

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.



DEMOCRATIC CO., TICKET.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:
JOHN C. CUSHMAN.FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
LEONARD H. ALLEMAN.FOR SURVEYOR:
JERRY M. KLINGER.FOR LAND APPRAISER:
JOHN B. KITCH.

Our Ticket.

The ticket nominated by the Democracy last Saturday is one that should command the hearty support of all conservative men, a better one is seldom placed before the people, for support.

The candidate for clerk, Mr. J. C. Cushman, is one of the best men, for the office, in the county. His business qualifications are most excellent for the business of the office, unsurpassed by any citizen of the county. He is a man of undoubted integrity and honor. Taken from the country, he is the choice of the farmers and none can charge his nomination to a town clique. Of his election we have no doubt.

Of L. H. ALLEMAN, candidate for commissioner, we need say but little.

He is one of the best farmers in our county. A plain, honest man, and a man fully competent to fill the office, he is now holding by appointment to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. J. H. Vories.

J. M. KLINGER is well and favorably known to the citizens of our county. He is one of the best surveyors we have ever had; and is, perhaps, the only competent man in the county that can discharge the duties of the office—which are most arduous.

The nominee for Land Appraiser, John Kitch, is highly respected by his neighbors of German Township; and we know him to be a competent and honest man.

The whole ticket is a good one, and this fact cannot be gainsayed by its enemies, made up of men from the country, with but one exception, it is the people's choice, and should receive at least five hundred majority this fall.

The County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention of Marshall County was held at the Seminary Grove last Saturday.

The convention organized by electing Jacob Knoblock President, N. L. Carpenter and Wm. M. Patterson vice-presidents and W. J. Burns and D. E. Vanvalkenburgh secretaries. The delegates names were handed to the Sec's and a motion was made to proceed to ballot for Candidates, when the name of M. H. Rice was withdrawn from before the Convention, as a candidate for Clerk for the reason that such withdrawal might promote harmony, unanimity and good feeling in the Convention. Whereupon J. C. Cushman being the only candidate before the Convention for the office of Clerk, was nominated, unanimously, by acclamation, for said office.

Mr. R. McFarlin withdrew his name from before the Convention as a candidate for Surveyor, and J. M. Klinger was nominated by acclamation.

L. H. Alleman was also nominated, by acclamation, for Commissioner.

There being three candidates for the office of Land Appraiser, a ballot was taken on the names of Jos. Evans, J. B. Kitch, and E. Jacoby, which resulted in no choice on the first ballot, and on the second in the choice of John B. Kitch, of German Township.

The following central Committee was then chosen for the ensuing year:

Center Township.
H. M. Logan,
D. McDonald,
M. H. Rice,
Chris. Haslanger,
tr. S. Cleveland,
M. A. O. Packard,
D. O. Quiver,
Tippecanoe Tp.
O. P. Smith,
German Tp.
Geo. Brock,
Green Tp.
David Zehner,
Polk Tp.
J. C. Cushman,
West Tp.
Ed. Dwinell,
North Tp.
C. Barclay,
Union Tp.
Jas. Brooker.

Bourbon Tp.

S. Beals.

Walnut Tp.

J. M. Wickizer.

Mr. CORBIN being then called for addressed the convention in an able, earnest and stirring speech, which was frequently interrupted by the applause of his hearers.

After Mr. CORBIN'S speech Mr. BEALS, of Bourbon was called upon and made an appropriate speech which was well received, after which the Convention adjourned.

The Convention was a delegate convention, and attended almost entirely by the best men in the county—all voters and representing their neighbors. It is seldom larger assemblage of voters gather in our town than were here last Saturday. The spirit of the convention was excellent, and bodes well for the success of the ticket.

No Party.

