

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 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 act 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 ZEISER,
Union Township,	JAMES BROCKE,
Green Township,	DAVID ZEISER,
Bourbon Township,	S. BEALS,
Walnut Township,	JAMES M. WICKIZER,
Tippecanoe Township,	DR. O. P. SMITH.

THE PLYMOUTH GUARDS.

By a notice, posted around the streets, we see that on Saturday next the "Plymouth Guards," by order of L. Noble, Adj. Gen. of Indiana, elect their company officers. The object of this organization is unknown to us. It is, we presume, a company of home-guard, and if it is organized and armed for the purpose of being in readiness to defend our State against rebel invasion, while we think it very foolish to send arms to this part of the State, we have no objection to make; but if it is the object of the members of this company to procure arms from the State, for the purpose of accustoming Union Leaguers to their use, and thus the better prepare themselves to interfere with Democrats in the exercise of any of their rights, more especially with their elective franchise, this fall, or at any other time, we have a word for the members of the company, which may be useful to them, and which we give them gratuitously: The Democracy of Marshall County will guard their ballot-box with their lives, if need be, and will resist to the bitter end, force with force, all attempts to interfere with its freedom of purity. The disgraceful, damnable scenes recently enacted in Kentucky; soon, we fear to be re-enacted in Ohio; cannot and will not be submitted to here. Rather would we witness a battle-field at every voting precinct, than submission to such an outrage.

There is no doubt that the administration depends upon its bayonets for its future triumphs at the polls. The hand-writing is so easily translated that its import is fully understood by the men in power. They know the people with one voice cry out against them, and await their time to hurl them from the high places they dishonor. Reading the decree thus, they oppose their bayonets to our ballots—Time will declare the winner.

If this ordeal is decreed for us, the beginning of troublous times is here, for if the Democracy do not place themselves upon the threshold of their rights and defy all intruders, we are grossly deceived. Democrats earnestly desire neighborhood peace, quiet and good-feeling, but are more solicitous for the preservation of their God-given rights, which are threatened.

We hope the "Guards" have a lawful and laudable design in organizing, and should have no doubts were it not true that Democratic companies of home-guard are invariably refused arms, and abolition Union-leaguers invariably get them, upon application.

It is well enough to have a fair understanding, and if the attempt should be made to overawe Democratic voters, we are assured the party in our county will bear us out in the foregoing statements.

The Abolition County Convention.

For three or four weeks past the *Republicans* of this place has contained an ostentatious call for a "Union County Convention" to be held at the Court-House, Aug. 22d, and to be attended by the loyal patriots of the county. Knowing there are several hundred abolitionists in our county, we anticipated a respectable Convention, a point of numbers and were most emphatically disappointed. Little as we love abolitionism we did really sympathize with the deluded sect in their miserable failure. Delighting in "r foemen worthy our steel"

we really hoped there would be some demonstration made by our opponents that would tend to arouse the Democracy and convince them that they had a powerful enemy to contend with. Delusive hope!—If the Democracy do not grow over confident since the failure Saturday, we shall be happily disappointed.

On Saturday about the usual number of farmers were in town, and if all who were in had attended the Convention it would have been quite a passable affair, but at the hour for the meeting, the Court House bell was rung long and loud, and a few of the faithful struggled up to "the seat of justice," and when all were in that could be assembled, the room was but little more than half filled, and this too, for a mass Convention. We believe at no time did it require more than fifty votes for a nomination. As the nominating had been done some time ago in the Union League, there was but little strife at the Court House, just enough to keep up appearances. The proceedings, under the parliamentary ruling of one John Williams, were perfectly ridiculous, and in keeping with the attendance, motions were heaped upon each other in rich profusion and put regardless to precedence. Candidates were declared "unanimously nominated" who had a bare majority, and when a man was beaten by but one or two votes, a motion was generally made for another vote.

The whole thing was a poor spiritless farce, and only goes to prove that the hearts of the people are not in the cause, and that here, as elsewhere, the party of the administration is dead, and holds its body together by military force. The ticket nominated is what might have been expected, all being stay-at-home "patriots" of the first water, and all members of the Union League.

They are as follows:
For Clerk—Hezekiah R. Pershing.
For Commissioner—E. Newhouse.
For Surveyor—J. H. Hall.
For Land Appraiser—J. A. Demer.

Of course nobody expects any of them to be elected, therefore nobody will be disappointed.

Abolitionism has cumbered the earth too long already, let us bury it decently this fall, and try to forget it.

