

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH. : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 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.

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.

The Indiana Legislature.

The Abolition members of the Legislature of our State, dissatisfied with two or three bills introduced by Democratic members—which bills, meanwhile, were constitutional, equitable and for the public good—have bolted from the Legislature, and left it without a quorum, many of them having gone home, and have thereby virtually forced an adjournment, before an appropriation of a dollar has been made, with which to meet the current expenses of the State government, or bear the burden of the State for the ensuing two years; thus leaving the most important duties they were elected to discharge, unperformed, and making a precedent from which minorities may hereafter, at will, dictate to majorities, or stop legislation, at will when it is most needed.

These fanatics have so long been pampered with the belief that they are "lords of the soil," that they now insist upon the right of domineering, even at the cost of destruction. They must dictate or they will revolutionize.

It will fully become these men, or their defenders to condemn secession nor Southern willfulness. Never was secession more open and more dangerous, never before have such high handed measures been taken to deface the wall of the people, which is to-day the terror of abolitionism. But the action in this State is in keeping with the intolerance and tyranny of abolitionism everywhere. Shouting "freedom," with despotism in their hearts, these fanatics are using every effort to heap such wrongs and oppressions upon the people as will cause them to arise and assert their rights, thinking then will be the favorable moment to complete their military despotism, in the anarchy that would follow.—They would do well to pause and consider the consequences of their action.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The injustice of this act is patent to all. The three hundred dollar exemption clause is so palpably unjust that none will attempt to defend it; the most that any can say for it is that it is the law. It gives an easy exemption to all men in good circumstances, and merely compels poor men to submit to the draft. An illustration is easy: My neighbor is a poor man, working by daily labor to support a large family; the Conscription Act forces him into the service and leaves his family without support absolute paupers. I may be single, with none to care for, no ties to bind me here, no reason to assign for not going save a lack of inclination, yet if I am in good circumstances, I put my hand in my pocket and produce three hundred dollars, am scarcely inconvenienced, and stay at home and make light of the draft, perhaps give a dime or two to the poor man's child that begs at my door, whose father has gone to war merely because he had no \$300.

An Error.—On the outside of this paper we publish the Conscription Act as proposed by Senator Wilson, since we printed the outside the bill has been amended and passed, and takes in the first call all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, instead of leaving all over thirty-five out in the second class, as we published.

Democrats organizing Clubs in the country would do well to preserve a copy of the Constitution of the Center Township Club, we publish to-day.

Last Tuesday some fellow, who cannot be said to be morally honest or upright, in fact who is dishonest enough for a government contractor, or army quartermaster stole a watch from Mr. ELIAS N. CHAMBERS, in this place.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.—The Democrat of this place intimates that Postmaster Bailey would not have refused longer to sell the *tory* Times newspaper at his depot had it not been for the pressure of public opinion among the loyal men (abolitionists, we said.) of this vicinity—in other words, that Mr. B. had no conscientious scruples about selling the Times, but concluded not to do so longer for fear of the consequences? Is this so Mr. B? We hope the Democrat does not speak by authority.—[M. C. Republican of last week.

We answer this question for Mr. BAILEY. The Democrat was not authorized to speak for him, but having never observed a manifestation of the intolerance possessed by the abolition leaders of this place, in him, we drew our own inference, and think it was correct. Answering this question we would like to ask one. Is not the editor of the *Republican* actuated by selfish, unfriendly and mercenary motives in asking it? Does he not, by it, seek to make it appear that Mr. BAILEY is not sound on the African question? If so, is he not moved to do so by a longing he has for the post mastership, and has he not used every means in his power to oust Mr. BAILEY and procure the appointment for himself, and is not this attempt to create party distrust another effort, and, if so, is it not unmanly and unfair to pervert the republican county organ from its legitimate use to the accomplishment of purely personal ends?

We do not appear for Mr. BAILEY in this matter, but "fair play is a jewel," that we greatly admire.

Mr. APPLE, formerly residing in this County, near Inwood, was found dead under a bed in his house, last Tuesday, we have not learned the cause of his death.

