

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE
S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.



The Tribune on President Johnson.

The radical element in the republican party is much displeased with President Johnson, for his liberal course in relation to the reconstruction of the rebellious States. The president has the good sense to see that it is wisdom on the part of the federal government so to treat the people lately in rebellion, as to secure their good will, and hearty co-operation in pacifying the country, hence the war of the radicals upon him. He is opposed by those who think, or affect to believe that the toils and sacrifices of the past four years are all lost unless the negro can be enfranchised and a large proportion of the whites disfranchised in the south. Forsooth in this war upon Mr. Johnson is the Chicago Tribune, the New York Times, Senator Sumner, Wendell Phillips et id omne genus. They are all in favor of negro suffrage, and whatever else is done, or left undone, makes no difference with them, provided only this the foundation plank in their platform can be inserted according to their liking. Retain their and their political supremacy for years is secured, discard this and certain and early destruction awaits them. No wonder they are so very anxious to secure the political equality of the negro. We apprehend that in Mr. Johnson they will find a man far from their liking, one who cannot be brought up to their infamous standard by the process of watering, as Mr. Phillips alleged had been done in the case of Mr. Lincoln. Four States, Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas, have each commenced the process of reconstruction under the direction and authority of president Johnson, and in each of these, the late amnesty proclamation, and the laws in force at the time of their secession, define the qualifications of voters, and by the terms of each, negro suffrage is excluded. We append that portion of the presidents proclamation relating to this subject, which is common to all four of the states above named, and will of course be adhered to in other cases; it is as follows:

"Provided, that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29th, A. D. 1865, and in answer qualified and sworn by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, in force immediately before the 9th of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. And the said convention when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several states composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time."

If there is anything wrong in the position taken by the president in this matter we fail to see it. We suppose also, that because democrats find thus much to approve in the official action of Mr. Johnson, the radicals will treat him as they are treating Gen. Sherman, that is, with their confidence and support, affecting to doubt his loyalty because he receives the support of democrats. These radicals are governed by no well defined principle. They have no certain standard of political faith by which to test the official action of their rulers, hence when one of them does anything which meets the approbation of their political opponents, they at once suspect his integrity and with one accord commence abusing him. Such was the case with Gen. Sherman, and so precisely will it be with president Johnson.

Sherman and his Transcendents.
An ancient author once said: "All superiority attracts awe and aversion;" and that "to be loved we should merit but little esteem." Taking these sayings as true, the reason seems obvious why so many fanatics in the country are disposed to find fault with Gen. Sherman. He is their superior and pays the penalty of their opposition in suffering their calumnies. They are filled with awe and aversion towards him because of his greatness. These fault-finders are constantly engaged in the unenviable work of seeking for some slight point, in the history of the object of their aversion, and finding no other, seize with avidity upon the fact that democrats and all moderate and patriotic republicans are found cheerfully according to Gen. Sherman their meed of praise and commendation for his almost Herculean labors in suppressing the rebellion. The

mere fact that he receives this commendation is sufficient to insure the opposition and censure of these fault-finding radicals. That he has done good service for his country matters not, that he has done that which no other man perhaps could have done, makes no difference with them, it is sufficient that democrats approve what he has done, to bring down upon him all the wrath of the whole tribe of these senseless partisans of a corrupt and dangerous faction who are endeavoring to rule the country for their own personal aggrandizement. That we do not state the case too strongly may be seen by reference to many of the radical papers, such as the Chicago Tribune, Indiana Journal, and others of lesser note, even down to the La Porte Herald and the M. C. Republican. We give as a specimen the following from the Republican of May 18, 1865:

"The copperhead press of the country have undertaken to defend Gen. Sherman's arrangement with the rebel Gen. Johnston. This fact of itself is doing more to injure Gen. Sherman with loyal people than any thing else. Their justification of the acts of a man is almost sufficient to damn him. It at least causes loyal men to regard him with suspicion."

Their opposition to Gen. Sherman was not so much on account of the arrangement with Gen. Johnston, as because what it chooses to call "the copperhead press of the country," justified his acts. We commend to these astute savants the following extract from the writings of Washington Irving:

"There is a certain meddlesome spirit, which, in the garb of learned research, goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments, and marring and mutilating its fairest trophies. Care should be taken to vindicate great names from such pernicious erudition."

