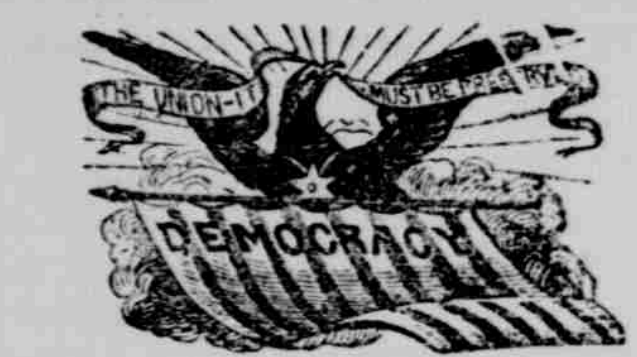


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 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.

The following named gentlemen will not as agents for the DEMOCRAT, in their various Townships, until further notice, and are authorized to receive subscriptions and money for the DEMOCRAT OFFICE:

Center Township,	H. M. LOGAN,
German Township,	GEORGE KOCH,
North Township,	CHARLES BARCLAY,
Polk Township,	T. B. MERTON,
West Township,	JOHN ZENNER,
Union Township,	JAMES BROCKE,
Green Township,	DAVID ZENNER,
Bourbon Township,	S. BEALS,
Walnut Township,	JAMES M. WICKIZER,
Tippecanoe Township,	DR. O. P. SMITH.

The spirit of the abolition party is today for negro equality. It is an easy matter in a discussion with a member of that party to lead him into the statement that negroes are not naturally a degraded race, and with equal advantages with whites are not inferior. That their inferiority is occasioned by the unfortunate circumstances which have always surrounded them as a race. Every opportunity is improved to display their merits and to educate the public mind as to receiving it as an admitted fact that negroes are not an inferior class, and are not wanting in the qualities of courage, honor and intelligence.

Read the following article from the pen of our neighbor, who, of course, stoutly deny that he believes in negro equality.

The Insoluble Negro.
He may be truly called so. He rises up at every political turn, and is a thorn in the national side. He is the Nephew that follows us; we cannot shake him off.—The wrong done him in the past nars the present, and is a shadow to the future.—He is always contending with fate and disproving prophecies. We are told that he is a coward, and he proves himself a hero; we go upon the gunboat and he is there; in the trenches, and he is there; in the ranks, and he is there—none braver; among the mule drivers, and he is there—none more patient. He is a voiceless, undeveloped truth. In this siege he has been invaluable. He has digged and fought; has pointed out the way across bayous and hills, has been vigilant and true; has made his mark that cannot be obliterated; the sailor fraternizes with him, and the soldier receives him.—*M. C. Republican.*

Deportation of the Negro.
A newspaper in New York, speaking of Postmaster Blair, says:
"When he proposes to deport the black population from the country he is grievously mistaken. It would be the death blow to the prosperity of one-half the States and a deep injury to the whole."
Will it not stagger the credulity of sensible men to be told that the above bit of good sense is from the New York Herald.—*M. C. Republican.*

August 13.
And abolition journals throughout the land teem with just such disgusting stuff. If the abolition party prevails and is endorsed by the people, perfect negro equality is inevitable, and soon we shall see the "American citizens of African descent" preferred to the "American citizens of Irish or German descent."

We live in an age of progression, and it is not at all strange to see the abolition, free love, spiritualist fanatics of the day, laboring for their darling project of negro equality.

The thought is too revolting and disgusting to be entertained by a white man.
How long must the eyes of the American people be covered with this veil of African darkness?

We hope the hour of deliverance is near at hand.

State Rights.

A favorite doctrine of the abolition party is the entire nullification of State rights and their policy on this subject is an almost fatal barrier to the reconstruction of the Union, claiming that the re-

bellicious States have seceded as *States* they say those States have no rights which we are bound to respect, and if we do not desire the existence of slavery there, we are under no obligations to permit it to exist. The rebellious subjects are not punishable but the States are, and the State laws and constitutions must be made to suffer. This is in perfect keeping with their original design, having from the first been more desirous to free the slaves of the South than to punish Southern treason, or reconstruct the Union.

