

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1863.



## PEACE.

Except army speculators and office seeking politicians, four-fifths of the American people, both north and south, desire immediate peace. The experiment of subjugation has been thoroughly tested, and now that the administration openly avows that it has no intention or desire to restore the "Union as it was," has proclaimed that it shall not be restored as it was, but that there shall be a separation or a Union without slavery; the people, by an overwhelming majority cry out "stop the war."

Since treacherous knives—wicked politicians—have perverted the war from its legitimate purpose, and now desire to use our men and money to carry out an unjust and impotent political scheme, desire to impose the horrors of civil war, the hardships of camp, the dangers of battle, the burden of excessive taxation upon us, and give us no promise of a return for these sacrifices—we say "return our brave sons—who went forth to fight for our old Union, not for a new one such as abolitionists may see fit to make to us; relieve us of our taxation that is bearing us to the earth, and which we have cheerfully endured for our country, and government, which you declare is destroyed."

The people now demand, in thunder tones of might and power, tones that must be heard that must be obeyed—or their resolutions servants must beware of the consequences—restore the Union, observe the Laws and preserve intact the constitution, or cease this war at once.

No more blood and no more treasure for abolitionism. This cry will soon be caught up by our outraged soldiery, and then it will be irresistible. Let our servants be warned in time, let them learn to fear the strength of the people. "The Lion slumbering, is nevertheless a Lion."

THE AFRICAN.—About one column of editorial is devoted by the editor of the *M. C. Republican* in his last week's issue, to the "free American citizen, of African descent." He takes up, and argues fully, powerfully and fearfully, the Osgood case, and demonstrates clearly that because Osgood wanted a negro he was, in justice and humanity, entitled to have one.

We might have some charity for this man Osgood if necessity had prompted him to violate the law; but it was nothing of the kind; it was philanthropy—negro philanthropy—an ardent, but unwise, affection for the colored "man and brother," that brought him to grief. Negroes, he thought, had a right to live in Marshall County the same as white people, and he made the experiment, and for a time it prospered so well, that three or four of his neighbors, who believe in the intrinsic superiority of Africa over America, resolved that they would have, each, a dear, delightful nigger of his own; and completed the arrangements by which they were to be made happy, and we were on the point of being blessed with a "colored population," but alas, for the "best laid plans of mice and men!"—the Law, the disregarded and despised Law, was still green in the memory of a few of our citizens, and the bright hopes were blasted.

The St. Joe Register and Laporte Union make mention of the flogging of Osgood, just make an account of it as they would a murder case, wondering, doubtless, at the humanity of Plymouth. We're sorry, but will say plainly, we want none of their negroes and will have none. We but speak the wishes of two-thirds of the citizens of the county when we say that negroes cannot settle here. When they come contrary to law they will be dealt with immediately, when they come under any circumstances they will have to "avocate." This is no good point for colonization.

ALARMING.—A disease has broken out in our town, of a very peculiar and fatal nature, which at one time bid fair to become an epidemic, but which at present is not so alarming as we had cause to fear.—This disease is an entirely new one, and one our physicians do not understand very fully.

The patients are usually attacked with chills and coming, which is followed by a stupor, during which blackish spots appear on the skin. We believe the disease is pronounced to be *cerebro spinal meningitis*. There have been several deaths from the disease, but there have been no new cases since the change in the weather, and we trust it will extend no further.

CONGRESS re-assembled last Monday, and are providing for the negro, to the best of their ability.

WILBUR.—In the statement of the Wilbur case in last week's *Republican* the editor does Mr. Logan gross injustice. The individual who informed the editor that our Sheriff made an effort to procure the order for the arrest of Wilbur, is an infamous, unmitigated, unqualified and despicable liar, to be plain about it. Mr. Logan received the order of arrest and discharged his duty by executing it.

We cannot account for the fury of our abolition neighbors about this matter.—They want to put down the rebellion, soldiers are needed for that purpose, every one helps. Wilbur and all the rest of the recruiting officers in the State, are perfectly useless, in that capacity; then why this great desire to keep them out of service, have them draw their pay and bore the communities in which they are located, with their idleness and insolence?