We continually hear men, who desire to pass for patriots of the first water, who profess to be willing to make any sacrifice for the restoration of the Union, crying "no party," "we must be united," "settle political difficulties after the Union is restored." This sounds very nice—as they intend it shall, and deceives some. But if any man will watch the course of these most excellent patriots the language loses its effect. They say we should all agree. Right, for argument: A Democrat and abolitionist meets and the emancipation proclamation comes up in conversation.—The Democrat knows it to be unwise, the abolitionist sees wherein it saves the country. We must all agree, who is to give up his views. The Democrat, of course. The Democrat thinks the Constitution should be rigidly observed, at all times.—The abolitionist thinks it a matter of small importance. Here again in order to "all agree," the Democrats' opinion must be cast aside, and so in every instance. "All agreeing," means simply "all abolitionists."

It is a very natural course for a party to exhort its opponents to abandon their principles. In order to have perfect unity of sentiment we would recommend that all parties step upon the Democratic platform. It would surely save the Government, it has preserved it since its organization.

The administration's claim to possess the only true regard felt in the American heart for the Union, why should they ask Democrats to make all the sacrifices to save it? Why do they not propose to lay down their fanatical partisanship, and intolerance, and thus endeavor to inaugurate the "all agree" policy? Instead of doing this, they are more proscriptive, and intolerant than any former political administration has ever been, here to fore.

Every dogma and ism of their creed is fully enforced, and they are progressing daily, calling on their neighbors to throw aside their political views, they are using a million of men in the relentless prosecution of their own.

Such shallow hypocrisy merits only contempt, and the cry of "no party" is a miserable humbug.

We have a word of exhortation to the Union Leaguers of this County:

You profess to believe Democrats to be disloyal, and sympathizers with the rebellion. They will not enlist and assist in putting down the rebellion, you say. Now if you believe this, your path of duty is plain, at present. The State of Pennsylvania is invaded, almost overrun with rebels; and our national capital is seriously threatened. Troops must be had, at once; great results may now be accomplished with a large force. If you love the country and Union as you profess to, step into the ranks at once. In the League in this place there are nearly one hundred able-bodied men who can go to war, why do you not come up to the aid of the Government in its hour of peril?

Where are your patriotic impulses which so highly elevate you above your neighbors? Why do you not make your professions good? A recruiting officer is here, asking for men, how many of your number are down on his muster-roll? The war is conducted on principles you hear I endorse—maintain your principle, and set an example for "copperheads." Distinguish yourselves, fill up the ranks, and prove to the public that you are not demagogues and cheats.

His Duty.

The President of the United States is chosen by the people as their executive, to enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws of the country. He is the highest officer in the land, but no less the people's servant than a county sheriff, and his duties are as plainly prescribed and the punishment for violating those duties as distinctly stated.

Except in the discharge of his sworn and prescribed duties he is entitled to no more respect or obedience from the people than the poorest laborer in our streets; and his prescribed duties are so plain that none can err in performing them.

If Abraham Lincoln has violated the provisions of the Constitution, and nullified the laws of the land, then he is a perjured wretch, and his high position as President is no protection for him, and instead of palliating his offense it increases its magnitude, and he should be punished accordingly. If a man steals a loaf of bread he may be a thief, but his time of imprisonment should not be so great as that of him who steals ten thousand dollars,—and there is about this proportion in the magnitude of Abraham Lincoln's offending and the common malefactor.

If Abraham Lincoln has usurped power, and by force has committed acts of violence upon the American people and has struck at the vital parts of our Government—if he has traveled outside of his office and taken advantage of the position it gives him, and committed these acts, he is a public enemy, who is not punished because he is now stronger than the people—a successful marauder.

In the discharge of his duties, the President, clothed in his official robes, is sacred to the American people, and can command their obedience. Disguised in these robes to commit a burglary, they lose their character and he is a common midnight thief, who has also added sacrilege to robbery.

These are fundamental principles. The position of our President is open for discussion. Who holds him innocent?

