

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863



COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a Democratic County Convention held at the Court House in Plymouth, on the 13th day of March, 1863, at one o'clock P. M.

The Democrats of each Township are requested to meet on the 7th day of March and select five delegates to cast their vote in the County Convention, according to the relative strength of each township.

The object of the convention will be to take steps for a more thorough organization and to express the sentiment of the Democrats of this County relative to a cessation of hostilities and in favor of a firm adherence to the constitutional rights and liberties of the people.

Let each township select, as delegates, their most conservative and influential men, to meet and consider the present crisis.

By order of the
DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Needless Excitement.

Just at this time, when the public mind is in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition; when one party is rendered ill-tempered, irritable and desperate by misfortunes, such as defeat at the polls, imbecility in its leaders and the gloomy prospect of future political success under the old organization, and the other great party of the land is still smarting under past grievances, when the remembrance of the days when democratic free speech was prohibited all through the country, when democratic personal liberty was a farce, feeling their present strength and the justice of retaliation, the two parties—radicalism and conservatism—should use all possible efforts to suppress and keep down all excitements. As neighbors and citizens we owe this to ourselves, and our families. The present civil strife raging in our land is horrible enough, and just now taunts and threatens, insidious and fierce denunciation can accomplish no good ends, and may, perchance, result in serious injury.

We judge the administration has resolved to grant, what it is impossible longer to withhold,—the same political rights to democrats that abolitionists enjoy; if so, there is no reason why that party should not be content. They oppose the dogmas of the abolition party and have but one method of making this opposition efficient in averting the evils we fear, the ballot box is the lawful instrument, lawfully they will use it, asking nothing but obedience to its behests. The abolition party have no cause for bitter complaint, they certainly enjoy all their ancient rights, and should be content. Then we can all better afford to calmly await the development of events, and seek peace in tranquillity for the ills upon us, than to create new troubles by impetuosity and perversity.

Mr. B. Scotts, one of the leading book sellers and news paper dealers in Racine, Wisconsin, has refused any longer to disseminate the treason that but dots the pages of the organ of Jeff. Davis which the people of Chicago are to be published in his y.

New dealers in other places would commit themselves to the regard of loyal men by following the example set by Mr. Scotts.—*M. C. Republican.*

Our news dealer, post master BAILEY, yielding to the pressure of such men as the author of the above article—men who are as intolerant as the devil is wicked who have all who differ with them in opinion, and would grind into the dust all that opposes them; men who form their social relations from political affinities, whose whole lives are a continual and bitter warfare, against men who differ with them in politics and religion; who sacrificially hold up their hands for liberty and would deprive their opponents of the freedom of thought, even—yielding to the pressure of such men, our post master discontinued the Chicago Times, and thus informed the democrats who have heretofore patronized him, without inquiring his politics, that he could not retain their custom except on condition of their purchasing abolition publications. This Mr. BAILEY had a perfect right to do.

The Chicago Times is the special object of abolition hatred, just now, because it is democratic, fearless and powerful, the best paper published in the country, expressing the views of two-thirds of the American people, a hard subject to "suppose."

The Times will be kept hereafter by Dr. LEMON at his Drug Store and Express Office.

SEVERAL articles handed in for publication this week were received too late.—We must have our copy in by Tuesday, at latest, and would always prefer having it earlier.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY PLYMOUTH LODGE NO. 149, F. & A. M., JAN. 30, 1863.

Whereas, reliable information has been received that Capt. MILES H. TIBBETS, late a member of this Lodge, departed this life on the 31st day of December, 1862, while gallantly leading his Company in the memorable battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and whereas, we deem it right and proper that something should be placed among the records of the Lodge as a memento of the virtues of our deceased brethren; Therefore:

Resolved, That in the death of our late friend and brother Miles H. Tibbets, this Lodge has lost a zealous and worthy brother; the craft an assiduous laborer; this community an honest man, and good citizen; the country a brave soldier; and his family, a devoted husband and father, and that while we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of Divine Providence, we will remember, that although we will meet him no more on earth, we may at last meet him in the "Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides."