We have written law by which to punish rebellious subjects, and by this written law whoever has been guilty of treason, in South Carolina, must be tried and punished. There is no law, written or unwritten by which we may interfere with the institutions of any State, for any offense. Nor can we ever deprive any State of its original Constitutional rights, and the party that attempts to do so is guilty of treason to our government.

If we would perpetuate our free government we must cling to our State Rights as our strongest pillar, and regard whoever assails them as an usurper and public enemy.

Colonel Burke vs. the State of New York.

The Police Commissioners of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, some two years since, by order of the administration. Judge Garrison, of Kings county, issued in their behalf a writ of *habeas corpus*, to which Col. Burke, commanding in the harbor and stationed at Fort Hamilton, returned, by order of Gen. Scott, that he "deeply regretted that pending the existing political troubles he could not comply with the requisition of the Honorable Judge." The Sheriff returned that he had been unable to obtain entrance into Fort Hamilton, where Col. Burke commanded. The Commissioners were released after an imprisonment of about six months. On the 7th of July last, Judge Garrison, at the instance of Mr. Van Loo, counsel for the Commissioners, issued a writ of attachment against Col. Burke. The Sheriff made return as follows:

"I return to the within writ of attachment that I am unable to arrest the within named Col. Martin Burke, as within commanded, the said Col. Burke being commander of Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton. I have endeavored to obtain entrance and access to Fort Hamilton, which is held and garrisoned by armed troops of the United States, well armed and provisioned, and cannot be taken or an entrance effected without the aid of a large force of troops with artillery. I further return that I have been formally notified by the officer of the day in command at Fort Hamilton that they were prepared to resist any attack upon the fort or any attempt upon my part to arrest the body of Col. Burke within named who is commander of the fort. And I further return that the whole militia force of Kings county (except the 9th Regt.) is now in the service of the United States in the State of Pennsylvania, and out of the county of Kings; and that the said 9th Regiment, as I am informed by Col. Crosey, in command of the same, is now under marching orders, and not subject to my control, and I have no force or arms within or under my control sufficient for the purpose of executing the within writ."

Judge Garrison and Mr. Van Loo preferred charges in due form against the Sheriff asking his removal, because he neither called upon the posse comitatus nor the military to assist him in executing the writ, nor called upon the Governor for aid, as required to do by the statute; when unable to enforce legal process.—Governor Seymour summoned the Sheriff to answer the charges within eight days, the term expiring on the 10th instant, since when we have not heard from the case. The removal of the Sheriff will necessitate the appointment of a successor, who will exhaust all lawful means in the attempt to serve process upon Col. Burke. The New York *Tribune* sagely concludes that it may lead to very grave consequences. We should not be surprised if it did. It sees in this collision between the State and Federal governments. We can only see in it a disposition upon the part of Governor Seymour to keep unbroken the oath which he has taken to enforce the laws.

If the authorities at Washington regard oaths as lightly as Philip of Macedon did when he said they were but wind, Governor Seymour is under no obligation to follow their example. The revolution the *Tribune* deprecates has already commenced; and it is only for Governor Seymour to say whether he will tamely submit to a defiance of law or will attempt its execution. Revolution was inaugurated when Col. Burke told the State of New York he defied its Sheriffs and despised the authority of its courts. Had Judge Garrison authority to issue the writ, and was Martin Burke under obligation to obey it? That is the question to be decided. Does the fact that a man holds a commission in the army absolve him from obedience to law. Let us drop titles while we state the case. Burke was ordered by

Scott, who had been ordered by Lincoln, to inform the courts of the State of New York that he "deeply regretted that he could not comply with the requisition of its Honorable Judges."

"Now in the name of all the gods at once," who are Burke, and Scott, and Lincoln, that they may defy Judges? Their offices are created by law, for the enforcement of law, but it is assumed that a Col. Burke, or Generalship, or Presidency, gives them authority to abrogate all law, and treat its officers, judicial and ministerial, with contempt. The poor, paltry and pettifogging construction which has been placed upon the decision of Judge Taney in the Booth case, and used as a shield by the administration, will not apply in this case of Burke. Even that wretched subterfuge is here denied. The attachment is against Burke himself. He cannot return that "he is held by authority of the United States."

