# MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 9.—NO. 49.] PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865. [WHOLE NO. 465.



## The Republican,

A Weekly Journal devoted to News, Politics, Literature, &c.,

Is published every Thursday Morning by

**I. Mattingly, Editor and Proprietor.**

Office southeast corner Michigan and Gano streets, over Pershing & Co's Drug Store.

**Terms of Subscription:**

If paid in advance, or within three months..$2.00
If not paid within three months..... 2.50
If not paid till the end of the year..... 3.00

Town subscribers whose papers are delivered by the carrier will be charged fifty cents per annum additional.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

**Terms of Advertising:**

One square of 220 ems, or less, three weeks, or less, $2.00; each additional insertion fifty cents.—Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than half a square to be charged as a half square. Over half a square to be charged as a whole square.

| | |
|---|---|
| Business Cards, one year, ten lines..... | $ 8.00 |
| Business Cards, six months, ten lines..... | 5.00 |
| Quarter column, three months..... | 6.00 |
| " " six months..... | 9.00 |
| " " twelve months..... | 15.00 |



## Professional and Business Cards.

MEDICAL CARD.

**Dr. J. E. Brooke,**

Respectfully informs the citizens of Plymouth and Marshall county that he has returned to Plymouth, and will resume the practice of medicine in all its various branches; and by strict application to his profession he hopes to merit a reasonable patronage.

OFFICE on second floor Hewett & Woodward's Brick, 3d door on north side. [aug21 44 3m

**C. H. Reeve,**

**Attorney at Law and Notary Public,**

**War Claim and Insurance Agent,**

Has resumed practice again. Collection and Probate business promptly attended to at moderate charges. Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions procured at the least possible expense.

Deeds, Mortgages and Contracts prepared on notice.

INSURANCE effected on LIVES and PROPERTY in the best companies at the least possible rates.

☞ Office in LaPorte street, Plymouth, Ind. [n20tf

**Phillips & Johnson.**

**Attorneys and Counselors at Law,**

NOTARY'S PUBLIC,

**Authorized War Claim, Collection and Insurance Agents,**

Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind.

Especial attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Soldiers' Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other War Claims.

Office on Michigan street, in Woodward's Brick Block, up stairs. [feb3'65-tf

**A. C. Capron,**

**Attorney and Notary,**

—AND—

**Licensed War Claim Agent,**

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Attends to all professional business placed in his hands. Particular attention given to Guardianships and the settlement of Decedents' Estates. Collections made and promptly remitted.

Office over Palmer's Store, corner of Michigan and Laporte streets. [n12-1y

**John G. Osborne,**

**Attorney and Counselor at Law.**

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

nov3-1y1] PLYMOUTH, IND.

**W. H. Davenport,**

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

Will visit PLYMOUTH on the second and last Tuesday and Wednesdays of each month. Rooms at the Edwards House. [mch31-1y

**Dr. A. O. Borton,**

**SURGEON DENTIST.**

Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularities of children's teeth corrected. Fangs and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Monday and Tuesdays. Office over Hill's Bakery, west side Michigan street. [n33-1y

**Bank of the State of Indiana.**

BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH.

☞ Open from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m. ☜

THEO. CRESSNER, Cashier.
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.

dec2'64-n5y1

***OUR HOUSE,***

LA PORTE STREET, WEST OF CENTER,

(FORMERLY FARMER'S HOTEL,)

**GEORGE BALDWIN, PROPRIETOR.**

february 23'65-1y

***EDWARDS HOUSE,***

Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind.

**C. & W. H. McConnel, Proprietors.**

Omnibuses to and from all trains, and also to any part of the town when orders are left at the House. [n1tf

**Agents Wanted**

FOR OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published.

