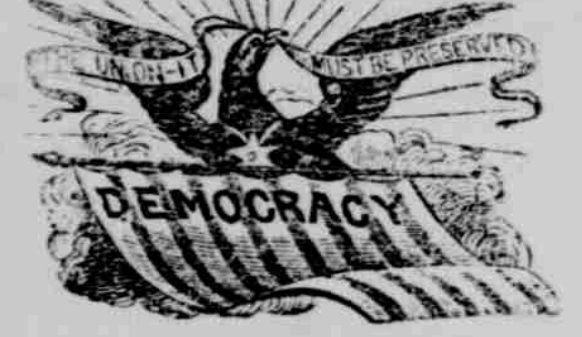


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

On the outside of this issue we present a greater portion of Gov. Seymour's Message to the General Assembly of the State of New York. We ask our readers to give it a careful perusal, recommending it as the soundest and ablest document of the times, by great odds.

The present crisis in our national affairs is peculiarly adapted for a display of true greatness and statesmanship. The opportunity was presented, and the man equal to the emergency was not wanting; that man is Horatio Seymour, Governor of the Empire State. His views are liberal, comprehensive and purely patriotic. With a mind large enough to appreciate the magnitude of the struggle before him, he fearlessly closes with the grant of amnesty and disunion that he so nearly demolished our insurrection, and leaving the assault, points out a sure method of victory and safety and invites all to follow him. Brushing aside all misapprehensions and sophistry, he displays at once the noble proportions of military despatch and strategy, so long recognized, under his false coverings, as Patriotism, and fearlessly undertakes its overthrow.

There are but two courses now to choose between. The course of the Administration must be followed, or we must step aside into the path pointed out by Gov. Seymour. The course of the administration inevitably leads to a total subversion of all Law and Order, to a total yielding up of all the liberties dear to the American freeman, and to a submission to a despotic rule, in fact, by no professed manumission, as all this, too, with no good results looking west for the sacred shrine; with no possible hope of a restoration of the much coveted Union of yore, with no beacon-light, even in the dimmest distance, to cheer us on in our gloomy way.

The path opened by the policy of Seymour's Message is the least surest preserves to us the root of all Government: Law and Order. Whatever other calamities may befall us, we have left to us the mighty Law, which, under all circumstances, will preserve our personal rights, make us secure in our property, and the worst come, assure to us a good and wholesome Government, if not our former national greatness. Our dwellings will be still our castles, our hearthstones sacred and our liberties preserved.

But the course promises more, it promises a restoration of the Government on principles so firm that we should fear no more the adder sting of abolitionism or secession, were they adjoined.

By his message, and promised policy, Gov. Seymour has elevated himself a head and shoulders above the intellectual pigmies at Washington, and will ever be remembered with pride and gratitude by all true patriots and lovers of liberty, and will be a shining mark for the poison arrows of abolition malignity and hatred; the Man for the Time.

The formation of the State of Western Virginia, (so-called), is the most wicked, burlesque and miserable farce yet presented to the people by the low comedians at Washington. No other action has so clearly proved their total disregard of all existing law. While the constitution clearly, unequivocally and explicitly says that no new State shall be formed within the boundaries of another, without the consent of the Legislature of said State, and of Congress; with no necessity—not even "military"—for the action; while the administration ignores the existence of a Southern Confederacy, and claims that all the States are in the Union, being merely for the present occupied by disloyal citizens; a section of country is marked out and formed into a State in express violation of a special and plain provision of the constitution—this very point. With just a new State, and about the same proportion of Congress form the 15th Congress, the State of Indiana into a State, and a banishing Calfax.

At a loss to account for this piece of juggle unless it may be for the purpose of more clearly demonstrating to the people that the Constitution is totally "played out," or for the purpose of securing a couple of bogus U. S. Senators thus mothering the voice of the late elections. If the latter be the case, there is no need to restore the Union; old Abe and his sweet lambs can make more States than have seceded, with infinitely less trouble than they can reclaim those that have seceded. We expect to hear of the States of Nashville and New Orleans, in a few days.

The Legislature.

Last Thursday, the 8th inst., the Legislature of this State convened at Indianapolis, and organized by electing the following officers:

SENATE.

President—Paris C. Dunning, of Monroe.

Principal Secretary—J. H. Vawter, of Jennings.

