

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.



## REVOLUTIONISTS.

Gov. Morton trains the Arsenal guns up on the State House, during the session of the Legislature, needlessly keeps a large number of troops in Indianapolis and arms the Abolition secret societies of the State with Government arms. The Abolition journals throughout the State urge their followers to organize and arm in secret bands—for instance—the M. C. Republican of last week says: "In the meantime it is the solemn duty of loyal men to organize and prepare to resist the traitorous schemes of these bad men, (Democrats) unless they are prepared to see the State desolated by civil war, and the land drenched with human gore." Now the Governor and the abolition press mean something by thus announcing the inauguration of a revolution and civil war. They mean to bluster, strut and threaten—which is characteristic with them—in order to intimidate the Democratic majority in the State into deserting their flag, forsaking their rights and yielding perfect submission to them; or they mean, by force of arms, to usurp the powers of the State, and wrest from their political opponents their rights and liberties.

Whether they are pompously threatening or wickedly in earnest, it is all the same. The Democracy of Indiana "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them." If it really comes to strife or base submission to injustice and wrong, every Democrat in the State will echo, let it be strife—let it be its most abhorrent form: civil, neighborhood strife.

But we apprehend no trouble, for, although Oliver P. Morton possesses all the evil qualities necessary to bring the opposing parties of the State in collision, he is an arrant coward—as knaves always are—and fears to perpetrate the wickedness that is in his heart.

Meanwhile we advise the abolitionists of this country to organize; organize and arm—Sharp's rifle is preferable for neighborhood use. Drill and muster—up courage.

## THE OATH.

When entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, the President of the United States takes upon himself the following obligation:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This oath President Lincoln took upon himself. Has he kept it, or has he violated it?—perjuring and damning himself, and destroying our Government.

Has he maintained the freedom of speech and the press?

The Constitution provides for their maintenance.

Has he "held inviolate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and effects, against unwarrantable searches and seizures?"

The Constitution warrants every citizen this security.

Has he deprived no person of liberty without due process of law?

The Constitution says he shall not.

Has he given all persons whom he has caused to be arrested, "a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury?"

That right is guaranteed by the Constitution.

Has he transported no person whom he has caused to be arrested, "out of the State and District wherein the offense was committed?"

He is forbidden to do so, by the Constitution.

Has he informed all persons whom he has caused to be arrested, "of the nature and cause of the accusation against them?"

He must do so, under the Constitution.

Has he caused the persons whom he arrested "to be confronted with the witnesses against them?"

The Constitution commands him to do so.

These provisions of the Constitution relate merely to the personal liberty of the American citizen. Exculpate the President from perjury on these charges, and there is no lack for others, easily substantiated. But he cannot escape these. Each and every one of them is susceptible of the clearest proof. On each and every one of them, a grand jury would be compelled, under their oaths, to indict him for perjury.

Our paper is a little behind this week, which is owing to a scarcity of help in the office. We were without any help, what ever, for three days during the past week, and have done well in getting out the paper at any time this week.

The Governor in his Message, alluding to the death of Miles J. Fletcher, says:—  
"I was standing at his side at the moment of his death and never before did I have brought home to me the full force of that passage of Scripture which declares 'That in the midst of life we are in death'."

The passage is not in the Scriptures at all, but will be found in the Barial Service of the Book of Common Prayer to which we refer, the otherwise crude, Governor.

We learn that the disease which assumed such an alarming character in our town a few weeks since, is prevailing in Polk and West townships, in this County at present. We have heard many different accounts of the number who have died in the two townships within the past two weeks, but believing the accounts to be exaggerated we do not publish them. There are no new cases at present, the disease apparently having had its run.

The President, in his memorable interview with the Chicago parsons, said that he was anxious to follow the will of God, if he could know what that will was. Since that time, committees of parsons, prominent among whom are the Reverends Bellows and Cheever of New York, have regularly waited upon him to enlighten him as to that will, and the President has received them, listened to them, and to all appearances, accepted them as ambassadors of the Almighty. At any rate he has accepted their policy and adopted it as the policy of his Administration; and it was in jubilation over this event that the Rev. Bellows, in an address the other day, exclaimed:

"It is no longer a war in defense of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws. It is a war to be carried on no longer with the aim of re-establishing the Union and the Constitution with all their old compromises. God means not to let us off with any half-way work. I am now convinced, and I consider it the most humane, the most economical, and the most statesmanlike policy, now to take the most radical ground possible; to assume that this is a war for the subjugation, or the extermination, of all persons who wish to maintain the slave power—a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it be constitutional or not."