JONES, BRO'S & CO.,
aug'31 44 1m] 148 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

**A. R. PHILPOT,**

**Watchmaker and Jeweler,**

ALSO, DEALER IN

*Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Toys, &c., &c.,*

West side Michigan st., next door south Branch Bank, Plymouth, Ind.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on short notice, and warranted

**TERMS MODERATE. NO CREDIT.**

december3'64-n5tf

**Colonel E. Powell,**

**Shaver and Hairdresser.**

Shaving, Shampooing and Hairdressing done in the neatest and most fashionable style. Shop over Westervelt's store, front room. [oct27'64-52tf

**John Noll,**

**BUTCHER.**

Shop east side Michigan street, opposite Branch Bank, Plymouth, Ind. [n1tf

**NO OPIUM**

—OR—

**MORPHINE IN**

**Mrs. Banning's**

**NURSING CORDIAL**

***For Children Teething.***

THIS Preparation contains no *Opiate* or *Narcotic*. For Diarrhea, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Fretfulness, this Cordial acts like a charm. It softens the Gums, regulates the Bowels and System, and will not stupify or injure the most delicate child.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. [n41v9-1y


## SPEECH

**Delivered by Jas. B. Belford, at the Soldiers' Dinner, Given at Plymouth, Ind., Sept. 14, 1865.**

SOLDIERS: It affords me pleasure on so interesting an occasion, to tender to you the profound thanks and grateful acknowledgments of the people for the distinguished heroism and devotion you so singularly displayed in the mighty ordeal through which the Nation has so triumphantly passed. It is eminently appropriate that the fortunate conclusion of a great war, whose events have so intensely occupied the public mind, and so deeply stirred the public heart, that those who shared its perils, and contributed to its victories, who fought the good fight, and maintained the faith, should receive a proper and generous recognition of their services from those for whose rights they so manfully combatted. A people unmindful of their defenders, will soon forget their own liberties, and a nation that ignores its soldiery, exposes itself to dangers from without and sedition from within.—Obedient to the instincts of patriotism, appreciating liberty more than life, you rallied with unsurpassed alacrity around the imperiled standard of the Republic, and struggled with uniform fortitude for the salvation of a country bequeathed us by our fathers.

Humble as may have been your rank, your devotion was commensurate with the tremendous issues involved. Severe as were your hardships, your zeal knew no abatement—your courage no faltering—your confidence no diminution, from the hour when impious hands essayed the traitorous task of rending in twain a Union indissolubly knit together, and resting upon the broad foundations of common institutions, language and laws. You went forth to battle, not as the hired assassins of liberty—not as mercenaries, employed to forge the fetters and fasten the yoke of subjugation upon a people whose misery and anguish spurred them into hostility against a government arbitrary and unjust, proscriptive any tyrannical. You went forth, not to make wanton war on patriots struggling for rights denied, and immunities withheld—not as butchers, to wreak an unmerited vengeance on the innocent and helpless, but as the solemn executors of a fundamental law, whose establishment was designed by its framers to secure the unity of the country and the perpetuity of its institutions. You went forth to vindicate the derided authority of the Nation—to maintain its assailed integrity, and to carry the banner of a free people from where rolls the Potomac to where flows the Rio Grande.