Envious men may rail at Gen. Sherman, still his name will be vindicated despite their clamor.

Should not the Editors of Northern Indiana hold a convention in July or August? The Editors of Southern Indiana have had three this year, why cannot we in the Northern part of the State have at least one? What say you men of the press? We are in favor of holding one at Plymouth, as it is the most central point, in July or August.—*Warren Indianian.*

We are emphatically in favor of the proposition of the Indiana to hold such convention at Plymouth in August. The publishers of Southern Indiana have been holding their conventions, and have, we believe, adopted a uniform price for job work, advertising, subscription, &c., while the editors and publishers of Northern Indiana have no knowledge of what is being charged for work outside of their own individual offices. Let us have a convention by all means, and let it be held at this place, as wisely suggested by the Indiana. We have hospitable landlords, commodious halls, and an enterprising class of citizens. We should like to hear a general expression from the press of Northern Indiana on the subject.

The Crops.—We hear universal complaints on the part of farmers from all parts of the country in regard to the rust on wheat. It has yet only affected the blades, however, and hopes are expressed that it may not seriously affect the crop.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

The De Kalb Democrat says the prospect for a heavy yield of wheat is very flattering. Oats also are very fine and promise a full crop. Corn, too, with a fair season from this time forward, will be a full yield.

The Vevay Reveille says: Harvest is now upon farmers! Rye is ready for the knife, and wheat and grass are not far behind. The sale of moving machines is brisk, and everything now indicates a bountiful crop of grass and grain. Of fruit a fair crop is expected. Apples and peaches look promising. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and blackberries, are good beyond controversy, and the prospect for grapes was never better than now.

Says the Delphi Times, the corn crop, we are told by the farmers, is looking splendid. Passing through about fifty miles of the very best part of western Indiana last week we paid particular attention to the appearance of the corn and wheat crops, and while we never saw a better prospect for a fine crop of corn, we must say that the wheat is by no means up to the average. Whole fields of it, in apparently good soil too, will not pay for the cutting.

We hear some complaint, says the Owen County Journal, that the rust is affecting wheat, but do not think it is a general thing. The harvest bids fair to be a week earlier than usual, and we believe it will be good.

The Evansville Journal says: "We are gratified to learn from intelligent farmers that the wheat crop in this region of the country looks very promising. Generally corn planted early looks well, unless on very low ground; late planted has not advanced sufficiently to determine its status."

A farmer from the north part of the county informed us yesterday that the growing wheat, oats and grass crops look magnificent in that neighborhood. The young corn, though late, looks promising. —*Terre Haute Journal.*

ALEX. H. SEPPENS.—A soldier acting as one of the guards over Alex. H. Stephens, at Fort Warren, informs the Boston Traveler that the late vice president of the Confederate States spends much of his time writing, and has already prepared immense rolls of manuscript, enough to give a complete history of the rebellion. He also reads considerably, and each morning spends some time in singing hymns, which he does with a good voice and much feeling and spirit.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.
The president-to-day appointed James Johnson, of Columbus, Georgia, provisional governor of that state. He leaves immediately to assume the duties of his onerous position. President Johnson has taken an active interest in affairs in that state, and has given the delegation earnest assurances that he will do all in his power to aid in restoring civil rights throughout its borders.

The applications for pardon from the president received at the attorney general's office, are daily increasing. To-day several were received from those rebels who are worth more than \$20,000, while Alexander H. Stephens and Gen. Lee stood out most prominent among rebel officials craving the privilege of general amnesty. As yet, officers of the rebel army above the rank of major have applied for pardon more numerous than civil rebel officers.

The conspiracy trial resumes its session at 10 o'clock Monday. Reverly Johnson will not be able to be present, and his argument will be read. Mrs. Surratt's counsel claims that she is entirely innocent, and that evidence in no way applies to her.

Mr. Ewing will claim the acquittal of Mudd, Spangler, and Arnold, on the ground of want of evidence. Government is having large numbers of amnesty oaths printed.

