THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT
GEN. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

The Elections.

We give this week reported returns of the elections held on Tuesday as far as heard from up to the time of going to press. We have been beaten in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania beyond a doubt, Mr. Colfax is re-elected over Turpie.

We have the consolation of knowing that there is one bright spot on God's green Earth, and that is Marshall County. Our majority is about 600. Had other places done as well we might have confidently assured the people that war with all its desolation, conscriptions from which all desire to be freed, and increased taxation now already pressing upon the people so heavily, would all be soon brought to a perpetual end, but as it is we can give them no such assurance. They have themselves decreed otherwise. Should they in the future turn back with longing eyes to the principles of genuine democracy, and with loathing and disgust repudiate the false and corrupt leaders whose threats and misrepresentations have tended to bring about our present condition, we will then have hope that from the ruins of our once happy estate may be wrought a fabric of political liberty more enduring than that which by the madness and folly of charlatans has been crushed to Earth. But for the present we have no hope, longer, and still longer must the work of devastation go on under the special guise of patriotism before the true character and purpose of these bad men will be known to the masses of the people, but that time will come sooner or later, and when it arrives woe be to him who shall then stand in the way of an outraged and ruined people.

THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.

MISHWAKA.

Morton and Colfax have a majority of 22.

CALUMET, Oct. 11.

The election passed off quietly here today. There is 59 majority for the whole democratic ticket—a gain of 15 over last fall.

ELKHART, Oct. 11.

Elkhart gives a majority of 111 for Gov. Morton—a gain of 50.

MICHIGAN CITY, Oct. 11.

McDonald's majority 3—a republican gain of 20 on the vote of 1862.

HOBART, Oct. 11.

Hobart gives Colfax and Morton 26 majority. 122 votes were polled.

LAPORTE, Oct. 11.

LaPorte county gives 400 majority for the republican ticket—a gain of 50 over the vote of 1862.

KENDALLVILLE, Oct. 11.

Noble county gives 750 majority for Morton.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 11.

Returns indicate a republican majority of from 300 to 400 in Porter county. Two townships show a republican gain of 85.

WARSAW, Oct. 11.

Four townships heard from show a republican gain of 71.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 11.

Allen county probably 2,500 democratic majority.

SOUTH BEND, Oct. 11.

Colfax gains 400 in Miami county; 119 in four townships in White county; 80 in eight townships in Laporte county, including the city of Laporte.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11—6 P. M.

The election passed off quietly as far as heard from throughout the state. Reports thus far show large republican gains over the vote of 1860, which gave 12,000 majority for the republican ticket.

Wayne, county, republican, 3,000; gain 2,000.

5th congressional District, partial returns show 7,000 republican majority; a gain of 5,000.

Winchester, Ind., Morton's majority 32; a gain of 60.

Majority in Randolph county for the republican ticket 1,100.

Noble county, 600 majority.

Cambridge city, Morton's majority 337; a gain of 77 over Lane's vote in 1860.

Dublin precinct gives Morton a unanimous vote, 265.

Indianapolis city and township, probable majority for the republican ticket 5,000; a gain of 4,000.

Centerville and township polled 586.

Delaware county, 1,800 to 2,000 for Morton: a gain of 1,300.

Richmond, Ind., Morton 1,683; McDonald, 529; a union gain of 500.

Decator county, republican majority 500.

INDI'N'PLIS, Oct. 11—25 A. M.

Returns from the 4th 7th, and 10th congressional districts, now represented by Holman, Vorhees and Edgerton, democrat, show large republican gains, indicating the probable election of the republican candidates. The republican state ticket is undoubtedly elected by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

OHIO.

CLE'VEL'ND, Oct. 11.

Cleveland gives 794 republican majority—a democratic gain of 1,600 upon last fall.

Sandusky—Democratic majority 73—a democratic majority of 420. A large gain in every township.

Cuyahoga falls 157 republican majority. Last year 186—126 democratic gain.

CINCINN'TI, Oct. 11.

Hamilton county gives about 5,000 union majority. Eggleston and Hays, republican, are elected in the 1st and 2d districts.

Gen. Schenck is elected to congress in the 3d district by about 25 majority. The republican majority in the state is 405 (?) Fifteen or sixteen republican congressmen are elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.

5th district—Doylestown, Bucks county, democratic majority 57; gain 26.

11th district—Eastborough, Northhamton county, republican majoity, 35; republican loss 5.