We have perused the Parochial Letter of Rev. L. P. TSCHIFFELY, of this place, and find much in it to instruct and benefit all who may read it. It partakes of the spirit of Christianity taught in the oldest times.

M. BECKER, of the firm of S. & M. BECKER, started East last week for the purpose of purchasing a Spring and Summer stock of Goods. This establishment always keeps a large stock of goods on hand, therefore our readers will not be surprised to see an immense new stock.

Please Correct.

The following extract we take from the M. C. Republican of last week:

"It is also stated that M. A. O. Packard was summoned before the Grand Jury, doubtless for the purpose of testifying what he knew in regard to the existence of such societies, but he smelt a mouse, and refused to obey the summons, remarking that the Grand Jury nor the Court could compel a member of the Legislature to appear before it. This may, perhaps, be true, but would he fall back upon his privilege as a member of the Legislature, if he knew nothing concerning the existence of secret treasonable societies?"

The above is a remarkable piece of impudent falsehood. Mr. PACKARD was summoned before the Abolition Grand Jury that has disgraced itself at Indianapolis this winter, and never refused to appear, but on the contrary did appear and testify as required. Now will the Republican correct the falsehood it has published?—the statement positively and unqualifiedly false, and without a shadow of foundation. We await an answer, and presume it will not. From the malicious manner in which that sheet has ever pursued Mr. PACKARD we presume it would willingly publish an untruth about him and refuse to correct it. We hope we are mistaken. We shall see.

OMITTED.—Last week in making up the form of our second page, we pined one of the resolutions from the series adopted at Bourbon, and went to press without it, meanwhile the copy was lost and we are unable to present it this week, but will try and procure it in time for publication next week.

MR. JOHN D. DEVOR, with last week's Republican, closed his editorial connection with that paper. Mr. D. has been an able and pleasant cotemporary, and the good wishes of the fraternity go with him so far as we can speak.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—There will be a Regular meeting of the Marshall County Agricultural Society on the 1st Saturday, the 7th day of March next, at the Court House at 1 o'clock.

A full attendance is requested.
By Order P. Pres't.

A late Richmond Dispatch says—"Gunpowder is selling here at \$8 per pound; sea, \$6.50 and \$7 per pound; chloroform, \$16.50 per pound; black broadcloth, \$16.50 and \$22.50 per yard; gray cloth, \$19."

Mr. Conway, of Kansas, who made the recent speech in Congress in favor of peace on the basis of disunion, has been requested by resolutions passed in the Legislature of the State to resign. In defending his position, Mr. Conway protests that the charge that he proposes to divide or disintegrate the Union is false. He only declares that it is already permanently divided, and he insists that the war shall be ended at once.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Pursuant to adjournment the Democracy of Centre Township met last Friday evening, February 27th at Corbin's Hall for the purpose of forming a thorough organization in said Township.

The president being absent the meeting was called to order by W. M. PATTERSON, Vice President; after which the Committee appointed to draft a Constitution reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, democratic citizens and voters of Centre Township, Marshall County, Indiana, in order to secure a more thorough organization with a view to the exercise of our civil and political rights, under, and in accordance with, the Constitution of the United States and our own State; to compel obedience to constitutional law; to preserve the independent action of the three co-ordinate branches of our government; to effect a more general distribution of political knowledge and by all lawful means to procure a settlement of the difficulties at present existing between the different States, by a peaceable adjustment, and to remove and avert the horrors of civil war; do organize ourselves under the name and style of the Invincible Club, and do adopt the following Constitution:

ART. 1. The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee, Vigilance Committee and Door-keeper who shall be elected by the Club.

ART. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings, maintain order and discharge all other duties usually incumbent upon the presiding officer of deliberative organizations.

ART. 3. The Vice President shall aid the President in preserving order and in his absence discharge his duties.

ART. 4. The Secretary shall keep correct proceedings of the meetings of the Club and discharge such other duties as may from time to time be required of him by resolution or order of the Club or its President.