The War-Democratic State Convention for Indiana was held at Indianapolis on the 19th inst., and its success was in keeping with its merits. After thousands of dollars spent in publishing addresses, advertising, and printed entreaties; after trains were hired to convey passengers at half-fare from almost every section of the State; after announcing all the renegade Democrats in the county, from Beast Butler and Ribbed-Ox Dickinson, down to Jim Hughes and little Dick Ryan—after all this preparation the convention was attended by nearly two thousand!

What a commentary on treachery! Benedict Arnold was despised by the world, and treason has ever this reward. The poor knaves—and we blush to think they ever voted the democratic ticket—who left the democratic party because they doubted its future success, and saw glittering fortunes easily acquired—treason being the cheap condition—are not more fortunate than was Arnold. They are used as fit tools, by abolitionists, to do work too degrading and mean for any other class of men, and after performing their labor will be cast aside as unfit associates for abolitionists, even.

Burnside, a renegade democrat, suppressed the freedom of the press in his department; arrested civilians for speaking disrespectfully of his under-strappers; erected barracks in Cincinnati, and filled them with women prisoners; banished Vallandigham; issued Order 38, and rendered himself so odious that were his shoulder-straps removed he would be buffeted through the streets of the city of his head-quarters, with none so poor as to pity him.

Butler is a renegade democrat, and the renegade Butler who led the savages at the slaughter of Cherry Valley, in olden times, must surely have been an elder brother. In the European world he is known as the "Beast." And so they go. The democratic party is purified by the exodus of these men, and the abolition party is not corrupted, for it will not take them in. We hope they may hold conventions in every State in the Union, organize themselves into a distinctive body, and do penance for their many iniquities by bearing the disgrace of their own name.

We would hardly dare suggest a candidate for President, where there are so many so worthy. Butler, Burnside, Dickinson, Logan or even "pious old Josey" Wright would do.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Designs of the Administration.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.
Nothing has yet come of the gathering of radical republicans which was to take place here this week. A large number of them have been here for some days, and many of them have spent a good deal of time with the President. They have the ear of that functionary whenever they desire, and he listens with complacency to all that they suggest. They are delighted with the doctrine enunciated in the letter of Mr. Whiting, Solicitor Gen. The disem-

partment, which, it is whispered here, was written at the instance of the President himself, and contains a plain exposition of the principles by which he will be guided in the future prosecution of the war. And this, I believe, is the reason why these radical politicians here are so quiet, and do not make any demonstration. They find that in this letter the President comes out at last, and fairly and squarely plants himself upon their platform. They wished the war in order that slavery in all the States might be abolished; in order that the Southern people might be either subjugated or exterminated; and in order that the estates of the southern people might be confiscated, and divided among the fanatics of the North. In this letter of Mr. Whiting's we are assured that the administration has adopted this view, and will be guided in its future action by these principles; that the southern States now occupy no other relation to the government than the relation of foreign countries with which we are at war, and which we are determined to conquer and subjugate; that the people of the Southern States are no longer our fellow citizens, but that they stand in no other relation towards us than that of public enemies, whom it is the intention of the government to conquer and subdue; and that, after being conquered and subdued, those States are to be treated as conquered provinces, and the estates of the Southern people are to be confiscated; above all, that the Southern States are never to be readmitted into the Union, never, until they abolish slavery.

Finding, therefore, that the President has adopted these views, and is shaping his conduct according to them, the radical politicians here find their object attained and that they have nothing more to do except to urge the President to embody a declaration of these views in his next message to Congress, which he has readily promised to do.

Here, then, is food for thought for the people of the West. They were deluded in to this war by the solemn declaration of the administration that it was to be a war for the Union. The repeated declarations of the President, the Secretary of State, and Congress, to this effect, are on record, and can never be effaced. The Secretary of State went farther, and assured the country that the condition of every human being in the Southern States, after the war should be the same that it was before the war. These solemn pledges are now blown to the winds like cobwebs. The radical "republican" members of the last Congress passed measures which gave to the President all the powers of an eastern despot, which change the form of our government from a free republic to a military despotism; and the President has determined to exercise these powers. The matter is serious enough, and alarming enough. In all probability the days of American liberty are numbered. The freedom of elections in some of the States is already taken away. How much longer will it be before it is taken away in all of them, and a Burnside or a Schenck found for each State? Do the people still delude themselves with the idea that they will be allowed to hold another Presidential election? Do they not see that it is in the power of the administration to prevent that election from being held, or, rather, to have it held under bayonets, as elections are now held in Kentucky and Maryland, and no one but "republicans" and soldiers allowed to vote? And can it for a moment be supposed that the administration will refrain from the exercise of that power?

