

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALENBURGH, : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 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,	JONAS MILLER,
North Township,	CHARLES BARCLAY,
Polk Township,	T. B. MERTON,
West Township,	JOHN ZEHNER,
Union Township,	JAMES BROOKE,
Green Township,	DAVID ZEHNER,
Bourbon Township,	S. BEALS,
Walnut Township,	JAMES M. WICKER,
Tippacaw Township,	DR. O. P. SMITH.

Central Committee. Attention!

The Democratic Central Committee of Marshall County, will meet at the office of M. A. O. Packard, in Plymouth, on

Friday, Oct. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

As there is business of importance to transact, a full attendance is most earnestly requested.

By order of Committee.

No Relaxation.

The Democrats of our county, knowing we have a large majority, are in danger of growing careless and over-confident. This must not be. We have an unscrupulous and desperate enemy to contend with. Backed by official patronage and influence, with plenty of the people's money at their disposal, the abolition leaders of our county are making a desperate effort to regain the ascendancy. The secret-ath-bound infamous Union Leagues are busily, but silently at work, and every appliance of dark-hunterism is being brought to bear on the coming election. If Democrats are watchful, vigilant and faithful, there need be no fears as to the result. We have a clear majority in this county of several hundred, and if all who disapprove of the policy of the administration go to the polls and express their disapproval, we will roll up a majority unprecedented, and which will forever crush out abolitionism in our midst.

If a few here and a few there, thinking the election safe, have a little work to do on election day, feel impudently to put themselves to any extra trouble and stay away from the polls, trusting to their neighbors to attend to their duty, at least our majority will be so reduced as to show a growing sentiment of abolitionism. It is the duty, the imperative duty, of every democrat to work, untiringly, for our success this fall. Too much is involved to admit of relaxation. The democrat who willingly stays at home one week from next Tuesday, and fails to record his condemnation of the wicked policy of the administration, is not worthy of the name.

Intimes like these we can afford to make sacrifices for our country. We owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to rally in all our strength, and roll up the largest possible majority. See to it that you do not neglect this matter. After election it is too late, regrets are useless. Neglect is criminal.

Election.

One week from Tuesday next the Democrats and conservatives of our county have a high duty to discharge. On that day our fall election takes place, and no good democrat will stay at home on account of the unimportance of the election; it is not unimportant, it is most important; never before was an election fraught with so great results. It is true the offices to be filled are not very important, but the election draws its interest from another source.

The principle of free election is to be perpetuated. The principles of civil liberty and a free government are to be vindicated. A tyrant—no less—has for the last year advanced upon our freedom, our constitutional rights and our natural rights, with steady step, and is day by day advancing. One by one he is seizing our liberties, never to restore them. He has trodden under foot our Constitution, our habeas corpus and our free elections. He is now seeking to make the military, under his control, the supreme power in the land. The people can and must eventually succeed in a

struggle against tyranny, if they but pursue the plain path of duty. We must rebuke the administration of Abraham Lincoln by a unanimous verdict against his underlings, tools and endorsers, who make up the abolition county tickets throughout our State. We must speak in tones of thunder through the ballot-box, telling the usurper to pause, and beware, to heed the solemn warning which we will offer, that there is danger in tyranny. He will be warned, he must be; if he is not, then the time will soon arrive when he and his partisans will rue their mad folly. We must and will preserve our liberties. They were purchased at too high a price to be yielded up unresistingly to the first usurping tyrant who reaches out his sacrilegious hand and seeks to seize them. Our first step is at the ballot-box. There is our remedy. If the unworthy servants whom we have foolishly placed in power heed us, then all will be well. If they disregard our voice, then they must come down from their high positions and give way to true men.