Such, indeed, is the unchristian, inhuman, diabolical character of the war under the new dispensation. "It is no longer a war in the defense of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws;" it is a war for the subjugation, or the extermination, of all persons who wish to maintain the slave power—a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it be constitutional or not."

## Denouncing Traitors.

It has been a frequent cause of complaint with abolition journals that the Democratic press denounces the administration but has no censure to pass upon rebels. This silly falsehood has been so industriously circulated that it is perhaps worth noting. When the astute editors making the complaint will suggest a possible benefit that may arise from the impeachment of the rebels, we will do what we can to properly set their evil practices before the people. At present the crimes of secessionism are fully confessed by all parties. But the follies and crimes of the Administration are justified and extenuated (or sought to be) by its partisan journals. We cannot reach the rebels, but we can reach Abolitionism and the Administration. Believing that the war, as at present conducted, is upon our part, as well as upon the part of the secessionists, a war upon the Constitution and Union, and will end in our defeat and the destruction of our Government we attack the Administration and its policy.

If the attack is unjustifiable, let it be made manifest—not by abuse and vituperation but by placing fairly before the people the facts, and reasons springing from them, showing it to be a wanton attack.

The indictment against the Administration was drawn by the abolition press, the proof was abundant and irrefutable, and upon it the people passed sentence. The sentence is sought to be reversed and the indictment quashed after a lawful trial has been had upon it—a proceeding contrary to all law and precedent. The Administration defies the law, defies the Constitution, contemptuously rejects the plainest dictates of policy, and, yielding to the guidance of abolitionists, is each day precipitating fresh disasters upon the country. Yet we are asked to stand by the Administration, and attack the rebels in a newspaper war. We turn this system of tactics over to the abolition press. They will find in the rebel sheets precisely the same style of composition and argument that commend themselves to their charitable and christian judgments. Meanwhile, to stop for a season on the complaint that we do not denounce the rebels, we here record, as our deliberate judgment, that secessionism is only equalled in infamy by abolitionism. This denunciation should satisfy any reasonable man.—Holmes County (O.) Farmer.

## Legislative Summary.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1863.

SENATE.—The Committees reported on several resolutions referred to them. Bills were introduced to make Gavin and Hord's Statutes evidence in all courts in place of the acts named therein; to enforce the 13th article of the Constitution; to amend the act in relation to Auditors, and to amend the 6th section of the practice act.

A debate sprung up on a resolution introduced by Mr. Shields to direct the Judiciary Committee to introduce a bill to collect the taxes by Township Treasurers, in which Messrs. March, Shields and Murray advocated that plan, and Messrs. Ray, Wolf and Corbin opposed it. Messrs. Williams and Ferguson advocated the reference. It was finally passed as a resolution of inquiry.

The bills on second reading were put through and the files cleared.

HOUSE.—Nothing in the House of importance, beyond the report of the Judiciary Committee against the right of soldiers to vote, absent from home. Such a proceeding would be unconstitutional, and the House concurred in the opinion.

A resolution looking to the improvement by the General Government of Michigan City harbor, was adopted.

Bills reaching No. 92 have been introduced.

The following resolutions were introduced in the House on the 27th inst: By Mr. Packard, WHEREAS, The Drafting Commissioner for the State of Indiana has collected from conscientious exempts, a large sum of money, and deposited the sum in one of the banks of this city to await further legislation from this General Assembly, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether such money has been collected according to law, and if it shall be found to have been so collected, that said committee be instructed to report a joint resolution authorizing the distribution of said funds for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, destitute widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and destitute families of those now in the service of their country from this State. And said resolution shall further authorize a committee of five to be raised, three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to take charge of, and distribute, said funds as in said joint resolution shall be provided.

But if it shall be found that said money or any part thereof, has been unlawfully collected, the said Draft Commissioner be authorized and commanded to return the same, or so much thereof as shall have been unlawfully collected, to the persons from whom the same has been collected.

Adopted. By Mr. Blocher: Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution. He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Laselle offered the following substitute:

Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Original resolution and substitute made the order for Wednesday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

SLAVES ARE PROPERTY.—There are about four millions of slaves in the rebellious States of the South. These, at the exceedingly low average value of \$300 per head, would amount to twelve hundred millions of dollars. It must be recollected that slaves are property, and have been considered so ever since, and indeed before the foundations of the government were laid. Both the President and the present Congress have recognized slaves as property in the localities where the institution was tolerated. They have recognized it in the District of Columbia, and paid for it, they recognize it in all the loyal slave States for the purpose of paying for it under a compensated emancipation act; and they recognize it in all the disloyal slave States for the purpose of emancipation and confiscation. Conservative men never did deny that slaves were property. Abolitionists once did deny it, but we have recounted the acts of the party in power to show that they do not now deny it, but on the contrary, that they have openly and publicly admitted it, and placed the admission on record. The preliminaries being settled, we desire to ask: Is there any man in his sober senses who is so silly as to believe, or ought there to be any so dishonest as to assert, that the wise and prudent framers of the constitution were so fond of the one man power as to place it either within the civil or military authority of the President to "proclaim" away two hundred million dollars worth of private property?

