

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY APRIL, 2d, 1863.



DEMOCRATIC TOWNSHIP TICKET.

FOR TRUSTEE:

THOMAS McDONALD.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE:

JOHN G. OSBORNE.

J. B. N. KLINGER:

J. H. CASE.

G. W. McMASTERS.

Election day—Monday, April 6th 1863.

PUBLIC SPEAKING AT BREMEN.

Saturday, April 11th, 1863.

By request, M. A. O. PACKARD will address his fellow-citizens at Bremen Ind., as above specified.

"ONWARD."

We hear no more of the cry of "Onward to Richmond." Demands for an instant, overwhelming rush South are no more heard. Why? Our armies are not advancing, not progressing. General Hooker has scarcely advanced a step since he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. Long, long months have passed in perfect inactivity. General Rosecrans has not moved since the first of January.

When General McClellan commanded the Army of the Potomac, not a day passed that he was not execrated and denounced as a traitor, for not advancing; when he advanced they were not satisfied, he moved too slow; Richmond must be charged at the "double-quick," the army must descend upon it like an avalanche, the South must be overwhelmed. Delay strengthened the rebels, increased the probability of foreign intervention, discouraged our army and impoverished the nation. With an army of superior force to contend with—behind fortifications—and himself crippled by enemies and rivals in the Cabinet, McClellan was denounced for moving slowly, for taking the enemy's strongholds by regular approaches and sieges.

With another General and the emancipation proclamation the South would be taken to the hollow of our hand and crushed. We have the proclamation, we have new Generals; abolition demands have been met, but we have no advance, and yet the mad clamor is hushed; inaction is now as great a virtue as it was heretofore a vice.

What is the secret? Gen. Hooker is claimed as an enemy of Gen. McClellan's and Gen. Rosecrans has written two or three letters denouncing democrats. They are therefore immaculate, and like old Abe, "can do no wrong."

The men that would curse McClellan and Buell while they were laboriously and efficiently discharging their duties, and laboring to preserve their country, because they were not abolitionists, naturally will curse Hooker and Rosecrans because they think they are.

Our expenses are two or three millions of dollars daily, sickness and desertions are making fearful inroads upon our ranks and nothing is being done, and yet these persons are quiet and content—as they were through the disgraceful and disastrous campaigns of Fremont and Pope. They are for their party; they love abolitionism, and nothing else. The policy that ruins their party, though it ruins the country, is their policy; and these same men unblushingly call democrats traitors, Tories and secessionists!

We never approved of the "Onward" cry, nor believed in the men who made it. For to us now, Hooker and Rosecrans are the best judges of the fitting moment for advance, and will improve it; but we do despise the hypocritical cant of the unworthy demagogues who now hold the reins of government in their hands.

Last Saturday afternoon the abolitionists of Center Township held a Convention at Westervelt's Hall and nominated a ticket to be defeated next Monday.

Their Convention was meagerly attended and devoid of enthusiasm, all knowing they were merely going through with a form.

The ticket placed in nomination was worthy of the Convention. The candidates are J. L. WESTERVELT for Trustee, E. D. SMITH for Justice, and SAMUEL WOLF and EPHRAIM MOORE Constables—one constable was nominated who lives out of town, whose name we do not remember.

As there is no probability of the success of the ticket we will not comment on it further than that it was a good joke to nominate SMITH for Justice of the Peace! Abolitionism is a l-m-o-s-t—"played out," around here, and is dying tolerably easy.

Remember the election next Monday.

THE ELECTION MONDAY:—Next Monday all good Democrats will attend the Polls and vote for the Democratic nominees.—The election is really important. Not that the offices to be filled are of vital importance—though they are important—yet the principal importance of the election is its effect as showing the popular sentiment.

There is no way by which we can make the administration heed our rights and our complaints against its usurpations, save by an uncompromising condemnation at the polls. We must take the civil offices of the Government into our hands and then make the military subordinate, just so far as the laws make them subordinate. By the success of the Democracy law is restored to its supremacy. By the success of Abolitionism one man is declared supreme, and the sure road to anarchy is paved.

