

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 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. WICKER,
Tippecanoe Township, DR. O. P. SMITH

Radicals and Their Work.
Secessionists are striving with all their power to divide permanently this once glorious Union. To this end they are bringing all their resources, and are working with an energy worthy of a better cause. Men women and children all seem to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their diabolical purpose. As a people they are thoroughly, terribly in earnest, and there is great danger of their final success.

Abolitionists teach the doctrine that those States which have seceded, have by so doing destroyed themselves; that they have committed suicide, and no longer in fact exist as States. They also insist that the Federal government has full and complete jurisdiction over the revolted States, as territories; and that they can never be received back again into the Union as States, until they first frame new constitutions, and apply as new States to Congress for admission.

Here then, we have the real nature of the conflict between the north and the south clearly defined, the objects sought to be attained by each are apparent. The North aims at nothing less than the absolute, utter subjugation of the South, and the South with all the energy of desperation repels as best it can, the efforts of the North. Both parties are rapidly becoming exhausted both in men and money, both are piling up mountain high a debt which our children will not see paid, a debt which is a mortgage upon the fair inheritance our fathers handed down to us free from incumbrance.

Why all this loss of life, and waste of treasure? Once we lived in harmony, had peace and fraternity, why is it not now? Alas! in an evil hour the enemy sowed tares among the wheat, and they have grown to maturity, and the reapers are gleaming the accursed fruit from a thousand fields of blood. Not content with the bond of Union, cemented by the blood of our revolutionary sires, there were those among us who denounced it as a "league with hell, and a covenant with death," the starry ensign under which our fathers fought and conquered was sneered at, and derided as "a flaming lie," as "a hateful, polluted rag," and one half the stars were ignominiously erased, because forsooth the vile countenance of that starry sheen, had said in their hearts "I am holier than thou," "I have no fellowship with slaveholders." Prompted by their own insane imaginations, they thought, and said, "The Union is not worth a rush without a little bloodletting," and so to make sure that peace should unfold her downy pinions, and bid adieu to this prosperous and mighty nation, they persistently refused all overtures for an adjustment of existing difficulties, rushing blindly, madly on to certain destruction, if not to inevitable destruction. The spirit of fraternity was driven out, and war—giant, grim visaged war—reared his hideous head, in the presence of a distracted and outraged people, and sternly demanded the best blood of the nation. Untold thousands have fallen victims to the insatiable monster, and still his voracious appetite demands more victims under the guise of patriotism, and many, some even among the would be leaders of the democratic party, are found crying like the horse leech "give, give!" Well may thinking men ask the question, How long must these things yet be? Is the entire people of this great country gone clean and forever? Oh! for a return of the peaceful, happy days when the North and the South, the East and the West, shall once more "dwell together in unity" like brethren of the same family, when the spirit of intermeddling, fault-finding, and fanaticism shall be no more seen among us, and the hatred, malice, ill-will, strife, and rancor of the present fratricidal conflict be buried in oblivion forever.

Several advertisements are unavoidably crowded out this week. They will appear in our next issue.

State Convention.

It is thought by some that the Democratic State Convention, should meet, appoint delegates to the National Convention, and then adjourn until after the meeting of the National Convention in May or June. We can see no good reason for such a course; and on the other hand there are many reasons in favor of adopting a platform and nominating candidates in January. In the first place we want no platform that does not substantially embody the great principles of democracy, and such an one can be as well adopted in January as in July. We want no man as our standard bearer in the approaching campaign who stops to dally with the abolition Delilahs of the administration. Let the democracy nominate thorough, unflinching democrats, men of ability, firmness, and integrity, and place them on a platform, the character of which none can mistake, and we believe the State can be carried for the democracy by at least 20,000 majority. On the other hand, let the weak kneed, timeserving, democrats, in the party tinker up a mongrel platform composed of shoddy, fear, and abolitionism, and place upon it as our standard bearers men whose highest ambition is to wear shoulder straps, and do the bidding of Uncle Abe, and we will be hopelessly beaten, and ought to be. Again let the Democrats of Indiana meet and adopt a sound platform, and those whose principles are flexible and whose knees are weak, will find it necessary, either to take hold and labor with us at once, or to leave the party, and go early in the campaign where they properly belong. Another result of early adopting our platform, will be, to infuse vigor and strength into the conservative element in other States as well as our own. It would also have its influence upon the National Convention itself, and we would thus be more likely to have, a bold, candid out-spoken enunciation of democratic principles, as the platform for the approaching Presidential campaign.