ART. 5. The Treasurer shall take care of and disburse all moneys and property that shall come to his hands, belonging to the Club as he shall from time to time be ordered and directed by the laws and resolutions of the club, he shall make statements monthly of all receipts and expenditures to be filed with the Secretary subject to the action of the Club.

ART. 6. The Executive Committee shall consist of three members to be appointed by the President subject to the confirmation of the Club, and they shall discharge such duties as shall from time to time be imposed upon them by the Club.

ART. 7. The Vigilance Committee shall consist of not less than ten members, to be appointed by the President, with the advice of the Executive Committee who shall perform such duties as may be appointed from time to time by the Club.

ART. 8. The Door keeper shall prepare the Club room for all meetings, and obey all orders of the President.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of each officer and committeeman to attend every regular meeting of the Club and a failure to attend two consecutive meetings shall be good cause for removal from office. All officers shall be filled by election by a majority of the voters present at a regular meeting.

ART. 10. Any person of good standing in the Democratic party and all others who will maintain and support by voice and by ballot the principals of the Democratic party may become a member of this club by subscribing to this Constitution, and shall be liable to be expelled for breach of his obligations or duties as a member.

ART. 11. Every person elected to office shall hold the same for three months—unless renewed—and until his successor is elected.

ART. 12. All duties required of any officer, that are burdensome or expensive, shall be reasonably paid for out of moneys to be levied by assessment on the members of the club, to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

ART. 13. The regular meetings of the Club shall be on Saturday evening of each fortnight, but may be adjourned at any regular meeting to any other evening.

ART. 14. A majority of those present at any regular meeting shall constitute a quorum to do business.

ART. 15. Called meetings may be held by the order of the President, or on demand of either Committee.

After the adoption of the above Constitution the meeting proceeded to elect their officers according to its prescribed forms, Joseph Evans was elected President, Abraham Boyd Vice President, James S. Reeve, Secretary and Richard Williamson Treasurer; for the Executive Committee the President appointed M. M. Logan, D. O. Quivey and A. C. Thompson. The appointment of the Vigilance Committee was deferred until next meeting.

It was then ordered that the minutes of the meeting and the Constitution be published in the Plymouth Democrat. After which the Club adjourned to meet next Saturday night, March 7th, 1863.

JOSEPH EVANS, Pres't.
J. S. REEVE, Sec'y.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

It is reported from Washington that the administration is about to attempt to propitiate the conservatives, in order to render the conscription palatable; the change of policy involving a reorganization of the Cabinet; the placing of McClellan in some command; the subordination of black troops; in concession to the "prejudices" of white ones; a modification of the arbitrary arrest system, &c., &c.

An engagement occurred near Winchester, Va., on the 25th inst, in which the Federals were routed, losing 200 men.

A Washington dispatch says: "It is stated, upon high authority, that Gen. Scott will publish a letter in a few days explanatory of his letter to Secretary Cameron, which was recently published without his knowledge or consent, showing that, while the matters of which he complained were true at the time, Gen. McClellan was not to blame for the course he pursued."

It is reported that charges are being prepared against Gen. McClellan, with a view to the court-martialing of that officer.

The Kentucky House of Representatives on Friday, passed resolutions recommending a national convention, and also a convention of the Mississippi Valley States. It is expected that the Senate will concur in this action.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The administration, having received advice of an encouraging nature from Gen. Grant, expresses itself confident of favorable results at Vicksburg, including even the capture of the rebel army. We imagine that considerable fighting will take place before that event shall be consummated.

A dispatch from Admiral Porter announces the loss of the gunboat Indianola. She set out on the mission of recapturing the ram Queen of the West, and caught a Tartar, being herself captured by that vessel, aided by another rebel craft.

The belief is expressed by parties claiming to be well informed that the rebels are about to move into Kentucky in such overwhelming force as will compel a retreat by Gen. Rosecrans to the Ohio River.

The conscription bill has been approved by the President, and compulsory military service now impends over all too poor to purchase exemption. It is reported that a call will be immediately made for 600,000 men.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the protection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud, in insurrectionary districts, was passed. In the House, the Presidential indemnification bill was passed, as was also the bill authorizing the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal.