The battles in which you were engaged are destined to rank among the most remarkable in the history of the world, for their wide spread and decisive influence on the destinies of mankind.—Other wars have been waged for conquest, or to avenge insults ruthlessly given; but this one was conducted in be alf of interests too sacred to be violated, and too vital to be compromised. In its broadest sense, it was a conflict between civilization on one side and barbarism on the other; between universal rights and caste legislation; between men ready to convert the Nation into an empire for slaves and those ambitious to make it the abode for freemen. Its dimensions far outstripped the coolest calculations of the wisest statesmen. It was conducted by the South with a vigor and tenacity only equaled by the deadly hatred in whose interest it was waged. Within the limits of the confederacy despotism sat enthroned, rigorously enslaved every will and subjected every power to its own complete and relentless domination. Merciless conscriptions mercilessly enforced, drew into this bloodly vortex of war every arm capable of holding a musket or wielding a sword.—Every element of wealth was subsidized to secure its success; every artifice and fraud which ingenuity could invent or cunning forge, was used to aid its diplomacy. With obstinate valor, with desperate courage, with an intrepidity only surpassed by your own, were its battles fought. With a wanton waste of human life, only exceeded in the conflict between Roman and Jew, was its cause prosecuted. States were wrested from it and it still survived. Defeats were encountered and with unabated courage it fought on. Materials of war were consumed and exhausted, and these gone, it used the bayonet and sabre. Driven from the field, it turned upon its pursuers and with fitful desperation, struggled anew for the mastery.—Bankrupt of money—barren of resources—destitute of men, it only perished when there was nothing left of it to exist. Such a firm adherence and persistant devotion in a good cause, would have rendered the South invincible against any force which could have been marshaled against her.—Such a revolt against any other government, would have been successful and won immediate recognition from the family of nations. That the rebellion was overthrown in so short a period, will ever remain one of the marvels of history, and yet formidable as it was, it could not have lasted so long, had not external agencies nurtured its strength and maintained the devotion of its adherents. But as in all other wars, so also in this one, bad men were found in the North, willing to make the ruin of their country the means of their elevation.—Men who for thirty years had aided the South in maintaining an unjust supremacy in the Union, who taught her to despise the laboring poor of the free States, and with systematic servility, prepared her for the day when failing any longer to rule the Nation, she should raise the banner of revolt, and assail the Union whose influence had been felt only in the security it afforded, in the prosperity it offered, and in the blessings it so indiscriminately diffused over all. Men who assured the insurgents that when the red cross of battle would become visible on Southern hilltop and mountain side, that the clarion of rebellion would sound through the North, and that the troops marching to the seat of conflict, would have their paths illumined by the red glare of consuming villages and towns. Men who declared that each State was sovereign, and had an unmistakable right to secede. That the Government could not coerce a State, and compel obedience to the fundamental laws of the land.—That the South could never be conquered—that history furnished no example of eight millions of people having been subjugated. Men who declared that the Emancipation Proclamation would unite the South and divide the North, demoralize the armies and protract the war. That the enlistment of negro troops would infuriate the rebels, and prolong indefinitely the conflict. That the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would fire the Southern heart, be displeasing to Jefferson Davis and company, and make the fight four years longer. That greenbacks were more worthless than Southern scrip. Men who, at every stage of the war, like mournful Cassandras were predicting the ignoble defeat of our cause, and that they might effectually aid rebellion, organized treasonable societies, designed to demoralize both the army and the people. Men who incited riots in the large cities—resisted the enforcement of National laws, shooting down the officers appointed to execute them; who availed themselves of every occasion to fill the people with gloom and despondency, apprehension and dread, and who, at a critical period of the war, when Sherman was before Atlanta, Farragut before Mobile, and Grant before Richmond, declared that the war was a failure—that the Nation was unable to suppress the rebellion—clamored for an immediate cessation of hostilities, a measure which, if then carried out, could only have resulted in the destruction of the Nation, and disgrace and dishonor of every soldier who followed the eagles of the Republic.

Such, gentlemen, is but a very brief synopsis of the shameful and infamous record of men whose protracted prostitution, debasement and servility, led them to ignore the plainest demands of their country, and connive at its destruction. Those who denounced the conflict in which you achieved so much honor and glory, as a hellish crusade against Southern patriots entitled to independence—who published you broadcast over the land, as assassins, hirelings, butchers, and ignoble mercenaries, have no share in the joys of an occasion like this. Your victories were their defeats; your triumph, their overthrow; your success, the ruin of their treasonable schemes, and criminal combinations. Lying prophets, they failed to comprehend the hour in which they lived. The great conservative party, which, to their prophetic eye, was to grow in the land, like the tree of the prophet's vision, which was to spread its arms until it covered the whole earth, and in the branches whereof the birds were to find a resting place, proved to be of the passing nature of the prophet's gourd.

No body of men, how talented or influential soever they may be, can oppose a great war, waged, as this one was, in behalf of liberty and humanity, and escape the awful responsibility which must ever attach itself to a course so criminal and unpatriotic. Had their counsels prevailed, instead of basking to-day in the sunlight of peace, this great Republic would be a floundering wreck, without either sail or keel or anchor—the sport of fortune, the contempt of the world. If permitted to exist as a people, our position would have been pitiable indeed. Our land rent in twain and hopelessly disevered. Our National treasury paralyzed, and universal bankruptcy overshadowing all.—States flying from their moorings as planets shoot from their orbits. The good, the virtuous and true persecuted for loving their country. Society dissolving into anarchy and melting into blood.—Nightly conflagrations and daily murders filling up the interstices in this web of ruin. Brother warring against brother. Property worthless, and all the elements of wealth and prosperity consumed in this furnace blast of wickedness and crime.

