

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 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 ZENNER,
Union Township, JAMES BROCKE,
Green Township, DAVID ZENNER,
Bourbon Township, S. BEALS,
Walnut Township, JAMES M. WICKER,
Tippahaw Township, DR. O. P. SMITH

Principle versus Expediency.

A couple of weeks ago the M. C. Republican, in an article under the head of "Allowance to Soldier's wives," used the following language:

"We are not only a favor of paying the wives of those who hereafter enlist \$3 per month and \$2 additional for each child under twelve years of age, but to all who have volunteered since the war commenced."

"Petitions asking for an appropriation, or adoption of an order for this purpose, should be circulated in every neighborhood in the county for signatures previous to the next session of the Board."

The Republican thinks a tax of 25 or 30 cents on the \$100 would be enough to raise a sufficient sum for that purpose, and is also in favor of paying an equal amount to all "whether they actually need it or not," and says: "No loyal man will object to paying his quota of this amount."

It is well for us sometimes before doing things to ask ourselves why we propose to do them. In this case if we ask why should the Board of Commissioners make such an allowance, the answer must be either that the families of the soldiers are poor and need it, or that they are entitled to it as payment for services rendered by their husbands and fathers in the army.

Now, if the allowance is claimed as a charity, we think those who need it ought to be entitled to it,—if it is claimed in payment for services rendered, then the single men in the army are as much entitled to the extra \$3 or \$10 a month as the married ones.

We are in favor of making liberal allowances for all those who are in destitute circumstances, because that is right, and because it is in accordance with the law, but we do not believe it is right nor in accordance with the law for the Board to appropriate money to persons indiscriminately whether they need it or not, simply because their friends are serving in the army.

Volunteering.

We understand that about one half the quota of this County has been filled. There are yet about 90 men wanted from Marshall. Newton has filled its quota and several other counties are well on the way. Come gentlemen, especially you that voted so vigorously for the prosecution of the war, now is the time to "indicate the pledge." A contemporary says:

"If these men, or enough of them to answer the call of the President, do not enlist in the war, they add to hypocrisy the monstrous crime of betraying the administration in the hour of its extremity. They have no moral right to desert after having entered into the adoption of policies they know to be thoroughly obnoxious to the democracy. Those who control the policies should fight for their enforcement."

The 26th was generally observed here as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the Proclamation of the "Government" at Washington and the lesser "Government" at Indianapolis. At the Catholic church the congregation was large, and the services interesting. At the Presbyterian Church a collection was taken up in behalf of the Christian Commission, for the sick and wounded soldiers. We understand that about \$150 was raised, for this purpose. The programme was strictly partisan, though Copperheads were permitted to assist in the plate performance at the close of the other exercises. There were no services at the Episcopal Church, that congregation being at present without a Pastor.

The amount of travel through Chicago during the past summer and autumn was unprecedented. The Times says Chicago's ninety-four hotels are now and have been for some months, crowded to the brim, and every train running in and out of the city is filled with passengers.

Democratic State Convention—Action of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday. The meeting was fully attended, and after a free interchange of views and consultation with prominent members of the party from all sections of the State, it was unanimously resolved by the Committee to hold a State Nominating Convention immediately after the meeting of the next Democratic National Convention. It is supposed that the latter body will be assembled in May next, or early in June. A resolution was adopted by the Committee, requesting the Democratic National Committee to call a National Democratic Convention at as early a day as practicable—not later than May or June.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, providing for the selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention:

Resolved, That this Committee respectfully and earnestly recommend the Democrats in the several Congressional Districts of the State of Indiana to meet in their respective Districts on the 8th day of January, 1864, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, for the purpose of appointing in each two delegates and two alternates to the National Democratic Convention.

It is hoped that this recommendation of the Committee will meet with the concurrence and response of the Democracy of the Congressional Districts, and that the day made memorable in the history of the nation by the Hero of New Orleans will be thus commemorated by those who respect his patriotism, his unselfish devotion to the Union, his gallant services in behalf of his country and the political principles he so earnestly maintained as necessary to the perpetuation of a free constitutional government.

The Committee appointed an Executive Board, consisting of five members, viz: Messrs. J. J. Bingham, J. S. Athol, Aquilla Jones, R. H. Hall and James B. Ryan, to aid in developing a more efficient organization of the Democratic party of Indiana and in the dissemination of sound political principles.