The danger is not imaginary. The man who scouts at the idea of Abraham Lincoln's seeking the power of a despot, that he may become permanent and arbitrary ruler of the American people, scouts at a fearful truth, and manifests his duplicity or stupidity. We must judge men by their actions, and every act of Abraham Lincoln's, since his inauguration, has been to centralize power and disarm the people. We have had war before, and such a course was not then necessary, common sense teaches every man that they are unnecessary now.

The strength is in the people, by a manifestation of that fact a week from Tuesday, we may save ourselves much labor and much sorrow. Let the election Tuesday be "a stitch in time."

All who are willing to march under a FLAG WITH BUT SIXTEEN STARS! are requested to vote the abolition County Ticket this fall.

All who "heartily endorse the entire war policy of the administration, including the proclamation of freedom," should be sure to attend the election and vote the abolition county ticket.

Think a Moment.

Before a man votes the abolition County ticket, in our County, this fall, he should remember that the candidates upon it endorse the President's "policy," entirely and most heartily. Read the following resolution, adopted by the convention which nominated H. R. Pershing, E. Newhouse, F. H. Hall and John A. Deemer:

"Resolved, That we heartily approve of and endorse the entire war policy of the government, including the President's proclamation of freedom."

Now if a man votes for one of these men he says to the President "I most heartily endorse your entire war policy, including the emancipation proclamation." Before endorsing the entire policy, voters would do well to think how much that expression includes. The war policy embraces the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; the right to arrest and punish, at the pleasure of the President, every citizen who exercises the God-given right of free speech in a manner distasteful to His Excellency. The suppression of all newspapers that criticize the action of the administration. The controlling of elections by bayonets. The elevation of the negro to a social and political equality with the white man. The total subordination of the civil to the military authority—by which a Brigadier General is made more powerful than a Judge upon the Supreme Bench. The enforcement of an unjust conscription law, which exempts the rich and forces the poor man into the field. A continuance of the wholesale system of robbery and favoritism by which contractors and New England manufacturers are daily hoarding untold wealth, at the expense of the poor man and Western agriculturalist. A cheerful submission to a system of expenditures by which our national debt will soon become so great that it will crush the tax-payers to the earth—our currency will become absolutely worthless, and every man a pauper. And all this, too, with no good results. With the rebellion unoppressed, on the contrary, gaining strength daily, by being made a unit by the mad policy which gives annihilation and success to choose between.

Now, if in the coming election the voters of Marshall County desire to "approve of, and heartily endorse" the state of affairs now cursing and hopelessly ruining our county, they can do so by casting their votes for the abolition County ticket, now before them.

Are you in favor of the doctrine that all men are equal, and negroes should enjoy all the privileges of white men? If so vote the abolition ticket this fall.

Are you in favor of allowing the President to exercise unlimited power over the life and liberty of every citizen of the U. S.? Then vote the abolition ticket this fall.

Are you in favor of "Compensated Emancipation" which takes your money to pay for slaveholders' property? Vote the abolition ticket this fall.

If the citizens of our County are content to submit to and endorse arbitrary arrests, they have the power to do so, and on the 13th day of this month an opportunity will be presented for them to do so.

The recent arrest of seven of the best citizens of our County, made upon no authority of law, and no just ground of suspicion; their unlawful removal from their County; their mock examination before a tribunal having no jurisdiction, and the holding to bail of two of them in the paltry sum of \$500—the smallness of the sum for the enormity of the offense charged being a virtual admission of their innocence, and a demonstration of the determination to persecute them—is an example which should be a lesson to us.

If our citizens are willing to say that a provost marshal's deputy may, at pleasure, invade the sanctity of their hearthstones, arrest them and convey them from their County and their friends, into the midst of strangers to answer no crime, but to gratify the malice of some personal enemy who stands ready to perjure himself to obtain a cowardly revenge—and for all this wrong there is no remedy—then we may as well close up our business and hold ourselves in readiness to accompany a provost marshal's deputy whenever some of our neighbors may desire to punish us, or the petty officer may wish to make a display of his power.

