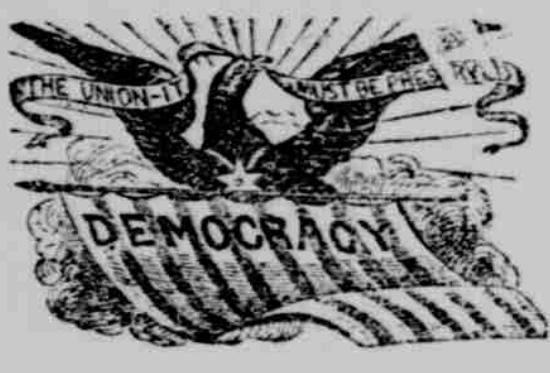


## THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : : : EDITOR.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1863.



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 BROCKE,  
Green Township, DAVID ZEHNER,  
Bourbon Township, S. BEALS,  
Walnut Township, JAMES M. WICKIZER,  
Tippecanoe Township, DR. O. P. SMITH

## HOW IT IS.

The Fort Wayne *Times* speaking of the late call for volunteers, and the probability of escaping the threatened draft in January next, says: "If the people who can carry an election, can fight the battles of the administration we want to see it demonstrated. Now is the time. We can tell the abolitionists if they do not volunteer there will be a draft, and if that draft is not conducted on principles of fairness, the whole abolition party will be compelled to engage in either a fight or a foot race."

## To Our Friends.

We ought to have at least 1,000 subscribers in this County to the Democrat.—There are about 1,600 democratic voters, and we think it would not be asking too much of our friends, to request them to increase our list until it embraces two-thirds of the democratic vote of the County. It could easily be done with a little effort on the part of our friends in the different neighborhoods. We hope that those gentlemen in the different townships who are acting as agents for the paper, will do all they consistently can to help us. The permanence and prosperity of a thoroughly democratic paper, here is as much an interest to others as to us. Soon the Presidential campaign will commence, and no effort will be left unmade by our wily adversaries, to carry this County for the abolition ticket. As a means of preventing this, and of maintaining our own ascendancy we would like to send out to the voters of old Marshall at least 1,000 copies of the Democrat during the coming year.

Shall it be done? Let our friends respond by sending up from the different neighborhoods good new subscribers by the score.

## A Methodist View.

The Methodists of Illinois, in a recent State Convention at Springfield, adopted the following resolution.

*Resolved*. That we recognize the hand of God in this terrible war, chastising us for our national sins.

If this terrible civil war is a chastisement for our national sins, and the probability of escaping the threatened draft in January next, says: "If the people who can carry an election, can fight the battles of the administration we want to see it demonstrated. Now is the time. We can tell the abolitionists if they do not volunteer there will be a draft, and if that draft is not conducted on principles of fairness, the whole abolition party will be compelled to engage in either a fight or a foot race."

## How It Works.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser publishes entire the recent letters of Senator Whiting, remaking thereto as follows:

"If there is a man in the Confederacy in favor of the reconstruction of the Union, let him read this letter and see his doom. State lines are to be obliterated, State rights ignored, public and private property and interest swept away; the men of the South rich and poor, with their wives and little ones, are to be made the servants of servants."

## State Convention.

We hear from several of our exchanges that there is a growing desire to hold our next State Convention at La Fayette, instead of Indianapolis. That there should be any necessity for a change of place, is humiliating in the last degree to every freeman of our State; but if the democracy cannot hold a convention at the Capitol what assurance is there that it will be permitted at any other place? Will not the very fact of such a change, be made the pretext for such aggressions upon our rights as are feared at Indianapolis? We say hold the Convention at the Capitol of the State, in the State House, or hold it not at all. If this *Accident* O. P. Morton refuses us the protection of the law, and connives with the leaders of abolition, anarchy, tyranny, and usurpation to prevent us as democrats from peaceably holding our State Convention there, then in the name of "God and humanity," let there henceforth one universal cry go up from every "valley and hilltop" all over our beloved State "down with oppression and the oppressors," and may God speed the right.

We are entitled as of right to hold our Convention at the Capitol, and for one we are unwilling to surrender that right through fear of an illegal attack upon us by our political adversaries. We vote for no change.