There is another very serious matter in relation to which the people ought to be warned. The recent elections for members of Congress make it probable that there will be a majority of members in the next House of Representatives in opposition to the administration. It will be a very small majority, but still a majority, and they would have the power to elect the Speaker, who would undoubtedly be Fernando Wood of New York. The administration have taken means to prevent this. When Congress assembles, men will present themselves from all the districts in the Southern States now occupied by our troops, and will claim to be Union men, elected to Congress by the Union men in those districts. Arrangements have been made to have such men sent from North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, the western part of Tennessee, and Florida. These men will really have been elected, but it will be by an election held and controlled by military force, and at which no one will have been allowed to vote except tools of the administration. I need not say that the voice of the people of the States I have named will not be heard or expressed in those elections at all. But the creatures thus elected will come to Washington, and demand seats in the House of Representatives, and the utmost power of the administration will be exercised in order to have them admitted to seats. The money of the Federal treasury will be used in lavish profusion to effect this end. If it is effected, if these men, even if five of them, are admitted, it will turn the balance, and the "republicans" will elect the next Speaker. Already, by the juggling of the last Congress in passing the bill for the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, the administration has created for itself two votes in the United States Senate. The disem-

berment game will be tried again in this Congress. For every State thus dismembered the administration gains two new votes in the Senate.

I have had an excellent opportunity recently of ascertaining the real facts in regard to the existence of any alleged "Union feeling" or "Union sentiment" at the South. The views of the Times, as expressed in the editorial article on the subject on the 19th inst., are unquestionably correct. Of all the delusions that have afflicted the public mind at the North for a year past, this is the most lamentable. There is little or no Union feeling at the South, nor has there been since the President issued his emancipation proclamation. All the acts of the administration, and of Congress, since that time, have only tended to crush out and extinguish, in the hearts of the Southern people, whatever love of the Union, they had previously cherished; and the whole South, as one man, are now united to achieve their independence. What else could be expected? The administration now unflinchingly avows its determination to exterminate or subjugate them, and to confiscate their estates. Would they be human beings if they acted otherwise? Do not justify them! Only state a fact. For the existence of that fact the President and his advisers will yet have to answer. It is they who have destroyed the Union.

There are some premonitory symptoms of a movement on the part of Gen. Lee's army, but none on that of Gen. Meade. The Confederate cavalry make reconnoissances in strong force almost daily, to different points along the line held by General Meade, and thus acquaint themselves accurately with the position and strength of the Union forces. Their latest dash of this kind was made to the left and rear of Gen. Meade's army, and affords a most convincing proof that the line of the Rappahannock is no place for the Union forces. If they are to act on the defensive, the Washington forts, or, at farthest, the heights of Centreville, are the place for them to be. If they are to act on the offensive, they cannot do so successfully in the direction in which they are now acting.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

Advices from Charleston are to the 25th. The bombardment continued, and Sumpter was crumbling to ruins. Its guns had been silenced, and the belief was entertained that the fortress would soon be surrendered. The Monitors were under the walls of Wagner, and the guns of that work were nearly silenced. These are Federal accounts. Rebel accounts to the 18th state that a furious bombardment had taken place, but make no mention of Confederate disasters.

Lee has lately been receiving reinforcements, and the belief is entertained that he designs an attack shortly upon Gen. Meade.

The advance of Rosecrans' army arrived in front of Chattanooga on the 21st inst., and opened fire upon the rebel position. One dispatch states that there were two rebel divisions in the place, and another that Rosecrans' forces were expected to occupy the town yesterday. Bragg is said to have been superseded by Johnston. It is conjectured that Rosecrans' and Burnside will combine in East Tennessee, and make a flank movement upon Richmond. The Arkansas expedition, under Gen. Steele, was within fourteen miles of Camden on the 16th inst. Kirby Smith was at Little Rock, and a fight was expected at a point within fifteen miles of that place.

Gen. Grant arrived at Cairo on Sunday, with several members of his staff. He left for Vicksburg yesterday. The object of his visit is not stated.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Windsor, C. W., opposite Detroit, last evening. He was cordially welcomed, upon his arrival, by a number of prominent citizens of the latter place.

Up to last advices from Lawrence, Kansas, 128 bodies had been buried. This does not, however, comprehend the whole number missing. Quantrell was being closely pursued by Jim Lane, and, at latest accounts, had been overtaken, and twenty of his men killed. No particulars of the affair are known.

The steamer City of Madison, loaded with ammunition, blew up, at Vicksburg, on Wednesday of last week. About sixty lives were lost, including a Captain and a Lieutenant.

The United States Express office at St. Louis was robbed, on Saturday night, of \$60,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

The bombardment of Charleston was continued with vigor at last advices. Sumpter was the main point of attack; and its walls were completely riddled. Rebel accounts state that Gen. Gilmore had made a demand for the surrender of Sumpter and Morris Island, threatening, in case of refusal, to shell Charleston; and that Beauregard, in reply, charged Gilmore with violation of the laws of war, and threatened stringent measures of retaliation. The latest advices state that Sumpter is demolished, and Moultrie silenced. A report prevailed yesterday that Sumpter had capitulated, but the story proved to be unfounded.