Are you in favor of the \$300 exemption clause in the Conscription Act, which releases the rich from military service and forces the poor man, regardless of surrounding circumstances, into the army? If so vote the abolition ticket this fall.

There is a rumor in yesterday's telegram that the President will soon issue a call, under the conscription act, for 600,000 more men. We hardly credit the story, though it may be true. It looks reasonable if we contemplate the present prospect of success, with the troops now in the field; and in view of the fact that in a few months the three years men, first enlisted, will have served their time and receive their discharges.

It looks unreasonable when we consider the fact that the President must know the sentiment of the country relative to his policy, and that for such a policy the people have endured about all the burdens they will submit to, with patience.

We believe, sincerely, that the policy of the administration must be changed, or it will prove a dangerous experiment to attempt to conscript so large a number of men. There is a difference between asking and receiving, which, we apprehend, will be unpleasantly demonstrated in this event.

While the people will endure everything to restore the Union and preserve the country, it is another case as to how much more they will suffer for the declared policy of freeing slaves.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The President in his reply to the Ohio committee did not claim that Mr. Vallandigham was banished for any offense he had committed against the laws of the State, or of the United States. Whether, therefore, his banishment was right or wrong, it was an act which its authors conceded to have been purely arbitrary, resting for justification upon their judgment as the necessity which warranted such an exercise of power. If we concede that, under the Constitution, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, might lawfully order such action as was taken in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, that concession would not change the arbitrary character of the proceedings. It would merely invest them with legal sanction.

If, then, the banishment was the exercise of a discretionary power, why has the same discretion and power been quiet, under the same offences for which Mr. Vallandigham was banished? Mr. Pugh, as former U. S. Senator, as candidate for Lieut. Governor, as a gentleman possessing a national reputation, and one whose natural abilities and scholarly acquirements have secured for him eminent respect and influence, is certainly "a man of worth." If of brighter and better steel than is wielded by any champion or any member of the administration. Mr. Pugh is not alone in this. The democratic leaders in Ohio are race and accomplished men, in these days of isms and degenerate statesmanship. They are bold, learned, in every city, village, and neighborhood of the State; they canvass the policy of the administration, and denounce them, in terms as scathing and smiles as apt and effective, as were employed by their banished leader. They have spoken to thousands where he spoke to hundreds, and have roused the people to rebuke and defy the administration.

Yet the discretionary power which banished Mr. Vallandigham has permitted these gentlemen daily to read, and by their combined efforts, with incalculably added effect—and has not interfered directly, and but in few instances indirectly, with their freedom of discussion.

This bold and palpable inconsistency, must arise from some one, or a combination of more than one, of the following reasons. The administration is convinced either that the arrest and punishment of the democratic leaders in Ohio would be wrong; or

That their arrest would, except on the eve of election, be impolitic and dangerous; or

That it cannot arrest and punish them, by such arbitrary measures as were used against Mr. Vallandigham; or

That it can carry the State by a fair election.

We leave the first and last of these suppositions to those with whom "it is a habit of thought" to exercise a generous confidence. We have named them for their benefit, and as a matter of form, and not because we entertained the most remote idea that anything the administration or its agents in Ohio have forbore to do was based upon either of them. To us it is patent that the Federal authorities in the State have hitherto refrained from interference in the political campaign because of a wholesome fear.

It is equally plain that they intend to carry the State, if necessary, by intimidation and force. When the suspension of the habeas corpus was announced, we said we did not believe they would dare resort to force if they found menace unavailing. The growing insolence of the radical press in that State; the threat of Mr. Brough to inaugurate revolution if he is defeated, and the return of soldiers to the State, in this pressing emergency of our military affairs, all now point to a different conclusion.

We apprehend interference with the election there. We do not imagine the interference will extend throughout the State. It will be confined to a sufficient number of populous points to control the vote in those localities, and insure the success of Mr. Brough. It is not impossible, though hardly probable, that unwarranted and strange oaths may be required of the electors, as in Kentucky.