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the stricken wife of our departed brother, our sincere sympathy in her bereavement, and cordially assure her that the duties and obligations imposed on us by the death of B. H. Tibbets, in behalf of his family, shall be cheerfully assumed.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased; and also to each of our town papers for publication. M. H. RICE, M. W.

Attest: J. G. OSBORNE, Sec. pro. tem.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The following is a condensed report of the remarks of Senator TURPIE in the Senate upon the emancipation policy of the President as developed in Missouri, and upon Executive usurpations generally.

Mr. Turpie, (opp.) of Indiana said that the formation of all countries under one Government would secure the balance of power and do away with all those intricate foreign relations about which there had been so much difficulty. But it had been so ordered that the interest of the whole was best promoted by promoting the interests of individuals. He then proceeded to say that geographical divisions, though they might be imaginary, were just, distinct and insurmountable as any other line, as that between Canada and the United States. Such were the lines which separated the reserved rights of the States from the General Government, which existed with the States after the Union was formed. The Union did not make the States, but the latter made the Union, and had once been out of it.—After discussion of the reserved rights of States and their mutual relations with the Federal Government, Mr. Turpie contended that the value of the Union was not greater than the rights of the States or the rights of the people. He proceeded to say that this bill was a direct bribe of the Federal Government to the rights of Missouri for ten millions of dollars in cash or twenty millions of dollars on credit. He regretted to hear the Senator from Missouri (Henderson) defend the bill on the ground that the fidelity of his State depended on it, and that he did not know what the result might be in case of its defeat, but that he feared it.

Mr. Turpie did not believe that any legislation was necessary to keep the State of Missouri in the Union. It seemed that the policy of this Administration had placed itself in a position to need even the sympathy of its political opponents. It had a great work on its hands. England, France, Horace Greeley and other great powers were to be conciliated. Garrison, Giddings, Garrison Smith and others of the same stamp were to be pensioned. The Administration has lost the confidence of the people. The President had lost the confidence of the people of the North and the South. He had become imbued with the fanatical principles of the New England school. If a war for the Union meant paying for negroes out of the public treasury, he (Mr. Turpie) was not for it. If it meant supporting "contrabands," he was not for it. If it meant the absorption of the reserved rights of the States, he was not for it. But if it meant the restoration of the national authority over every foot of territory, and for the flag of our country to wave over it, as it did at Bunker Hill and Saratoga and Shiloh and Donelson, he (Mr. Turpie) was for the war. The emancipation policy would not strengthen the Administration, but end in disaster, disgrace and defeat. The soldiers in the field had been unpaid for months; their families were begging for bread, and he for one would vote to pay the soldiers what was most justly due them before he would vote money to pay for negroes in Missouri.

Mr. Turpie then briefly traced the unanimity of the people from the time that traitorous South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter down through the extra session of Congress, until the President and the Republican Senators commenced schemes for the purchasing of negroes, and abandoned their previous policy of a war for the restoration of the Union. The President has abandoned all constitutional obligations, and carried out measures which in France

would belong to the Emperor, in England to the King, and in Russia to the Czar. But he (Mr. Turpie) would say that no American Czar would have any serfs west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Turpie then proceeded to speak of the elasticity of the so-called "war powers," and said they had been delegated to Provost Marshals, and other Administration satraps through every town in the country, with the exception of Selma and Oberlin, where white and black Africans alone resided. In dwelling at some length on the results of the acts of the "war power," such as false imprisonment, interfering with the freedom of the press, &c., Mr. Turpie spoke eloquently to the devotion of Indiana to the Union, and declared that if the abolition schemes of the Administration were abandoned the people would rush forth again in this war like those under Peter the Hermit for the rescue of the sepulcher of our Savior.

The sons of Indiana have fallen in every battle, from Fort Donelson to the Rapahannock. Two days after the brilliant victory at Fort Donelson the President sent a message to Congress, not congratulating the country that Tennessee had been redeemed, but recommending Congress to aid in the abolishment of slavery in the border States. The President used the word "abolishment" in his message, for "abolition" would have caused it to fall still born to the ground. Mr. Turpie then contended that the cause of there being two parties now was from the issues which had been raised by the Republicans. They had diverted the true objects of the war to Abolition; but if they wished to put down this rebellion, they must abandon the purchasing of negroes, defeat this bill, and return to their constitutional obligations.