The Committee adjourned to meet on the 22d day of February next.—*State Sentinel.*

It will be seen by the above that we are to have no State Convention on the 5th of January next. Whether the action of the State Central Committee was wise or not, is not now a question for discussion—"the time for argument has gone by," the Committee have decided. The question now is, where shall the Convention for this Congressional District be held? We suppose that Plymouth will be as central, and convenient a point at which to hold it as any other and we should be glad to have it held here, though if the District Central Committee fix upon any other point we will be content. Wherever it may be held we hope to see a full attendance and the re-election of delegates to the National Convention who are sound to the core—men who will not compromise principle for supporting expediency, who will dare to bear the usurper in his palace if need be, even at the risk of a Lincoln Bastille. With such men for delegates we may expect a sound platform and Candidates worthy to stand upon it.

Those abolitionists and abolition journals says the Chicago Times, who have belied in the results of the recent elections the death of the democratic party will find a end to chew in the subjoined reference by a republican newspaper to this very question. Says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

"There is a general jubilation in the republican papers over the assumed death of the democratic party. They had better not take that for granted. A party that has just thrown more votes than ever before in every State except Massachusetts, and that too, under the load of such offensive leaders as Vallandigham, the Woods and Seymours, and has been beaten only by the most extraordinary efforts, can hardly be considered quite dead. * * The moral of the political situation for the republican leaders is, that they have no such excess of strength as to make it safe for them to be reckless or defiant as to means and measures; that they are still on trial before the American people as to their ability and integrity in the conduct of the government; and that they can only hope to obtain a renewed lease of power by demonstrating that they can and will use it for the general welfare, rather than for private and partisan ends."

The comments on this paragraph by another paper—not professedly democratic, but certainly conservative—may well be taken to heart, says the Boston Courier:

"The efforts which defeated the democratic party are well characterized by our contemporary as extraordinary. They were so, and more than so,—they were unparalleled in the history of the country, and totally unexpected by the opposition.—But we know what we have to anticipate in the elections of next year, and have time for preparation. Military interference with the freedom of elections has been peacefully tolerated for the last time. Of that, let the radical destroyers of our country be assured. As we have recently stated, at least 1,500,000 democratic votes have been cast in the States which own the jurisdiction of the United States, at the elections which have just taken place, and those which not long ago preceded them. It was evident, too, that in several of these States, our own for instance, the conservatives have a strong force in reserve. This

is not a party to be trifled with; and when the question comes up next year, those who have trifled with the freedom of elections will find that they have done so to their cost."

For the Democrat. PUBLIC NOTICE.

In November, 1862, Eld. J. J. Cooper, of Warsaw, Indiana, and the undersigned, held a public discussion at the town of Akron, Fulton County, Indiana, on two propositions, as follows, to-wit:

1st. "Do the Scriptures teach that man dies and is conscious, between death and the resurrection?"

J. J. Cooper affirming, and Richard Corbaley denying.

2d. "Do the Scriptures teach that the wicked will be destroyed in the sense of Annihilation, or utter extinction of their being, immediately after the resurrection?"

J. J. Cooper affirming, and Richard Corbaley denying.

On the second Sunday in September last, the said J. J. Cooper, in the presence of a large concourse of people, at the "Miller School-house," some three miles south-east of Plymouth, publicly challenged me to again discuss the above propositions with him, on condition that I should furnish a house, and debate with him in this vicinity. He—knowing I was not present when the challenge was given—requested my friends to give me notice, which I received in due time, and on the Tuesday following I wrote a letter of acceptance, copied and signed the propositions and sent them to him.

He informed me on the Friday following, at Plymouth, that the letter and propositions had been received, and that he would answer in a few days.

I waited from that time until the 7th of October, and receiving no response, I again wrote him, inquiring why he had not written, also telling him if he did not answer the interrogatories contained in that letter within a reasonable time, I should publish him.

And now, up to this 23d day of November, 1863, I have not received any response to either of the letters; neither has he returned the propositions. For the satisfaction of those who were present when Eld. Cooper gave the challenge, I will say that in my letter of the 15th of September last, I notified him of my willingness to again meet him in the discussion of the aforesaid questions, and also that a meeting-house was at our service, and that I would take the responsibility of furnishing a house.—In conclusion I now ask: why has not Eld. J. J. Cooper done what he publicly stated he would? RICHARD CORBALEY, Plymouth, Ind. Nov., 23d, 1863.

Prayer of the Extortioner.

The following prayer of the Southern extortioner we clip from the Richmond Dispatch.