The following is an extract from the last speech Senator Douglas ever made in Congress; and we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers, and especially to our abolition neighbors who have recently learned new songs of praise for the lamented Statesman. The speech was delivered on the 15th of March 1861 in the U. S. Senate:

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out if we have got a government. 'Have we a Government?' is the question; and we are told we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question 'have we a government?' has been pronounced by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began.

When the Barons demanded Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, 'Have we a government?' and called for his army to put down the discontented Barons. When Charles I. attempted to collect the ship money in violation of the constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, he exclaimed 'Have we a Government?'—We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a government." When James II. was driven from the throne for tampering with the liberties of the people, he called for his army and exclaimed, 'Let us show we have a government.' When George III. called upon his army to put down the rebellion in America, Lord North cried lustily, 'No compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government.' When in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, 'Have we a Government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce the law.

Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the weakness, wickedness and folly of that government, which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded guarantees for their rights.—This cry, that we must have a government is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbons, who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a government, and coerce obedience, without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million of people proclaim to you, with one unanimous voice that they apprehend their rights, their free-sides and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise government to listen to the appeal and remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush ten million people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the Government feeling into a despotism; and destroying the last vestige of freedom.

Let us take warning from the examples of the past. Wherever a Government has refused to listen to the complaints of the people, and attempted to put down their murmurs by the bayonet, they have paid the penalty. Of all those who listened to the people in 1848, and granted charters of liberty, and took an oath to support them, only one has been faithful, and he has been rewarded for his fidelity; the others will pay the penalty of their perfidy. The King of Sardinia granted a constitution took an oath to support it, and to day he is King of Italy: If George III had listened to the murmurs of our fathers, and granted their just demands, the war of the Revolution would have been averted, and the blood that was spilled would have been saved.

If we consider this question calmly, and make such amendments as will convince the people of the Southern States that they are safe and secure in their family relations with the Union, we can restore and preserve it. If we cannot satisfy the people of the border States that they may remain in the Union with safety, dissolution is inevitable. Then the simple question comes back, What shall be the policy of the Union men of this country? Shall it be peace or shall it be war? What man in all America, with a heart in his bosom, who knows the facts connected with Fort Sumter, can hesitate in saying that duty, honor, patriotism, humanity, require that

Anderson and his gallant band should be instantly withdrawn? Sir, I am not afraid to say so. I would scorn to take a party advantage to manufacture partisan capital out of an act of patriotism.

## THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

We received no dispatches from the East last evening, in consequence of the wires being out of order.

The battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone's River, was still undecided at last advices. It continued throughout Thursday and Friday, and at the close of the latter day, our forces had gained a decided advantage, but were unable to press it on account of the approach of darkness. The engagement was to have been renewed on Saturday. Our loss up to Friday night, was estimated at 4,000 killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners, and thirty-two cannon; the rebel loss at from 4,000 to 5,000 killed and wounded, 1,000 prisoners, and four cannon. Later.—It is said that the Governor of Indiana received on Saturday night a dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans calling for immediate reinforcements, as the enemy were receiving fresh troops from Richmond.

Advices from Vicksburg are to Monday last. There had been terrible fighting for five days. Gen. Sherman had carried three of the enemy's lines of works, and indications were that the fourth and last, only two miles from the city, had also been taken. The belief is expressed that Vicksburg is, by this time, in the hands of the Federal's. Sherman was reinforced, on Sunday, the 28th ult, by 9,000 men from Grant's army. An engagement is reported between the gunboats and the rebels batteries at Yazoo City. The result is not stated.

The renowned iron-clad Monitor founded on Tuesday last, south of Cape Hatteras. Forty lives were lost by the casualty. The existence of the Monitor has been brief but glorious.

In the fight between Gen. Sullivan's force and Forrest's cavalry, on the 1st instant, near Lexington, Tenn. the rebels were completely routed, losing 1,400 killed and wounded, 400 or 500 prisoners, cannon, horses, arms, &c. The Federal loss was 800.

The Illinois Legislature will undoubtedly organize to-day. Col. Backmaster will probably be Speaker of the House.

We have advices from Holly Springs that Gen. Grant's movements are only temporarily delayed by the damage done by the rebels to the railroad between Humboldt and Columbus. It appears that the Federals, as well as the Confederates have tried their hand at the destruction of railroads. Col. Dickey, some two weeks ago, inflicted great damage upon the Mobile and Ohio Road, between Oklahoma and Sallis, and Gen. Grant has since utterly destroyed the Mississippi Central Road from Colville to Oxford. When the rebels fell back from Holly Springs, Lee's cavalry pursued them, and recaptured a large portion of the booty they had taken.