Though not held by that authority, he is guarded by it, in a national fortress, defended by United States troops. If the administration fears that, if the proceedings in the case are lawfully and logically carried to remote conclusions, there will be civil war in the northern States, it may easily prevent such a result by assisting to secure obedience to the law in disorganizing Burke. Three millions eight hundred thousand people in that State—whose power, more than any other, now upholds the government—are defied and insulted by this Colonel. The writ of attachment against him ought to be served, if to procure the service the whole waters of that broad harbor were crimsoned with blood. Law should be enforced as rigidly against Colonels walled in a fortress and protected by cannon, as against unarmed and defenseless citizens engaged in a riot.—*Chicago Times.*

Who are Friends of the Union.

When the committee from Louisiana planters communicated with Abraham Lincoln, offering to come back into the "Union as it was," if they could do so with their rights unimpaired, every patriot heart beat with hope that here was an opening offered through which the seceded States could re-enter the Union. Not a Democrat in the country but hailed it as an omen of returning reason, and hoped that the offer would be received in a patriotic spirit by the administration, and Louisiana soon reassume her place among the loyal States. But that hope was disappointed. The manipulation of the State by the creatures of the abolition party had not been finished. A "respectable portion" had not yet fixed matters so as to be able to rule the inhabitants, and the proposition was treated with insult.

The same spirit was manifested when the report came from the Old North State, that her Legislature would repeal the act of secession. Any man who loved his country would have hailed the promise as an omen of a renewed Union.—Any patriot would have sought to encourage the North Carolina Legislature to come back to the old paths. Democrats did rejoice at the prospect and were ready to receive back the State as one of a sacred Confederacy. But what did the fanatics? Immediately following the announcement of the probability that North Carolina would probably repeal the secession act, was the announcement that it had been decided not to receive her unless she adopted a gradual emancipation policy.

It was not then that they wanted the Union restored, but that they wanted the emancipation policy of the Administration carried out. In view of these facts, who are the friends of the Union—those who refused to let North Carolina and Louisiana come in under the old Constitution, and would not listen to petitions to be permitted to return, or those who would have rejoiced at their coming and would have done all things honorable and possible to encourage them to do it? They are disunionists and traitors who stand in the way of the return of the seceded States. *Pacific Mail.*

"Will civil war preserve or restore the Union? * * * Can a vanquished State, even if she can be vanquished, ever again become a member of the Federal Union? No, my countryman, let us learn ere it be too late, that this can never be a Union of victor and vanquished, of sovereign and subject States, but that it must be a Union of the Constitution. It must be a cordial and fraternal Union, founded on interest and cemented by affection.—This was the Union founded by Washington and Franklin, and the patriots and statesmen of the Revolution; and that is the only Union that can be preserved and perpetuated. You might, perhaps, by a superior force drench in blood the fields of a sister State. You might, perhaps, wrap her villages in flames, but you could never afterward restore such a State to the Union, established by the Constitution.—No fellow-citizens; when the star of our State is extinguished in blood, it can never beam again in the banner of the Union for it will no longer be an equal, a sovereign or a sister State."

So spoke Robert J. Walker in 1850, when he yet could speak, like a man, the words of reason and of truth—when he

had not yet given himself over to that very party whose principles would lead, he said, to disunion and civil war—that party against whom he solemnly warned his countrymen.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.
The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee has called a meeting of the latter body at New York on the 7th prox., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next Democratic National Convention.

All is quiet on the Rappahannock, and no battle is expected for some time to come.

The 9th Army Corps have arrived at Cincinnati from Vicksburg, and it is stated that Gen. Burnside is making important movements from Lexington, Ky., towards East Tennessee.

Mr. Vallandigham, it is announced, will soon take up his quarters at Windsor, C. W., opposite Detroit.

The political campaign in Ohio is progressing with great vigor, and indications are very favorable to the cause of the democracy. Large Vallandigham majorities are expected in the central and northern portions of the State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.
We have one dispatch stating that Lee has not been reinforced to any considerable extent; and another dispatch, that he has been very largely reinforced; that his strength will soon reach 150,000 men; that his army is massed upon the Rapidan; and that new rebel cavalry squadrons and artillery batteries are being drilled in the Shenandoah Valley.

