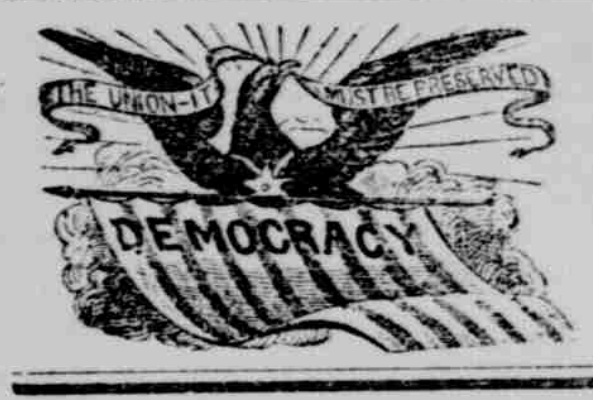


## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863.



## A CONVENTION.

There is one sentiment now prevailing the public mind in the Northern States, which is almost unanimous: a sentiment confined to no section and which does not assume a political character. The people want, they demand, Peace. For nearly two years they have poured out with a lavish hand men and money, money and men; the money has been taken from the treasury by robbers; the men—the gory fields of Fredericksburg, Bull's Run, Shiloh, Munfreesboro and Richmond, tell the tale—and when we look for the results we find our eastern army almost within hail of Washington city, and our western army unable to open the Mississippi river—unable to keep communications open between Louisville and Nashville.

This state of affairs has been endured with patience for a long, long time. Some have been given up almost without a murmur, they were struggling for a hope, now the star has disappeared and the nation realizes the fact that the sacrifices are useless and hopeless; realizing this, the spirit of discontent is becoming daily more manifest, and the cry is becoming unanimous for peace.

The only practicable method of securing an honorable peace and at the same time a reunion of the States, and a semblance of a great nationality, is through a Convention of all the States, at which the abolition laws of the present administration must be annulled and a lasting compromise thus established. "What treat with us?" Shouts a government speculator, a ghoul, who is fattening on dead bodies, or a confirmed abolition fanatic, who has grown gray hating southern men and institutions. Yes, plainly, treat with traitors! Treat with traitors, and restore the Union, and preserve our Government, accomplishing what a million of men in arms have failed to accomplish in twenty months, and which they will always fail to accomplish.

Self preservation is the first law of nature, we must and will observe it.

## Our Governor.

Our readers will be astonished to learn that O. P. Morton, following the example of his highness, old Abe, has a body-guard in attendance upon him at all hours during the day, and a guard around his house at night. Such is the case. The valuable existence of His Excellency, our beloved chief magistrate is preserved and prolonged through the agency of a small detachment of original "Lincoln Blues" now "Morton Greens." Distressed Governor! He bids fair to rival Joe Wright in unmarry, despicable cowardice.

In conversation with a representative the other day, he said there must, inevitably be a collision between the military and the Knights of the Golden Circle now in the capital, and apprehending that the present legislature will vote the State out of the Union, he has ordered the guns at the arsenal to be pointed at the State House and discharged as soon as the vote is declared.

The poor, demented, conscience-stricken wretch is seeking a feather-bed in a fancied thunder storm.

Our Representative, M. A. O. PACKARD, returned home last Saturday and remained here until Monday evening. He is looking well and feeling well. Mr. PACKARD is one of the leading spirits of the majority in the House, in fact the representative man, he is Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations and the Committee on the Affairs of the Penitentiary, North, and is a member of the Committee on Judiciary. He is "pointing his gun" at abolitionists and we judge his shots fall with telling effect, from the nature of the assaults made upon him by abolition journals. Our gallant young standard-bearer is an honor to his constituents.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. CORBIN, is in very poor health, being confined to his room almost incessantly, merely by force of will—getting into the House to vote for Messrs. Turpie and Hendricks.—Mr. CORBIN's merit and position are suitably recognized, although he has been compelled to remain comparatively inactive. He is chairman of the Committee on the Benevolent Institutions of the State, and a member of the Committee on Education, the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Organization of Courts, and the Committee on the Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State; business enough for a sick man. If Mr. CORBIN recovers his health he will be heard from in a manner gratifying to his constituents.