The Paupers.

Webster defines a pauper to be "a poor person, particularly one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance." Hence a "war pauper" is one who is made poor, or becomes so indigent in consequence of the existence of war, as to depend on the community for support.

We have been led to give the above definitions in consequence of a scurrilous article which appeared in last week's Republican, the aim of which was to cast reproach upon our efficient County Auditor, and also upon those who are so unfortunate as to require assistance from the County to enable them to live in the absence of their husbands who are in the army. At their June term 1863, the Board of County Commissioners, (a majority of whom were republicans) directed the Auditor to issue orders, discriminating between the different classes applying for relief, because there had very properly been created a special fund for the relief of the families of soldiers. They also instructed the Auditor to draw his orders in favor of soldiers' families, and charge them to the account of "war pauper expenses." This the Auditor did, and the Republican chanced to get hold of one of the orders, and forgetful of the damaging effect it might have upon its party friends, the Commissioners, forthwith assailed Mr. Thompson, and his family with a tirade of abuse peculiarly characteristic of that detestable sheet. The Republican heads its article "official insinuation, and exhibition of disloyalty." Was it an "exhibition of disloyalty" for the Auditor to issue an order for the relief of a soldier's wife? and was it official insinuation in him to issue the order as directed by the Republican Board of Commissioners?

Our Next Governor.

The Hon. J. E. McDonald having declined the race for Governor of Indiana, we suggest the name of Col. L. P. Milligan of Huntington Co, as a man in every way worthy of the suffrage of the democracy for this responsible position. He is a democrat known to be sound, unflinching, and able; a man who if elected would protect the rights of the citizens, and perform the duties of his office with fidelity. We know of no man, for whom we should prefer to cast our vote, in preference to Col. Milligan.

Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

The President of the United States having designated Thursday, the 26th day of November, as a Day of Thanksgiving.

Therefore, I, Oliver P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, do hereby set apart said day and call upon the people of the State to observe the same in accordance with the Proclamation of the President. Let the people thank and praise Almighty God for the many mercies He has shown us during the past year, and pray Him, with humble hearts to still protect, guide and bless us, and restore the inestimable blessings of Unity and Peace to our bleeding and suffering country.

Given at the Executive Department, Indianapolis, this 9th day of November, A. D. 1863.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

Owing to the failure of the hay crop in Ohio, over 50,000 head of sheep have already been sent from that State to be pastured on the great prairies of Illinois and Iowa.

North Carolina.

For some time North Carolina has been showing signs of abandoning the heresy of secession and returning to the old Union. These patriotic designs have been frustrated by the appointment of Ben Butler, the beast, to a command at Fortress Monroe, in which department North Carolina is included. Ben declared the other day in a speech at Lowell, delivered before the Grand Council of the Loyal League of Massachusetts, the "Southern States have annihilated themselves as States," by throwing down their arms, should be received into the Union with unimpaired rights, and with their old local institutions. —Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer.

The "government," with all its admiration of Shakespeare, sometimes finds it necessary to disagree with the immortal bard. For instance, Shakespeare thought that a simple name did not signify much when he contemptuously asked, "What's in a name?" But the "government" thinks otherwise. It has officially required a newspaper published at Wheeling, Va., to date its issues, "State of West Virginia." Disloyalty by silence will not be tolerated in that department.