We do not wish without reason to excite alarm. We have wished to believe that the people of Ohio would be left free to exercise the most sacred right of freemen. But as the day of election approaches there are increasing indications of a purpose on the part of the administrationists to call to their aid other than peaceful and lawful influences. The democracy of Ohio will know how to meet the threatened danger. They will know how to provide against it, without giving to their opponents a pretence for interference. While they keep strictly within the law, in their conduct of the canvass, there can be no pretence for interference. There are now such rapid means of communication between distant communities, that the democratic party of the State can move with a concert of action on the day of election, which will preclude all interference with the rights of its voters. It can make such bold and effective preparation as will insure a fair expression of the voice of the people.—*Chicago Times.*

THE NEWS.

SEPTEMBER 29.

There was no fighting at Chattanooga yesterday, and it is considered probable that no attack will take place, as the Federals have received heavy reinforcements, and will soon be able to assume the offensive. Quartermaster General Meigs, who is at Chattanooga, reports that Rosecrans cannot be dislodged except by a regular siege; and that the rebels are making no movements in that direction. Gen. Lee is said to have passed through Atlanta about two weeks ago on the way to join Bragg's army. A considerable number of Federal wounded and rebel prisoners have arrived at Louisville.

A Washington dispatch states that the recent reports as to the extensive movements of Federal troops are all a humbug. The Army of the Potomac occupies the same position it did a week ago. The rebels evince no disposition to press an engagement.

Advices from the Federal forces near Charleston are to Friday last. Nothing of importance had transpired. Siege guns were being rapidly erected by Gen. Gillmore. Naval operations had been interrupted by bad weather.

A rebel deserter arrived at Fortress Monroe brings news that Richmond is being evacuated, and that the whole rebel army are deserting Virginia and going southward. Escaped Federal prisoners corroborate these reports.

There is a discredited report that 10,000 rebel cavalry are moving up through Mississippi, on a raid upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The noted guerrilla, Col. Richardson, was captured a few days ago in Memphis, having invested that city in disguise.

European dates are to the 16th inst.—The Russian reply to the French note had been received. Its tone was of a conciliatory character. The Florida, it is reported, has been sold at Brest,—a new vessel, awaiting her crew at Liverpool. The London Times has an article on Canada, in which it says she must choose between union with Great Britain or annexation to the United States, and "by her choice we shall abide."

Union men of Tennessee are endeavoring to secure the assent of the administration to the inauguration of W. B. Campbell as Governor of Tennessee, on the ground that he received a majority of the votes cast for that office on the first Thursday of August last.

Truett Polk, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, was captured at Bolivar Landing, Ark., on the 18th inst., and sent to Gen. Buford, at Helena.

WASHINGTON, September 30.

Up to Saturday last Rosecrans had been reinforced by 18,000 men,—from what direction is not stated. He had sent flags of truce to Bragg, asking permission to bury his dead and relieve his wounded; but the rebel General declined to receive them. Rumors are afloat in Washington that the Federal forces in Georgia and Tennessee have met with a serious disaster, and it is reported in New York that Rosecrans has surrendered. Burnside was still at Knoxville on Thursday of last week, and a part of his force had gone on an expedition to Southwestern Virginia.

Advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac report that everything is quiet on the Rapidan; but there are rumors from New York that important movements have been made by that army, which were wholly unexpected, and the rebels express the belief that a Federal attack is imminent. The rebels have concentrated 10,000 troops at Mt. Jackson, with the intention of making a raid through the Shenandoah Valley.

The expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last amounted to \$875,000,000. If we fail to appreciate these figures, our posterity will not.

Arrangements agreed upon by the Federal and Confederate Commissioners embrace the exchange of prisoners captured previous to the 1st inst., numbering 24,000. It is stated that a surplus of 40,000 is left in the hands of the Federals.