10th district—Tamaqua borough, democrat majority 98; republican gain 55. Port Clinton, democratic gain 20. Pottstown borough, democratic majorty 171; democratic gain 64.

15th district—Petersburg borough, democratic majority 64.

18th district—Six townships, 86 republican majority; republican loss of 54.

8th district Reading, 7th ward, republican majority 90; 5th ward, republican majority 51; 9th ward democratic majorty 39.

The 2d ward of Philadelphia gives 15 republican majority, a republican gain of 162; 10th ward, 1,236 republican majority, republican gain 10.

Pittsburgh—1st ward, 595 republican majority: 2d ward 5 democratic majority; 3d ward 67 republican.

Scranton—democratic majority, 37; republican gain 196.

Pike county—democratic 60, republican gain 2.

14th district—Dauphin county: Harrisburg, 233 democratic majority; democratic gain 14. As far as heard from, republican marjority, 186.

2d district—10th ward, Philadelphia, official republican majority, 1,132; republican loss 94.

1st district—11th ward, democratic majority 488; republican gain 72.

7th district—Thirty townships in Chester county show a republican loss of 298.

Erie, 200 republican majority.

Warren County, 68 majority.

Fall Brook, 127 democratic majority. The rest of the county, republican majority 300.

Wyoming county Williamsport, 68 republican majority. Tamequea, 98 democratic; 55 gain. Kingston, 61 republican. Danville, 28 republican.

Schuylkill county, 237 democrat majority

Crowford county, 1,300 republican mafority; democratic gain, 600.

Thirty townships in Luzerne county, democratic, 403 majority; democratic last year 1,050; republican gain 649.

Wayne county, 900 democratic majority.

Cumberland county, 65 democratic majority.

Blair, 450 reublican majority; lose 447.

Huntington pborough, republican loss 50

10th district, Libernon county, 800 republican majority; loss 200.

20th district, Schuylkill, 286 democartic majority; republican gain 100.

Delawere county, republican majority 1,252; loss 200.

1st congressional district complete; Randall, democrat, 2,184 majority.

2d district, republican majority 2,648.

3d district, republican majority 864.

4th district, republican majority 3,369.

5th district, except Bucks county, republican majority 1,100.

The republican majority in the city is 7,797, against 6, 681 last year.

Arrest of Col. Milligan.

From the Huntington Democrat Oct. 6th.

We stop press (after the half of this week's issue has been printed) to announce the arrest of Col. Milligan, at his residence, this morning at 3 o'clock, by a squad of soldiers from Indianapolis, numbering about fifty.

Col. Milligan's residence is within 50 yards of the Wabash railway, an half mile west of Huntington. The soldiers came on a special car, which they detached from last night's Express train, opposite Col. M's residence. Some of the squad surrounded the house to prevent the egress of any of the inmates, while the others entered and made the arrest.

Col. Milligan has been confined to his bed by severe illness, for the past six weeks, and, at the hour of his arrest, was scarcely able to move in his bed. He was too sick and too weak to walk to the cars, and the soldiers had to carry him.

Such are the facts connected with his arrest. A private citizen, not in the military service, seized at the dead hour of night, without legal warrant, and contrary to all law, dragged from his family to be incarcerated in a filthy dungeon, and to be tried by a mock tribunal—can life and blood bear all this? Shall we, as a public journalist, counsel the people to submit to these violations of their rights? Shall we become the tool of a tyrant and usurper and advise the people to stay the red hand of vengeance? These outrages must have an end, and why not end them at once?—Why may not retaliation commence now? It must come some time unless the people propose to submit to a continuance of these despotic arrests.

Riot in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1864. A disturbance occurred this evening in the vicinity of Seventh and Pine streets, which at one time threatened to become a formidable riot.

Some firemen on their way to a fire where attacked by a party of negroes, which led to a general fight, ending in several arrests by the police.

Mr. Punch was asked whether it was possible to cure a blind-alley; when that migty genius readily replied, "Certainly I should first begin improvidg its *site*."

How they do it—Shameful Treatment of Indiana Soldiers, by Abolition Authorities.

We invite attention to the following statement of a portion of the members of the 12th Indiana Battery, which we clip from one of our exchanges. If the facts therein stated are true, and we believe they are, they show an amount and degree of corruption and fraud, which we had hoped for the sake of our country, and of our common humanity was possessed by no American citizen. If true those upon whom rests the charge made by these gallant soldiers should be ferreted out and their names engraved on a roll of infamy, and handed down to posterity as a memento of the unparalielled scoundrellism of this unparalled administration. But to the statement itself, read it, and then blush for the frailty of political demagogues, and while the blush of shame is warm on your cheek, go if you can and vote with a party who countenances such monstrous injustice, vote if you can for Abolition Lincoln, but never, never, afterwards pretend to be a freeman worthy the inheritance bequeathed us by our patriot sires.