Our "devil" a few days ago was seized with "poetic pangs," when a somewhat prolonged labour he brought forth the following timely "gem":

"We do not, we cannot, friends,  
Or shake at draft alarms,  
"Tis not the voice of Alabamians,  
To make us shoulder arms."

The editor of the Republican last week offered to bet on the pluck of one of his "Union" friends, and intimated that in a certain contingency we might get ourself soundly thrashed. Bald! A man who spends his time loafing about town instead of being at work for his employer, and then claims pay for full time, when his board account only shows 15 meals taken in two months, is not very dangerous. We should be much more afraid of having our heart roost disturbed by such a man, than of getting "soundly thrashed,"—in the day time.

Baltimore has been included in the limits of Butler's new department. Heaven should have mercy on this unhappy city, for Butler after Schenck is like Caligula succeeding Nero.

## THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

## The Greenback Democracy.

It is refreshing to read the Democratic profession of these Union men, alias Abolitionists. They are Democrats of the right type. They parade their greenback Democracy for the genuine article, with as much effrontery as they do a legal tender made gold and silver by law. The attempt to pass off their spurious stuff for the genuine article of Democracy, will succeed no better than their effort to make gold out of greenbacks. The skunk could not deceive the woodchuck by protesting it was a woodchuck; and these greenback Democrats can't stand the test. We have Democracy in the State of the greenback sort. They are at a worse discount than Chase's money, but just now their greenback loyalty aspires to be a legal tender like other greenbacks—[Louisville Dem.]

THE following extract from Burke is a photograph which the "swarms" of nine hundred thousand "flaming giants" among us may study with profit:

"I can conceive no existence under heaven that is more truly odious and disgusting than an important, helpless creature, without civil wisdom or military skill, without a consciousness of any other qualification for power but his servility to it, bloated with pride and arrogance, and calling for battles which he is not to fight."

Can a more atrocious principle than the following be conceived, uttered as a rule of government in this country:

"It is a well recognized principle that, in cases of revolution, the judicial department must be subservient to and made to follow, political principles."

Such language was unblushingly used at a public meeting, by one of the administration's peripatetic Generals, Hamilton, of Texas. Did the principle obtain, our government would be no better than the rule of an organized mob. It is, however, one of the "modern improvements" of abolitionism.

"It is true that Burnside is threatened

both from the east and west, by large armies, but he knows it, and the measures to be taken to thwart them.

"Grant's supplies are uninterrupted and plenty."

"Meade's army is believed to largely outnumber Lee's, and the result of a battle cannot be doubted."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The Tribune's Washington special says: "The next fortnight promises to be the most eventful since the commencement of the war. The success of Meade and the recent operations in Burnside's department are premonitory of the gigantic conflict, of which the lines of battle will reach from Chattanooga to Washington and Richmond. For once there seems to be concert of action between the different armies, and the anguishes are favorable."

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

In the fights on the Rappahannock, on Saturday, nearly 1,000 rebels were taken prisoners. The Federal army crossed the river on Sunday, and are pressing forward vigorously. Our cavalry are reported to have occupied Culpeper. The rebels are falling back, and it is believed that they can make but slight resistance to Meade's advance. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry force, has occupied the city and heights of Frederickburg. The forward movement by Meade is under an express order from the government. A night has taken place in West Virginia, in the vicinity of Greenbrier. The rebels were defeated.

It is expected that the next fortnight will be the most eventful period of the war. A gigantic conflict is expected, extending from Chattanooga to Washington and Richmond.

Two of Gen. Burnside's advanced positions have been captured by the rebels, with their garrisons, consisting of half of two regiments. Burnside is threatened by large rebel forces both from the east and west; but it is said that his situation is not precarious.

A force of 9,000 rebels, under Cooper and Shelly, have crossed the Arkansas, and are marching upon Gen. Blunt, who, with a force of 1,800 cavalry, is conveying a large supply train to Fort Smith.

The third expedition to Texas has proved a failure, and the troops have returned.—Another expedition is on foot, however.—Brownsville, it is stated, being the point of attack.

A Richmond paper of Friday has a report that heavy fighting had occurred at Chattanooga but nothing confirmatory of the facts had been received.

A Confederate agent has arrived at the city of Mexico, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the new government.—Juarez has recognized his army, and is marching to meet the French.

Col. Hatch has returned to Collierville, Tenn., having driven Chalmers across the Tallahatchie. The rebel loss was severe.

