

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JUNE 4 1863.



The Democratic County Convention of Marshall county is set for Saturday June 27th 1863, by the Democratic Central Committee, we are informed. Next week the regular call, with the apportionment of each Township will be published.

Let the Democrats of our County prepare for the coming Convention. None should be lukewarm now. Every Democrat owes it to his country and himself to step boldly forward and labor manfully to save our Government from all enemies foreign and domestic rebels in arms and nullifiers and archists at home. We have many enemies to repel, but the bowery right arm of Democracy is equal to the emergency, if fully aroused. Who can sleep while his house is in flames?

Last Tuesday the Chicago Times was suppressed by an order from Gen. Burnside and the circulation of the New York World prohibited in it. (Burnside's) department. Wednesday an immense indignation meeting composed of all of our parties was held in Chicago, and the order of Burnside was denounced in the strongest terms. The abolitionists of the city were terribly frightened lest the indignant populace should take vengeance on the portion of the "New York World" known as the Chicago Tribune; but moderate counsel prevailed and the thing is permitted to stand, a monument of its own deep shame, and of the toleration of the American people.

An application has been made for an injunction against the officers carrying out the order of Gen. Burnside, but if granted it cannot be enforced, the military law is the strong law.

We need not express our disapprobation of this act. Every true American trembles for our civil liberties on contemplating it. No right is sacred, no liberty secure, what will result from this terrible example of self-interest? We hope peace and order will be maintained, and the people will patiently await their time for redress.

Gen. Burnside's Orders.
H. A. GARDNER, DEPT. OF THE OCEAN,
CHICAGO, ILL., June 1 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 24.

1. The tendency of the articles and opinions published in the newspaper known as the "New York World," being to cast reproach upon the Government, and to weaken its efforts to suppress the rebellion, by creating distrust in its war policy is circulation in time of war is calculated to exert a pernicious and treasonable influence, and is, therefore, prohibited in this Department.

2. Postmaster, news agents, and all others, who govern themselves by this Order, as any person detected in forwarding, selling, or in any way circulating the paper, or its contents, will be promptly arrested and held for trial.

3. In consequence of the repeated expression of loyal and patriotic sentiments, the publishing of the newspaper known as the "Chicago Times" is hereby suppressed.

4. Brigadier General Jacob Ammon, commanding the District of Illinois, is charged with the execution of the third paragraph of his Order.

By command of

Major Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

[Signed]
LAWSON, Lt. Col. and Asst. Adj. Gen. (Ill.). D. R. LANSER, Capt. and Asst. J. G. A.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
PUBLISHED: June 2, 1863.

The order for the suppression of the Chicago Times was received here by Gen. Ammon at 10 o'clock p. m. and the General, by telegraph, directed the work to be performed by the Command of the Post of Chicago, at fifteen minutes past one.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
CINCINNATI, June 2, 1863.

The proprietors of the Chicago Times have telegraphed here to-day, stating that they are willing to conform to military orders if allowed to continue the publication of the paper, and asking Gen. Burnside's pleasure. They also state that they will be here in the morning to see Burnside. Gen. Burnside will, it is said, require them to take the oath of allegiance and give bonds for the future conduct of their paper. This, it is said, will be done, and the publication will be allowed to be resumed.

Gen. Burnside and staff, however, leave for Hickman's Bridge, Ky., on the five o'clock train to-morrow morning.

We publish the subjoined quotations from the Constitution of the United States, and of several of the States of the Union, merely as a reminder of what silly notions the framers of our government entertained

relative to certain rights once supposed to exist, but now obsolete. The fogies of older times were not very bright; will future generations be enabled to speak thus disrespectfully of Abraham the 1?

"Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." Constitution of the United States.
"Every citizen may freely speak, write or publish his sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty. No law shall be passed regulating or restraining the freedom of the press."—Con. of Maine.

"The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State, it ought, therefore to be inviolably preserved."—Con. of New Hampshire.

"The liberty of the press is essential to security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth."—Con. of Massachusetts.

"The people have a right to a freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, concerning the transactions of government, and therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained."—Con. of Vermont.

"No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press."—Con. of Connecticut.

"Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press."—Con. of New York.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of the government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof."—Con. of Pennsylvania.

"The press shall be free to every citizen who undertakes to examine the official conduct of men acting in public capacity."—Con. of Delaware.

"The liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved."—Con. of Maryland.

