

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, :: Editor  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY APRIL 9 1863.



## THE RESULT.

The election in this County, last Monday passed off quietly and satisfactorily. For a Spring election the vote was large, and the Democratic majorities were in like proportion.

In Center township, with a vote of over 600 we have an average majority of 177; but the vote was larger, one majority would have been increased. Mr. Osborne's majority was 189.

Polk, we learn by J. C. CUSHMAN, gives an average democratic majority of 55, on a strict party vote.

Bourbon, on which abolitionists fixed their strongest hopes, goes democratic by about 20 majority, proving conclusively that there has been a wonderful change in sentiment up there since last fall, or that Parks had his "hands" from Kosciusko to help him out, at the fall election, and could not afford to bring them in this Spring.

German is democratic by about 80 majority, we are informed, though we have no direct information.

West is "butternut" by an average of 42. Green about the same perhaps larger.

In North the abolitionists got discouraged and made no opposition.

Tippencanoe township gives 45 abolition majority; and in Wal. it we are beaten only 8—glorious democratic gain.

We have no news from Union, but it is Democratic by a good round majority, without doubt.

The Democratic majority in the county at the election Monday was not far from 500; which is just about what Marshall can be relied upon for with safety, though many place the figures much higher.

Since the above was put in type we have learned that Union township gave an average Democratic majority of about 60. Good for Union!

The abolitionists last Thursday evening held a meeting at Westervelt's Hall, and were addressed by C. CASE, of Fort Wayne, an ex-congressman.

The meeting was advertised at Hewett and Woodward's Hall, but the crowd that assembled was so small they feared they would be lonesome in a large room, and after starting a boy out with a bell to entreat a few more of the faithful to come out, they adjourned to Westervelt's Hall and held their meeting.

We shall not attempt to give the ideas of the speaker in full—he is a crazy fanatic and talked like one—a regular Miss Nancy, desirous of notice. One portion of his address, however, which was applauded by his hearers, merits attention, as he claimed to speak knowingly and by authority. Relative to the coming conscription Mr. CASE said in substance, that the Secretary of war was authorized, where he saw proper, to receive \$300, as exemption for a conscript, that he would do so with loyal Union men, but of course no money would be received, their services would be required in the field. Now loyal men, by Mr. CASE's standard, are abolitionists, and copperheads are Democrats, therefore he tells us that abolitionists will be allowed the benefit of the \$300 exemption clause, and that Democrats will not. Whether it is the intention of the administration to attempt to make this discrimination, or not, we do not know. Mr. CASE is a prominent member of the abolition party, and professes to know its policy; whether the attempt is to be made or not, we cannot say; if it is made, it will fail. It will be the last mad act in the tragedy now being played by abolitionism. Such an attempt would be resisted, to the death, by Democrats.—While they bow in submission to law, and endure injuries and wrongs for the good of a distracted country, they are not slaves, dogs and spiritless cowards, that the master lash may be applied to with impunity. One act of deliberate favoritism in the coming conscription, and the toxin of alarm would sound throughout the country, calling unconquerable millions to arms in defense of their liberties, dearer to them than life. If money exempts an abolitionist from military service under the conscription law, it will exempt a democrat, or his good right arm will try the cause and give him justice.

While submitting to law ourselves, we will compel our unwilling neighbors, who made the law, to do likewise. They shall stand under the standard they erect over us, and receive their measure in the vessel they have made for us.

Vandalia, Wooster, Cox, Turp, and other distinguished Democratic statesmen will be at Fort Wayne April 29th. We believe they design speaking in Indiana soon.

A few days ago Gen. Carrington issued a proclamation to his command and the citizens of Indiana. He tells us our duty, and defines the duties of soldiers. He says soldiers may vote where they are legally entitled to; but they must do so in a peaceful, lawful and orderly manner. Promising the citizen protection at the polls, the disreputable ward-trickster disarms suspicion, and on election day turns out his troops to the polls, where they assault and beat democrats, driving them from the ballot-box and robbing them of the right of suffrage; and this, too, in the city of Indianapolis, under the eye of this fair-promising General, and under the influence and at the instigation of his commissioned officers, who "sell their birth-right for a mess of 'green-bucks.'