Volunteering for the Mexican Army.

The following dispatch has recently issued from the State Department:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

"To—Your letter of the 26th inst. asking permission to raise 20,000 volunteers for the service of the Juarez government in Mexico, has been received. In reply I have to inform you that no such permission can be given, as the proceeding would be in violation of a law of the United States. If it should be attempted, any one engaged therein will be prosecuted with all possible diligence.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

The Two Policies.

There are two policies; and the Albany, (N. Y.) Argus, thus very correctly, describes them:

1.—The Republican Policy—to hold out to the rebels no inducement to return to the Union—no hope of pardon or restoration to citizenship—nothing but confiscation, extinction of their States as political communities, and division of the soil among emancipated slaves—nothing—in a word but black despair. This is the Republican policy.

2.—Conservative Policy—to meet the rebellion with a strong military arm, and with the distinct and firm assurance that no rebel shall be placed from the flag of the Union—but at the same time, to hold wide open the door for the return of the rebel States to their constitutional position and their former status in the Union, whenever they will lay down their arms and renew their allegiance. This is the Democratic and Conservative position.

Commenting upon the Iowa soldiers' vote, a sanguine abolition print in Pennsylvania draws the conclusion that the soldiers are all in favor of the war because they did not vote for Gen. Tuttle, who was fighting in the service of his country, but cast their suffrages for a recreant who had deserted the flag whose honor he had done nothing to maintain, and left the perils of the field for the safety of home. Abolitionists have a queer way of expressing their approval of the war. It is a way that, however satisfactory to themselves, and strongly as it demonstrates their loyalty and love of—contracts, does not seem to produce much effect upon the rebels.

Indeed, to judge from the tone of their press, the success of an election, of a vigorous prosecution of the war "ticket" is rather encouraging to them than otherwise.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of a "loyal" newspaper says:

"It is understood that effective measures have lately been taken to make Gen. Blair, as well as his brother, understand that warfare on the administration, from within the administration ranks, had better be stopped." What warfare have the Blairs made on the administration, save in attacking the Chase-Sumner-Whiting doctrine? It has been confidently asserted that the President favored the views of Mr. Blair. We have doubted this, and have waited for the conservatives to present their proof. It has not been forthcoming. On the contrary, such intimations as the above are not unfrequent in the radical newspapers. Only a day or two ago we directed attention to Ford's rebuke of Mr. Blair in the President's presence, and the abolitionists now boast of their full possession of the "government."

THE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.

The city has been filled with rumors to-day in reference to the reported plot of the rebels to invade the United States from Canada. A special session of the Common Council was held this afternoon to take action upon the matter. In his message to that body the Mayor stated that he had received this day a dispatch from the Secretary of War on the subject. He was no alarmist, and thought there was nothing in

it; but, owing to the high sources from which his information came he could not pass it by without action. He therefore left the whole matter in the hands of the Common Council, advising them that whatever they did to do promptly. The dispatch from Mr. Stanton is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—midnight.
"To the Mayor of Detroit:

"The British Minister, Lord Lyons has to-night officially informed the government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor General of Canada, there is reason to believe that a plot is on foot for persons hostile to the United States, who have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo; that they propose to take possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island and liberate the prisoners of war confined there, and to proceed with them to attack Buffalo. This government will employ all the means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada, but, as other towns and cities on the shore of the lake are exposed to the same danger, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case permit may be taken.

"The Governor General suggests that steamboats should be watched, and that any steamboat or other vessel giving cause for suspicion, by the number or character of the persons on board, be overhauled.

"You will please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information you may now or hereafter have on this subject.

(Signed) "EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

Gen. Banks' expedition has effected a landing in Texas, on Rio Grande. Fort Brown was immediately thereafter evacuated by the rebels. Brownsville was fired by the rebels, and upon the attempt by Federals to extinguish the flames, a terrible street fight ensued, the result of which is not given. At the time of the landing of the expedition there were 37 blockade runners in the Mexican waters of the Rio Grande.