Gen. Blunt telegraphs from Van Buren, Ark. that the rebels retreated on the night of the 28th ult, in the direction of Arkadelphia; and that the rebel forces in the Indian Territory had been driven across the Arkansas River. The rebel loss in the battle of Prairie Grove is acknowledged to have been 4,000.

The California steamer Ocean Queen has arrived at New York, with \$300,000 in treasure. This is one of the vessels relative to whose capture by the Alabama some apprehensions have been entertained.

On the 28th ult the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, Major Foley, from Gen. Granger's army, surprised a rebel camp of 800, in Campbell county, Tennessee, and demolished it. The surprise was most complete, for, without the loss of a man killed or wounded, the Federals killed 30, wounded 52 took 57 prisoners, captured 97 horses and destroyed the entire rebel camp, arms, stores, &c.

The rumor prevalent at Louisville that 15,000 rebels are moving on that city is not credited by the military authorities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

After some fighting on Friday and Saturday, the rebels evacuated Murfreesboro, and retreated towards Tallahoma. Bragg may, it is said, make a stand near that point, but the probabilities are that he will not do so north of the Tennessee River. The Federal loss in killed and wounded is about 6,000, and the rebels claim that they took 4,000 prisoners. The loss of the enemy is reported as being fully as great as ours, if not considerably greater.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to Gen. Halleck, under date of Holly Springs, the 4th inst, that he learns from rebel sources that the Granda Appeal announces the capture of Vicksburg by the Federals. A dispatch from Vicksburg to Richmond, dated the 30th ult, claims that the Federals had been repulsed with heavy loss on each of the three preceding days, and that whenever fighting was then going on, Col. Wyman, of the 13th Illinois, is among the Federal killed.

Reports from Washington are, that a large portion of Lee's army has been withdrawn from the Rappahannock; that Burnside has resigned, and Hooker been ap-

pointed in his stead; that Butler is to be sent to a thickly populated slave district, to organize an army of negroes; that England and Russia have reconsidered their action upon the French proposition for intervention; and that iron clads have been sent to Wilmington to cut off railroad communication with Charleston. The appropriation bills during the present session of Congress will, it is said, cover the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

The Federal army entered Murfreesboro on Monday. The rebels retreated during Saturday night and Sunday, going towards Tallahoma. They were pursued, and their rear guard was dispersed. Their loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 7,000, and we have some 1,500 prisoners. The Federal loss is placed by one dispatch at 7,000 killed and wounded and several thousand prisoners, and by another at 9,500 killed and wounded and 5,000 prisoners.

Richmond papers of the 3d inst assert that Vicksburg had not been taken; but their advices are not believed to be as late as those telegraphed by Gen. Grant.

The inaugural address of Gov. Seymour is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In your presence I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, with all its grants, restrictions, and guarantees, and I shall support it. [Cheers.]

I have also sworn to support another Constitution—the Constitution of the State of New York with all its powers and rights. I shall uphold it. [Great applause.] I have sworn faithfully to perform the duties of the office of Governor of this State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed. These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of official conduct and for your protection and welfare.

The first law I find recorded for my observance is that which declares "It shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State" [applause]; and the most marked injunction of the Constitution to the Executive is, that he "shall take care that the Laws are faithfully executed." [Cheers.]

These constitutions do not conflict. The line of separation between the responsibilities and obligations which each imposes is well defined. They do not embarrass us in the performance of our duties as citizens or officials. [Applause.]

I shall not on this occasion dwell upon the condition of our country. The power and the position of our own State have been happily alluded to by my predecessor.

My views upon this subject will be laid before you in a few days, in my message to the Legislature.

This occasion, fellow-citizens, when official power is so courteously transferred from the hands of one political organization to those of another holding opposite sentiments upon public affairs, is not only a striking exemplification of the spirit of our institutions, but highly honorable to the minority party. Had our misguided fellow citizens of the South acted as the minority of the citizens of our own State (a minority but little inferior in numbers to the majority) are now acting in this surrender of power, the nation would not now be involved in civil war. [Applause.]