## The Duty of Conservative Men.

In an article published last week, under the title of "The Issues Before the Country," we sketched briefly the course of the Administration, and of the Republican party, on the great questions which now agitate the people of the United States; and pointed out; as well as we were able, some of the dangers which threaten to overthrow our liberties, or plunge us into disasters from which the mind recoils with alarm. In this article we offer a few suggestions respecting the duty of Conservative men in this trying ordeal.

The position of those who do not approve the policy of the Administration, and who therefore have fallen under the ban of the radicals who control it, is a most trying one. They are asked to "support the Government," in default of which they are pronounced "disloyal"—"copperheads"—"traitors." But what is meant by "supporting the Government?"

It is to sustain the lawful authorities in upholding the Constitution and the laws? There are very few men—certainly not a thousand men—in all the so called loyal States, who are not ready to do this with their influence, their means, and if need be, their lives. Let the unselfish devotion of the people in the earlier stages of the war, attest this, and prove their readiness to make sacrifices in behalf of Constitutional Government.

No, it is not such a support of the Government that is demanded of us, but quite another and a different allegiance—no less than a blind adherence to an Administration whose policy leads directly to the subversion of the Constitution and the destruction of our dearest rights. Shall the people render such allegiance? Are they bound to accord such support to the party which happens to be in power? Their practical answer to these questions is to be found in the total absence of all offers of volunteers or recruits for the war, whereas in its earlier stages the offers of men were in excess of the wants of the Government—in the entire withdrawal of confidence in the Administration by the Democrats and Conservatives throughout the country. They are ready and willing to "support the Government," even in carrying on a war which they believe could and should have been avoided, so long as it is conducted for the objects and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, but they are neither ready nor willing to support an Administration which tramples the Constitution under its feet and seeks to establish in its place, the will of irresponsible and incompetent usurpers.

The theory and leading principles of our system teach obedience to the constituted authorities, and the reformation of abuses by constitutional methods. The masses of Northern Democrats held that the election of Mr. LINCOLN, by constitutional means, furnished no valid reason for the violent action of the Southern States. It was the only usurpation of powers not conferred by the Constitution—the attempt to overthrow the Constitutional Government, and to inaugurate another not authorized by the people—that could justify resistance to the legally chosen officers of the Government. For this the States in rebellion did not wait, and thus they violated a sacred principle in Republican Government.

The people of the loyal States have, to day, infinitely greater provocation to inaugurate a revolution than had the Southern States on the election of President LINCOLN. But their wisdom, and devotion to the forms as well as the principles of Constitutional Government, prompt them to extraordinary forbearance, and they appropriately cling to the peaceful modes of redress provided by the Constitution itself. The Administration, by its arbitrary arrests, its suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, its invasion of private rights, and its harsh and unnecessary conscription, has apparently used every means at its command to aggravate existing evils and to render intolerant its scheme of subverting the war to the abolition of slavery, instead of the re-establishment of constitutional authority throughout the whole Union.

If there are any whose minds revert to other than peaceful modes of redressing the wrongs inflicted upon the country at this time, let them be adjured to take counsel of wisdom, and to exercise that patient forbearance and true patriotism which looks along to the ballot-box as the arbiter of our destinies. If this mode of relief is slow, it is, nevertheless, sure, and it has the virtue of requiring no sacrifice of life or of principle for the accomplishment of the most momentous reforms.