Abolition dispatches from Leavenworth and St. Louis state that a force under Col. Moss, authorized to be raised by Gov. Gamble, are committing all sorts of outrages upon "loyal" men. The "loyal" men referred to are probably jayhawkers and "red-legs."

Kirby Smith is at Arkadelphia, with the bulk of the rebel army of the trans-Mississippi. It is said to number 25,000 men.

Kansas, it is said, is to be erected into a military department, with Gen. Curtis in command. If such be the case, stealing will be more in vogue there, if possible, than at present.

An abolition oracle in New York states that the present draft will give the administration not exceeding 75,000 men; and that another draft will soon, be made probably for 600,000 men. "On with the dance."

European dates are to the 13th inst. The rams in the Mersey are not to be permitted to leave until something definite has been ascertained in regard to their ownership and destination. Rumors at Paris say that the Emperor of Mexico will recognize the Confederacy. The Russian reply to the western powers indicates that the Czar is immovable on the Polish question.

American Finances.

"In the first place Mr. Chase, of immortal memory," will have been cudgeling his brains to arrange the least repulsive mode of converting the liabilities of the nation into public stocks; and, in the second place, he will have bestowed equal labor and anxiety on the endeavor to suggest taxes as little odious as possible. Yes, there will be that august institution, Federal "Consols," very probably with the auxiliary securities of Preferential Bonds, Terminable Annuities, and any variety that may assist in conciliating the republican mind to this huge burden of contemned royalty, this great clog which "tyrants have placed upon the limbs of nations, as if to attest their servility, and debar them from using their own energies at pleasure. Indeed, every form of American satire and contempt cast upon the kind of institution flashes across the recollection; and will flash across the minds of indignant citizens from Maine to Maryland. The alternative will lie before him of a repudiation, unheard of even by the wildest of Young Americans, or simple submission to be a tax-ridden race. But if there be stocks, there will be owners of stocks; there will be a class living on accumulated property, and separated from the bulk of the community by material interests, by habits, and by the possession of wealth, which lends precedence and prestige, even in the most independent communities."—*Liverpool Telegraph.*

Congress to Abolish Slavery.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows:

"I here now forewarn copperheads of all degrees, that one of the first and most important measures to come before the next Congress, will make slavery in all parts of the United States an odious crime, forever hereafter, inflicting the penalty of death upon whomsoever shall dare to violate it after it shall have become a law.—And I moreover assure negro haters and negro owners, and all their backers of whatever name, that such a bill will pass both branches of Congress by a very large majority, and be hailed by the people as the brightest and best of all the great and good; and the constitutional remedies for treason and rebellion, which have been by or during the most glorious administration of Father Abraham."

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYSTOYSTOYS
OAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYSTOYS
TANNERS OIL	STATIONERY OF	A LARGE
SPERM OIL	ALL KIN	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, 1863. 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

Lewett and Woodwards New Brick Building.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

JAMES M. DALE.

N. B.—All kinds of country Produce such as But-

ter, Eggs, Beans, Wax, Hides, Corn, Potatoes &c., taken in exchange for Goods at the new

Indiana Cheap Cash Store.

Oriental Fivory Stable.

SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.

Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at

reasonable rates. We also pay the highest mar-

ket price in cash for Horses. Horses, Cattle, and

the day, week and month on reasonable terms.

HESS & NESSEL.

Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863.

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 ad-

dition to the inducements offered above, we pro-

pose 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 Groce-
ry Store one door west of Becker's corner, on La-
porte street, and will keep a complete
assortment of Family Groceries, of the very best
quality, which he will invariably sell at the low-
est market price. Richmond Mills Flour and
Feed always on hand. H. A. WORK.
Plymouth, Indiana, July 16th 1863.

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 satisfy themselves by giving us

a call.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in trade.

BYRKIT & ELLER.

Plymouth Indiana, June 11th 1863.

JOHN D. DEVOR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

SOLDIER'S RICK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT

AND

SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.