While fully aware that I shall have but little control of public affairs, in the position to which I have been called, and cannot do much to shape events, I yet venture to trust that, before the end of my term of service, the country will again be great, glorious, and united as it once was; and, in conclusion, I now offer to Almighty God my fervent prayer that the clouds which overhang us may be scattered, and that the close of my official term may find our people united in peace and fraternal affection, and the Union restored to what it was while we listened to the advice of our Fathers. [Cheers.]

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I thank you for this kind reception; I thank those who differ with me politically for their presence here and participation in this scene, for it affords emphatic testimony to the constitutional obligations yet felt by the people of this great State. Immense applause, amidst which the Governor withdrew.

Protest Against The Indemnifying Bill.

In the House of Representatives, on the 22nd, Mr. Pendleton of Ohio offered a resolution that the protest and remonstrance of thirty-six members of the House submitted therewith against the unconstitutional and injurious of the bill recently passed indemnifying the President and others for suspending the writ of habeas corpus be entered on the journal. After stating the circumstances under which the bill passed their protest, concludes as follows:

They protest against the refusal of the House to permit the consideration and discussion of the bill as an arbitrary exercise of power by the majority, unjust to the men, unjust to their constituents, and derogative to their character as a Legislative body.

They protest against the passage of the bill.

First. Because it purports to deprive the citizen of all existing peaceful legal

modes of redress for admitted wrongs, and thus compels him tamely to submit to the injury inflicted or to seek illegal or forcible remedies.

Second. Because it purports to indemnify the President and all acting under his authority for acts admitted to be wrongful at the expense of the citizen against whom the wrongful acts have been perpetrated, in violation of the plainest principles of justice and the just familiar precepts of constitutional law.

Third. Because it purports to confirm and make valid by act of Congress arrests which were not only not warranted by the Constitution of the United States, but were in palpable violation of its express prohibitions.

Fourth. Because it purports to authorize the President during this rebellion at any time, as to any person, and everywhere throughout the limits of the United States, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, whereas according to the constitution the power to suspend the privileges of that writ is confided to the discretion of Congress alone, and is limited to the places threatened by the dangers of invasion or insurrection.

Fifth. Because, for these and other reasons, it is unwise, and unjust, and an invasion of private rights, an encouragement to violence and a precedent fall of hope to all who would usurp despotic power and perpetuate it by the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of all who oppose them.

Sixth, and finally. Because in both its sections it is a deliberate, palpable and dangerous violation of the constitution, according to the plain sense and intention of that instrument, and is, therefore, utterly null and void.

Geo. H. Pendleton, William A. Richardson, James C. Robinson, Philip B. Fouke, James R. Morris, Anthony L. Knapp, Clement L. Vallandigham, Chilton A. White, Warren P. Noble, William Allen, Samuel S. Cox, Elijah Norton, George K. Shiel, Sydenham E. Acena, Jesse Lazar, Nehemiah Percy, Chauncey Vibber, John Law, Charles A. Wickliffe, Charles J. Biddle, James A. Cavens, Elijah Ward, Philip Johnson, John D. Stiles, Geo. W. Dunlap, Hendrick B. Wright, William H. Walsworth, Aaron Harding, Henry Grider, Charles B. Calvert, James E. Kerrigan, Henry May, Robert H. Sugent, Geo. H. Yeaman, and Bradley Franklin Granger.

The State of the Country.

The New York Herald thus describes the present condition and prospects of the country:

"What is the state of the country?—What are our prospects? We are approaching the end of the second year of the war, the Government has expended over a thousand millions of dollars; two hundred thousand loyal soldiers have been sacrificed in their heroic devotion to the Union cause; we have, in round numbers, an army of a million of men in the field, a navy numbering between three and four hundred vessels of war, and employing thirty thousand men; we are spending hardly less than three millions of dollars a day; and, while a bill providing for another thousand millions of public debt is pending before Congress; our tax-paying people, in contemplation of these heavy burdens, and disheartened by repeated disasters and failures, are unanimously and earnestly inquiring, What are our prospects?"