A skirmish occurred near Bradyville, Tenn., on Sunday last, in which the rebels were defeated. The condition of the roads still precludes any general movement.

A proclamation has been issued by the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session on the 4th inst, for the transaction of executive business.

There is a rumor at Washington of the capture by the rebels of 800 Federal cavalry under Col. Wyndham; but its truth is denied. For some unknown reason, the rebels on the Rappahannock have, for a few days past, refused to hold the usual communication under flag of truce.

Just before Gen. Foster met North, he made a reconnaissance, with a party of thirty men, to within full sight of Charleston, reaching a point less than two miles distant from Fort Sumpter.

The court of inquiry in the case of Gen. McDowell has censured him for leaving his command, on a certain occasion, without orders. The President approves the finding.

The ship Jacob Bell, from China to New York, was captured and burned by the Confederate steamer Florida, on the 12th ult. The cargo of the Bell, which consisted of tea, was valued at \$1,500,000.

At the Presidential levee, held last evening, the visitors passed between long files of soldiers, who preserved order with the bayonet. Mr. Lincoln has been vested with despotic power, why should he not inaugurate despotic forms?

WASHINGTON, March 4.

We have two reports of a great battle at Vicksburg—one account representing that great losses were sustained without any decided results on either side; the other that the Federals were defeated. No credit is given to either of these stories.

Congress has passed all the important bills before it, and will adjourn to-day.

Stirring news is daily expected from Vicksburg.

Items.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order that rebel soldiers who dress in U. S. uniforms, shall not be entitled to the treatment of prisoners of war, when taken, and shall have no quarters in battle.

A news paragraph states that the Kentucky House of Representatives on the 11th, rescinded its resolution inviting Commissioners from other State Legislatures to meet Commissioners appointed by that body at Louisville.

There is a lively breeze between England and Brazil. The former demands satisfaction for the sinking of a wrecked

English bark, and the ill treatment of three British officers. Brazil neglects or refuses, and the British Minister at Brazil has ordered reprisals to be made on Brazilian property.

Those who profess to know, say the warm gulf stream gradually drawing nearer our coast, is moderating our winter weather.

The Rondout Courier states that on the 7th inst., three lads, named Frank and Abm. McCloud and James Hendricks, were skating on one of the ponds in the town of Rosendale, when the ice gave way and precipitated them to the bottom. The crooks of their skates became entangled, rendering them entirely helpless. Alarm being given, Mr. Christian Kamerer went to their assistance. While prospecting with a pole to ascertain their exact position, one of the boys caught the pole, by which means he was hauled up, and, strange to say, the other two were linked to his feet by means of the crooked irons on the ends of their skates, and they were all hauled out one after the other, and saved.

W. H. Hodgson, of the West Chester Jeffersonian, has recovered \$517 damages against Marshal Millard and his Deputies, in the Nisi Prius Court in Philadelphia, before Justice Cowrie, of the Supreme Bench, for interfering with the publication of that paper, during the summer of 1861, without due process of law. Judge Lowrie charged the jury that such officers had no right to interfere with property except in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the land. It is a righteous verdict and should have been heavier.

The bill for the organization of the Arizona Territory prohibits slavery therein.

The New Mode of Raising Troops.

Hitherto, not only in this war, but from our earliest history, when the Federal Government wanted soldiers, it has appealed to the States and demanded of each its proper quota—leaving each to choose its own mode of raising the required number. The system has worked well. We have experienced the benefit of it to the present war. Not to go beyond the example of our own State—what could have been accomplished here without the vigorous efforts of Governor Morgan and his co-workers in the State Government? Could the same number of men have been sent to the field through the agency of Federal officials, and without action of the State Government? The interest and the pride of the State have stimulated our people to vie with those of other States in sending men and material to the field.