"The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty; and therefore ought never to be restrained."—Con. of North Carolina.

"The legislature shall not pass any law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."—Con. of Virginia.

"The trial by jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the press, shall be forever inviolably preserved."—Con. of South Carolina.

"Freedom of the press, and trial by jury, as heretofore used in this State shall remain inviolate."—Con. of Georgia.

"Printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature; or any branch of government; and no law shall be made to restrain the right thereof."—Con. of Kentucky.

(The clause in the Constitution of Tennessee is the same word for word as in Kentucky.)

"The printing presses shall be open and free to every citizen who wishes to examine the proceedings of any branch of government, or the conduct of any public officer; and no law shall ever restrain the right thereof."—Con. of Ohio.

(Constitution of Louisiana same as Kentucky.)

"No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press."—Con. of Mississippi.

(Constitution of Illinois same as Kentucky.)

"Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments, on all subjects being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."—Con. of Alabama.

"The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every person may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."—Con. of Missouri.

"No law shall be passed restraining the free intercourse of thought or opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print, freely on any subject whatever."—Constitution of Indiana.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS:—"Give me," said SHERIDAN, "but liberty of the press, and I will give the Minister a verbal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him to purchase submission; and yet armed with the liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed; I will attack the mighty fabric he has reared with that mighty engine; I will strike down from its height corruption, and lay it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

—GOV. SEYMOUR'S WELCOME TO THE 16TH NEW YORK REGIMENT.—On the arrival of the 16th New York regiment, State vol. at Albany, Gov. Seymour welcomed them as follows:
Soldiers of the 16th Regiment:

With the close of this day will expire the two years for which your regiment was engaged into the United States service. Your thinned ranks are most eloquent witnesses that your duty as soldiers of the Union has been religiously dis-

charged. When, on the 25th May, 1861, you were mustered into service, your regiment numbered eight hundred stalwart men. You went forth with our banners fresh and beautiful; you return with them worn and tattered, but more beautiful and more sacred to us, for the perils and hardships through which they have been borne.

I congratulate you upon your return to our State, and upon the prospect of your speedy reunion with friends at home. Many who went out with you in the vigor of manhood and health have been denied this privilege. The record of the battles of West Point, Gaines' Mills, Crampton, Antietam and Fredericksburg, will account for the five hundred missing soldiers. Their bones are crumbling upon the Peninsula and whitening the hills of the Blue Ridge. We welcome you, their comrades in arms; and in behalf of the people of the State whom you have so honorably served, invoke the richest blessings of Providence upon you!

We will place your torn banners, amid others which have come to us from the battle field, in the archives of the State, and cherish them as precious memorials.

Soldiers! You are now about to return to your homes, in the northern part of the State. You will soon look forth upon the beautiful waters of Lake Champlain, the rolling St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, along whose different shores most of you reside.

You will return to the duties of a civil life, prepared, we trust, to discharge them with the same fidelity and honor you have manifested in the field.

And now let me give you a kindly word of caution before bidding you farewell. You are about to enjoy that repose to which you are so justly entitled, and to receive a portion of that pay you have so hard and honorably earned. Be prudent, be careful, and do not let the designing or the unprincipled rob you of your money—keep it for the hour of sickness, and for the aid of those near and dear to you.

Again, as Governor of the State of New York, and Commander in Chief of its military forces, I thank you for your patriotic services.

From the New York Evening Post.
The True Method with Copperheads.

We have a suggestion to make which may have been made before, but which, because of its obvious truth and importance, cannot be too often impressed upon the minds of our authorities. It relates to the proper method of suppressing the discontents and grumbings which, for the want of a better phrase, are called copperheadism, in the slang of the day. Everybody will admit that it is desirable to prevent, as far as possible, these expressions of discord, to maintain as great a unanimity as possible in public sentiment, and to proceed in the war against the rebellion with the same unbroken front in which it was begun. Factions, stories and parties only embarrass our efforts and give encouragement to the hope of that division at the North which was one of the original motives of the ringleaders of the revolt.

Our suggestion is a very simple one; it is this: that the best, if not the only way of putting down the copperheads, is to defeat, capture, scatter and destroy the Rebel armies. If the Government will assume that to be its principal duty just now, and will set to work doing it with directness, energy and unflinching determination, it will have no further trouble with enemies at home. Let it concentrate its entire vigor upon the military problem which has the capture of Lee's army for its solution, and it will not only have enough to do, but will set to work doing it with directness, energy and unflinching determination, it will have no further trouble with enemies at home.