Such gentlemen, would have been the hellish feast of blood and death prepared for this people, had not God scattered the hosts of evil in the North, and you, with his aid, overwhelmed them in the South. To the historian who shall chronicle the extraordinary scenes through which we have passed, no event will occasion more surprise or elicit profounder indignation, than the inexcusable profligacy and treachery of those who, for thirty years, enjoyed the patronage, framed the legislation, directed the diplomacy, and controlled the commercial interests of the Nation—and failing, legitimately, to hold power any longer, deliberately and wilfully aided in the formation and development of the most formidable rebellion of which history furnishes any record—betraying into the hands of the enemies of their country its ships, and forts and mints and arms. Proclaiming at home and abroad, that their country's cause was unjust, unrighteous and iniquitous. Allowing the emissaries of the South to dictate the platforms on which they fought their political campaigns, and seeking power in order that they might make an armistice, thereby recognizing a confederacy destined to an immortality of infamy for its barbarous, inhuman and atrocious murders, and starvation of Union soldiers—compared with this, the conduct of the Cow Boys and Tories of the Revolution, and the Federalists of 1812 appear respectable. Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in different forms; at one time in the garb and habiliments of an angel, brilliant with the light of heaven, and covered with its blessings; at another she wore a hideous and frightful mein, wan and emaciated from suffering. Those who adhered to her in her anguish—who gave help when aid was needed—when she returned in her beauty and power, accompanied all their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them triumphant in war, successful in love, and prospered them in business; but those who had been but sunshine friends, who reveled in her light and fattened on her patronage, and at the first approach of misery, mocked her calamities, derided her distress, published her shame, and sought to betray her to ruin, she treated with contempt and indignation. This is no inappropriate illustration of our country. As long as she was prosperous and great—as long as the horns of her patronage were full—as long as her false friends filled the offices she had to bestow, they treated her with an apparent devotion—but when the clouds of adversity lowered upon her—when the pillars of her strength shook with the fierce assaults of her foes, they renounced their allegiance—they scoffed at her weakness, and exposed her to death. Now that she has triumphed over avowed traitors and assidious and covert enemies—it becomes us all as patriots, jealous of our liberties, to see that the power of the Government is not again confided to hands wet with the drippings of innocent blood. They who were willing to ruin, are unfit to be trusted with the preservation of the Nation. Men who acted as sponsors at the baptism of rebellion, and gave it their aid and their blessing, are not safe custodians of the seals of Freedom. Political strategy must not be permitted to achieve what rebellion failed to secure, or our children will rise up and curse us for but partially completing our work. Thank God the past, at least, is secure; the seals of eternity are upon it. The integrity of the Union is vouched for by the blood which trickled from the sides of heroes as they cut their way from the source to the mouth of the Mississippi. And as long as the memories of Vicksburg and Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg and the Wilderness shall endure, the proud Southron will not fail to respect the steady courage and resistless impetuosity of the hardy and heroic Northmen, who planted the banner of the Nation on every citadel and fortress, and enforced obedience to its authority upon every foot of ground where treason attempted its desecration, or disloyalty spurned its protection.

If the war has accomplished nothing else, it has, at least, quickened and inspirited a mutual admiration for the unexampled heroism and courage displayed by the respective sections of the Union, and developed powers and resources, which, if rightly blended and truly consolidated, will constitute enduring pledges of National security and repose. Far from desiring the degradation and humiliation of the South, I fervently hope her statesmen will appreciate the mighty changes which revolution has wrought, and plant her new institutions upon the broad foundations of righteousness and truth. The Union as it was should never be restored. There is no arm long enough in the North to reach over the ocean of blood, over the graves of our sleeping heroes, and grasp the paralyzed hand of slavery and re-animate it with vigor and vitality. The blood so freely shed, the privations so uncomplainingly endured, the heavy burdens so cheerfully carried, will all have been in vain, if a too lenient statesmanship permits the resuscitation of an institution which for too many years has ruthlessly violated every demand of civilization and instinct of humanity. Depraved and desperately base must be the heart of that man, who, after the fearful scourges of war, and the awful visitations of heaven sent upon this people for guilty complicity in this atrocious system, could sanction or approve its re-establishment under any name whatever. Perfecting, as we are, the last Republic possible in space, ending the girdle of the globe we were created to redeem, we must not sever the link conecting us with that Divine purpose which contemplates the elevation and advancement of all classes and conditions of men. God has written the law of progress on the forehead of mankind, and every law, custom or institution which militates against it, must ultimately prove as feeble to restrain the onward march as were the green withs in subduing the overshadowing strength of Israel's Giant. God thinks, and his thoughts are truths which slowly but surely eat out the foundations of error, overcoming prejudice and ignorance, and ameliorating the fortunes of humanity.—These truths are self-evident, that every man is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and these disregarded, the whole structure of human rights perishes in an hour. Standing today by the grave of old and the cradle of new institutions, intrusted with the solemn labor of reconstructing a country vast in extent and belligerent in temper, prudence dictates that the corner stones of this new national edifice should wear as appropriate superscriptions those indispensable conditions of Republican perpetuity—Free Press and Free Schools, Free Speech and Free Labor.—With these fundamental principles inwrought in the new temple, prosperity is inevitable, without them rebellion is sure.