## Legislative.

From the irregularity with which we receive our daily *Sentinel* we are unable to present our readers with a full account of the proceedings of the Legislature during the past week, but present them all the important resolutions we have seen.—We have made such arrangements that we shall have no trouble hereafter in getting the *Sentinel*. On Thursday the 15th inst., Mr. Ferris introduced the following:

**Resolved**, That the law of Congress, or ceding certain counties of Virginia into a State, called the State of "Western Virginia" is an original and independent act of revolution and involves a plain breach of both the Constitution of Virginia and the nation. Unlike the emancipation proclamations, it is not sought to be justified by its authors on the pretense of military necessity. Its passage by Congress and approval by the President betray, even more than any former act of Congress or of the President had betrayed the deliberate purpose of the Administration and the political majority of Congress to set aside the Constitution and establish upon the common ruins of the Union and the sovereignty of the States a revolutionary Government, monarchial and military in its character, and in which all the great guarantees of civil liberty, recently so recklessly assailed, will be known no more for ever.

**Resolved**, That it is to the people we must look for a restoration of the Union and the blessings of peace, and to these ends we should direct our earnest and honest efforts, and hence we are in favor of the assembling of a national convention of all the States, at Louisville, Kentucky, at the earliest practicable period, to so adjust national difficulties that the States may live together in harmony, each being secured in the rights guaranteed respectively, to all by our fathers.

**Resolved**, That we earnestly recommend a cessation of hostilities for such period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South to express, through a National convention, their wish for peace and a maintenance of "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is."

**Resolved**, That the General Government has no power, under the Constitution, to tax the people of the State of Indiana for the purpose of raising money with which to buy the slaves of the Southern States, and we now declare, in advance, that all debts contracted or bonds which may be issued, for want of authority to issue the same, the State of Indiana will never consent that her people shall be taxed for any such purpose.

Mr. Noyes moved to table the resolutions. Mr. Atkinson moved in amendment, that the vote be taken in each resolution separately. He was in favor of the first of the series. To the others he objected. Carried; the vote so taken; the resolutions not tabled, but referred to the Committee on Federal Relations—aye 61, nays 39.

Mr. Packard: **Resolved**, By the House (the Senate concurring) that the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, for the able and patriotic defense of the Constitution, the laws and liberties of the American citizen, contained in his late message to the Legislature of the State and particularly for his just and high appreciation of the interests, position, and patriotism of the great North-west.

And that we assure him that the conservative people of our own beloved State are looking with deep solicitude and confidence to his executive action, believing that they will find in it a firm and determined resistance to the encroachments of a despotic Administration upon the liberties of the American people, as well as a bold defense of the independent sovereignty of the several States of this Union; and that such action will secure the warm sympathies and hearty co-operation of all the conservative citizens of this State.

**Resolved**, That the Speaker of the House be directed to forward copies of these concurrent resolutions to His Excellency, Gov. Seymour, and to the Legislature of that State.

Adopted: ayes 53, nays 35.

Mr. Humphreys introduced a resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to take measures to suspend hostilities between the United States and the States in rebellion, and for the calling of a National Convention for the reunion of the States under the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Old defaced and revenue stamps will no longer be received at the post office in Plymouth in payment of postage. Letters bearing them will not be mailed. Stamped and defaced stamps—such as have been used on currency—are redeemed at the post office in Lipton.

22nd Many anecdotes are told of the gallant Col. Bob Stewart, of the 21 Indiana cavalry, all illustrating his dash, his soldierly qualities. We yesterday heard one related of Morgan and Stewart which illustrates the gallantry of the one and the comports the gallantry of the other. It is said that when Morgan was paroled the officers of other regiments at Harpersville, Col. Stewart asked him why he made an exception of him and his officers. Morgan replied, "It is very plain, Colonel; I can catch these fellows any time, but it is not so with you. I have got you now, and I had better keep you."

## THE NEWS.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says it has reason to believe that Burnside's army has crossed the Rappahannock. Our Washington special says that, if there is any movement at present, it is only a reconnaissance. Up to the 5th instant 45,000 rebels has left Fredericksburg for Tennessee.