But one honest answer can be given to the question, and that answer brand Abraham Lincoln as a usurper.—Holmes Co. Farmer.

## THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON JAN. 27.

The long-talked-of change in the command of the Army of the Potomac has at last occurred. Burnside has resigned, and Hooker been appointed in his stead. In our telegraphic columns will be found the farewell orders of the retiring General. Franklin and Sumner, it is understood have also been relieved from their commands. The names of the new heads of the three Grand Divisions have not yet been made public. The report is revived that the Army of the Potomac is to be virtually disbanded, and the greater portion of it to be sent to the West.

A republican conference was held at the Presidential mansion on Saturday, as the result of which a change of administrative policy in many essential respects is regarded as certain. The republican pressure for a reconstruction of the Cabinet continues, and it is reported that, if no change shall be made, Congress will pass resolutions declaratory of their want of confidence in the President's advisers.

Callicott, the renegade democrat, was chosen Speaker of the New York Assembly yesterday morning; and, by the aid of his vote, the republicans succeeded in electing all the other officers of the body.

In the House of Representatives at Springfield, yesterday, a bill was introduced incorporating the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which passed to a second reading.

The latest advices from Galveston state that as a federal fleet was lying off the port, a steamer was seen in the offing, and the transport Hatteras went out to speak her. Upon arriving within hailing distance, a few words were interchanged, when the steamer poured a broadside into the Hatteras, which sunk her. Pursuit was made by the sloop-of-war Brooklyn; but the steamer (supposed to be the Alabama) managed to make her escape.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to organize a "National Guard," to comprise 250 regiments, of 1,500 men each. The Hooker finance bill, defeated in the House, was introduced by Mr. Sherman. The bill to abrogate the treaties with the Sioux, and to indemnify the citizens of Minnesota, was passed. In the House, nearly all the amendments to the finance bill made in committee of the whole were agreed to, and the bill was passed; as also was the Senate bill making Ohio and Michigan the 7th Judicial Circuit, and Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin the 8th.

There is a great excitement in Indiana over the fact that the members of abolition secret societies have had arms placed in their hands by Gov. Morton. The blood now flowing is not sufficient, it appears, to shake the sanguinary thirst of the abolitionists.

WASHINGTON JAN. 28.

Burnside has not only resigned the command of the Army of the Potomac, but tendered his resignation as a military officer, which the President declined to receive. Hooker, it is stated, will soon put his forces actively at work—that is, if the weather will permit; at last advices it was raining. Sumner and Franklin are succeeded in command of grand divisions by Couch and W. F. Smith; Hooker's successor is not as yet named. There are reports that Sumner, Franklin, and other eastern officers are to be sent to the West, and Lew. Wallace and other western officers to the East.

An expedition, under Gen. Foster, sailed from Newbern, N. C. on the 24th inst, and another was to follow immediately. Their destination is not stated. The rebels, it is ascertained, have sent 75,000 troops to North Carolina from the Rappahannock, they feeling secure against any damage from the Army of the Potomac.

The rebel steamer Orato is reported to have escaped from Mobile, and captured and burned a Boston brig off the Tortugas.

In Wendell Phillips late speech in New York City we find the following:

"Now when Ericsson invents a Monitor you gave him the means to make it, not used by a common blacksmith. An idea should be trusted in the house of its friends for execution. Now I don't hold anybody responsible for me, and I am responsible for nobody, and I say this, on the 4th day of December 1860, James Buchanan sent a message to Congress, and I have the best authority for stating that before he sent it, he submitted it to Wm H Seward and from that time down to March 1861 he consulted your New York Senator as to the policy of the Government—rightfully, magnanimously in the exercise of the great powers of Government, he took into counsel the statesman of the Republican party and if the history of the months of that Administration is written over with treason I say the Premier—the Secretary of State—has his just share of the responsibility. I know Mr. Thurlow Weed denies that James Buchanan and Mr. Seward spoke to each other on the subject of public affairs, but if he will ask Judge Black he will tell him the means by which they communicated."