After a while he returned home, arriving unexpectedly on the mid-night train.

Laboriously he wended his way to the residence, at the north end, carrying a heavy valance in each hand. Having his latchkey in his pocket, he walked in without disturbing any one, left his baggage in the hall and groped his way up to his wife's room.

A kerosene lamp was burning low, casting a dim light over the room. The gentleman was tired, and glad to get home to his familiar room again. He turned up the light a little brighter, and leisurely began to undress himself, when he was startled by a rustling of the bed clothes, and a fainting expression of alarm, in a voice not at all familiar. He glanced toward the bed. There were two night-capped heads instead of one, and neither of them his wife.

He was entitled as of right to hold our Convention at the Capitol, and for one we are unwilling to surrender that right through fear of an illegal attack upon us by our political adversaries. We vote for no change.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—The bombardment of Fort Sumpter continues furiously. It was kept up all last night, and is still going on this morning. President Davis has visited James Island, Forts Sumter and Johnston, and all the batteries along the shore.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—There is now firing to-day from the enemy's Monitor and land batteries. 1,000 shots have been fired in the last twenty-four hours. There have been no casualties on our side. Another iron-clad joined the fleet to-day. The iron-sides still remains quiet. Three Monitors are taking in ammunition to-day.

Confused and bewildered he groped his way out, only to stumble headlong over his forgotten baggage in the hall, with a noise which brought the whole female household about his ears, with screams of robbers, murder, fire, police! Jumping up without waiting for apologies, he vanquished his only encounter with masculine rebels during the war, and where he was won as much glory as over the rebels in ermine at New Orleans.

President Lincoln has adopted a policy which we can cordially endorse, as an emblemification of Emerson's theory of compensation. He has sent Beast Butler back to his old field of Big Bethel, the scene of his only encounter with masculine rebels during the war, and where he was won as much glory as over the rebels in ermine at New Orleans.

the family, his own father-in-law did not recognize him, and he was on the point of being turned over to the police, when, fortunately, his wife came to his rescue.—Next day he recovered his baggage, and made ample explanations to the females he had so unintentionally alarmed.

Ohio has sent 170,121 men to the war. Mr. Brough's vote from the soldiers amounts only to about 26,000 while Mr. Vallandigham received only 633 from the army. The value of the "soldiers' vote" may be thus estimated. Is it possible that the utmost exertions of the administration, with its absolute power, could only secure twenty-six thousand votes out of so large a number?

THE lady shirt-makers of New York earn exactly 621 cents a dozen, and by working their fingers to the bone can complete six garments per diem.—*Exchange paper*.

The lady shirt-makers of New York, labor under the grave misfortune of being white. Were they otherwise, the friends of the contrabands would be immensely scandalized at their situation, and a hundred "Aid Societies" would be making moving appeals in their behalf.

The Progress of Negroism.—The Philadelphia Age says:

Wednesday evening (the night of the election) in the Church of the Epiphany, Rev. Stephan H. Tyng, in an address made by him, said among other things that the African race was the embodiment of the highest type of humanity, and that the emotions are superior to the intellect, so is the African the superior of the Caucasian.

## THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

An officer in the Richmond prison writes here that the rebel authorities have commenced treating our prisoners worse than ever, even discontinuing the daily meat ration. They claim that they are unable to furnish their own soldiers with meat.—This government is about to take measures to furnish our prisoners with provisions. An arrangement has already been made effective by which the rebel Commissioner pledges that all clothing sent to prisoners shall be delivered.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Their Clothing embraces all qualities, and they will not be undersold by any house in the place. *Call* and examine *Goods* and *Prices* for yourself.

Store 2450 South of Pershing's Drug Store, Plymouth, Nov. 12, 1863—6a.

AMERICAN HOT AIR COOKING STOVE.

This Stove took the First Premium

at the State Fair, held at Rochester, on the 1st day of October, 1862.

Also at the New York State Fair of 1863.

WE ARE OPENING A LARGE AND SPEEDY STOCK, which has been purchased at the lowest rates for cash, and which will sell cheap.

We return many thanks to our old customers and hope to see them all before making their purchases.

We invite all to examine our goods and prices.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Our expenses are small and in these war times we will work for small pay. The door south of the Elizur House, RICE & SMITH.

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