Reinforcements and supplies are being hurried forward to Rosecrans in profusion. Both armies in Tennessee are making active preparations and a battle may commence at any hour.

McClelland is said to have moved to wards Little Rock, and news from him is expected shortly. The Federal loss at Arkansas Post is now stated at 1,600.

In the Senate yesterday, resolutions were introduced denouncing the action of France towards Mexico as a breach of faith, a violation of international law, and as hostile to the United States; declaring that our government should require the withdrawal of French troops from Mexican territory. In the house, a bill was introduced to establish a Bureau of Emancipation; also a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 to secure the abolition of slavery in Maryland.

The President sent a message to Congress yesterday announcing that he had signed the resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$100,000,000 in U. S. notes for the payment of the army and navy, but expressing regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of such notes; favoring a reasonable taxation of bank circulation; and declaring that a uniform currency is almost if not quite indispensable. As soon as the \$100,000,000 resolution became law, Secretary Chase passed to the credit of Paymaster's an amount sufficient to pay the whole army and navy.

Gen. Halleck has directed that no rebel officers, prisoners of war, shall be released on parole until further orders. Government, it is stated, will arrest "enough of the known rebels in loyal States to furnish exchanges for the Union men held as prisoners in the South."

It is proposed to attach an amendment to the canal enlargement bill, appropriating \$2,000,000 for connecting the Mississippi with Lake Michigan by way of the Fox and Wisconsin River. A memorial to Congress in favor of such connection was introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday.

Wednesday, Jan. 21

We have a report from Washington that the Army of the Potomac is under marching orders, with three days' rations; that five pontoon bridges are to be thrown across the Rappahannock, and that a desperate struggle is evidently near. Another report is that Halleck intends to send a large part of Burnside's army to the West. The statement that Longstreet's corps had gone to Tennessee is pronounced unfounded, though some troops had been sent to that quarter.

A finance bill has been agreed upon which is satisfactory alike to the Treasury Department and to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The New York Assembly has not yet been organized. B. J. Lotting for Speaker had continued up to Thursday last, without result, the vote being a tie in every instance.

It was stated in the Senate yesterday, by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, that a conscription act would be passed before the adjournment of Congress. A bill was introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature, yesterday, that all persons in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and none others, shall be liable to draft.

There were reports at Richmond, a few days ago, that a Federal force of 80,000 men was on its way to Weldon N. C.—15,000 men of Jackson's army have passed through Richmond southward. The Merrimack No. 2 is reported to be a perfect failure, on account of top-heaviness.

The rumor again prevails in Europe that it is the intention of the French Emperor to propose an armistice between the North and South. In conversation on New Year's Day, Napoleon expressed the hope that the war would be ended by next spring.

**ADMISSION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.**—President Lincoln's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union, were as follows:

1st. It was the correct policy of the Administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and with as little trouble as possible. 2d. That the Wheeling Legislature had been recognized by Congress as the Legislature of the State of Virginia, that body had authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State; that the responsibility did not lie against those who did not vote against it, namely, the inhabitants of the Eastern portion of the State.

3d. And principal. That he was bound to take care of his friends. The opinions of the President were in writing. Half of the Cabinet were opposed to the measure.

The health in our village is now quite as good as usual.

## OUR LOSSES IN BATTLE.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* has an article approving the energetic and powerful action of Governor Curtiss, of that State, who by his "determined and almost mutinous action," secured the removal of the wounded soldiers of the Pennsylvania regiments to their own State, and to their homes, where adequate medical skill replaced the imperfect and ill organized systems of the Federal hospitals and urges that other Governors shall pursue a course which has resulted in saving the lives of thousands.

It claims what may be regarded as "the best authority" for saying that "about six thousand and Pennsylvania were killed, wounded and missing from the fatal onset of Fredericksburg." This is two thirds of the reported casualties; and yet who believes that Pennsylvania's share was one third? If the losses of that State numbered 6,000, then the full loss of our army must have been over 23,000. We do not doubt it was.