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scarcely be mustered at the Five Points to listen to speeches in vituperation of the authors.

Gen. Grant, we take leave to say, is doing a great deal just now in illustration of our method. By his gallant passage of the Vicksburg batteries; by his intrepid assault upon Port Gibson; by his rapid movement upon Jackson and capture of that town after several hours' hard fighting; by his instant evacuation of the place to advance upon the enemy's works; and, in short by his four or five severe battles in about as many days, he has done more to stop the mouths of gossips, than a thousand arrests and ten thousand prisons seem with State captives. The bitterest opponent of the Government is compelled either to fling up his cap in the presence of such facts, or to remain in stupid and obstinate silence.

Could the other officers of the army be made to imitate this activity of General Grant, and the half dozen little armies, that we have scattered about the coast doing nothing, be brought together; could General Hooker make a second attack upon Lee from the rear, supported, however, by a strong reserve; could Burnside, instead of interfering with political assemblage, march with thirty or forty thousand men through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee, to interrupt the communications of both Lee and Bragg, and menace both their armies; there would never be another copperhead heard of. The majority of them would become suddenly loyal, and the others, in the bitterness of their resentment, stung themselves to death.

No duty to the Government, then, we repeat, is so impressive and momentous as that of overwhelming and crushing the Rebel armies. To capture Richmond, or any other place in the South, will not put an end to the rebellion; to try political offenders by military courts will not put down the rebellion; to arrest women for flapping their eyelids at the Star Spangled Banner will not put down the rebellion, but to mass our armies and so plan our summer campaign as to defeat and destroy the Rebel armies—that will put an end not only to the rebellion, but to all the mischievous and silly manifestations of sympathy with which it appears in the free States. It is no use to hack away half inches off the tail of the copperhead serpent; but crush his head, and then you will get rid of the creature without further trouble.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Dates from Vicksburg are to the 23rd ult. There has been no fighting of consequence since the 24th. The most formidable forts remain to be taken. The rebels seemed to think their position impregnable. Johnson, with 20,000 men, was reported to be moving to attack Grant's rear; but Grant was confident of his ability to repel any such demonstration. The gunboat Cincinnati was sunk by the fire of the rebel batteries on the 26th. Banks, it is said, was rapidly advancing towards the theatre of hostilities. There is a rumor at Cincinnati that Gen. Grant has raised the siege, and thrown his whole force back upon Johnston.

The rebels on the Rappahannock are shifting their position. A large force has been sent in the direction of Cupepper, and the opinion is expressed that the plains of Manassas may soon witness another sanguinary struggle.

From the Chattanooga Rebel we have an account of the reception of Mr. Vallandigham by the rebels. He wished to deliver himself as a prisoner of war, but this was not allowed, he not being in the service of the United States. He was received in the character of an exile, and conveyed to Shelbyville, Gen. Bragg's headquarters.

Gen. Forey captured Puebla on the 17th ult., taking about 13,000 prisoners, including twenty-four Generals. One division of the French army started for the City of Mexico on the 20th.

Many members of the Legislature have arrived at Springfield, but no quorum is expected before Thursday.

The democratic mass meeting at Springfield, on the 17th inst., promises to be the grandest event of the kind that ever occurred in Illinois.

The rebels in Kentucky are falling back towards Cumberland Gap, closely pursued by the 9th Army Corps.

Advices from Port Royal state that the rebels had made an attack upon the Federalists on Folly Island, and were repulsed. The monitors were still off Edisto. Gen. Hunter had addressed a letter to Jeff. Davis threatening retaliation for ill treatment of negro soldiers.