The latest advices from Charleston state the conviction has been reached that Fort Wagner cannot be carried except by assault; that the chances are good of battering down Sumpter; that the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening their defenses; that the Federal force is insufficient for success; and that no startling news from Charleston need be expected for the present.

The draft in New York is to recommence to-morrow, and Gen. Dix, commanding the department, has issued an address, calling upon the people to maintain order and asserting that "ample preparation has been made to vindicate the authority of the government."

The belief is entertained at Washington that there will soon be a general exchange of prisoners.
Bragg is at Chattanooga with 20,000 men, and Johnston at Enterprise and Brandon, with the same number. Both have lost heavily by desertions.

Gen. Banks' army has gone into summer quarters. The Teche country is occupied by Gen. Weitzel. Gen. Herron still occupies a position two miles below Port Hudson.

European advices are to the effect that several vessels have been captured by rebel privateers. The Polish national government has ordered a forced loan. The western powers, it is stated, will send separate replies to Russia and also a collective note.

The boiler of a steamer exploded near Muscatine, Iowa, on Saturday, killing or wounding eleven persons. A shoddy mill was burned at Cohoes, N. Y., yesterday, and fifteen persons were burned to death.

There is a report that the 390-pounder Parrott designed to operate against Charleston has been lost overboard from the steamer conveying it; but the "government" discredits the report.

Gen. Sully, on the 1st inst, was 160 miles below the point where Gen. Sibley drove the Sioux across the Mississippi.—Sibley, on his return march, is being harassed by the savages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.
There is great activity in the Army of the Potomac, indicating a change of base. Lee's forces with the exception of one corps, moved from Culpeper Court-House on Wednesday, by the Fredericksburg road. On Saturday a large rebel force appeared on the south side of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth. There is a report that a body of rebels crossed the river at Fredericksburg on Friday night; but the story is not credited. On Saturday morning heavy firing was heard in the direction of Banks' or the United States Ford. It was caused by a rebel movement to feel the Federal position. The result is not known.

Gen. Rosecrans telegraphs to Washington that the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 16th has intelligence from Charleston that an "awful" bombardment took place on Saturday, the fire of the Federal fleet and batteries being concentrated mainly upon Fort Sumter; and that the fight was still in progress on Saturday. No results are mentioned. Advices of earlier date give a statement that Sumpter had been breached, but no confirmation of the report has yet been received.

Rosecrans' army is nearing Chattanooga where Bragg is strongly posted, and a battle any day is a matter of probable occurrence. It is conjectured that Bragg will receive reinforcements from Johnston.—Burnside's advance is moving steadily onward, and will, it is stated, reach Knoxville, Tenn., within two weeks.

In view of the recommencement of the

draft in New York city to-day, Gov. Seymour has issued a proclamation, announcing that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts, and admonishing judicial and executive officers to take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages, declaring that the full power of the State shall be exerted to preserve the public order.

Blind Obedience to the Lincoln Administration.

There seems to be a moral miasma in the very atmosphere we breathe. Manhood has fled from us. Right and honor are synonymous with profit and speculation. Men have told us, when Mr. Lincoln did this or did that, they would oppose the war, but the time comes, and they show no such disposition. There seems to be a sentiment abroad that Mr. Lincoln has only to speak, and all must fall into line. His imperial nod is more potent than Jupiter's and his will more terrible than Omnipotence.

But must the citizens of this country bow in blind submission to the demands of any set of men who happen to be temporarily in power? Much less must we yield unquestioning obedience to a party that never represented one-third of the American people? Where has this doctrine of "the divine right" of Administration come from? Democratic administrations never exacted, never claimed it, and very certainly never would have received it, had they done so. The Abolition press would have scouted it with an independence that would have done them honor; but, we regret to say, that scores of Democratic editors have made their papers the vehicle of fraud, falsehood and despotism rather than, with manly independence and courage, always strike telling blows for the priceless boon of Constitutional Liberty. Better would it have been, two years ago, that every Democratic newspaper had been torn down than that they should have been conducted under restrictions to tell falsehoods or withhold the truth.