There has been a systematic and organized undervaluation of our losses in battle. It began with the record of Bull Run! It was considered adroit and politic to represent us as having lost but an inconsiderable number of killed and wounded in that affair. But what was the effect of this depreciation? It gave the world to believe that the Great Army of the Union was struck with panic, and fled before its losses could be numbered by thousands! It imputed cowardice to the brave regiments that, fighting through a long day, in summer's heat, without food or drink, drove the enemy for miles, and yielded at last only to superior numbers and exhausting losses.

This persistency in underrating the losses, and thus diminishing the magnitude of the contest, and the exigencies under which our troops were compelled to retreat, has injured our reputation as a military nation. It was perceived in that regard. We were told that the seven days' fight of the Peninsula, the week of Pope's retreat, the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and the affair at Fredericksburg, and later still, the five days' battle of Manfreesboro, and the siege of Vicksburg, were attended with comparatively little loss, on our part. It is folly to seek to spread such an idea.

The fact stated by Governor Seymour, in his message, is significant in this connection. "Since the beginning of the present war the State of New York has sent to the field 222,835. The number from this State now in the field is estimated at 125,000, showing a total waste since the beginning of the war of 97,835."

Who is it that is interested in belittling the sacrifices of our brave armies? Who but those who turned up their noses over the wholesale massacre and carnage, and call it a "cross war" war!—M. F. Argus.

## The President on His Own Proclamation.

The National Intelligencer, a journal proverbially cautious in its statements, in the course of an able article on the Proclamation, makes public the curious fact that the President does not believe in the efficacy of the act to end the rebellion.—The Intelligencer says:

The only vital part of the document is to be found in the declaration that "the executive government, including the military and naval authorities, will recognize and maintain the freedom of the persons of the proclaimed to be free. And this part of the paper derives all its vitality from the force that stands behind it, not at all from the words that precede it.—And all the freedom that shall accrue to the slave under this proclamation will result from the law of force, and not at all from the declaratory portion of the decree. In this view, which is self-evident to every mind; we are not at all surprised to learn, as we do, that the President, in his own private opinion anticipates little, if any, utility from the proclamation of freedom, considered as a "war measure." War measures depend for their effectiveness on something stronger than words and the "war measure" which shall actually emancipate a single slave would be just as effective without a proclamation as with one.

We hope the Tribune, Post, and Times will see the impropriety of calling Gov. Seymour a traitor if he should express as much skepticism as President Lincoln.

## A Good Joke.

A few days since an extra train loaded with jackasses was transported over the Louisville and New Albany Railroad.

The telegraph operator at Salem, a boy, getting wind of it, sent a rumor that Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Yates, of Illinois, accompanied by a large delegation of Republicans, with hand of a case, would pass through at a certain hour. Immense crowds of enthusiastic Republicans, prepared to the depot, have in hand ready for the expected cheer. When the train thundered in, an aged and venerable owner of a pair of fabulous ears stuck his head out of a stock car and gave vent to a loud exclamation: "Hear that fairly shook the hills around; a nation's celebration is being held, and in two minutes not a Republican will be seen within a mile of the depot. Complaint has been made to the Superintendent against the operator, and he is in momentary expectation of a notice to quit.—Northwest.

## A Roman Catholic Organ.

The leading organ of the Roman Catholic in this city, and the official organ of Archbishop Hughes, the Metropolitan Record, in a long article on "The New War Policy—Proclamation of President Lincoln," remarks as follows:

"The policy of the administration should have been of a conciliatory character towards the people of the South, whatever might be his action towards their leaders. It should have been its aim to detach the people from their leaders by avoiding that policy which has been forced upon it by a fanatical party, and which has received a practical endorsement in the last proclamation of President Lincoln.