Assistant Secretary—S. R. Hamlin, of Sullivan.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Mr. Montgomery, of Martin.

Assistant—Mr. Shields, of Jackson.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Samuel H. Buskirk, of Monroe.

Principal Clerk—A. T. Whittlesey, of Vanderburg.

Assistant Clerk—Joseph J. Davis, of Fulton.

Doorkeeper—B. Burns, of Rush.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael Griffin, of Vigo.

On Friday the Senate received a message from the House, announcing that the House would go into joint convention that day, at 2 o'clock p. m., the Senate concurring.

The abolition members, save three, absented themselves, leaving the Senate without a quorum, unable to transact any business. One of the three remaining announcing it to be the intention of his fellows to pursue this course, and totally prevent legislation during the session, unless the Democratic members would indicate their proposed action relative to the militia and appropriation bills. If they would take such action on these bills as the abolition members might dictate, then his associates would return to their duty. In other words, if the majority would permit the traitors and rebels who constitute the minority, to legislate without opposition, they would do so.

Of course the Democratic members rejected this insulting proposition with contempt. And thus matters stand at present in the Senate. The abolitionists persisting in their course, no business can be transacted.

In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. Given, to denounce and condemn the illegal arrests made in the State of Indiana. The resolution caused some discussion, which was participated in by Mr. Packard, who truthfully represented his constituents by denouncing such arrests.

On Saturday, in the House, Mr. Packard, from the Select Committee appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of the readiness of the House, as a constituent branch of the General Assembly, to hear his message, reported that the duties enjoined had been performed, and that his Excellency declined to appear in person before the two houses in joint Convention, as the Constitution of the State provides. Report accepted and adopted.

Mr. Packard moved that the House respectfully decline to receive the message of his Excellency's private Secretary, and that the same be returned to his Excellency, to be delivered by him in person to the General Assembly of Indiana, the House meanwhile notifying his Excellency when it will suit his convenience to hear him.

Mr. Packard spoke in support of his resolution. He detailed the circumstances of the interview of the Committee with the Governor. The manner of transmitting the message was an act of discourtesy to the House. It was a positive insult. The House should demand of every co-ordinate branch of the government not only an adherence to the Constitution and laws but all the precedents grounded thereon.

And after some further discussion the motion passed.

At a Democratic caucus held for the purpose of selecting candidates for U. S. Senator, Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks was chosen for the long term and Hon. David Turpie for the short term.

No further business of importance transacted.

LATEST.—By the mail of yesterday noon, we learn that the abolition members of the State Senate, failing to frighten the Democrats into any pledges, have promised to regard their oaths, discharge their duty and meet in joint session to elect U. S. Senators. We have no time for further reports.

We find the following prophetic gem in the *M. C. Republican* of last Thursday: "The Legislature of this State assembled to day at Indianapolis. Notwithstanding the charge of Tory shreds that the Republican members had agreed not to meet, and thus prevent an organization. The indications are now that every man of them will be in their seats at the opening of the session. The Republicans have never yet proposed to rebel if defeated at the polls. The Democrats alone threaten and practice that game, thus proving their hypocrisy and hatred of a government ruled by the people."

Rebelling, when defeated at the polls, if the *Republican* is good authority, proves hatred of the rebellious party for a government ruled by the people. Honest, exemplary, patriotic *Republican*! We are happy to join you in your condemnation of the treasonable course pursued by the abolition members of our State Senate, who have so clearly proven their "hatred of a government ruled by the people."

And the House will come in for a share of our neighbor's displeasure. Hear what Mr. Branham, the leading abolition member of that body says:

Mr. Branham—I recognize, under certain circumstances, the right of revolution. The only question is, does sufficient cause for such revolution exist?

Mr. Brown—Will the gentleman be kind enough to define the distinction between secession and revolution?

Mr. Branham—There is none at all.—Secession is revolution.

Mr. Niblack—Now, who are to determine the question as to whether there is sufficient cause for revolution?

Mr. Branham—The party proposing to revolutionize or secede.

Now, of course, our neighbor will join with us in saying that this fellow is a secessionist and traitor, and that the first duty our representatives have to perform is to subdue the rebellion at Indianapolis. Before they appropriate a dollar or pass a bill to suppress a foreign rebellion, they must of necessity, suppress the rebellion at home, right in the capital of the State. He will also, doubtless agree with us in the assertion that the principles of secession and abolition are identical, differing only in the object to be attained.