THE WORK OF "RECONSTRUCTION."

The Constitution of our fathers prescribes that Congress shall guarantee to each State a Republican form of government. The hour for the exercise of this supervisory power has come. The loyal State governments were destroyed by rebel hands. The rebel State governments were destroyed by loyal hands, and to-day no government exists save that conferred by the President. On what foundation shall these States be re-built?—What are the changes which must be made as a security for the future peace of the Republic?—On these great questions no difference of opinion should exist. The experience of the past has taught us that peace is only consistent with the widest liberty. That the enslavement of any portion of the people, is a constant menace against the stability and integrity of the Union. All the troubles which have seriously embarrassed the administration of public affairs for the past forty years, have directly emanated from and are attributable to the curse of slavery. It has generated alienation and discord, bitterness and strife. It has ruined parties, divided churches, and precipitated a war, whose burdens will be felt for many generations. At the demand of the nation, the immediate victims of this oppression were marshalled into armies, and freely contributed their blood to save the country. Their re-enslavement can only be effected by violating the solemn pledges of the Government; and outraging every principle of justice known to man. Their letters of emancipation bear the sign manual of this great nation, and should and must be respected. For over two centuries the black men have been the unrequited laborers who have so largely contributed to the wealth of the country. They have forgotten the language, religion and customs of their ancestors, and regard the South as their rightful and legitimate home. There are the graves of their fathers, there rest the bones of their mothers, and there, too, was the birth-place of their children, and there they should continue to be, until God, in his Providence, solves the problem which has so long vexed and embarrassed the intellect of men. In my humble judgment the only path of safety consists in doing justice to the black man.—THIS IS THE CHEAPEST OF ALL POSSIBLE AGENCIES; and this performed honestly and in good faith, will forever terminate the dangerous agitation of the negro question in America. We have piled enactments on enactments to fortify his slavery.—We have invaded the freedom of the white to forge more tightly the fetters of the black man. We have seen in the South, thousands of whites swallowed up in ignorance and overwhelmed in poverty, because schools and free labor endangered the mastery of the oppressor over the oppressed. We have seen the power of a mighty section of the country concentrated in the hands of a few and wielded for the destruction of the nation, that slavery might be perpetuated.—With these unmistakable evidences before us, shall we pertinaciously adhere to errors of the past or follow the dictates of wisdom in the future. With the freedom of the black men guaranteed and his rights of manhood respected, there will be no longer any need of legislating on this subject, and political conventions will have no more to do with him than any other distinct race that inhabits the country.

But if these solemn demands be ignored—if justice be banished from the public councils, and prejudice and caste, and hate be substituted as the law of the land,—if States, drunken with the blood of patriots, and covered with the crimes of treason, are readmitted into the Union with the same institutions possessed before the rebellion, unrestricted as to power over this subject, and through governmental complicity are permitted to wreak a savage and brutal vengeance on those made free by the fortunes of war, the time will come when the negro, bereft of hope and sore with persecution, will rebel against his masters and oppressors, and that most terrible of all wars, extermination, will begin.

THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The power of the General Government over this and all other subjects that can in any manner affect the reconstruction of the Southern States, is clear and ample. It is a power derived from War. Without the consent of the conquering party, the South can hold no conventions, enact no binding laws, establish no courts of justice. With the triumph of our arms, the authority of the State governments over their people failed. Their judicial, legislative, and executive functions were overthrown, and the President of the United States, by virtue of the rights of dominion and sovereignty acquired by war, establishes, provisionally, their civil institutions, appointing and removing the offices thereof at his discretion and pleasure. However void and illegal the ordinances of secession were, these States had, nevertheless practically withdrawn from all relations with the National Government and levied war against it. They directed all their energies to maintain a *de facto* government; and having been overcome by a superior force, while carrying on war, they forfeited all rights heretofore possessed, and cannot legally demand the benefit of the relations they denounced and repudiated, however they may have failed in their efforts at Independence. If this doctrine be false and unfounded, then the acts of the President are unwarranted usurpations, and the provisional officers who received their authority from him, are entitled neither to obedience nor respect. The Southern States cannot be in the Union for one purpose and out of it for another. They are either sovereign states or conquered territories. If the former, their right to regulate their own affairs cannot be interfered with by the President in any manner. If the latter, the authority of the occupying force is paramount, and necessarily excludes all other independent authority. The laws of the conquered country, like everything else connected with its government, are entirely under the control and subject to the will of the conqueror. He makes and adopts them into use at his pleasure.—Those found in use at the time the occupying force enters may be continued or annulled. If adopted, they derive their vigor and efficiency from this act alone.

The war indeed is over, but the Union not reconstructed; and a work requiring so much wisdom, care and patriotism should not be hurried or precipitated. The Southern mind is as rebellious and belligerent as ever. The hatred of the North as deep and intense as the day when Sumter was assailed. Let us make haste slowly, and exclude from our ship of state whatever would in any degree militate against its stability or endanger its perpetuity. A supervision now is possible—hereafter it will be more difficult. The war has taught us many lessons it would be unwise to forget. It has purified our judgments on some subjects, and rebuked our prejudices on others, and been characterized by a uniform progress in all the elements of freedom. Men can no longer be gagged for avowing their honest sentiments on the subject of slavery. The press, and pulpit, and school have equally contributed to the work of progressive improvement. In Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in fact in all the States, the press has been unmuzzled, and men, without fear of persecution or ostracism, can deliberately discuss the evils of the institution. These rights of freedom acquiesced in honorably and promptly by the South, and in good faith carried out, I am willing to see extended the largest mercy to those who have suffered so much and so severely in the war they so madly provoked. I demand no broad and sweeping confiscations, which (if practicable,) would augment the poverty of the South, generate endless litigation, unsettle thousands of titles, and lead to huge land monopolies, destructive of the future prosperity of that section of the country.

I do insist upon freedom, because without it we can have no permanent peace, no enduring Union; with it acknowleged, guaranteed and universally recognized, there will be nothing left to quicken alienation or foster ill will, but the national interests of both sections will conduce to permanent and perpetual union. Nor will the remembrance of the great war in which both sections have exhausted so much blood and treasure, prevent this most desirable consumation.

Other nations have had their civil wars, and the abuses out of which they grew having been overthrown, the people have become friends. Great Britain has had her convulsions and strifes. Norman and Saxon, White Rose and Red Rose, Roundhead and Cavalier, Aristocrat and Chartist, met on a thousand fields and fought and bled and suffered, and the battle-cry of her people is Old Albion, still. I have thus spoken freely on this question, because I love my country, and desire to see her free from ocean to ocean, inhabited by a people obedient to law, loving justice, and willing to contribute in every direct way to her moral and material prosperity. Then let us unitedly work for the growth of the nation, and direct the energies of both parties to the advancement of every interest which can enlarge and fortify the liberty of the citizen. God has given us a great country, pre-eminently rich in all the elements of wealth and power; with unexampled commercial facilities, with inexhaustible mineral and material resources, inhabited by a people whose industry, wisely guided and properly applied, will rapidly disencumber us of the heavy debt we assumed in effecting our redemption. The Republic has been built by architects of wise heads and the most faithful hands, and cemented by the richest blood of sire and son, and is capable of transmitting all the substantial blessings of life, prosperity, liberty and independence. For four years you have walked through blood and smoke and battle, to enjoy the peace that now engirdles the land. Every armed foe has disappeared. Intercourse is quietly resuming its sway. From ocean to ocean—from Northern lakes to Southern gulf, the whirl of the spindle, the ply of the oar, and the motion of the plough, are seen and heard. Great in the arts of war, let us be greater in those of peace. Forgetting that we were enemies, let us learn to be friends, and locking our shields together like joint inheritors of a priceless legacy, labor assiduously and sincerely for the increase and improvement of a common estate. The wild dream of secession, with its frightful outcropping of blood and carnage, must never be revived, but all the States, mutually acknowledging their allegiance to the central authority, must ever revolve around it like the lesser stars around the parent orb, diffusing their light and heat and warmth for the blessing of all, whether they be great or humble. This accomplished, our mission will be in process of uninterrupted fulfilment, and the blood so freely offered by those who sleep their last sleep amid the far-off savannas of the South—who gave their lives a priceless sacrifice for their country, will ripen into a harvest of blessings, to be diffused over all. Then let the future be luminous with the lights of freedom—let discord give place to harmony, and enmity to love.