There is a rumor at Fairfax-boro that Marmaduke had captured Helena, and that a negro regiment who were taken prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The news from Vicksburg is to the 29th and no change in the situation is reported. The Federal gunboat Cincinnati has been sunk by the rebel batteries, with a loss of nearly thirty persons on board. The Cincinnati was one of the boats brought out at Carondelet, near St. Louis, in 1862 by Mr. Eads.—The close investment of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant continues. Rebel deserters, gentlemen not ordinarily to be trusted, to

any great extent, bring important rumors that the cessation of hostilities had taken place to allow the women and children to leave Vicksburg, and also that the rebels were on scout rations, with surrender or starvation not very remote, unless external aid interposed to save them.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The situation at Vicksburg is more clearly made known by the dispatches elsewhere given. It seems to be as follows: Grant has been strongly reinforced. He is confident in his ability to check and repel the interference of Joe Johnson with his position and hold upon Vicksburg. The latter is reported to be approaching the Black River Crossing, and our forces were being strongly placed there. The bridge destroyed at that place was over one mile long and eighty feet high. A prominent railroad man, now of this city, associated with its original construction, says that this bridge cannot be rebuilt in less than six months under the most favorable circumstances. At present the Black River forms a strong rear line of defence for Gen. Grant.

The bombardment of the city still continues, and the people are driven to resort to cellars and excavations in the earth, to avoid our shells. The supply of food is scanty, as is shown by every class of testimony, that of the rebel papers included. Pemberton recently attempted to relieve his strait by sending out the families of citizens and their negroes. Gen. Grant kept the latter and ordered the return of the former, to share the fate of the city, which must soon fall into our hands.

Who Should Forbear.

We discover, through intercourse with our fellow citizens, that there are those who believe that the administration ought to be supported, even in the violation of fundamental constitutional principles, because, they say, it is a time of public danger. What kind of argument or consideration is this?

When it is essential that loyal men should be united, it is the proper office of those having the functions of government in charge to avoid, if possible, any measure, not indisputably vital, which is likely to cause a division among them. Persons who insist on the administration having its own way, without objection, on the ground that minor offences must be yielded, seem to forget that by the same reasoning it is the duty of those in administration to see the example of giving up preconceived notions which are likely to alienate the support of loyal men.

Thus far we have had nothing but appeals to the people to give way in favor of whatever Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet have chosen to consider the most suitable; but now it appears to be fully understood that the people should be somewhat consulted, and the administration crochets should be postponed to a brief period, in deference to a public sentiment, which in some cases may be overwhelming.

Let us cite, for instance, the case of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest, trial and sentence. The administration cannot plead ignorance of the public feeling on the subject of arbitrary arrests generally. To the credit of the American people, be it said, such arrests have not been supported, generally, even by the friends of the party in power, while Democrats and Conservatives men, imbued with constitutional principles, have denounced them as constituting a public danger hardly short of the rebellion itself.

Even if the question of the right to make the arrest of Vallandigham had been clear as day, would not the patriotic course, on the part of the administration, have been, to way its hand, and adopt the least objectionable method of carrying out its measures.

We assert that it would, and that, leaving out the question of right, the administration has in this, as in other cases, chosen to adopt the most offensive mode of proceeding which was open to it in defiance of the public sentiment, the forbearance of which is asked by its friends.

If it would obtain forbearance let it grant forbearance.—N. Y. Argus.

If Mr. Vallandigham should be refused admission into the Southern Confederacy, and escorted back within our lines, what disposition would then be made of him?

What member of the administration supposes for an instant that his opinions are more acceptable to the Confederate administration than our own? Who is vain enough to suppose that he would be permitted to stump the southern States and fearlessly declare his convictions and wishes respecting the war and its consequences? He would be more dreaded than all the armies we have now in the field, and his voice alone, appealing for the old Union and describing the benefits and glories that would come with its reconstruction, would, in one short campaign, shake to the centre the Confederate government, and rouse the southern people against it. He would speak against the Confederacy and for the Union here, as he has spoken against the fanatical measures of the administration and for the Union here. Whether his opinion as to our ability to compel by force the return of the South is right or wrong, there is the proper place to speak against the Confederacy, and here is the proper place to denounce measures of our own administration that are wrong and impolitic. But he has been banished from here, and will not be permitted to speak there. Here he is charged with disloyalty, and he will therefore be gagged because of his Unionism.—When before in all history, has a private citizen, advocating peace, been so great a terror to two governments at war, accused by each with favoring the other, banished from one to the other, and there gagged?—If the acts of both administrative war bear discussion, why should either fear it?—Chicago Times.

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. 23, 1862. 31m3

New Advertisements.
LOOK HERE, EVERYBODY!!

THE 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.; Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, 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 day, week and month on reasonable terms. **HESS & NESSEL.**
Plymouth Indiana, March 26th 1863. notd

NEW FIRM!!

The Ohio Cash Store having passed into the hands of

JOHN BLAIN & Co.

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