The Erie canal embankment, near Rochester, broke away on the 9th instant, and the rush of the water caused damage to property amounting to fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

## The Shadow of Coming Events.

If the New York Tribune is—as there is abundant reason to believe—the shadow of coming events as respects the policy of the administration at Washington, that policy is expressed in an article in that paper of Tuesday, from which we quote:

"Borrow temporarily, on the best possible terms, three or four hundred millions to be paid in at the rate of five millions per day, with a clear understanding that we are to borrow no more,—that the war is to be finished with this amount, and that speedily. It is the never-ending prospect of loans offer loans that discourages lenders."

This is the policy of finance. Here we have the policy of replenishing the army:

"Call out the uniformed militia of the loyal States for three months, and employ them to garrison Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, &c, and to hold the line of the Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while every soldier now in the service is sent to the front and employed in the active work of the campaign."

And then: "Having thus massed our forces and filled our depots and caissons, charge upon the rebels in every quarter—assailing their ports with iron-clads, their armies with stronger armia, fighting resolutely but warily with intent to capture their strongholds and exhaust their resources, while expeditions of light-armed black Unionists, carrying only arms and ammunition, traverse those portions of rebeldom most exposed and thickly peopled with slaves, carrying liberty to all who wish it, and arms wherewith to defend it, moving rapidly and evading all fortified points and overpowering forces, while breaking up railroads and telegraph lines, and making trouble generally."

And then: "If three months' more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels—if the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some malignant fate has decreed that the blood and treasure of the nation shall ever be squandered in fruitless efforts—LET US NOW TO OUR DESTINY, AND MAKE THE BEST ATTAINABLE PEACE."

Meanwhile: "If the great powers of Europe shall see fit to interpose, treat them with politeness and most distinguished consideration. We cannot be required to arrest the war until we shall have substantially agreed on the conditions of peace; we cannot be expected to consider any proposals of mediation until they shall have first been accepted by the rebels. It will thus be May or thereabout before we can be fairly asked to say yes or no to any such interposition."

We pass this programme over to the people for their comment. Three or four hundred millions more money, three or four hundred thousand more lives, in a contest in which the most malignant of the malignants lack confidence, and then, this further expenditure of blood and treasure having been fruitless, foreign mediation and the best peace we can get!

Did ever desperate gamester play more desperately?

## Financial.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO TIMES, Monday Eve, Jan. 26.

Our financial affairs are getting a little mixed. There are grave fears entertained by many wise and conservative men, that the country is on the eve of a financial explosion, to say nothing of other dangers which threaten, and which are well calculated to create alarm and distrust. Gold is steadily advancing, in other words, paper money is steadily and rapidly depreciating in value. More than a year ago the financial articles in the Times predicted just such a state of things as is now experienced. For exposing the dangers which were then just ahead, and which are now beginning to be fully realized, we were taken to task roundly by a number of patriotic contemporaries, who then declared that legal tender notes could not depreciate in value, but would remain on a par with gold. To condemn Mr. Chase's paper money scheme was treasonable. But time changes all things, and the arguments of the Times to show that our paper currency would steadily depreciate in value have been so far verified that it now takes one dollar and fifty cents in currency to buy one dollar in gold. And we here make another prediction, viz: that unless the war is brought to a close before the expiration of the present year it will take two dollars in paper money to buy one of gold; and that our people will be a people of bankrupts, which will be shared in by the general government.

The Chicago Times says Providence doubtless afflicted us with Abraham Lincoln in order that the present and future generations might see the difference between wise men and weak men; between statesmen and fanatics. This terrible example ought to warn the world for a thousand years to come.

A Dublin dentist has left a surgeon £50 to cut his head off before interment, so as to ease his mind about being buried alive.

## LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS
COAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYSTOYS
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 &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.

December 25th 1862 no47f

## 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 per cent CHEAPER than the ordinary

Plymouth prices.

No trouble to show goods at Overman's.

No charge for calling in at OVER-

MAN'S STORE. no47f

## JOHN G. OSBORNE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Bank Building,

PLYMOUTH, IND.

## Important News.

I have made arrangements with J. L. Westervelt, 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,

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

## HATS &amp; CAPS

## QUEENSWARE,

## SCHOOL BOOKS,

## AND STATIONERY,

And everything that is usually kept in this line of business. I ask a share of the

## 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 fair business.

## PRODUCER.

You can bring in your Produce and exchange it for Goods at the highest

## MARKET PRICE.

And don't forget to bring along what

## MONEY

You have to spare. Bring in your produce in

## Good Order

And you will find a ready market for it with me

I have on hand, and will keep in my business, a large stock of

## GOODS,

Which I am