"Are we not creatures of one hand divine,
Formed in one mould, to one redemption born—
Kindred alike where'er our skies may shine,
Where'er our sight first drank the vital morn."

Liberty, Law, Peace—these three words were engraved upon the entrance to the chief shrine at Delphi. May they be written along the circumference of our globe, and radiate with the glory of Christ, from pole to equator, from equator to pole.

It is stated as a new discovery, that wonderful effects may be obtained by watering fruit trees and vegetables with a solution of sulphate of iron. Under this system, beans will grow to nearly double their usual size, and will acquire a much more savory taste. The pear seems to be particularly well adapted for this treatment. Old nails, thrown into the water, and left to rust there, will impart to it all the necessary qualifications of forcing vegetation as described.


**WAR NO MORE!**

**Grim-Visaged War**

Having smoothed his wrinkled front, the attention of the people of Plymouth and vicinity is called to

**Kelley & Kendall's**

New Grocery & Provision Store,

*OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,*

Where they can buy all kinds of

Choice Family Groceries

—AT THE—

Very Lowest Prices.

In the Grocery line they keep

*Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Syrups, Candles, Starch, Soap, Raisins, Prunes, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

In the Provision line,

*Fish, Meats, Potatoes, Dried Fruits, Cheese, Candies, Crackers, etc.*

In addition to the above they have likewise a large and varied assortment of

**Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware,**

and everything else usually found in a first class Grocery House.

**The Highest Market Price in Cash**

**PAID FOR PRODUCE,**

SUCH AS

**Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Potatoes,**

and all other kinds of Country Produce. Intending to keep a full supply of all kinds and qualities of

**GROCERIES,**

WHICH THEY WILL SELL

**VERY CHEAP,**

they invite everybody to call and examine their stock.

WASHINGTON KELLEY,
WILLIAM M. KENDALL.

Plymouth, May 18, 1865—28tf

**DRUGS AND**

**MEDICINES!**

**Pershing & Co.,**

Would call the attention of the public to their full and well selected stock of goods, well suited to this market, consisting in part of

**Drugs, Medicines,**

**Paints, Oils, Books,**

**STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS,**

Lamps, Lanterns, Coal Oil,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

***Wall & Window Paper,***

**Perfumery, Photograph Albums,**

**DYE STUFFS,**

**Cigars, Fine Cut Tobacco, Candies,**

*PATENT MEDICINES,*

Foley's Botanic Balsam,

**Holloway's Worm Confections, &c., &c.**

Call and see our stock before purchasing else where.

PERSHING & Co.

'an'y29,1865-13tf

**1865.**

*A Voice from the Far West.—Speaking of* COSTAR'S *Rat Roach, &c.,* EXTERMINATOR—*"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

☞ See "Costar's" advertisement in this paper.

**Change of Business**

**Locality!**

**J. SPEYER,**

(FORMERLY SPEYER & SCHANE,)

**Has this Day Removed to S. & M. Becker's Old Stand, well known as**

**CORBIN'S CORNER,**

WHERE, AS HERETOFORE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**DRY GOODS,**

**CLOTHING,**

**Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,**

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

**Will be kept constantly on hand, and will be offered for sale at the**

Very Lowest Terms Possible.