The statement that Meade's army is going into winter quarters is pronounced to be untrue. Lee's forces are in their old position south of the Rapidan. A battle is not considered imminent. It is stated that Stanton and H. Hooker are in favor of placing the Army of the Potomac in winter quarters, while Lincoln and Meade wish to make an attempt to force an engagement.

The fire upon Sumpter continued on the 11th, and the first is said to be now in a thoroughly ruined condition. It is stated that Charleston will not be shelled until after the iron-clad fleet has got into a certain position, and a demand for surrender has been refused. Christmas is fixed as the limit within which the city must fall into Federal possession.

A courier has been captured near Chattanooga, with a dispatch ordering Longstreet to evacuate Lookout Mountain. The order is considered to be a mere ruse. Rebel advisers of the 13th state that a brisk war was progressing at Chattanooga, and that a movement had been made by the Federals, either to attack Lookout or to reinforce Burnside. A Richmond paper anticipates another retreat by Bragg. The reported surrender of Burnside by Foster is said to be premature. "Active campaigning," a Nashville letter says, "may be considered over for the present."

Four Unionists—or, rather, peace men—have been elected to the Confederate Congress from north Carolina.

A Military Governor is to be appointed for Mississippi, with the view of organizing a "loyal" government.

cently arrived at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Foster was on the point of making a grand movement, when a countermanding order from the War Department was received.

A Congressional election takes place in Delaware to-morrow, and Gen. Schenck, in view thereof, has issued the same order which had so potent an effect at the recent election in Maryland. Delaware is a "loyal" State, and always has been; but an abolition Congressman must be elected there, and, as the Reverend Beecher says, "That's what's the matter."

Joshua R. Giddings, the notorious abolitionist, who fills the position of U. S. Consul General for Canada, has been arrested at Montreal on charge of kidnapping, and held to bail in \$30,000.

NEW STOCK.

LAUER AND BRO.

Have just received a SPLENDID Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats and CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

AND A Variety of Notions.

Their Stock of Boots and Shoes is particularly deserving public attention, as regards quantity, quality and price.

Their Clothing embraces all qualities, and they will not only become gray and lose their hair by sickness, change of climate, and intemperance, while performing camp duty.

As a Restorative and dressing it has no equal.

T. A. LEMON, Agent,
PLYMOUTH, IND.,
October 29th, 1863—n13.

First Premium Cook Stove.

This Stove took the First Prize over all other Cook Stoves at the State Fair, held at Rochester, on the 1st day of October, 1862.

Also at the New York State Fair of 1863.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

This claim will be fully demonstrated by buying an

AMERICAN HOT AIR COOKING STOVE.

It will bake, broil or roast better than any other Stove, with a saving of 25 per cent. in fuel, and a very large percentage in convenience.

They have the following advantages:

1st. They are constructed with a view of great durability; all the plates exposed to the fire are made of an extra thickness.

2d. The fire is kept direct, and no conducting current, thereby applying the heat directly to the oven, and the oven can be heated and kept in baking order with less fuel than any other Stove.

3d. They have a hot air draft, which not only makes the fuel burn freely, and last longer, but adds to the heating and baking facilities.

4th. They consume all the gases from the fuel, thereby adding largely to the amount of heat obtained from the fuel, and saving fuel.

5th. The Stove is made, mounted and finished in the most superior manner. The oven is large and well ventilated. The Stove is convenient in form, and made for the use of all sizes of families who have need this Stove, "it will do more work with less fuel than any other Stove." In proof we add the following testimony:

From the Albany Advertiser.

AMERICAN HOT AIR COOKING STOVE.