No more dangerous revolutionists and traitors are now at large, unpunished, than O. P. Morton and his crew. Justice will overtake them, we hope.

Last Saturday night, Thomas Cole, who has been in Simon's Battery for the past six or seven months, was robbed, in the passenger house at this place, of eighty dollars; his hard earnings in the service from which he has been honorably discharged.

We learn, though we hope there may be a mistake, that Capt. M. H. Tibbitts, who left here last summer in Col. Hathaway's Regiment, was killed in the second day's fight at Manassas. Capt. Tibbitts has been long known in our community and was universally beloved. He was a Christian gentleman and a brave soldier.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Galveston, Texas, has been recaptured by the rebels under Magruder. They captured the Harriet Lane and two coal ships. The Westfield, the flag-ship of Com. Renshaw, was blown up to prevent her from falling into the hands of the rebels; and most unfortunately, the Commodore and several of his officers and crew were blown up with the ship, in consequence of a premature explosion. Capt. Wainwright of the Harriet Lane was also killed. Our loss was about 300 killed and wounded.—Rebel loss supposed to be much greater.

Advices from Vicksburg are, that no fighting had occurred for several days; and that the Federal forces were filling back; and that Gen. Sherman had been superseded by Gen. McClernand. Banks and Farragut are still reported to be advancing; but it does not appear that they have yet got above Port Hudson, where the rebels are said to have 12,000 men and 30 cannon. Later, by reference to our 3 o'clock edition, it will be seen that our army at Vicksburg has abandoned the attempt to capture that rebel stronghold, and has re-embarked and returned to Napoleon, Ark, to await reinforcements.

Tuesday, Jan. 13

Hon. William A. Richardson was yesterday elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Illinois. Advices from Ohio represent that there is a good prospect of the defeat of Ben. Wade for Senator, and the election of a conservative. It is a pending resolution to adjourn till Wednesday be passed by the Pennsylvania Senate this forenoon, an election for United States Senator cannot take place, and the place will remain vacant for the ensuing year.

Rebel reports of the engagement at Vicksburg speak of it as "a glorious and decisive victory." Gen. Pemberton asserts that the position is being strengthened daily, and that he intends to hold it. The *Washington Star* places the sole responsibility of the Federal disaster upon Gen. McClernand, and intimates that he will be immediately dismissed from the service. Government has taken up all the steamers at Cincinnati and St. Louis, to transport troops down the Mississippi.

Bragg is fortifying at Tullahoma and Chattanooga. He is believed to have received heavy reinforcements. It is intimated that Rosecrans will make no general movement for the present.

Gen. Magruder, in his account of the rebel victory at Galveston, Texas, says that he took 600 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms, stores, &c. The Harriet Lane is represented as being but slightly damaged.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was passed to raise 20,000 troops for the defense of Kentucky. The bill providing for a further issue of bonds and notes was also passed. In the House, Thad. Stevens introduced a bill to organize a military force of 150,000 negroes to serve for five years. Mr. Spaulding in a speech on the national finances, stated that \$1,100,000,000 will be required for the governmental expenses up to the 1st of July next.

The rebels have been repulsed at Springfield, Mo., with considerable loss, and Gen. Curtis has sent three columns of troops in pursuit of them.

A rebel dispatch states that the Federal iron clad *Passaic* had been towed into Beaufort, N. C., in a disabled condition. She had lost her turret guns, and leaked very badly.

The French have occupied Matamoros, on the Rio Grande, with a force of 4,000 men.

A Cairo dispatch says that Forrest's force is utterly destroyed. A Cincinnati dispatch, however, states that a steamer loaded with sanitary stores could not proceed up the Cumberland in consequence of the presence of Forrest's cavalry and artillery on the banks of that stream.

The court martial in Gen. Porter's case rendered their judgment in an hour after the close of the argument. It is understood that Gen. P. was completely acquitted. The abolition attempt to degrade a gallant soldier, because of his friendship for Gen. McClellan, has ignominiously failed.