All this is now to be changed. Senator Wilson's new Conscription bill entirely ignores the State Governments and repudiates their services. It provides a Federal official to enroll the militia, to attend the whole process of drafting, and to hurry them off to the field. The State is to have no voice in the matter. New York as a State is no longer to send forth her sons, proud of representing her greatness, power and patriotism, but the Federal officers are to come among us and take them as conscripts, and hurry them off, not to our regiments, but to be merged and lose their State pride in such regiments as may happen to receive them.

We do not ask whether this mode of drafting troops from the States is a violation of the latter and spirit of the Constitution—opposed to the practice of the government, at war with its whole theory and destructive of the dignity and rights of the States—but we do ask whether, in point of expediency, it is wise, and calculated to strengthen the hands of the government and restore the bonds of the Union? Is our political system to be upheld and rendered strong, by repudiating the agency and support of the State governments, and of the States as distinct political communities? Can the Federal officials more wisely and successfully carry through a Conscription than the Governors of the several States?

Will public sentiment in the States be likely to be conciliated by this new process or will dissatisfaction, jealousy, irritation and public disorder be generated?

It seems to us that Senator Wilson's bill is one of the most suicidal measures which the Administration has yet proposed, and that its direct tendency will be to make a conscription too odious to be enforced. In such a measure—necessarily harsh and distasteful to the people—the active and cordial co-operation of the State Governments is particularly necessary.

But this bill repudiates them and the danger is that action under it will come to be regarded as officious intermeddling with the people of the State, when cheerful obedience would have been rendered to the action of the State authorities.

We appeal to Congress to arrest the passage of Senator Wilson's bill and continue to leave to each State the duty of furnishing its military quota, either voluntarily or by conscription, as may be necessary. The attempt of the Federal Government to assume this function will, we are persuaded, prove disastrous.—N. Y. Argus.

The President has called an extra session of the Senate for the transaction of Executive business.

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. 29. 1862. 31m3

New Advertisements.

NEW FIRM!!

The Ohio Cash Store, having passed into the hands of

BLAIN and WHEELER.

The new proprietors take pleasure in announcing

TO THE CITIZENS OF

MARSHAL!

AND

The Adjoining Counties.

That they have JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES!

AND

BOOTS & SHOES.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a

FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

THE LATEST STYLE

and the

BEST QUALITY

OF

GOODS

Those wishing anything in our line will do well to give us a call before going elsewhere, as, in addition to the inducements offered above, we propose to

SELL CHEAP.

CALL AND SEE US.

BLAIN & WHEELER.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

JOHN BLAIN, A. 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 20th 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 OVERMAN'S.

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

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

No trouble to show goods at Overman's.

No charge for calling in at OVERMAN'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. 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 & SHOES,

HATS & 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 to

Good Order

And you will find a ready market for it with us

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

GOODS

Which I am determined to

SELL AS LOW

As any other house in Plymouth. Give me a call

M. R. JUSTICE, Assent.

Plymouth, Indiana, January 23d, 1863. See Tab

MY VOICE IS STILL

PEACE,

And in order to keep the peace, I wish all who know themselves

INDEBTED

To me, to walk up and pay me a Piece, as harvest is now over, and I am much in need of all the

PIECES

That I can possibly raise in a peaceable way to keep my creditors

PEACEABLE!

I have yet on hand a few pieces of

PIECE GOODS

With I will sell in large or small pieces to suit the large amount of

PEACEABLE CUSTOMERS

In this community, to whom I take great pleasure in returning my sincere thanks for their very peaceable patronage.

CHARLES PALMER.

Plymouth, July 24—206f.

TIES! TIES! TIES!

Wanted.

40,000 Cross Ties, to be delivered on the line of the F. & W. & C. R. Way, in places convenient for loading. Said Ties to be well hewed from good sound White or Burr Oak, Cherry or Walnut, eight and a half feet long, seven inches thick and not less than six inches face in any place. We will take one third split ties, but they must be hewed on two sides, well got out and of the above dimensions. Payments will be made monthly on the estimate of the Division Engineer. For contracts or information enquire of

M. H. RICE & CO

M. H. RICE,

M. S. KNOWLTON

Plymouth, Dec 1862