FORT NEGLEY, NASHVILLE TENN. September 30, 1864.

To the Citizens of Indiana Whom it may Concern:

We, the undersigned members of the 12th Indiana battery, in behalf of the Democratic voters of said battery, take this method of informing the public generally how we are treated. On the morning of the 29th inst., there came an order to our commanding officer to furlough a portion of his command home to vote. According to his instructions, as he says, he made the selection of the men that were to go—some 40 or 50 in number. Among those selected there was but one Democratic voter, and he is pledged to vote for O. P. Morton, the Republican candidate for Governor; and the officers of the battery tell us if we want to get to go home to vote for our copperhead friends, to get some of their friends to do as Governor Morton had done by them.

Now this is the way we are treated after serving our country thirty-three months, (and several of us re-enlisted,) as soldiers.

The vote of the battery stands about 65 for Lincoln and 59 for McClellan, and all we ask is a fair proportion of the vote to go home, or if they would give us one-fourth or one-third of the number we would be satisfide.

Among the number furloughed to vote there is one man that is not entitled to a vote in Indiana.

The above is a true and correct statement of facts, to which the undersigned are willing to be obligated:

Sergeants Alonzo A. Craig, of Perry county; John J. Rife, of Henry county; James B. Jacobs, Michael H. H. Dillon, James M. Burtoff, Matthew Carroll, of Clark county; Corporals, Jos. Stiner, Philip Bonwaser, of Floyd county; Wm. Kreamer, of Washington county; David Mosier, Jas. P. Sappenfield, of Harrison; Jacob Bowman, of Indianapolis.

Which is It!

On the 6th day of October 1864, "Alvin P. Hovey, Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding," issued an "appeal" to the citizens of Indiana in which he says "Recent developements clearly show that a secret associations exists in this state, formed for the purpose of aiding the rebellion against the United States." That "in the counties of *Martin, Orange, Crawford,* MARSHALL, *and other localities they have concentrated by hundreds, defied the laws, fired upon and killed enrolling officers, and wounded law-abiding citizens, and robbed them of their property, with the avowed determination of aiding the rebellion.*"

Now one of two things is true, either Brevet Maj. Gen. A. P. Hovey, has been most egregiously imposed upon by designing men who have, or had an interest in misleading him, or else he is as false to the trust reposed in him, and as wicked and unscrupulous in the exercise of a little brief authority as was one of his predecessors, the ever to be remembered and infamous HASCALL. Certain it is that no concentration of men, no defiance of the laws, no firing upon or killing enrolling officers, no wounding of law-abiding citizens or robbing them of their property "with the avowed determination of aiding the rebellion" *or for any other purpose,* has taken place in Marshall County, of which we have knowledge. The truth of the whole statement so far as Marshall County is concerned is an infamous falsehood, concocted as we believe for the sole purpose of influencing the State election. How far it may have answered the end for which it was designed we cannot at this time say; a few days will shed sufficient light on that subject to enable us to determine with certainty. The citizens of Marshall county are as peaceable, as loyal and law-abiding as those of any other portion of the State, slanderers, demagogues and all other miscreants to the contrrry notwithstanding. We advise "Brevet Maj. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey" to take a little pains to ascertain the truth before he issues another Politico-military ukase charging his fellow citizens with crimes as black as hell, and as baseless as his own fears.

Democratic Victory in the State of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Oct. 5

At the election for Inspector on Tuesday the Democrats carried Newcastle county by 52, Kent county by 993, and Sussex county by 51. Total, 1505. In Newcastle county the republicans had 432 majority in October, 1862.

Barnum has a new attraction—some beautiful Circassian girls.

Who is the Murderer?

From the Boston Courier.

The Springfield Republican is a Lincoln paper. Let our readers and all friends of the soldier read and remember what that Lincoln paper says of Mr. Lincoln's conduct in refusing to exchange prisoners. Here it is:

"We might recover all our white soldiers now in rebel hands by the proposed exchange, and yet hold a large balance as hostages for the colored soldiers while their status is in controversy. If under these circumstances, the leaving of thirty-five thousand white men to suffer and die at the rate of one hundred per day is not practically in the eyes of both God and man,—murder *murder* MURDER MURDER, what is it?"