Abolition "Intelligence."
A distinguished southern gentleman, who spent some time in the State of Massachusetts, some years since, for the purpose of observing and studying the character and dispositions of the people, informed us that he found them more ignorant upon political matters than any other people he had ever seen in any part of the country. They could read, but never read but one side, and seemed to have implicit faith in their leaders, and an unbounded egotism that induced them to despise all investigations. In a word, they had taken their political creed for granted, and would not permit themselves to doubt its correctness. To show the utter ignorance of some of the Abolition party, it is only necessary to cite the following episode, which occurred one evening last week, in Dr. Cheever's Church.

Professor Mattison disapproved of a portion of the memorials which declared that slavery was unconstitutional. The Constitution recognized slavery, and he would not be satisfied till there was a new one made, or one which contained a clause that there should be no involuntary servitude unless for crime.

Dr. Cheever—Why the very clause you want is already in the Constitution. (Loud laughter.)

Professor Mattison—(Somewhat puzzled)—Well I won't dispute it, but I have not read it; I may say I didn't see it. (Laughter.)

Two gentlemen corroborated Mr. Cheever's assertion about the clause amid much laughter and merriment at Professor Mattison's expense.

Now here is this celebrated Dr. Cheever, who presumes to be the law giver and gospel-giver of the present generation, and ever sets himself up as the dictator to the President and to Congress, and yet he is so ignorant of the Constitution of the U. S. that he actually declares, and adheres to it with his usual stubbornness, that a clause is in the Constitution which is not there! And the man he is debating with, another shining light in the Abolition church, is equally ignorant with himself and completely backs out and gives it up. The audience was just as benighted, and came to the support of Dr. Cheever on the wrong side! The "Professor" was actually laughed out of countenance, and Dr. Cheever and his friends, by force of sheer assertion, carried off the palm for profound knowledge of the Constitution!

Now this circumstance furnishes a happy illustration of the entire Abolition party. It is made up by boldness, impertinence, swagger and ignorance. We were once gravely informed, by an editor of a leading Republican magazine in this city, that a slaveholder at the South cast three votes for ever five negroes he owned, and when we laughed in his face, he was disposed to get angry with us. Yet such is a fair sample of the intelligence among a class of people who take the *Tribune* and *Independent*, and refuse to read a Democratic paper. Is it any wonder that the country is going to perdition, when the blind are leading the blind?—*N. Y. Caucasian*.

The principal reason assigned by the President for the approval of the West Virginia bill, was that "He was bound to take care of his friends." It is precisely this idea of the President that has accomplished the ruin of the government. Fanatics have been whining since he was inaugurated, that he has been overlooking the claims of his friends, and listening to democratic and conservative counsels. They reminded him that he was indebted to their efforts for his election, and impudently quoted the adage that to the victors belong the spoils. They so pestered and worried the lank, nervous, almost brainless and vacillating old man, that his ideas of right and wrong became confused and his judgement (always weak) paralyzed. He now babbles the lessons they have taught him, in justification of his action on the most important affairs of state. The approval of a bill admitting a new State, torn by convulsions and fraud from the old one, without shadow of right or authority, and in open and palpable defiance of constitutional prohibition, is justified upon the ground of obligations of friendship! It is difficult indeed to believe that so foolish an old joker can be a knave.—*Chicago Times*.

No fight, nothing serious, the crowd around Lemon's Drug Store is occasioned merely by a little change he has been making. Any person desiring to see the change can call on the Doctor. We assure all before hand that it is not a potato clock. His advertisement gives an idea of it.

THE RESULT OF ABOLITION POLICY.
The Rochester *Union*, one of the ablest and most widely circulated Democratic papers in Western New York, and which, we believe, has given a cordial support to Mr. Lincoln's war policy, hitherto, thus speaks out its sentiments:

"As for raising other hundreds of thousands of fresh troops to be slaughtered like our braves who have just fallen a useless sacrifice to partisan 'Generalship,' we presume the President will not think of it. Unless he is more thoroughly besotted than is generally supposed, he must know that an attempt to raise another three hundred thousand men to be used as the present army is used, would prove a miserable failure. In all probability he will not ask for more men. His abolition counsellors will more likely advise him that they could neither be raised or supported; and will lead him by degrees to contemplate the recognition of the Confederacy, as the only means of getting rid of a war that has become insupportable."

Such language would have been highly "treasonable" a few weeks since, but the ideas above presented, are fast prevailing the large body of our people. The war is becoming "insupportable." People see no likelihood of its accomplishing anything except the destruction of a certain number of lives, and now that it is proposed to divert it from its original purpose even its own supporters are abandoning it. White men have no taste for sacrificing their lives for the negro.

