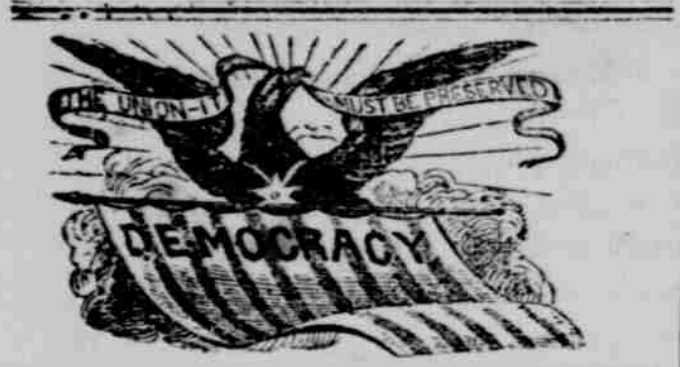


## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVANKENBURGH, : : 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 Democracy 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—radicals and conservatism—should use all possible efforts to suppress and keep down all excitement. 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 threats, immoderate 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 remedies for the ills upon us, than to create new troubles by impetuosity and perversity.

Mr. B. Sears, one of the leading book-keepers and paper dealers in Racine, Wis. has refused any longer to disseminate the treason that he denounces the pages of his organs of devil. Davis which the people of this State allow to be published in this city.

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

Our news dealer, post master BAILEY, yielding to the pressure of such men as he 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 affiliations, whose whole lives are a continued and bitter warfare, a strife men who differ with them in politics and religion; who sacrilegiously 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 "suppress."

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. Tibbitts, 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. Tibbitts, 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. O. Tibbitts, 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 twenty 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.

He (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, Gerrit 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 plying 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 serf 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 on 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 Indians 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 Rappahannock. 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, Teggarden and Bates, 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 a d the revenue bill, bill amendatory of game law, bill abrogating Curtis of Conciliation, passed. A bill making United States money legal for taxes was read a first time. Also a bill appropriating the State for Senatorial and Representative purposes. The bill re-districting 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. Dennison; 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 execution; but the broad cloak of abolitionism covers a "multitude of sins," and a deal of disloyalty.

## THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Prisoners captured by the ram Queen of the West assert that every demonstration made by the Federals against Fort Hudson had resulted ineffectually. Advances 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 rumor 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 for 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 towards the Ohio River. The military authorities are confident of their ability to secure his repulse.

What Sort of A Blow it is.

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 a terwards, 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 declared 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 unhinges public sentiment. The assumption of the power can as legally decree the annihilation of every State government in the North. There are two ways to dissolve this Union,—severance of the States from the authority of the Federal constitution, and usurpations by the general government of the powers of the State governments. Destroy the State governments and the Union under the constitution that instant falls.

The proclamation is a blow for absolute dominion and power, crushing both the Union and the Republic.

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.

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule, any appraisal 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.

CHECK OR DRAFT.

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 on demand, two cents.

BILL OF EXCHANGE OR NOTE.

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

twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, for a sum exceeding twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents.

Exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$2.0, ten cents.

Exceeding \$200 and not exceeding \$350, fifteen cents.

Exceeding \$350 and not exceeding \$500, twenty cents.

Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$750, thirty cents.

Exceeding \$750 and not exceeding \$1000, forty cents.

Exceeding \$1000 and not exceeding \$1500, sixty cents.

Exceeding \$1500 and not exceeding \$2500, one dollar.

Exceeding \$2500 and not exceeding \$5000 one dollar and fifty cents.

And for every \$2500 or part of \$2500 in excess of \$5000, one dollar.

For indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, fifty cents.

CERTIFICATE.

Certificate of stock in any incorporated company, twenty-five cents. Bank certificates five cents.

CONVEYANCES.

Deed, instrument or writing whereby any lands, tenements or other realty shall be granted, assigned, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers or any other person or persons by his, her or their direction, when the consideration or value exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, fifty cents.

When the consideration exceeds \$500 and does not exceed \$1000, one dollar.

Exceeding \$1000 and not exceeding \$2500, two dollars.

And every additional \$1000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$2500, twenty dollars.

LEASE.

Lease, agreement, memorandum or contract for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof, not exceeding three years, fifty cents.

If for a period exceeding three years, one dollar.

MORTGAGE.

Mortgage of lands, estates or property, real or personal, heritable or movable what ever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, lent payable; also any conveyance of any land, estate or property, whatsoever in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as a security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money, the same stamp duty as deeds.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Stamp duty from ten cents to one dollar.

STATUTE OF INCIDENTS.

The probate of wills and letters of administration are charged with stamp duty of fifty cents and aprands.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

Write or other original process by which any suit is commenced in a Court of Record, fifty cents.

Provided, that no writ, summons or other process issued by a Justice of the Peace shall be subject to the payment of stamp duties.

CAMP NEAR MURFRESBORO, TENN., February 4th, 1863.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Sir: I have forwarded you a correct list of killed, wounded and missing, in Company F, 7th Reg't Ind. Vol., some time ago, but have not seen it in your columns, therefore I again send, hoping for the benefit of their friends it may be published.

KILLED.

Capt. Miles H. Tibbitts, Private Gilbert Warren, Niles Singleton.

WOUNDED.

Corp. Samuel B. Fife, Private Josephus Wingard, David S. Long, Jonas Stickle, Andrew Jacobs, Peter Jacobs, Milton Vories, William Girard.

MISSING.

Private Peter Wiseman.

"GUSONERS.

William Hume, Samuel Fryar. Hoping this satisfactory, I am

Yours with Respect,

Lieut. Matt. Boyd.

Commanding Company F, I. V. I.

P. S. I receive the Democrat every few weeks, and your ideas are good, at least they are the sentiments of most of our soldiers. Give them thunder Ed.

A Beautiful Peroration.

Mr. Vallandigham's speech was cut short in Congress before he delivered the following beautiful peroration. It is taken from the Washington Congressional Globe.

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 courting censure, I yet do not shrink from it. My own immediate personal interests, and my chances just now for the more material rewards I again surrender as 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 we 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 sore travail.

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 one of the day, exult in its 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 intemper to the words and arts of peace, that day will find us again in the United States. And if not earlier, as I would desire and believe, at least upon that day let the great work of reunion be consummated; that thereafter, for ages, the States and the people who shall fill up the might, continent, united under one Constitution and in one Union, and the same destiny, shall celebrate 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, anarchy and blood shed, compared with which the reign of terror in France was a merciful visitation.

The Conscription Act has passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House in a day or two.

## 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 & 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 advantages 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 Richard 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, Ind.