All good citizens who love their liberties, law and order, and abhor usurpation, tyranny and mobocracy, should avail themselves of every opportunity offered to express their preferences at the ballot-box. If they do so, the will of the people will surely triumph.

CAPT. M. H. TIBBITS' remains arrived in this place last Sunday morning, and the funeral ceremony was performed at the Presbyterian church at one o'clock p. m. of the same day.

The body was interred with Masonic honors, delegates from three La Porte County Lodges and Plymouth Lodge, being in attendance. Dr. T. D. Lemon of Laporte, officiating as Worshipful Master.

The large attendance at the Church indicated plainly the high estimation placed upon the deceased by our citizens, who knew him well. He was a good citizen, a patriot and brave, chivalrous officer. No, he gave his life, as his mite toward the preservation of our Government. Would to God there were more such men in our armies.

An unassuming christian, and a truly brave soldier, Capt. Tibbitts is mourned by our people as a community.

DEMOCRATIC TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.—The Convention for the purpose of nominating Candidates to the various Township offices to be filled at the coming April election assembled at the Court House March 25th and organized by calling Daniel Jacoby to the chair and appointing D. McDonald Secretary.

The following excellent ticket was then nominated: For Justice of the Peace J. G. Osborne, For Township Trustee T. McDonald, For Constables, G. W. McMASTERS, J. B. N. KLINGER, J. H. CASE. Mr. J. G. Osborne then addressed the Convention in his usual felicitous style after which the Convention adjourned.

DANIEL JACOBY Pres.

D. McDONALD Sec.

M. R. Justice, of the "Regulator," has received his new stock of goods, entire, and is now fully prepared for the Spring and summer trade. He would be pleased to have all call and examine his stock.—New advertisement next week.

ACCIDENT:—Quite a serious accident happened at the house of Mr. D. McDonald, in this town on Saturday evening last, to a young girl between fourteen and fifteen years old, named Hattie Lawson, employed in the family, while doing some work at a table near a cooking stove. In turning round her hoop skirt threw her dress into the draft of the stove, which immediately caught fire and before a moment could be rendered her clothes were almost consumed. From her neck, between her shoulders down her back to her knees and her right arm, is burned to a crisp. She has been delirious most of the time until yesterday. Her situation is critical, but she will probably recover.

At the same time, Kittie, daughter of Mr. McD., aged about three years, in the excitement of the moment threw her arms around the girl while her clothes were in flames, and before she could be taken away the right side of her forehead, face, right ear, shoulder and hand were severely, but not dangerously burned.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Township Convention held at the Court House last Saturday afternoon was well attended and harmonious; the ticket placed in nomination unexceptionable.—Mr. McDONALD the nominee for Trustee has discharged the duties of that office during the past year, to the entire satisfaction of every honest man. He is perhaps the very best man in the township for the office, all know him well and it is superfluous to speak of his merits.

Mr. OSBORNE, the nominee for Justice of the Peace, was induced to accept the nomination by the importunities of his friends. He is well qualified to act as Circuit Judge—and as a Justice will make the most efficient and best qualified officer in the County. We need our best men as Justices and seldom get them, now that a favorable opportunity is presented let us not fail to implore it.

The candidates for constable, Messrs. KLINGER, CASE and McMASTERS are good men, possessing the requisites necessary for a faithful discharge of their duties.

On the whole the ticket is one of the best ever presented at our township election, composed of unflinching Democrats, and will be elected, if we do our duty by a vote of two to one, over their opponents.

The following excellent ticket has been nominated by the Democracy of West Township:

For Trustee, D. S. Grube; for Justice of the Peace, Edward Dwinnell; but one nomination—Michael Burns—being made, for Constable so far as we have learned.

We have been unable to learn the nominations of other townships.

We are informed that a gentleman from Michigan has rented, or intends to rent, the Edwards House, of this place. The patrons of the House regret the loss of the present landlords, knowing them to be A. No. 1, but hopes of continued good living are high, as the incoming host has an excellent reputation for hotel-keeping.