Legislative Summary.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1863.

SENATE.—The majority of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Messrs. Ray, Mellett, Teegarten and Bass, whose seats had been contested on the ground that they had acted as Draft Commissioners—that they were entitled to hold. A minority report was also presented. Reports from the same committee were also made in favor of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Browne, of Randolph. The reports were all laid on the table for the future action of the Senate.

General Kimball was by resolution, invited to a seat on the floor of the Senate and was welcomed appropriately. The joint resolution in regard to negro regiments was again up, but no final action was had. The committee reported on several bills and resolutions, but there was no final action on any measure, except on one bill authorizing the sale of canal stock which was passed.

HOUSE.—Yesterday business was transacted. Reports were made from sundry committees bills introduced and the revenue bill, bill amending or of game law, bill abrogating Courts of Conciliation, passed. A bill making United States money legal for taxes was read a first time. Also a bill apportioning the State for Senatorial and Representative purposes. The bill in districts the State so as to provide for the election of five Supreme Court Judges, was lost. Gen. Kimball appearing on the floor, was received with distinguished honor. Adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEGISLATIVE PRAYER MEETING.—In pursuance of a resolution, introduced by Mr. Abbott, of Bartholomew, and adopted some days since, the members of the legislature met in the hall of the House of Representatives last night for prayer. Not all, not even a quorum were present. The Rev. Mr. Van Buskirk, the Rev. Mr. Newman, and those who think with them, bolted. They did not propose to address God Almighty on that occasion. Nevertheless the exercises were solemn and impressive. The President of the Senate, Hon. Paris C. Dunning; the Speaker of the House, Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk; Hon. Mr. Burton, Hon. Mr. Packard, and other prominent gentlemen, were there. The Rev. Mr. Abbott conducted the worship, which was opened with a supplication to the throne of Almighty Grace for the restoration of peace and unity once more in our distracted land. Afterward the assemblage joined in singing a hymn. Mr. Packard, the representative from Marshall and Starke, then, kneeling, read sublime prayers from the liturgy of the Episcopal Church, invoking our Heavenly Father for peace, unity and brotherhood once more. The Rev. Mr. Long, of this city, and the Hon. Senator Davis, of Vermillion after the singing of hymns, followed in like humble petitions to the Almighty, who rules the universe and holds the destinies of nations in His hand. The meeting was closed by the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Mr. New.—*State Sentinel.*

We call especial attention to the speech of Mr. Conway, published on the outside of this issue. Such doctrines advocated by a Democrat would be the rankest kind of treason and insure the advocate a free trip to Fort Lafayette, and public execration; but the broad cloak of abolitionism covers a "multitude of sins," and a deal of disloyalty.

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule, any appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written, five cents.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Prisoners captured by the ram Queen of the West assert that every demonstration made by the Federals against Port Hudson had resulted ineffectually. Advice from New Orleans report that a small steamer had passed through the Vicksburg canal; and it is stated, in a Cincinnati dispatch, that the "ditch" is claimed as a success. There is a rumour that Grant's army is to be reinforced by four negro regiments. Banks' force will shortly make a movement for the purpose of clearing out the whole Lafourche country.

A letter from Port Royal, dated the 9th inst., states that "Foster's expedition is at a stand still;—worse even, for the troops

are disembarking from the transports, and taking up their quarters on St. Helena Island. Gen. Foster leaves to-morrow by

the Arago, and you must, not, therefore, expect to hear any thing further from his

expedition for at least three weeks to come. Depend upon it, however, the fleet is not to be idle in the interim."

The 9th Army Corps, Gen. Smith commanding moved on the 6th inst. from the Army of the Potomac. They were ordered to report to Gen. Dix at Fortress Monroe. Their destination is thought to be North Carolina. It is reported that Gen. Burnside will command them.

It is suspected that Gen. Hooker is now at Norfolk, or soon going there.