"To a man of honor, no threats or imprisonment have such terrors as the thought of abandoning the cause of truth and patriotism in the hour of trial and danger. To be threatened, to be restrained of one's liberty, is mortifying enough, but not so mortifying as to know one's self to be a coward. That is a shame which burns into a man's very soul, and eats into his heart like a cancer. The land is full of cowards, and hypocrites, and sycophants, who say one thing when they mean another."

Too truly do these forcible words paint the picture of the present condition of our country. With gigantic strides the party in power are surely crushing out the liberties of the people, and they are being yielded up through sheer cowardice. A few have stood up, preferring the path of duty, though it were the path of danger; but the majority have either consented to the usurpation as practiced, or else uttered such feeble remonstrances that they were not heard, or, if heard, not heeded.—Is the race of men extinct?—*New York Courier.*

GENERAL BURNHIDE, in a speech at Lexington, Ky., the other day, admitted that he voted for Breckinridge at the last Presidential election. We have suspected as much. So did Butler, the Beast. So did Daniel S. Dickinson. And it cannot be said of them that they did not comprehend the object and see the inevitable effect of the Breckinridge movement. Its object was the election of Lincoln, and its inevitable effect was disunion. There were those in the North, undoubtedly, who voted for Breckinridge under other and more patriotic views and expectations. Burnside and Butler and Dickinson would not thank us to class them among the dupes of the movement, and if we do not class them among the dupes, they must stand among the conspirators.

They were conspirators, and the conspiracy having succeeded, they were among the earliest applicants to the Lincoln administration for their reward, as they have been among the most forward in its most odious and shameful offices. They have out-Heroded Herod. They have outdone the most violent and fanatical abolitionists. The three will stand in history as the most despised characters in this war.—Burnside, the butcher of Federal soldiers at Fredericksburg, and assassin of civil liberty in Kentucky; Butler, the vulgar despot and robber in New Orleans; and Dickinson, "the basest Hessian of them all."—*Chicago Times.*

A Second Draft Probable.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Gazette says that a new draft is thought likely to be ordered before long to make up for the deficiency in the amount of troops sought to be realized by the first draft. It will be probably made again from the first class, and according to the estimates of the numbers likely to be secured by the first draft, will be apt to call for about half as many more. This announcement must be consoling to those who have paid their three hundred dollars for exemption under the first draft, as the opportunity may soon be afforded to "fork over" another three hundred, hire a substitute, or go into the ranks themselves.

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 MEDICINE &
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand.

Aug. 23. 1863. 31m3

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE, EVERYBODY!!

NEW INDIANA, CHEAP CASH STORE.

JAMES M. DALE, Proprietor.

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.

JAMES M. DALE.

N. B.—All kinds of country Produce such as Butter, Eggs, Hides, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes &c., taken in exchange for Goods at the new Indiana Cheap Cash Store.

NEW FIRM!!

The Ohio Cash Store having passed into the hands of

H. G. THAYER, & 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 produce to

SELL CHEAP.

CALL AND SEE US.

H. G. THAYER & CO.
PLYMOUTH, IND.

New Grocery!

H. A. WORK,

Plymouth Marshall Co. Ind.

The undersigned has established a New Grocery Store one door west of Becker's corner, on Le-

roy street, and will at all times keep a complete assortment of Family Groceries, of the very best quality, which he will invariably sell at the lowest market price. Richmond Mills Flour and Feed always on hand.

H. A. WORK,
Plymouth, Indiana, July 16th 1863.

New

Spring and Summer

GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

LOW PRICE STORE.

100 PIECES OF PRINTS, SELLING

FROM

20 To 30 CENTS.

RICE & SMITH.

New Grocery Store.

BYRKIT & ELLER

(AT THE OLD COUGLE CORNER)

We have, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and complete stock of the

BEST OF

GROCERIES,

Which we will sell to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining Counties, at as low figures as they can be purchased for in this section of country.

Our stock is LARGE, and our Groceries are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY; those desiring such Groceries will easily suit themselves by giving us a call.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in trade.

BYRKIT & ELLER,
Plymouth, Indiana, June 11th 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.

December 25th 1862

A. RENBARGER.

JOHN D. DEVOR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

SOLDIERS BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT

(AND)