AS We are told that there is no power to put down the rebellion but the Administration, and that the condemnation of its measures weakens the power.

That is all a fallacy. It is the measures themselves that weaken the power to deal with the rebellion, not any condemnation of them. The Administration has directed its skill and energy to aid the rebellion. We affirm this because it is so, and our silence will not make it otherwise.

If we have a cherished object on earth, it is the restoration of the Union, and we shall denounce all measures and practices that throw obstacles in the way of the cause.

The rebels have not done as much to render a Union of the States hopeless as the Abolitionists and the Administration. They have multiplied the number of rebels and consolidated their strength. They have divided the friend of the Union, by the pursuit of their party object in this hour of peril.

Instead of cherishing the Union sentiment of the South, they have made war upon it and exterminated it. They say now by their laws to the people of the seceded States, abandon the rebellion, if you dare, and you sacrifice life liberty and property.

These Abolitionists know the effect of these measures, and they intend that effect. Their profession of a desire to preserve the Union can deceive no one. It is false. They neither desire, expect nor intend it.

Kentucky has been very much in the way of these radicals. They say we are only quasi-Union, and are sorry we are only quasi.

They want a country they can rule, and consequently, don't want the South, and don't want Kentucky. They know Kentucky is for the Union, and has stood by it in spite of his prejudices and threats, and they hate her for that reason.

We shall not cease to expose the conduct of these Disunionists and rebels of the North. They may rail at us, and charge that we are aiding the rebellion they are trying to put down. They are building it up, and the whole world sees it. Their acts are destroying the cause, not our denunciation of them.—*Low Dem.*

Why Is The North "Disloyal?"

Does it not strike those Republican journalists who are constantly crying out that the Democratic majorities of the North, are "disloyal," that the question must arise in every mind that accepts the charge, Why are they disloyal? The people of the North were never accused of indifference to their obligation to their country; and of all the Northern people, the Democrats were supposed to be the most intense in their feelings of nationality, and so zealous in patriotism as to be accused of disdain of all interests that stood in the way of their country's rights and progress.

It is admitted that in the beginning of the war, the masses were united, with little regard to party, in the purpose of standing by the government and upholding the Union at all hazards. Now we see the strange spectacle of the minority arraigning the majority on the charge of disloyalty? Disloyalty to what, and to whom?—To the Constitution? No, the majority are only too true to that; it is the minority, holding possession of the government, that has ostentatiously thrown off its allegiance.

Disloyalty to the Union? No, for the Democrats of the North to a man, seek for the restoration of the old Union, and it is the leaders of the minority who proclaim their willingness to witness its destruction! All that can be true, then, in the charge, is that the majority of the North is disloyal to the minority—is recalcitrant to the dictation of the minority when it bids it depart from its allegiance to the Constitution and the Union.

If it were indeed true that the people of the North—for it is no longer to be denied that the great mass who are defined under the word 'People,' are now rallying under the Democratic banner—if it were true that they had become disloyal, then a terrible responsibility would fall somewhere. The question would be, who and what have made them disloyal?

A terrible responsibility must rest upon the rulers of a country who, after having suffered from mere want of statesmanship, one great section of the country to lapse into rebellion, has so alienated the masses of the people, in the other half, that its own organs proclaim them disloyal also!—*N. F. Argus.*

Responsibility of the Administration.