That the Republican should support a man whom it charges with murder for president of the United States, is something it must answer to its own conscience. But will the people support such a man? What the sufferings of many of these prisoners are may be guessed from the following letter printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer, another administration paper.—This letter is dated Charleston, Sept. 22d, 1864, and is as follows:

"Dear Cousin, I send by Captain——, who is going north upon a special exchange. We have just finished reading Gen. Butler's letter upon the exchange question.

"The Andersonville prisoners have been passing through the city. There are some six thousand here now. Their sufferings are and have been terrible You cannot imagine them. Eight thousand out of 25,000 died of disease at Andersonville during the months of July and August; 1,900 of the six thousand here are totally incapable of helping themselves. Most of them are insane. Fifty of our regiment went to Andersonville in April, and in July, when I last heard from a corporal of my company, there were but twelve alive; probably they are all dead by this time.—I know all this to be a fact from officers here who were confined in hospital with the men.

Did we not say truth when we told our readers months ago that such would be among the consequences of the negro policy of conducting the war?

Republican Delusions.

"The backbone of the rebellion is nearly broken," cry with one accord all the Lincoln organs; "a hundred thousand more men, and the confederacy falls"

So it has been from the beginning.—Let us go over the catalogue of the delusions and the false and fatal prophesies of Republican leaders:

Sixty days; Four years.

Nobody hurt: Three hundred thousand killed, and wounded, and sick.

Seventy-five thousand men; Over two millions.

Rebellion started out in three months; Rampant in 1864.

Backbone broken at every success; Not yet.

Opening of the Mississippi to commerce; Running a gauntlet of guerrillas.

Every new levy sure to extinguish the rebellion; Draft ordered for the 5th of September.

Paper as good as gold; Gold 220.

The people richer for the war; Prices advanced three hundred per cent.

Every campaign to be the last; But one.

Free soil: Four states making such election returns as bayonets dictate.

Free speech: The suppression of newspapers.

Freemen: Hundreds arrested without warrant, imprisoned without crime, and enlarged without trial.

National honor: The abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, and the kidnapping of Arguelles.

Respect for law; The breach of it in every state in the Union.

Belief in the Union as unbroken: The manufacture of bogus States.

Freedom of the slave; Apprenticing him through military orders, and crimping him for the ranks.

Love of the negro; Letting him rot in heaps.

Love of progress and humanity: Waging war against women and children, and houses, and barns, and agricultural implements.

Care for the soldiers; Leaving them to hunger, and heat, and thirst, and prisons, and vermin.

The blood starts with the sweat of the southern people, we verily believe. They are wrenching every muscle and straining every nerve, and they groan in the excess of their exertion, no doubt; but they are not exhausted, nor near to exhaustion, and we would warn our Republican friends against the deceitful lures by which Mr. Lincoln hopes to catch their votes.—*World.*

Many will be gratified by the improvement headed in the subjoined announcement. That it could be effected by such an agency is a singular proof of the depth of abasement into which the subject had fallen;

"Among the violent and reckless party journals, the New York Tribune opened upon the Chicago nominee as if determined to out Herod Herod in its vindictive denunciations. We are glad to say, however, that the moral suasion of the Herald has had its effect upon Greeley, and that he now gives promise of becoming a wiser and a better man than the rampant and savage Greeley."—*New York Herald.*

How low must the state of the Tribune have been when its advancement in virtue was caused by the "moral suasion" of the "Satanic press." Hotspur thought the "deftest" way to shame the devil was to tell the truth. He little dreamed that there could be such shameful lying as to draw from the devil a rebuke which would shame its authors.

A PARTHIAN ARROW.—Gen. Fremont, in his letter of withdrawal, said: "Lincoln's Administration has been politically, military, and financially a failure, and its continuance is a cause of regret for the country."

One of the most remarkable features of military operations at present is the fact that when ever our troops have followed the suggestions made by McClellan in the winter of 1861-'2, they have met with success, and where those suggestions have been disregarded, disaster has inevitably resulted.

When General McClellan, in April, 1862, was preparing for his movement against Richmond, via York river, Banks occupied the same position in the Shenandoah valley that is now occupied by Sheridan. In a letter to Banks, who was then at Stratsburg, he ordered him to advance on Staunton, making the movement coincident with that of McClellan on Richmond.