Thankful for received patronage at the old stand, (next to Pershing's Drug Store,) the undersigned begs to solicit a continuance of the same at the new stand.

Motto Unchanged:

**Quick Sales,**

**Small Profits,**

—AND—

**Strictly Honest and Fair Dealing.**

*J. SPEYER.*

Plymouth, May 3d, 1865—28tf

***REMOVAL!***

**H. B. DICKSON & CO.**

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

**Immense Stock of**

**HARDWARE,**

**To the Corner Room of**

**Brownlee's New**

**Brick Block,**

*MICHIGAN STREET,*

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA,

WHERE THEY INVITE

All of their Old Customers

**To Come and See them, and as many New Ones as can get into the Store.**

**Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.**

H. B. DICKSON & CO.

Plymouth, May 11, 1865—28tf

**1865.**

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

**ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!**

**Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!**

**WHEATON'S OINTMENT**

**Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours**

WHEATON'S ITCH AND Salt Rheum OINTMENT

It cures the Prairie Itch, Washboard Scratches, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cts. Beware of Lotions and Washes which will not remove the disease. By sending 60 cents to F. & H. M. HOOKER, Chicago, it will be forwarded by mail, free of Postage, to any part of the country.

Sold in Chicago, at Wholesale, by BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, and F. & H. M. HOOKER, Agents

TUTTS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

May 4, 1865—27-1y

**The Great Cause**

OF

**HUMAN MISERY.**

*Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.*

**A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical** Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent, under seal, in a plain sealed envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

Chas. J. C. Kline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York.

Post Office box 4586. [june15'65-33

Great Improvements in

**SEWING MACHINES!**

**Empire Shuttle Machine!**

PATENTED FEBRUARY 14, 1860.

**Salesroom, 536 Broadway, N. Y. 252 Washington S., Boston, Mass.**

This Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:—

1st—Excessive labor to the operator.
2d—Liability to get out of order.
3d—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4th—Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5th—Disagreeable noise while in operation.

*The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these objections.*

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STITCH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

**EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!**

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other Machine in market. A girl of twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health. Its STRENGTH and

**WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY**

of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine

**This Unrivaled Machine.**

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of

*Merchant Tailors, Dress Makers, Coach Makers, Corset Makers, Hoop Skirt Manufacturers, Gaiter Fitters, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.*

☞ Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with. ☜

**Price of Machines, Complete**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, Family Machine, with Hemmer complete, | $60 00 |
| No. 2, Small Manufacturing, with Extension Table, | 75 00 |
| No. 3, Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table, | 85 00 |
| No. 3, Large, for Leather, with rolling foot, &c., | 100 00 |

CABINETS IN EVERY VARIETY.

We want Agents for all towns in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

Orders may be sent through the AMERICAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, 389 Broadway, New York.

J. T. McARTHUR & CO.,
No. 454 Broadway, New York.

☞ SAMUEL PORCH, Gen'l Agent for Indiana. Address S. Porch, Spiceland, Ind. dec26'64-1y

**SEWING MACHINES!**

FINKLE & LYON'S

NEW PATENT ROTARY FEED

**SEWING MACHINES.**

The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the HIGHEST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SEWING MACHINE ART, viz—

1. Each MACHINE is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at the most important EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS ever held in the United States.
3. They make the LOCK STITCH alike on both sides—thus saving more than half the thread and silk used in the raveling ridge-seams of the loop-stitch and single-thread Sewing Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires, or delicate attachments to keep in repair.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.

Please call and examine and demonstrate for yourself, or send for CIRCULAR with samples of sewing.

N. B.—Town and County Agents wanted.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Dec. 2, '65-n14y1

**LAPORTE MARBLE WORKS.**

**SHERMAN & Co.,**

Manufacturers of all kinds of

**Monuments, Tomb Stones,**

**Head Stones, of all Sizes and Forms,**

**MARBLE TABLE TOPS,**

*Bureau Tops, Counter Slabs, Etc.*

They will sell all kinds of work cheaper than any other establishment in Northern Indiana can, and will warrant satisfaction in all cases.

**R. S. LENHART, General Agent.**
**A. VINNEDGE, Local