It is indeed a sad commentary on the conduct of this war, that at the end of twenty months we are unable, without the assistance of the negroes, to suppress this rebellion. But the die is now cast, and whether willing or unwilling the great conservative masses of the North have been dragged into an abolition crusade.—Our soldiers henceforth are to fight not for the constitution and the Union, but for the accomplishment of abolition designs.—It is no longer to be a war between white men; it is the St. Domingo massacres inaugurated on our own soil, under the sanction approval and encouragement of the government of the United States. It is by such instrumentality that the Union is to be saved—a union of the conquered with the conqueror. It is through such an ordeal of carnage and fiendish outrage that the integrity of the Republic is to be restored. We make a desert and call it peace; we break up the social system of the South, and, having brought desolation into every household we congratulate ourselves upon the restoration of the Union. This is the work which the President's message is intended to accomplish; this is the spirit which it breathes forth through its thinly disguised phrases.

The Chief Magistrate of the country will find when it is too late, that this is the gravest error of his ill-judged policy that instead of intimidating the South, it will intensify the feeling of hatred which now prevails in that section of the country towards the North. It will, we fear be followed by still greater disasters than have yet befallen our arms.

We had hoped that the President would never venture on such a terrible experiment; that wiser, and ill-judged as some of his acts have been, he would refuse to listen to this last and most fiendish advice of the fanatics and extremists, who have brought the country to its present disastrous condition.

It required only this measure to render the work of restoring the Union something like an impossibility."

Gov. Morton says, in his message: "But it is said the emancipation of the slaves will lead to insurrection, and the sacrifice of innocent women and children.—Such an act would be greatly deplored. But it is not, in my judgment, a necessary result." We read such outgivings with the most intense disgust. What is to be thought of men who incite negroes to insurrection, just and arson, and then deplore its fire and blood and deplore its death; stab a man to the heart and deplore his death; commit a rape and pity the victim? These are on a par with these hypocritical lamentations. The Governor thinks these evils not likely to occur, because insurrections are not caused by emancipation but by despair. Yes, but who emancipates them? Is it any one who has any claim upon their services? If that were the case, we might admit some force in his argument, but it is not so. The persons who have the right to release them refuse to do it; and has not "Massa Lincoln" told them that in self-defense—that is, in defense of their persons or liberty—they may rightfully resist? Are we to understand that this resistance would not be insurrection?

Old but says the Governor, "If they don't like it let them lay down their arms." Ah! indeed; then we suppose Mr. Morton does not recognize those rules and maxims of civilized nations which forbid the disturbance of private persons and property by the military. According to his barbarous plan, if the rebels were to reach Indiana, they would be perfectly justified in slaying the women and children of Indiana, inviting the lowest and basest to plunder, destroy, and ravish, until he consented to acknowledge Southern independence. Punish them to make him to do something. Such a course is as horrible as its avowal is unblushing and coarse.—*Louisville Democrat*.

The following interesting scene took place in the Army of the Potomac not long since. A Chaplain wanted a horse, and without ceremony took one belonging to a Virginia farmer, but his possession of the property was very brief, as the following conversation shows. The Chaplain rode in to the presence of his superior officer, and was asked where he got the horse. The Chaplain said, "Down on the road there." The officer remarked, "You had a little take him back again." The Chaplain says, "Why, Jesus Christ, when he was on the earth, took an ass from his owner's pillion to ride into Jerusalem." The officer replied, "You are not Jesus Christ; that is not an ass; you are not on your way to Jerusalem, and the sooner you restore that horse to his owner, the better it will be for you." The Chaplain still walks.

## LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS
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 &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 and WHEELER.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

JOHN BLAIN, S. G. WHEELER.

Telegraphic:

Beuregard 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

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.

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

JOHN G. OSBORNE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Bank Building.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

## Important News.

I have made arrangements with J. L. West-

vett, the old Proprietor of the

Regulator

To sell Goods for him, on Commission; and in

that capacity will have control of the business.

I expect to keep constantly on hand a good

ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HOOTS & SHOES

HAIR & FURS

QUELNSWARE,

SCHOOLBOOKS,

AND STATIONERY,

And everything that is usually kept in this line

of business. I ask a share of your

PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

As I am determined to offer such inducements

to Cash Customers as will make it their interest

to buy of me, I shall, in short endeavor to please

my customers by doing an honest and for busi-

ness.

MARKET PRICE.

And don't forget to bring along what

MONEY

You have to spare. Bring in your