When Grant commenced moving on Richmond, he attempted the same plan by moving Hunter up the valley. Hunter, whose forte appears to be the oppressing of women and children and the suppression of newspapers, failed when he was compelled to meet armed men. At the present moment the whole country is awaiting anxiously Sheridan's advance over the same route, confident that if success ever attends the attempt against Richmond, it will be by virtue of this co-operative movement.

The lapse of time only stengthens the wisdom of McClellan's plan, and demonstrates that we are now carrying out what a jealous administration prevented from being carried out two years ago. All our losses since that time have been futile—mere sacrifices offered to a partisanship which had determined to crush McClellan at all hazards.—*Chicago Times.*

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, 8th Inst.]

The Arbitrary Arrest of J. J. Bingham, Esq., Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

To-day I was arrested by order of Major General Hovey, the Military Governor of Indiana, and confined in a military prison Upon what accusation I know not. Faithfully and earnestly, in public and private life, I have endeavored, according to the convictions of my judgment and conscience to preserve peace and maintain law and order. I am guilty of no crime, unless it be criminal to differ with the principles and policy of the party in power. I should have been faithless to my own convictions of duty and to the trust reposed in me by the great party which, as the editor of its organ, I have represented, if I had not opposed doctrines and measures, persistently and zealously, which I conscientiously believed and believe must result, if carried out, in the overthrow of popular rights and free government.—While occupying the position of editor of the *Sentinel*, I have counseled obedience to law. This is the duty of the citizen, but it is no less a duty to labor for the repeal or modification of laws objectionable, or which he believes to be detrimental to the public welfare. This I have done, and I should have been untrue to the obligations I owe to my country, to myself and to those who come after me, if I had done otherwise.—The duty which citizenship and the inalienable rights of man impose upon me is equally the duty of every citizen of Indiana.

I am cast down, but not destroyed; a victim of arbitrary power. I am a military prisoner. From a cell, I urge every true man of Indiana, as he values constitutional liberty, the freedom of thought, of conscience, of speech and the press, and all the blessings and privileges of constitutional government to return, in the rapidly approaching elections, a conservative party to power, as the only hope of restoring and maintaining our free institutions—the Constitution and the Union. If such is not the verdict of the people at the ballot-box next Tuesday, farewell to civil and religious liberty. J. J. BINGHAM.

In prison, October 5, 1864.

Abraham Lincoln inculcated the doctrine that the Union was a house divided against itself, that it could not exist part free and part slave, and his party were going to make it all free. The secessionists resolved to anticipate old Abe, for fear he would do as he said he would do if ever he attained power, and endeavor to make their part free. The rebels did not propose to meddle with the affairs of the north as Abraham declared his intention of interfering with the south. They did not threaten to make our part slave, but only resolved to prevent Lincoln from executing his declared intention of making their part free. And now Lincoln, to convince the people that he was a true prophet, is using the army and navy of the country for no purpose under the heaven than to make the rebels "abandon slavery." The rebels are trying to divide the house rather than submit to this. Both parties are revolutionary; the only real constitutional and Union party is that led by McClellan and Pendleton.—*Ft. Wayne Times*

The Baltimore *Evening Post* has been suppressed by the notorious Lew Wallace, one of Lincoln's subservient tools, for the offense of publishing the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* account of the massacre in the Forth Ward of this city by the Covington Lincoln rounders and negroes. To show the way in which he issues his decree, we publish the order as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT. EIGHTH ARMY CORPS. BALTIMORE SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

Editors of Evening Post.

As the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence, you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the *Evening Post.* By order of Major General WALLACE.

OLIVER MATHEWS, Capt. and A. A. G.

In other words, in order to prevent your house from being destroyed by incendiaries, set fire to and burn it yourself.—If the vote of Maryland is recorded for Lincoln, will it be allowed to be counted, after the perpetration of such atrocities in the canvass?—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The German friends of Fremont in Missouri, since his declination, refuse to support Lincoln. McKinstry, of his staff, one of his warmest personal friends, is stumping for McClellan.

Man is a powerful animal, but the small dog can lick him.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM *DISORDER OF THE LIVER* AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES! HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY! HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility
Diseases of the Kidneys
and diseases arising from a disordered Stomach

Observe the following symptoms: *Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:*

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Flutering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

and can't make drunkards;

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * *

Yours &c, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown D. D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle.

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Yours &c, J. N. BROWN.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown D. D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle.

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I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore think to God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From Rev. J. H Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philada.