The Democratic party have full faith that the Administration could, if they would; restore the Union. They understand exactly what immense resources the people have put into the hands of their rulers, and they do not see how it has been possible to fail, if the best use has been made of them. They, therefore, hold the Administration responsible for the protraction of the war, because they believe wise policy and vigorous action ought to have wielded the military strength of the country more efficiently and successfully.—This is why they declare they have no confidence in Abraham Lincoln. If they loved their country less, they would be more patient under the mismanagement, which, if it has not destroyed us, has at least prolonged the struggle and subjected us to burthens which cannot be cast off in centuries. They know that the war can be brought to an honorable close speedily with the forces already provided, but they have been deceived so often, that they cannot say they believe it will be brought to such a close. They are suspicious, and have a right to be suspicious. Indeed the only wonder is that any part of the people retain the slightest confidence in the Administration. What they now desire is victory. They are weary of promises.—They demand deeds. If the Administration expects to conduct the struggle by assaults upon Northern Democrats, by instituting political organizations, and by squandering the time and money which ought to be used against the Rebels, in electioneering campaigns in the loyal States they will continue to fail against the rebellion. A decisive victory—a gleam of true vigor in the conduct of the war, would be worth everything to the Union cause today. Why do not the Administration profess victory to the nation? Why do they not drop party long enough to pay some attention to the war? If they will do that, they will restore confidence. The Union sentiment of the country will be cheered. The great Democratic heart will rejoice, as it ever does rejoice, when the prospects of the country are bright, and the hope of victory is based upon reasonable ground, but who can honestly support a policy which is founded upon failure, whose very corner stones are defeat and inaction?

We say to day, as we have said a thousand times before, the Administration have only to cease to be partisan, and to act vigorously and sensibly in order to receive the hopes of the people and to restore the Union, but will they do it! Will they not pay more attention to the Connecticut election than to the taking of Richmond, and expend more energy in founding political societies in Philadelphia and New York, than in the work of opening the Mississippi to the great Northwest?—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

We have a plentiful crop of reports from the Southwest. On the Federal side, it is reported that Gen. Sherman, with twenty regiments, has reached the Yazoo River, via the Sunflower, and landed near Haines Bluff; that a large part of Farragut's fleet is above Port Hudson; that six iron-clads and 15,000 troops have passed through the Vicksburg canal, and that Fort Greenwood has been captured. On the rebel side, it is reported that two Federal vessels have been destroyed while attempting to pass Vicksburg; that the Federal expedition to the Yazoo, via the Sunflower, has been driven back at a point on the latter stream, with the loss of several vessels; that Fort Greenwood still remains in rebel possession, and will be stoutly defended; and that Pensacola has been evacuated by the Federals.

A deserter from the rebels reports that Richmond is being evacuated as speedily as possible; but his statement is not fully credited.

It is said that immediately after the Connecticut election, an order will be issued for the conscription of 300,000 men. The New York *Currier des Etats Unis*, in its issue of Tuesday, stated that Mr. Seward had received a reply from Mr. Drouyn del' Huys to his letter declining the French pacification suggestion,—in which M. De l' Huys expressed regret at the non acceptance of his counsel, and announced that France would resume the attitude of a simple spectator, confining herself to following the course of events. The State Department denies that any reply has been received.

Secretary Chase has prohibited the issue of general permits to purchase the products of the southwestern States. Two divisions of rebel infantry crossed the Cumberland, near Waitsburg, Pulaski county, Ky. on Friday. A Federal force recaptured Danville on Saturday, driving the enemy towards Crab Orchard.

European dates are to the 15th inst. The diplomatic correspondence of the British government on the American war is published. Earl Russell, in reply to a protest against fitting out vessels in England for the Confederates, replied that no proceedings could be taken in the matter without evidence on oath.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1. The Federal expedition, which endeavored to reach the Yazoo River by the way

of Steel's and Black Bayous, Deer Creek, Rolling Fork, and Sunflower River, has proved a failure. The rebels barred the progress of the gunboats by placing obstructions in their front, and shut them off from retreat by obstructing their rear, and would have captured or destroyed them but for the arrival of infantry reinforcements; who released the vessels from their perilous position,—when a return was made to the Mississippi. The Federal loss was ten or twelve killed and wounded, and that of the rebels was inconsiderable.

From a Richmond paper, we learn that the Yazoo Pass expedition had again appeared before Fort Pemberton, or Greenwood, and that firing took place on the afternoon of the 23d ult, the result being unknown.

On Wednesday of last week, the rams Lancaster and Switzerland attempted to run by the Vicksburg batteries. They encountered a tremendous fire, which sunk the former and disabled the latter. The object of the movement was to reinforce Farragut, who was lying below Warrenton with the Hartford and Albatross. There is a report, through rebel channels, of a fight near Baton Rouge, in which Gen. Banks was repulsed with considerable loss.