WASHINGTON, June 17.
In accordance with instructions from the secretary of war, Archibald McFarland, George McFarland, Alex. McFarland, Thos. Cook, and Archibald and Robert Prindle were released from the Old Capitol prison this morning on their parole to leave the United States. These men, who are aliens, it will be remembered were arrested some time ago and tried by a military commission for furnishing the confederate treasury with bank-note plates. Christopher V. Hogan, who was arrested some months since on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of Maj. Malone, paymaster, of about \$70,000, has been released from the Old Capitol to be turned over to the civil authorities. Hogan, about the time of the robbery, was one of the metropolitan detectives, and some months after the robbery was arrested by some of the officers of the Old Capitol in Philadelphia.

The president has appointed Andrew Hamilton, of Texas, to be provisional governor of that state, and also James Johnson, of Georgia, to be provisional governor of Georgia. The form of the proclamation is precisely similar to those heretofore appointing provisional governors for North Carolina and Mississippi, and the duties prescribed the same. They are to exercise all powers proper to enable loyal people to restore said states to their constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such republican form of state government as will entitle the states to the guarantee of the United States and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, violence, &c.

Proclamation of Gov. Holden.
WASHINGTON, June 20.
Gov. Holden has issued his first proclamation to the people of North Carolina. He informs them that a convention to alter and amend the state constitution, to provide for the election of a governor and a legislature, and to put civil machinery in full operation, will be held at an early period as practicable. Undoubted loyalty to the national government will be required of all delegates in this convention and of all persons who vote for them. Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance and to prove their good will to the national government. Magistrates whose duty, among other things, it shall be to administer the oath of allegiance, and other civil officers to act temporarily will shortly be appointed by him for the various districts throughout the state.

The governor appeals to the people to renew with cheerfulness their civil pursuits and their interests in the prosperity of the state and nation, reminding them that all of the welfare and happiness that they have or that they can hope for, for themselves or their children, is indissolubly bound up with the union.

In announcing to the colored people that they are now free, he informs them that it rests with themselves to prove whether this freedom is a blessing or an injury, and counsels them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

From Newbern, N. C.
NEWBERN, June 16.
The successful plans of Gen. Grant have given vent to the smouldering flames of loyalty in this state, which are now spreading over North Carolina with irrepressible fury, consuming the last vestige of treason and hatred to the government.

Intelligence from northern Georgia and on the line of Sherman's late march through South Carolina, states that many people are dying for the want of food, and it is feared that starvation will prevail, owing to the general destruction of houses, furniture, food, cattle, fences, and farming implements, which leaves the inhabitants helpless to provide for themselves.

The Richmond Whig of the 17th says, Richmond is infested with thieves who ply their nefarious vocations with impunity. Burglaries and robberies are committed every day in the very center of the city. The provost marshal is doing all in his power to stop their operations.

From Indianapolis.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.
This is commencement week at the Asbury University, Green Castle. Next week like ceremonies at the Indiana University, Bloomington, will take place.

The 12th, 23d, 74th, 81st, 84th, 85th, 87th, 88th and 100th Indiana are here anxiously waiting to be paid off so that they can go home. They don't seem to care about any other kind of reception, even though Gov. Morton and Gen. Hovey should officiate. Gen. Hovey actually appreciates the predicament of the brave boys who want to see their wives and sweethearts, for speaking from his own experience, he told them publicly the other day, and I quote his words, that the

apostle Paul had said "it was better to marry than to eat ice cream." Hovey knows.

The 5th veteran reserves, all rebel prisoners at Camp Morton having gone, will probably speedily be ordered to some other point. The 17th veteran reserves will remain doing provost and garrison duty.

The 5th cavalry, 556 officers and men, arrived to-day from Nashville, and the 15th battery is hourly expected from Washington.

From Mexico.
The N. Y. Herald's Washington special says: "Intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 20th ultimo, states that the republican Gen. Negretta occupies the states of Tamaulipas and New Leon. Michoacan is swarming with guerrillas, and the regular republican troops under Segulas are in excellent spirits. Depoto, the French commander, still holds the wives and daughters of Gens. Ortega, Segulas, Salsar and others, in imprisonment, notwithstanding Maximilian had ordered their release. In Merello the French publicly whip the patriots."

"A large force is to be sent by sea from Vera Cruz to Matamoros, to prevent Americans from crossing into Mexico. From eighty to one hundred patriots are shot daily, under sentence of court martial in portions of the country occupied by the imperialists."

"Elsin's mission to France is to seek assistance from Napoleon against anticipated movements of Americans, and if this is not granted to the fullest extent Maximilian will leave the country."