To those who are impatient of time and who would see the abuses which now alarm all conservative men speedily corrected, it is only necessary to point to the grand political revolution now going on, and which is sweeping with resistless force over the entire loyal portion of the Union. It has already revolutionized half a dozen States and needs but the opportunity to complete the regeneration of the whole Union. Were the Presidential election to take place this year, the present corrupt Administration would be swept from power, with relentless indignation, by the people. Oppressives are its acts of usurpation, the Democratic and Conservative masses (who outnumber by an immense majority the radicals) will patiently and patriotically wait the opportunity, by Constitutional and legal means, to restore the Union upon Constitutional basis. But I title more than a year will elapse before (our civil rights are not subverted) we shall be engaged in a presidential campaign, which will absorb the attention of the country. Upon its results—whether it shall be a free expression of the popular will or a repetition of the farce which gave to France her present ruler through the bayonets and balls of the people—will depend the further existence of civil liberty. Unless, however, the Americans have lost their manhood and their independent spirit, they will never be deprived of a fair expression of their preferences, through the instrumentality of the ballot.—N. Y. Argus.

## A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Please give the enclosed letter a place in your columns. It gives something of an inside view of the army that we cannot get from newspaper correspondents. The writer is a Major in the service.

M. A. O. PACKARD.

MURKERSBRO, TENN., March 26, 1863.  
M. A. O. PACKARD, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It has been some time since I wrote you from this place, and as yet have received no answer. I have heard much in part, but nothing definite of your troubles in the Legislature, and have no doubt but the arduous duties enjoined upon you there prevented you from writing.

Through the Louisville Democrat I have been put in possession of your "address to the people," which I cheerfully endorse, and believe it will go far towards disabusing the minds of those who have been made to believe that the Democratic members of the House are in favor of secession, and the many other traitorous acts which they are supposed to be secretly scheming about.

The impression prevails to some extent here, and in other parts of the army, that the House intended to make peace with the South, and to take Indiana from the Union, and take it to the Southern Confederacy. In order to accomplish this you were about to confine the powers of the Governor by legislation, to prevent his interference, with various other felonies embracing the loyalty of good citizens.

It is strange to say that these teachings are the burthen of our very Reverend Chaplains' Sabbath discourses. Lies of the most wicked character, conceived in spleen, and uttered with all the vehemence of an enraged fiend, compose much of their sermons. Misrepresentations, refined by their remodelling power, and then enforced upon the attention of the illiterate soldier (who has no other means of acquainting himself with facts,) with a religious fervency too well calculated to deceive and mislead the unsuspecting.

Political sermons made from the blessed word of God, distorting to malicious slanders against their fellow citizens the words and sentiments of Christ and his apostles. Why don't thunderbolts descend from frowning Heaven, and crush them to atoms.

The fact is, all who do not think as they think, speak as they speak, and even disclaim kindred and friends, who may oppose them in the least particular, are pronounced base traitors, and should be hung without trial. So vindictive are these infatuated creatures that they would immolate mothers, and dash out their infants' brains, if they were permitted to practice what they teach.

Religion is degenerating in the use of these idolatrous teachers, and the effects of it are plainly visible in the character of the soldiers.

In my opinion the course you have agreed to adopt will meet with great popularity.

Let the Federal authorities have full sway: they possess the power, and the more they are embarrassed from our party influence, the less discredit they will gain if they fail.

This Union cannot be restored under a New England rule. The more you hear of the Rebels becoming "demoralized," the more they "starve," just by that much more is their power increased against us.

The negro recruits will cause mutiny and insubordination in our army. The more negro soldiers we get the less victories will follow our arms.

This negro question will eventually divide our army, as it has already divided our States. Our soldiers are willing to

set any persons or things complete this contest, that will relieve them. So let negroes, mules, or old women with brooms sticks come on.

We are about to be surrounded here.—They dash in upon our lines at different points daily. We expect something, but must wait for its development by the same old power, Time.

Very Truly Yours, —

We find the following in the *Warren Constitution*, a paper published in the Giddings District in Ohio, which speaks well of our Representative, paying him a merited compliment. Resolutions were adopted at the meeting which we should be glad to publish if we had room for them.