Under the existing condition of things, we can only answer that our prospects are gloomy enough. We have fought many bloody battles; the Union forces have effected a lodgment here and there in every rebellious State; several doubtful States, by hard fighting, have been reclaimed, and yet we have hardly accomplished more than a break here and there through the crust of the rebellion. Its heart, only one hundred and twenty miles from Washington, remains untouched, and each succeeding effort to reach it has thus far resulted in disappointment, disaster and disgrace. The violent and fanatical abolition measures of the last Congress have fused all parties and all classes in the revolted States, into the party of resistance to the last extremity; while the late repulse of the most powerful army of the Union has revived the hopes of the rebel leaders in the early settlement of the war in their favor through European intervention.

There is every reason to apprehend, too, that unless we give some heavy and crushing blow to this rebellion before the return of spring, Mr. Lincoln will have to meet Louis Napoleon on an active ally of the rebels, or submit to his suggestions of peace upon the basis of an independent Southern Confederacy.

"I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing a horse."

"Served him right! Why didn't he go and buy one and not pay for it, like any other gentleman?"

A sprightly book has just been published, entitled "Lectures to Married Men." The author was probably mistaken in supposing that there was any lack of such lectures. They are said to be very abundant. But 'certain' are generally drawn over them.

## LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.	LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.
	COAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYS TOYS	
	TANNERS OIL	STATIONERY OF	A LARGE	
	SPERM OIL	ALL KINDS	ASSORTMENT	
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store
	LINSEED OIL	PAINT BRUSHES	FRESH DRUGS &	
	WHITE LEAD	A COMPLETE	MEDICINES & ALL	
	TURPENTINE	ASSORTMENT	POPULAR PAT-	
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store
	WINDOW GLASS	AT	ENT MEDICINES	

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

Aug. 28, 1862, 31md

## New Advertisements.

## NEW FIRM!!

The Ohio Cash Store having passed into the hands of

BLAIN and WHEELER.

The new proprietors take pleasure in announcing

TO THE CITIZENS OF

MARSHALL!

AND

The Adjoining Counties.

That they have JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES!

AND

BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a

FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

THE LATEST STYLE

and the

BEST QUALITY

OF

GOODS

Those wishing anything in our line will do well to give us a call before going elsewhere, as, in addition to the inducements offered above, we propose to

SELL CHEAP.

CALL AND SEE US.

BLAIN &amp; WHEELER.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

JOHN BLAIN, S. G. WHEELER.

Telegraphic:

Beauregard Dead

and

Lee Resigned!

This startling intelligence is daily looked for from the South, but is still uncertain. One thing however is certain, that is that

RENBARGER

Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, cheap

THE LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

Harness

Ever offered in Plymouth.

He also manufactures better work more promptly than any other establishment in the County.

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Stock.

SHOP—One door south of Rice and Smith's.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

A. RENBARGER, no 47th

December 25th 1862

JOHN D. DEVOR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AND

SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.

OFFICE—Over Pershing's Drug Store, Plymouth, Indiana.

Just received a fresh arrival of Goods at

OVERMAN'S Store.

For Holiday Presents go to OVER-

MAN'S.

To get the LATEST styles of ladies

DRESS GOODS go to Overman's Store.

Goods of all kinds can be bought, at Over-

man's, ten percent CHEAPER than the ordinary

Plymouth prices.

No trouble to show goods at Overman's.

No charge for calling in at OVER-

MAN'S STORE. no 47th

JOHN G. OSBORNE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

PLYMOUTH, IND. no 47th

## STRANGE BUT TRUE

Removal and New Arrangement

DAVIDSON &amp; Co.,

Beg leave to

inform their Old Customers, and the Citizens of

Marshall and adjoining Counties generally, that

they have removed their Stock of Goods to

South Room in Hewitt and Woodruff's

NEW BRICK BUILDING

West Side of Michigan Street.

And have opened the largest and most complete

Stock of

DRY GOODS &amp;

CLOTHING

Ever opened in this market.

Their elegant and commodious Store Room is

filled full with their large Stock, comprising

Calicoes

Of every variety, all of good quality,

and cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere

in town.

Domestics

Bleached and unbleached every qual-

ity that may be desired.

Denims &amp; Hickory

A better variety and at

better prices than can be procured elsewhere.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

As fine as can be purchased at any Store in the

Union, consisting in part of a large assortment of

GINGHAMS,

CHARLES,

DELAIS,

LAWNS,