New Orleans, June 17.

Gen. Sheridan is busy organizing his Texas expedition. Gen. Meredith, commanding the cavalry, is moving into Texas with a large force. Gen. Granger and staff, and Gen. Weitzel and staff left New Orleans this morning for Texas on the coast steamship Crescent. Weitzel goes to Brazos, Granger to Galveston, and takes command of all the troops in Texas—headquarters at Galveston.

The following is reported from Shreveport: One regiment of colored infantry and 5,000 cavalry started for the interior to-day to garrison towns and protect the citizens from guerrillas.

More than ten thousand bales of cotton will be brought out from that district. Much cotton has been sold at 10 cents per pound. There is very little planted. The negroes are giving much trouble. They will not labor, especially when they can get government rations. They are leaving plantations in great numbers and going to New Orleans.

The corn crop will be large. Gen. Herron's administration of affairs gives much satisfaction.

H. B. DICKSON. HENRY WOODBURY

THE IRON AGE

Has come again: at least the
IRON

has at H. B. DICKSON & CO'S HARDWARE STORE, IN THE SOUTH ROOM OF THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, PLYMOUTH, IND.

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AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a crow bar to a paper of 4 oz tacks. They have

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Of every kind; Elevated Ovens, Square, Parlor Sheet Iron, Box, fancy or plain, with complete

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to match. SHELF GOODS of every description. House Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hangings; Glass and Sash; Carpenters' tools.

NAILS

By the Keg or Pound; Mill saws, Log and Dog Chains; the best Axes in the West.

Flat, Bat ss, and Hollow Ware

Of all kinds;
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and all manner of Agricultural utensils, including Forks that load and unload hay by horse power a splendid assortment of

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FISH HOOKS & LINES,
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STEEL IN BARS,
ROLLS, SHEETS

AND RUNCHES
&c., &c.

In fact every thing that any one ever thought of buying in a Hardware Store, and a thousand things besides, with

NEW STOCK

constantly arriving, which they propose selling this side of Pittsburgh.

All kinds of tin, sheet iron, copper and brass ware made and repaired on reasonable terms and short notice.

H. B. DICKSON & CO
June 1 1865.—30384f.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN, THIRD SERIES. 230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note
Two cents per day on a \$100 note
Ten cents per day on a \$500 note
20 cents per day on a \$1000 note
\$1 per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes of this third series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$250 000 000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens from every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
First National Bank of La Porte
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NEW GROCERY

Provision Store:

BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bourbon and vicinity to our splendid stock of everything in the Grocery and Provision line, all of which has been bought for Cash at the present time, thereby availing ourselves of the recent decline.

All Will Be Sold Very Low For Cash.

If you want Salt go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Lime go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Pork go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Mackerel go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried Fruits, Dye-Stuffs, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Candies, etc., etc., go to Tyrrel Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and everything in the Grocery and Provision line go to Tyrrel Brothers.

We will always have on hand a full stock of everything belonging to our trade, which we will sell as low as any firm between Fort Wayne and Chicago.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.
OUR MOTTO:
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

You will find us on Main street, in McEndorfer's New Store Building.
TYRREL BROTHERS.
Bourbon, May 21st 1865.—m6.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRICKE PILLS



The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption, many years ago. Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.

When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.

Principal Office and Laboratory at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and CAMBERG Streets, Philadelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be directed.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirator, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.

In New York at No. 32 BOND Street, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

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The History of Dr. Schenck's own case and how he was cured of Consumption.
Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parish, to remove into the country. I chose New Jersey, being my native place. I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and I expected to die there. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Parson who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and Liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expected to die from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. I am now a healthy man, with a large headed chest in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe of the left lung, a complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumers for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the Mandricke's Pills, and if I find a case of Consumption, "Respirator." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerful in tone, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandricke's Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is really a digest of and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use: is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandricke Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and nourishes the system when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon Whisky, which disorders the stomach, torments the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make in healthy blood, which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach, which few medicines possess the power of doing.

THE MANDRICKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results.

They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.

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GOOD NEWS MARSHALL County!

Wool carding and Spinning at Tippecanoe Factory, Tippecanoe, Indiana.

Mr. A. ROYD
Will receive wool for carding, and spinning at Plymouth, office at Shoemaker and Boyd's Grocery Store. Wool received and returned the same week. We have a large