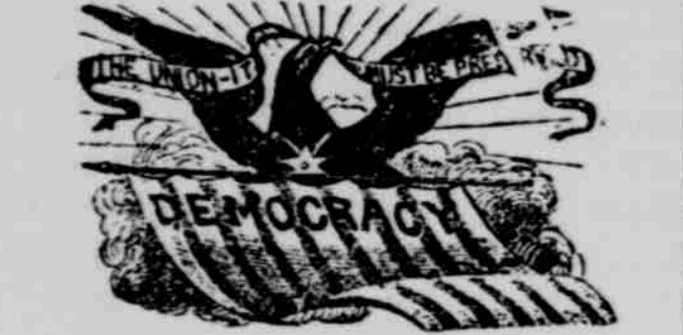


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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. Had the vote been larger our majority would have been increased. Mr. Osborn'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 "battered" by an average of 42. Green about the same perhaps larger. In North the abolitionists got discouraged and made no opposition.

Tippecanoe township gives 45 abolition majority; and in Wal it was beaten only 8—a 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 sixty. 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 Woodard'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 Mia Nance, 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 copperheads 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 injustice and wrongs for the good of a distracted country, they are not slaves, dogs and spiritless cowards, that the masters lash may be applied to with impunity. One act of deliberate favoritism in the coming conscription, and the tension 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.

Vallandigham, Voorhies, Cox, Turpie and other distinguished Democratic statesmen will be at Fort Wayne April 20th. We believe they design speaking in Lapports 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 peaceable, 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-rights for a mess of 'green-backs'."

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 as 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, today, 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 liberty, 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 adjudged to take counsel of wisdom, and to exercise that patient forbearance and true patriotism which looks alone 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. Oppressive as 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 a Constitutional basis. But a little more than a year will elapse before (if 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 ballots 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.

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

We are about to be surrounded here.—We 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 frequent cheers which greeted the speaker, showed in unmistakable terms, that what he uttered met the judgment of his audience. Indiana may well be proud of her young Packard. In her legislature, he and the Democratic majority, planted themselves on their constituted rights, and stood there, refusing to yield to the corrupt influences about them, while the rebel abolition minority, true to their instincts seceded and broke up the Legislature."

MURKESBORO, 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 heinous offences embracing the loyalty of good citizens.

It is strange to say that these teachings are the burden 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 infuriated 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

with Napoleon, Washington, Hannibal Julius Cesar, in order to get the advice of those "retired officers" on their military plans. But we forbear. Upon all these subjects the people would no doubt be rejoiced to receive authentic information, and we protest that the "court journals" ought not to confine themselves to a smile and brief telegraphic announcement as to how "the Government" feels in mind, when there are so many points upon which intelligence would be graciously received by his "loyal and obedient subjects."—N. Y. Caucasian.

The Elections.

Wisconsin, all hail! From the returns received, it is estimated that the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice is elected by a majority of ten thousand. This is a splendid triumph. La Crosse and Kenosha have elected the Democratic municipal tickets.

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 1,300 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 week 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 Tusculum, Ala., on the 2d inst. but were compelled to retire. Florence, Ala. was shelled by Federal gunboats on the same day, and a company of rebel cavalry driven out of the town.

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

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 relations 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 forces 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 man arrested and in holding the officers to bail.

Citizens of Palmyra, Tenn., having convined at the recent attack upon the gunboat St. Clair, a Federal naval force has shelled and burned the town. Seven thousand negroes were yesterday sent to Island No. Ten.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS
COAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYS TOYS
TANNERS OIL	STATIONERY OF	A LARGE
SPERM OIL	ALL KINDS	ASSORTMENT
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store
LINSEED OIL	PAINT BRUSHES	FRESH DRUGS &
WHITE LEAD	A COMPLETE	MEDICINES & ALL
TURPENTINE	ASSORTMENT	POPULAR PAT-
WINDOW GLASS	AT	ENT MEDICINES
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

Aug. 28. 1862. 31m3

New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE, EVERYBODY!!

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, Hens, Hides, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes &c., taken in exchange for Goods at the new Indiana Cheap Cash Store.

Oriental Tivvy 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, Proprietors. Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863.

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 DEAT, D. G. WHEELER.

Exciting News:

I beg leave to inform my numerous customers in Plymouth and the surrounding Country that I have received one of the

Finest Stocks of Goods

ever brought to Plymouth. It was selected in the

Eastern Cities,

with the utmost care to the wants of customers and will be sold to cash and shortest time buyers on the very best terms, my motto is

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

And I will say to all those that want good bargains to come along, no trouble to show goods, examine for yourselves, the stock of Goods at the

Regulator

Will bear examination both as regards quality and fair prices; and while you have to pay fair prices for the best quality and that kind of goods. I keep and will sell the best kind of goods as cheap as any other house in Plymouth. You will find at the "Regulator" a good assortment of the following Goods:

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, TWEEDS

JEANS, FARMERS SATIN, FLAN-

NELS, DENIMS, HICKORY BROWN

SHEETINGS, BLEACHED MUSLIN.

PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PLAIN AND

BARRED JACONETS, CHALLIES,

LAWNS

And a very large lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Of various kinds And a large box of

Boots and shoes,

Sole Leather, Pegs and Nails of all kinds. Hats and Caps; a fine lot of Queensware and a splendid lot of Groceries. Call at the Regulator and examine for yourselves.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at market prices and money not refused.

M. R. JEFFICE, owner.

Plymouth Indiana, April 9th 1863.

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 25th 1862

JOHN D. DEVOR.

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

SOLDIER'S BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT,

AND

SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.

OFFICE—Over Pershing's Drug Store Plymouth, Indiana.

JOHN G. OSBORNE.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

17 Office in Bank Building,

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Two hundred CAVALRY HORSES wanted from four to nine years old, from fifteen to fifteen and a half hands high, and in good order.

Apply to