Reports continue to be received of an intended evacuation of Richmond by the rebels, and some Federal officers express the belief that the bulk of Lee's army is moving westward, with the view of driving back Rosecrans, and thus securing possession of Kentucky. From Cincinnati we have a statement that 100,000 rebel troops were transported to the West during March, most of them joining Gen. Johnston, near Tallahoma, and that the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is still taxed to its utmost capacity in the performance of similar service.

The corps of Gen. Polk has advanced to within nineteen miles of Murfreesboro, and a general engagement in the vicinity of that point, within a very short time, is considered as inevitable.

There is quite a heavy rebel force in Kentucky. Some 8,000 or 10,000 are encamped between Somerset and Cumberland Longstreet; is between Jemstown and Monticello; Pegram is at Manchester, Clay County; and Humphrey Marshall's troops are in Morgan and Magoffin counties. Martial law has been proclaimed by the rebel Generals in all the counties south of the Kentucky River; men are being conscripted and supplies collected.

Heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of Charleston on the 26th ult., and it was supposed at Hilton Head that the Federal fleet had opened on the rebel batteries at Stono Inlet.

The negro brigade at Jacksonville, Fla., has been reinforced by two white regiments. Upon the departure of the steamer bringing the latest news from the town, heavy firing was heard, resulting, it was supposed, from a rebel attack.

The appointment of Deputy Provost Marshals for the eastern States was concluded yesterday.

European dates are to the 18th ult. Further deprecations by the Alabama are reported. The Polish Insurrection is spreading. Garibaldi's wound has exhibited symptoms of a more unfavorable character. Two vessels for the Confederates have been launched in England.

Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha River, was taken by the rebels on Sunday, but was subsequently recaptured by the Federals.

Thursday, the 30th inst., has been designated by the President as a day of national fasting and prayer.

A passenger train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was captured by guerrillas on Saturday, about forty miles from the former city.

SIGNS OF LOYALTY.

1. Bellow about the negro at all hours and in all places.

2. Pocket as much money and as many fat offices as you can.

3. Gas about your patriotism vociferously, just like the old Pharisee did of his piety.

4. Justify everything the Administration does, and swear that every man is a traitor who don't agree with you—even if all his sons are in the army, while you are pocketing fat jobs.

5. Abuse Democrats like pick pockets.

6. If there is any more money or plunder, grab it, a la Cameron.

7. Grab more money.

8. Nigger! Nigger!!

6. More money!!!

SIGNS OF DISLOYALTY.

1. Drawing a distinction between the Government and the Administration—sustaining the one at all times—approving the other, when it does right, and rebuking it when it does wrong.

2. Asserting at all times, that because the Rebels have violated the laws of the land, it is no justification for us to violate them.

3. Fighting and furnishing means for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and ignoring Abolition schemes for the negro.

4. Strenuously urging a policy that will make the Re-Union of the States possible, instead of fostering measures to widen the breach.

These are the signs of loyalty and disloyalty furnished by the Black Republican Jacobins themselves.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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. 29. 1862. 31ms

New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE, EVERY BODY!!

NEW INDIANA, CHEAP CASH STORE!

DALE & CALKINS : : : Proprietors.

Who are now receiving direct from New York and Boston a

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

Boots and Shoes,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, Hats, Caps and Clothing

And in fact almost every kind of goods used in this country; which they offer

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their motto being

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; and satisfy themselves that we are selling

As Low, or Lower,

than any other house in the West.

Be particular and call at the North Room of Hewitt and Woodward's New Brick Building.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

DALE & CALKINS.

N. B.—All kinds of country Produce such as Butter, Eggs, Beans, etc.; taken in exchange for Goods at the new Indiana Cheap Cash Store.

Oriental Tivory Stable.

SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.

Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at reasonable rates. We also pay the highest market price in cash for Horses. Horses boarded by the day, week and month on reasonable terms.

HESS & NESSEL.

Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863. no47

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 PLAIN, A. G. WHEELER.

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