"The meeting on last Thursday night at the Gaskill House, was the largest township meeting we ever attended in Warren. It was not only the largest, but the most determined and enthusiastic—made up of men who are pledged to spend their lives in the holy cause of restoring peace and union to our distracted country, and in crushing out the twin sisters of discord, abolition and secession. Hon. M. A. O. PACKARD, a leading member of the Indiana legislature, in town, visiting friends, being present, was called upon, and in a speech of nearly two hours, portrayed in eloquent language, the position of the Democratic party in the great struggle now impending, at the same time showing to the satisfaction of every one of his hearers that the policy pursued by the administration, if persisted in, would eventually destroy constitutional liberty in this country.

The abolition majority in Connecticut is a little less than twenty-five hundred.—More than that number of soldiers were sent into the State on condition that they vote the abolition ticket, while no democratic soldier was permitted to return to the State. Then the influence of the shoddy contractors, and the fact that vast numbers of the people are making money out of the war—that as a whole, the people of the State are making money out of the war—were worth five to ten thousand votes to the abolition ticket. In Wisconsin it is different. There the people are losing money by the war.

In Indiana and Ohio the gains are large for the democracy. We discover how the abolitionists have succeeded in Cincinnati. The democrats carried the city last fall by 155 majority, and yet they poll 99 more votes now than they polled then. The abolitionists poll 1,390 more votes now than they polled then. The democracy were beaten by an enormous fraud.

The returns from the Illinois township elections look splendidly.

## THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

There is a rumor, coming from rebel sources, that Charleston was attacked on Thursday or Friday last, and is now in the hands of the Federals. No advice to that effect have yet been received by the administration, though it is credited that the attack has commenced.

On the 1st, Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter, with five steamers, made a reconnaissance of Haines' Bluff. They fired a few shots at the rebel battery, receiving no reply, and then returned. Up to Monday evening of last no progress had been made in the reduction of Fort Greenwood. It is the belief of officers from there that the place will not be taken, and the rumor prevails that the expedition has been ordered to withdraw.

It is reported that Gen. Lee is in the Shenandoah Valley, with a considerable force; but the report is denied. The rumor as to an evacuation of Richmond proves, of course, to be all humbug. It is believed, however, that troops and material have been sent thence to strengthen other points, especially Chattanooga.

Our relations with the British government are said to be in a very delicate position. A correspondence is progressing relative to the construction and equipment in Great Britain of vessels for the rebels, in which Earl Russell evinces an unfriendly, and even menacing tone.

Considerable heavy skirmishing is taking place in Tennessee, and a general engagement speedily is considered probable.

It is believed that Gen. Foster has had a fight with a large rebel force at Washington, N. C., but there are no intimations as to the result.

Federal iron-clads attempted to land at Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 2d inst. but were compelled to return. Florence, Ala. was shelled by Federal gunboats on the same day, and a company of rebel cavalry driven out of the town.

European advices are to the 23d ult. The subscriptions for the Confederate loan

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Nothing official has been received by the administration relative to the reported attack on Charleston. It is believed that the assault was not made on Friday, but may have been made since. The Navy Department expect dispatches to-day.

Our rejoicings with Great Britain are represented as being in a more precarious condition than at any time since the Trent affair.

Deserters from the rebel army in Tennessee report that it has been reinforced by 60,000 to 70,000 men, and that it contemplates no retirement from its present position.

The rebel force which made the last raid into Kentucky it now in East Tennessee; and preparations are making, it is rumored, for a more extensive invasion.

Judge Constable was examined before the U. S. District Court, at Springfield, yesterday, and was discharged from custody, it being shown that he acted properly in releasing the men arrested and in holding the officers to bail.

Citizens of Palmyra, Tenn., having convened at the recent attack upon the garrison St. Clair, a Federal naval force has shelled and burned the town.

Seven thousand negroes were yesterday sent to I-land No. Ten.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL WALL PAPER TOYS TOYS  
COAL OIL WINDOW PAPER TOYS TOYS  
TANNERS OIL STATIONERY OF A LARGE  
SPERM OIL ALL KINDS ASSORTMENT  
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 AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

Aug. 28. 1862. 31m3

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.

In particular and call at the North Room of Hewett and Woodward's New Brick Building.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

DALE & CALKINS.