A MEMBER of the Union League, whose valor peculiarly fits him for office in that institution, recently remarked in the presence of a Democrat that "Copperheads would have to go to war soon." Alas! poor "copperheads!" The fond delusion that you might escape involuntary service under Father Abraham, is ruthlessly dispelled. The Union Leaguers, the gallant knights of Darkness, lie in wait for you, and from the council chamber has gone forth the edict. "Thou shalt serve!" We feel to mourn, even in view of the bright brass buttons upon our new blue coat, that we have so bright a prospect of soon possessing and wearing. We mourn at the thought of parting with the beloved fraternity, but alas! it must be so. If we go with the army, we pass into that region where Union Leaguers are known no more for of such are the halt, the lame, the blind, the Home Guards and convalescents.—Farewell may the draft never enter thy mystic circle, for like poor whiskey the less "rich" in the army the better.

STEPPING INTO LEMON'S Drug Store a day or two since, we were surprised to behold the change that had come over its appearance. Ever available niche and corner was filled with new goods. Wall paper, of every variety; Toys, from a small wooden top to a young engine and train of cars; fire works, ranging from a torpedo to 32 pound shell, and Drugs and Medicines for the army of the Cumberland.—With all, and chiefest, his huge old potato clock.

Our Farmers are engaged in harvesting this week, some commencing as early as Tuesday.

The wheat crop in our county, this summer, is light. The fly has inflicted serious injury upon it.

Corn is looking very well now, and will probably be a full crop.

CASUALTIES of Co. C. 48th Ind. at the Battle of Bakers Creek May 16 1863.

Killed—None.

Wounded.

1st Lieut. George Baldwin—Hip severely.

Sergt. Andrew M. Wickizer—back—since died.

Corp. William Count—side severely.

Private Richard Broadfield—breast—mortally.

"Oscar M. Frances—side severely.

"Dennis Willard—leg "

"Francis M. Hoke "sleight.

"Artemus Haines—hand "

"David Lambert " "

"Anderson Stoops " "

Assault on Vicksburg May 22.

Killed.

Private James Cowan.

Franklin Hale.

Willington Drake.

Wounded.

James Hagelton—Shoulder severely.

"Francis M. Hoke—Hip "

"John Johnson—Bowels since died.

"George M. Frost—Head "

W. Rick Capt.
Comdg. Co. C. 48th Ind.

NOTICE!

Goodrich Sugar Evaporator, Pat. March 12, 1861, is cheap and durable; is operated with little fuel; with little labor and in the hands of the inexperienced, operating with certainty and dispatch. The past success of this Evaporator establishes its reliability beyond all question. Based upon a natural law by which self skimming and self straining are combined with the process of boiling. It feeds the syrup from all gross and foreign substances, at the same time depositing the gluten upon the cool surface of the condenser. The syrup thus freed and purified gradually becomes sugar. Large quantities of syrup made on this Evaporator last year having crystallized without any other process. McMASTERS & BARTON, Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana. Inquire at the Exchange Hotel, July 2, '63, m2*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—

There is a report that Port Hudson has been captured, with 8,000 prisoners. It comes to us by way of Vicksburg.—Gen. Grant, it is stated, having received a message from Gen. Banks.

The rebel advance is within three or four miles of Harrisburg, Pa., and the Federal troops have retired into the fortifications. York has been occupied by the rebels, and a number of bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have been destroyed. A fight took place on Saturday at Wrightsville, Pa., and the Federals were compelled to retire. The rebel strength at Carlisle is reported at 20,000. The rebels state that they are going to Baltimore and Harrisburg. Lee has passed through Chambersburg, taking the Baltimore Pike.

Gen. Hooker has been retired from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade has been assigned to the vacant position.

At last advices from Vicksburg, a battle was raging between Johnston and Oser-laus, at the Big Black and Champion Hill. Johnston is reported to have 50,000 men. There has been a general bombardment of the city, but no material damage was inflicted. The siege is progressing with vigor.