In the U. S. Senate, Saturday, the bill

to prevent and punish frauds against the government was passed. In the House, nothing of importance was done.

The conscription bill is to be pressed to

a final vote in the Senate as speedily as

possible; and equal dispatch is to be used

in the House with regard to the bank bill, the passage of which Secretary Chase declared to be absolutely essential to the working of the finances.

European advices are to the 1st inst.

The belief is expressed that a failure of

the Federal government to accede to the

peace proposal of Napoleon will be followed

by French recognition of the Southern

Confederacy. A new difficulty is rumored

between England and the United States,

arising out of seizures of British vessels in

the vicinity of the Bahamas. The insurrection in Poland is in course of repression.

Morgan, with a large force, is reported

to be advancing through Kentucky to

the Ohio River. The military

authorities are confident of their ability to

secure his repulse.

What Sort of a Blow is it.

The emancipation proclamation was pronounced unconstitutional by the President in his inaugural address, when he said that he believed he had no lawful right, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery in the States. Again, in a dispatch to Mr. Dayton, at Paris, the President, through his Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, repeated its unconstitutionality in still stronger terms. On the 17th of February, 1862, its necessity was denied by the President in a similar dispatch to Mr. Adams, at London, because "although the war has not been waged against slavery, yet the army acts immediately as an emancipating crusade was unnecessary." And afterwards, on the 10th of March last, it was declared in a like dispatch, that "if the government of the United States should precipitately decree the immediate abolition of slavery it would reinvigorate the declining insurrection in every part of the South," and France and England are asked "if they want to see a social revolution here, with all its horrors, like the slave revolution in San Domingo?"

Was then the proclamation to put down rebellion? Why no, for we see it has been decided it would give the rebellion reinvigorated strength. Its unconstitutionality is admitted, with shudder while contemplating the horrors of a servile insurrection. What is its effect? It unhangs public sentiment. The assumption of the power can as legally decree the annihilation of every State government in the North. They are asked "if they want to see a social revolution here, with all its horrors, like the slave revolution in San Domingo?"

I have now, Mr. Speaker, finished what I desire to say at this time, upon the great question of the reunion of these States. I have spoken freely and boldly—not wisely, it may be, for the present or myself personally, but most wisely for the future and my country. Not counting censure, I yet do not shrink from it. My own immediate personal interests, and my chances just now for the more material rewards I chance to be hostages to that great hereafter, and the echo of whose foot steps already I hear along the highway of time. Whoever, here or elsewhere, believes that war can restore the union of these States; whoever would have war for the abolition of slavery or disunion, and he who demands Southern independence and final separation, let him speak, for him I have offended. Devoted to the Union from the beginning, I will not desert it now in this hour of its sorest trial.

Sir, it was the day dream of my boyhood, the cherished desire of my heart in youth, that I might live to see the hundredth anniversary of our national independence, and, as orator of the day, exult in the expanding glories and greatness of the still United States. That vision lingers yet before my eyes, obscured indeed by the clouds and thick darkness and the blood of civil war.

But, sir, if the men of this generation are wise enough to profit by the hard experience of the past two years, and will turn their ears now from the bloody trials to the words and acts of peace, that day will find us again in the United States.

And if not, as I would desire and believe, at least upon that day let the great work of reunion be consummated; that therefore, for ages, the States and the people who shall fill up the mighty continent, united under one Constitution and in one Union, and the same destiny, shall celebrate it as the birthday both of independence and of the great restoration.

Sir, I repeat it, we are in the midst of the very crisis of this revolution. If to day we secure peace and begin the work of reunion, we shall escape; if not, I see nothing before but universal political and social revolution, war, agony and bloodshed, compared with which the reign of terror in France was a merciful visitation.

Stamp Duties.

By way of accommodation to our readers we give below a few items from the Excise law, showing what stamps must be placed on certain instruments. The law says that any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name; and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used so the same may not again be used.

AGREEMENT.

Bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding twenty dollars, drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or demand, or on draft.

BILL OF EXCHANGE OR NOTE.

Bill of Exchange, (inland) draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding

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