Quantrell's force, in his attack upon Lawrence, consisted of 300 men. After the destruction of the city, they divide into small squads, and dispersed in various directions. Federal forces are in close pursuit, and had killed, up to latest dates, between 60 and 70 of the guerrillas. The pursuit was so close that the rebels had to abandon most of their plunder.

Burnside's forces, it is said, will contend for the possession of Knoxville during the present week. Buckner, it is thought, will make a stout resistance. Joe Johnston's army has been divided between Buckner and Bragg.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 22d inst. states that Rosecrans opened fire upon that place the day previous, and that "All is quiet to-day." No particulars are given as the result of the Federal cannonading.

A terrible tornado occurred in Wisconsin on Friday. The village of Buena Vista was completely destroyed, a considerable number of people being killed and wounded.

Who are the Criminals?

Ever since the breaking out of the anti-conscription riot in New York, the Jacobin press has been falsely charging the Democratic leaders with the authorship of the outrages which have been committed in that city. At a time when calmness and moderation are wisely counseled, these reckless journals regardless of the appeal made to them, fill their columns with inflammatory language and slanderous assaults upon a party which has ever been foremost in its devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. In our anxiety to preserve the public peace—in our determination to frown upon all resistance to the constituted authorities of the land—we have unhesitatingly counseled strict obedience to the laws, no matter how obnoxious they may be, and have earnestly striven to impress upon our readers that it is better to "bear those ills we have, than fly to others we know not of." Nor shall we now depart one hair's breadth from the path of duty which is plainly marked for every patriot to read. As before, we condemn the monstrous outrage in New York; but we now intend, also, to denounce and hold up to public scorn and reprobation the greater criminals who sowed the storm, and are struggling, with characteristic meanness and cowardice, to escape the fury of the unchained whirlwind. In doing so we shall speak boldly and fearlessly. The time for gentle words has passed. For months past the Jacobin journals have been grossly assailing, by name some of the best and purest men in our community. The only charge against them has been that they are Democrats, and their crime is that they regard with utter contempt the miserable upstarts and obsequious court-laguers who are now basking in the sunshine of the present corrupt and imbecile Administration.

When these Abolition journals assert that the riot in New York is "a deliberate effort, got up by Copperheads, to weaken the hands of the National Executive," they must be confronted with the truth, no matter how little to your taste may be its presence. The revolutionary spirit which now exists in the North is the necessary result of the teachings of the Abolition leaders and journals. They are the great criminals, before God and man, who are this day responsible for every drop of blood that has been shed and every dollar of property that has been lost in the present outbreak. For years past they have counseled resistance to the laws of the country. They incited a violent mob in the city of Boston to attempt the rescue of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, who was most righteously held under the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, which they have repeatedly scorned, nullified, and set at defiance. They urged on John Brown to commit arson, murder and treason, and when the guilty wretch was justly executed on the gallows, they canonized his dead bones, and made him one of the brightest saints in their calendar. They have proclaimed a "higher law" than the Constitution; they have taught that the States and the people have no rights even under the laws, which are not subordinate to their own destructive policy and measures; and they have in the sacred names of Union and liberty, plundered cities, burned dwellings, and made barren wastes of Jackson, Darien and Bluffton. Having inaugurated a widespread system of resistance to law and contempt of justice, can they expect that the people will do anything else than follow the examples set before them by men in high places, who, insolently, for party purposes, trample on all law, and totally disregard the sovereign rights and constitutional privileges of the masses? The rioters in New York are composed of men of all parties—men who have learned bitter lessons, which they refer to in attempting to justify themselves in their opposition to the Conscriptio act, from the lawless teachings and treasonable examples of Phillips, Garrison, Fred. Douglass, Forney, McMichael and other Abolition leaders. While the friends of law and order are now denouncing the shameful conduct of the brutal mob, let not these greater criminals escape. Let those who are really guilty, but who are shielding themselves under the cover of a specious but deceptive patriotism, be forever pilloried in public contempt. Let them be thoroughly exposed as the great originals from whom the deluded masses learned the fatal lesson of lawlessness which has cost them so much blood and entailed upon a great city so much lasting disgrace.—Philadelphia Age.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS	AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE
OAL 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, EVERY-BODY!!

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.

Oriental Livery 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.
Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863. notf

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 propose 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 LaPorte 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. notf

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

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.

Plymouth Indiana, June 11th 1863. notf

BYRKIT & ELLER.

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. notf

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, Ind.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.