—Our readers have noticed an advertisement in our columns of the American Hot Air Cooking Stove, manufactured by Eggleston, Packard & Co., Albany, N. Y. This Stove took the First Premium at the last State Fair, and at our last County Fair. It is worthy of the high compliment thus paid it. We have used the Stove for three months past, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best Cook Stove we have any knowledge of. It seems to be perfect in every respect. We guarantee that it will give good satisfaction to any family who purchase it. Build-up & Chubb have it for sale.

MR. STOCKWELL—My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to the practical working of the "American Cooking Stove" which you sent us for test, Mrs. W. authorizes me to say, that in the matter of fuel, which is the great desideratum in a Cook Stove, the American is perfect, taking exactly in whatever part of the oven the article is placed and requiring no turning of the pans to insure an equal heat on all sides. She pronounces it the most economical in fuel, and the most easily regulated of any she has ever seen.

Very truly yours,
Bridgeport, April 21st, 1864 J. M. WILLEY.

PLYMOUTH, Conn., April 16th, 1864.

MR. GEO. P. STOCKWELL—Dear Sir: Last December we purchased from you all the "American Hot Air Cooking Stove." We have seen nothing of the kind which is constructed on such scientific principles—insuring the thorough consumption of the fuel—obtaining the greatest amount of heat possible at a small expense, and to distribute it so as to secure all the results for which a Cooking Stove is required. We can safely say that this fully realizes all the expectations which we had formed from the recommendation of the "American," and we can therefore honestly recommend it to any person in search of such an article, as combining economy and utility.

Yours, &c. ALEX. McLEAN, JR.,
Pastor of the 1st Cong. Church, Fairfield, Conn.

Manufactured by SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
17 and 19 Green St., ALBANY, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY H. B. DICKSON, & CO.,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

October 29, 1863—n13 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(COMMUNICATED.)

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE!!

A CARD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been long and healthily in few weeks, to a very simple remedy, after having suffered seven years with a severe lung affection, and that great disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a source of cure for Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, Croup, Croup, &c. The only object of the advertisement in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to inform them that he can cure his disease, and to inform them that he can cure his disease, and to inform them that he can cure his disease.

Parties desiring the prescription will please address

Dr. W. H. WILSON, New York.

Box 3—1864—n13

Heavy Federal reinforcements have recently arrived at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. Foster was on the point of making a grand movement, when a countermanding order from the War Department was received.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL WALL PAPER TOYS TOYS TOYS
OIL OIL WINDOW PAPER TOYS TOYS
TANNERS OIL STATIONERY OF A LARGE
SPERM OIL ALL KIND ASSORTMENT
At Lemon's Drug Store At Lemon's Drug Store At Lemon's Drug Store
LINSSEED 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.

1862. 31m2

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

This astonishing preparation will by nature's own process Restore gray Hair to the original color.

will make it grow on Bald Heads.
will restore the Natural Secretions.
will remove at once all itching.
will remove all Dandruff.
will cure all Eruptions—even Scald Head.
will make the Hair Soft and Glossy.
will preserve the Color of Hair to Old Age.
will always Fasten it and stop it Falling.
And is one of the best Toilet Articles for the Hair now in use.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY have testified to the above, who have become gray and lost their hair by sickness, change of climate, and intemperance, while performing camp duty.

As a Restorative and dressing it has no equal.

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Great Arrival.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Direct from New York and Boston at the

LOW PRICE STORE.

WE ARE OPENING A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK, which has been purchased at the Lowest Rates for cash, and which we will sell as cheap.

We retain many of our old customers and hope to secure many others by making their fall purchases.

We invite all to examine our goods and prices.

Our expenses are small, and in those we have there we will work for small pay. One door south of the Edwards House, RICE & SMITH.

PLYMOUTH, IND. July 2, 1863.

J. B. WILLIAMS

100 PILCES OF PRINTS, SELLING

FROM

20 TO 30 CENTS.

RICE & SMITH

A. REEVES, M. D.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Offers his services in the practice of Medicine and attendance on cases,