

## 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.

FOR CONSTABLES:

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.

FORWARD.

We hear no more of the cry of "Forward to Richmond." Demands for an instantaneous, 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, weary 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 in 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 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 desertsions are making fearful inroads upon our ranks and nothing is being done, and yet these people are quiet and content—as they were through the disgraceful and disastrous campaigns of Fremont and Pope. They care for their party; they love abolitionism, and nothing else. The policy that serves their party, though it ruins the country, is their policy; and these same men unblushingly call democrats traitors, traitors, and secessionists!

We never approved of the "Forward" cry, nor believed in the men who made it, nor do we now. Hooker and Rosecrans are the best judges of the fitting moment to advance, and will improve it; but we do despise the hypocritical cant of the unscrupulous 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 ERINIAN 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 lame-ox "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—but 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 triumph.

Capt. M. H. Tibbets' 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 Lodge 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 body 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. Tibbets 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 23d 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 Watson, 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 chance 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 improve 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.—N. Y. Argus.

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

For Trustee, D. S. Grube; for Justice of the Peace, Edward Dwinell; 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.

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 friends 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.

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.

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 lie; they are not trying to put it down. They are building it up, and the whole world sees it. Their acts are destroying the cause, not our denunciation of them.—Lou. Dem.

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WHY IS THE NORTH "DISLOYAL?"

Does it not strike those Republican journalists who are constantly crying out that the Democratic majority 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, that the majority of the North is disloyal to the minority—is recusant to the dictates 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, on 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.

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 lame-ox "played out," around here, and is dying tolerably easy.

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## Responsibility of the Administration.

The Democratic party have full faith that the Administration could, with the help of 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 protracted war, because they believe wise policy and vigorous action ought to have yielded 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 burdens 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, 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 to day.

Why do not the Administration offer 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 rejoices, when the prospects or 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

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Will they not pay more attention to the

Connecticut election than to the taking of

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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 Federal.

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

European dates are to the 18th ult. Further deprecations by the Alabamians 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 guerillas on Saturday, about forty miles from the former city.

SIGNS OF LOYALTY.

1. Below 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 pat