From the London *Times*, Dec. 12
"The fiery Apostles."

*** America is however so fond of asking the advice and accepting the counsels of us English that we will venture a suggestion as to how this difficulty in getting some one to attempt the conquest of Richmond may be overcome. At an early stage of European history a similar difficulty occurred. In those days the problem was how to get somebody to go forth in arms and recover the Holy Sepulchre. At first no one could be found. All sorts of mutual jealousies and financial difficulties interloped; and, moreover, there was then, as now, a deficiency of boats.—But Peter the Hermit was a sincere man and a brave man, as well as an eloquent man. He scorned to preach a crusade which he was afraid to head. He led the vast multitude whom he had converted overland toward the object of his desires. At first no one could be found. All sorts of mutual jealousies and financial difficulties interloped; and, moreover, there was then, as now, a deficiency of boats.—But Peter the Hermit was a sincere man and a brave man, as well as an eloquent man. He scorned to preach a crusade which he was afraid to head. He led the vast multitude whom he had converted overland toward the object of his desires.

If they would gather together under one banner all the crowds who go to hear and applaud them when they preach extermination and call for service war and child the stork of military commanders, and if they would lead those multitudes themselves across the Potomac and head them in a rush upon Richmond, then we think we can see with certainty that something great would happen—something worthy of them, and their humanity and their courage. Lacking however, some testimony of zeal such as this, we are afraid we must wait, with whatever impatience, while the tedious game of war is being worked out by the slow technicalities of military art. It is much to be feared that, unless the fiery apostles of extermination go themselves to the front, whatever the Northern press may write, or the Northern pulpit fulminate, Gen. Burnside and Gen. Lee will fight their battle at Fredericksburg when it shall please them, and how it shall please them, and there is left to the American public but the old alternative of abusing and continuing the General in command, or in removing him and substituting another, who will continue to stand still in his footsteps.

Speech of Hon. James Brooks.
Mr. James Brooks delivered a speech before the Democratic Union Association, at their Headquarters, corner of 22d street and Broadway, on Tuesday evening. Mr. B. reviewed the objects of the war, and showed that it had been diverted from its original purpose. The following is the vigorous style in which Mr. B. denounced the Administration:

"When the time comes, under any war power, that it may be necessary to subvert the Constitution and lose our own rights and liberties it is a matter of indifference whether the Union be maintained or not; for the quicker we can be rid of such a government the better. (Great cheering.) Let us put down our foot at the start and say that we recognize no such war power. He who attempts to govern the people of the United States under a war power deserves neither the respect nor the support of the people. (Applause.) Such a proclamation is not to be regarded as law, and the President of the United States has no more right to utter such a proclamation than you or I, or any other man. No general in the field is bound to give the least respect, and no soldier owes fidelity or allegiance to it."

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		
LINSEED OIL	PAINT BRUSHES	FRESH DRUGS &		
WHITE LEAD	A COMPLETE	MEDICINES & ALL		
TURPENTINE	ASSORTMENT	POPULAR PAT-		
WINDOW GLASS	AT	ENT MEDICINES		
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store		

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

Aug. 28, 1862. 31m3

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

MARSHAL!

AND

The Adjoining Counties.

That they have JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES!

AND

BOOTS & 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 & 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, no47f

December 25th 1862

JOHN D. DEVOR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

SOLDIER'S BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT,

AND

SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.

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

17 Just received a fresh arrival of Goods at OVERMAN'S Store.

17 For Holiday Presents go to OVERMAN'S.

17 To get the LATEST styles of ladies DRESS GOODS go to Overman's Store.

17 Goods of all kinds can be bought at Overman's, ten percent CHEAPER than the ordinary Plymouth prices.

17 No trouble to show goods at Overman's.

17 No charge for calling in at OVERMAN'S STORE.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

17 OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

STRANGE BUT TRUE

Removal and New Arrangement,
DAVIDSON & Co.,

Inform their Old Customers, and the Citizens of Marshall and adjoining Counties generally, that they have removed their Stock of Goods to the South Room in Hewett and Woodard's

NEW BRICK BUILDING.

West side of Michigan street.

And have opened the largest and most complete Stock of

DRY GOODS &

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

Beached and unbleached every quality that may be called for or desired.

Denims &