Dr Jackson;—Dear sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general Debility of the system it is the surest and most valuable remedy of which I have any Knowledge.

Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of the Roxbury Baptist Church.

Dr Jackson—Dear sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfull yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reform Church, Kutztown, Berks County Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir;—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large size (holding nearly double quantity.) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small size—75 cents per bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C M JACKSON." is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory.

NO. 631 ARCH ST

PHILADELPHIA.

Jones & Evans,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

July 28, 1864. v9n16—1y

50 PC'S LAWNS selling from 25 CTS to 35 CTS per yard, at the LOW PRICE STORE. M. H. RICE.

GOOD NEWS AT LAST,

Richmond is About to Fall!

AND IF THE

REBEL CABINET IS CAPTURED

PEACE Will Be DECLARED IMMEDIATELY!

In the meantime the people are running to

T. A. SIMONS'

New Family Grocery

AND

PROVISION STORE,

To buy articles with which to entertain their soldier friends when they return.

He has recently removed to the corner of Gano and Michigan streets, in the room lately occupied by Jo Potter as a Saddle and Harness shop, opposite Congle's old Corner, where he has now on hand A LARGE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

and is constantly receiving NEW SUPPLIES, which he pledges himself to SELL AS CHEAP as any other house in Plymouth, for Ready Pay. He will also take

All Kinds of Country Produce

in exchange for Goods, or Pay Cash at the highest market prices for almost every thing the former has to sell.

His stock consists, in part, of

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Tobacco, Pepper, Alspice, Fish, Bacon, Crockery, Stone and Wooden Ware, Provisions, etc., etc., etc.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

T. A. SIMONS.

June 24, 1861—v9n14tf.

HARRIS & PUDDEFOOT,

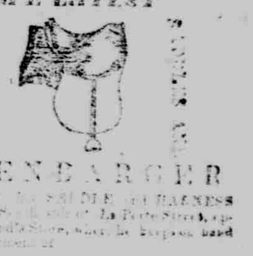
WATCH & CLOCK

MAKER, JEWELLER, &c

Michigan Street, Plymouth Ind.

Has opened a Shop one door south of A. L. Wheeler's Bank. Being a practical workman in all branches of Watches and Clocks he would say to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining Counties that he has worked at the business in the city of Logansport, where he has lived for the express purpose to enable him to give satisfaction. Give him a call. All work warranted. v9n25—tf.

THE LATEST



A. RENDARGER

Has opened his SADDLE and HARNESS Shop in Plymouth, in La Porte Street, opposite Congle's old Stand, where he keeps hand the best assortment of

SADDLES, HARNESS AND MATERIALS

In Northern Indiana. He has in his employ the well known Sadler,

J. JACOBS.

Who puts up the best Saddle in use to the trade. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. RENDARGER.

v9n17—1y

NEW CARDING MACHINE AT

TIPPECANOE TOWN.

We have just erected, and have now in good running order a Carding Machine and Woolen Factory, where we can do carding and spinning on short notice, and in the very best manner. We have in our employ

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

and will guarantee good work, or pay for wool brought in for manufacture. We expect also to have our Looms in full operation soon after harvest, and will

MANUFACTURE CLOTH

on reasonable terms for cash or on shares. We will also exchange Rolls, Yarn or Cloth, for Wool.

Wool received by H. Work, at Plymouth, and work returned to him for customers without extra charge.

ALLEMANS & GARNER.

May 26, 1864—3m.

GREAT CHANCE FOR

BARGAINS.

The undersigned having given up his trip to IDAHO for the present, may be found at the

OLD STAND

OF RICE & SMITH, where better bargains will be given than can be had at any other store in Plymouth. I have in stock many Goods that were bought before the late advance in prices, and will sell them at old prices.

To the old patrons of the

LOW PRICE STORE

I return many thanks for your favors, and will guarantee that in future, as in all time past, every thing bought shall be

Exactly as Represented,

And will hope that by strict honesty and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of your patronage.—All who may favor me with a call shall be well treated, and not urged to buy unless the article suits. I shall continue to buy

SQUARE TIMBER, and TIES,

For which the highest prices will be paid in Cash or Trade. Also all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the OLD CORNER, South of the Edwards House.

M. H. RICE.

Plymouth, April 28, 1864.—v9n39tf.

Robert McFarland—

Licensed Auctioneer Union Township, Marshall Co, Ind. Will attend to selling Goods in Marshall Fulton and adjoining County, on terms cheap as the cheapest.

v8 7m