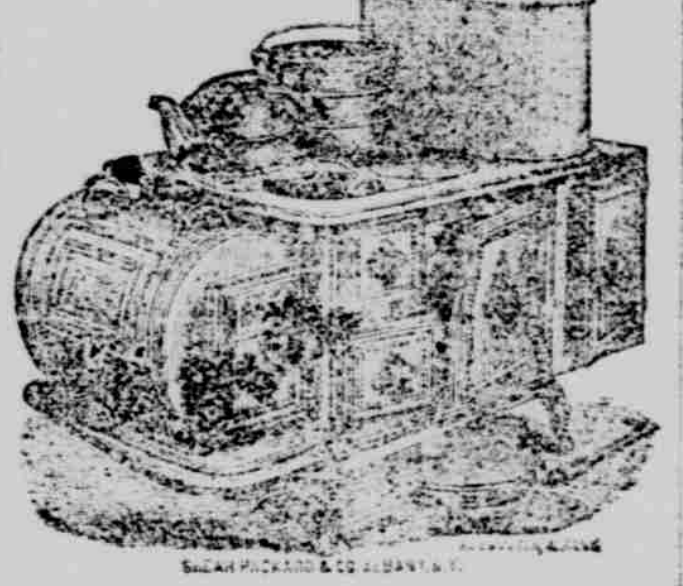
Also at the New York State Fair of 1863.

## ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

This maxim will be fully demonstrated by buying on

## 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 heavy iron.

2d. The Stove is 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 utilizing largely to the amount of heat obtained from the quality of fuel used.

5th. The Stove is made, mounted and finished in the most superior manner. The oven is large and well ventilated. The Stove is convenient in form, and made for use; to adapt the language of some who have used this Stove, "it will do more work with less fuel than any other Stove." In proof we add the following testimony:

From the *Auburn Advertiser*.

AMERICAN HOT AIR COOKING STOVE. Our readers have noticed an advertisement in our columns of the American Hot Air Cooking Stove, manufactured by Shear, Packard & Co., Albany, N. Y. This Stove took the First Premium at the last State Fair, and a gold medal at the last 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 are convinced that it will give good satisfaction to any family who purchase it. Had we a Chaudiere we could have it for sale.

MR. STOCKWELL.—My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to the practical working of the "American Cooking Stove" which you sent me, Mrs. W. writes 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,  
J. N. WILLEY.

Farmington, Conn., April 21st, 1864.

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—ensuring 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 realized our expectations which we had formed from the recommendations we had seen, and we can therefore honestly recommend it to any person in search of such an article, as combining economy and utility.

Yours, &c.,  
ALEX. McLEAN, JR.,  
Pastor of the 1st Cong. Church, Fairfield, Conn.

Manufactured by  
**SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,**  
17 and 19 Green St.  
Albany, N. Y.

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

Oct 25 1864 - 413-1-1

## THE STAR OF THE WEST STILL AHEAD!

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES;

W. W. CALKINS

IS bound to sell for the next thirty days cheaper than the cheapest, and

## REGARDLESS OF COST.

His large stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Groceries and Tobaccos, to make room for his

## LARGE SPRING STOCK.

Now is your time for good bargains

## For Ready Pay.

Butter, Eggs, T