Rosecrans has occupied Manchester and Shelbyville. A fight took place at Hoover's Gap, in which the Federals were victorious. There is a report that 3,000 rebels were captured at the Gap, and another report that Rosecrans's division have been taken prisoners. A general engagement between Rosecrans and Bragg is considered imminent.

The belief is entertained at Cincinnati that Gen. McClellan will be placed at the head of the Army of the Potomac within forty-eight hours. The belief is probably ill-founded.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The news from the East in regard to rebel movements is somewhat conflicting. We have a dispatch stating that Ewell, with 40,000 men, was threatening Harrisburg, and another that he is retreating beyond Carlisle. Lee was concentrating his army near Chambersburg, with the evident intention of giving battle to our forces in that neighborhood. York, Pa., had been laid under a contribution of \$300,000 by the rebels. \$30,000 only was raised. Rebel cavalry had appeared near Baltimore, and it was feared communications between Philadelphia and Washington with that city would be interfered with.—Later news states there are no rebel forces within thirty miles of Baltimore and Washington. The Federal army is reported to be in position to either protect Washington and Baltimore or assume the offensive. Gen. Early had issued an address to the citizens of York, insuring protection to all private property. Martial law has been proclaimed in Baltimore and the counties of Maryland on the western shore. Pleasanton had occupied Gettysburg, driving the rebels out. Harrisburg, for the hour, is considered safe. Railroad and telegraphic communication between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry and Frederick is again complete.

The latest news from Vicksburg does not confirm the rumored capture at Port Hudson. Gen. Herron had captured three additional lines of rifle-pits. A reconnaissance under the command of G. N. Sherman failed to discover the whereabouts of the rebel Gen. Johnston. It is apprehended that this General may be reinforcing some other rebel army, or that he is endeavoring to obstruct the Mississippi above Vicksburg, in order to cut off Gen. Grant's supplies. The rebels made a sortie on Gen. Lauman's division and captured the Colonel of the 14th Illinois, besides other prisoners, but were soon driven back with slight loss.—A flag of truce has been sent by Gen. Grant to the country back of Milken's Bend, to ascertain the truth in relation to the rumored atrocities practiced by the rebels on captured negro soldiers.

Advices from New Orleans inform us that the bombardment of Port Hudson had thus far been of little avail. Gen. Banks depended more on straining the garrison out than on taking the place by fighting. Margruder and Breckinridge are reported to be in the rear of Banks, with 30,000 men.

Col. Biddle, in his campaign through the counties of Monroe, Sullivan, and Greene, Ind., found the people peaceably disposed. Gov. Morton has called upon all citizens to organize, enroll, equip, and drill, to repel a prospective invasion of Indiana.

Rumors of important Cabinet changes are prevalent at the East. It is stated that Butler will supersede Stanton, and McClellan, Halleck.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, has called on New York and Brooklyn cities for thirty regiments of troops.

SUSPENDED.—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Star, after an existence of fifty-four years, suspended publication last week for the lack of adequate support.

OUR LAKE MARINE.—The total number of sail and steam vessels on the great Lakes is stated at one thousand seven hundred and four.

Abe Lincoln's Letter on Vallandigham's Arrest.

This famous peculiar and interesting epistle would have produced a most amusing effect in these regions, had it not been for the rascally raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania. In their fright over this raid, very few of the radical papers have noticed the President's letter at all. Poor Greeley, who seems to be replying in conscious security behind his nine thousand men, devotes considerable attention to the subject, and thinks the letter a good defense of the right of the President to arrest and exile any man for his opinions, without an overt act of treason, during a time of civil war. Well, we take the world as it comes, and governments as we find them. If Poor Greeley is satisfied, we have nothing to say against it.—But if the President can exile, he can also hang or shoot anybody who's opinions are distasteful to him.

There is always a certain stage in the history of every commonwealth when this doctrine is promulgated. It was practiced in Rome under Sulla, Caesar and Augustus; in England under Cromwell; in France under Napoleon and Robespierre, and perhaps there is no reason why it should not be practiced here under the present and next Administrations. We must accept history, ancient and modern, as it is manufactured for us by the fates.

In 1865 a Democratic President may take the conduct of this Administration as a precedent, and exile, hang or shoot all the Abolitionists, beginning with those persons who declared the Constitution to be "a covenant with Hell," and the editor of that paper which called the Star Spangled Banner of the Union "a flaunting lie."—Greeley and Garrison will then be obliged to doff their neckcloths and put on the halter, or to submit to be driven out of the country. That is the fine dish they are cooking and aping for themselves. But if they are content so to do, it is a very poor rule which will not work both ways.—N. Y. Herald.

We credit the reports of a prospective dissolution of the Cabinet. It surely must fall in pieces from very imminent.

It cannot withstand the public contempt which, unrestrained hitherto, rains down upon it now. Three-quarters of the people would rejoice if it should be bodily captured by the rebels and carried off into Dixie. The derision in which it is held is unexampled in the history of governments and peoples, and we include Gen. Halleck in the category. Its wickedness, folly and jubblicity are without a parallel.

Mankind has never beheld the spectacle before of the concerns of thirty millions of enlightened people committed to such hands, and, we trust in God, never will again. When it shall disperse, universal execration will follow it, and it will and ought to remain a by-word and reproach for all time to come.

But, though we credit the reports of a dissolution, we do not credit that McClellan will be General-in-Chief to Butler Secretary of War. That oil and water will not mix. That would be an unnatural and repulsive connection. McClellan, with self-respect—and he will not surrender this—cannot accept office save as supreme director of the military operations.

Let him undertake nothing less.—Chicago Times.

Smart Tricksters.

The following statement, says the Philadelphia Age, was received in a letter from Harrisburg. It has frequently happened that attempts of this kind have been made by the radicals to induce the belief that there was cheering for Jeff. Davis at Democratic assemblies. But the dodge has not answered the purpose intended.

At the Buehler House in Harrisburg on the night before the late Democratic convention, a number of soldiers and Democrats were cheering for McClellan, when an individual, rising on a chair, proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis. He was taken out of the house to protect him from assault, and upon investigation it was found he came there to throw odium upon the Democratic party by his proposition and have it said the Democracy were cheering for Jeff Davis. The individual was one of Lincoln's Paymasters in the army, by name Alexander McDonald Lyon, and a son-in-law of Morrow B. Lowry.

Gen. Meade, who succeeds Gen. Hooker in command of the army of the Potomac, was, at the breaking out of the war, a Captain of Topographical Engineers, in charge of the Lake Survey, with his headquarters at Detroit. The date of his original commission was the 1st of July, 1835. He was born in Spain, while his parents were residents in that country on public business, and at about 47 years of age. He is a modest, unassuming gentleman, and a thorough military scholar. He was with McClellan, as a corps commander, on the Peninsula, and in Maryland, and was severely wounded, we believe, at Antietam. He was formerly conservative in his political opinions, and, we have no doubt, is so yet. Certain we are that he is not an abolitionist. We should have great confidence in his ability to execute any duty he should deliberately undertake, and we have yet to be convinced that he has deliberately undertaken the command of the army of the Potomac. As a corps commander we know he excels, we fear he has not the intellectual grasp to cope with Lee and maneuver a hundred thousand men. Still it is not impossible that he may develop extraordinary qualities.—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. 29, 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.

Be particular and call at the North Room of Hewitt and Woodwards New Brick Building.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

DALE & CALKINS.

N. B.—All kinds of country Produce such as Butter, Eggs, Hides, Hides; Wheat, Corn; Potatoes &c., 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 & NESBIT, notst
Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863.

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

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.

JOHN BLAIN & CO.

PLYMOUTH IND.

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 short 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 buy 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