"We have sometimes wondered whether the extortioner ever prayed. We should like to hear his prayer, or, rather, read the secrets of his heart, while ostensibly engaged in the holy exercises. His words, interlarded with his thoughts, would be something like what follows:

"Our Father, who art in heaven—I wonder what will be the price of wheat this season. My crop is fine, very fine.—I think I might get at least four dollars for it. I should like to get ten—Hallowed be thy name—if the season continues I shall make a tremendous crop of corn, and, as my cribs are now sufficient to last me two years it will be a clear profit.—Thy kingdom come—Chickens are a great institution. Before the war I used to sell them for ten cents, now I get two dollars. I can scarcely find it in my heart to pray for peace—Thy will be done on earth—I believe I will sell my corn to the Soldiers Relief Society. They don't give enough—as it is done in Heaven. That old steer brought me two hundred dollars. Give us this day our daily bread—my poor neighbor, who has a poor husband in the army, and six little children at home, must find it hard to get along. The Lord bless her and hers. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us—my old friend Smith was rather hard on me when he said I gouged the poor, but I forgive him—and lead us not into temptation—I am afraid our pastor's prosperity will prove a snare to him. Why, Brother Jones sent a cow and calf—to deliver us from evil. I wish our pastor would quit preaching on extortion. If he don't I will stop subscription, sure. He is really an evil. He won't let a body be at peace—for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever and ever. I believe I will send some milk cows to Atlanta. I hear they are bringing tremendous prices. The merchants there do charge awfully for their goods. Lord have mercy on us, and save us from such extortioners—Amen."

We need no longer wonder at the Per-
isians who thronged the theaters during the worst excesses of the French revolution. In the midst of this terrible civil war, which is draining the best blood of the country and mortgaging its property with a debt our children will stagger under, we here in New-York are spending more money in amusements and gayeties than ever before. Our young people are determined to drink dance and be merry, no matter how many of their friends or rela-

tive may be dying on the Rapidan or Tennessee. All the public halls are engaged for every night to the end of February, and some of them far into April. Private balls and parties were never so numerous, and as for theaters, they were never so thronged. It is quite safe to say that this winter will see twice the money spent on balls, parties, theaters, opera, and dresses to attend them, of any former season in the metropolis. This state of things cannot last always. The intoxication the country is now laboring under will be followed before long by a season of profound depression.—*N. Y. World.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Meade's army is all across the Rapidan, and moving rapidly forward to meet the enemy. The passage of the river was effected with but little opposition. The Heights of Fredericksburg have been occupied by Federal cavalry. Lee is falling back, but it is believed that he will risk a battle between Orange Court-House and Gordonsville. Later.—Considerable heavy skirmishing has occurred, and a general engagement has possibly been fought.—It is believed that Lee is falling back to Gordonsville. The Federal forces are now between 80 and 90 miles from Washington.

We have but little additional from Chattanooga. The losses of the Federals, in the assaults upon Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, are estimated at 5,000. Among the rebels taken were a large number of Pemberton's command, captured at Vicksburg. Longstreet is reported to be retreating towards Dalton, closely pursued by Burnside. Later.—Bragg is concentrating his forces in the vicinity of Dalton, Ga., with the view of making a stand. The Federal line is beyond Ringgold. Longstreet has been recalled by Bragg from Knoxville and is endeavoring to effect a junction with the latter.

Gen. John Morgan, with six of his officers, escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, during Friday night.—The escape was effected by digging a trench to a sewer leading to the river. A note was left, directed to the Warden, announcing that the work had consumed sixteen days, and was effected with two small knives. A thousand dollars reward has been offered for the capture of Morgan.—Squads of troops have been sent in all directions, and the belief was expressed that he would be recaptured before this morning.

Gen. Banks has captured Corpus Christi and several smaller places in Texas. At Arkansas Federals took a hundred prisoners and three cannon.

By way of New Orleans we have a report that Charles was on fire, and had been burning for 63 hours. Two weeks' later intelligence from the Palmetto City makes no mention of any such occurrence. A rebel force of from 5,000 to 10,000 is endeavoring to concentrate at some point a short distance above Port Hudson, with the view of interrupting navigation on the Mississippi.

TUESDAY, December 1.

Considerable heavy skirmishing has occurred in Virginia since the commencement of the Federal movement, but the belief is entertained at Washington that no general engagement has as yet taken place. Meade has found himself unable to push forward as rapidly as was expected, and is feeling his way slowly and cautiously. There is a report that the rebel left has been cut off from the main army, but it lacks confirmation. The appearances are that Lee will make a stand at Hanover Junction or Gordonsville.

Chattanooga advises state that there has been no fighting since Hooker attacked Bragg's rear at Ringgold on the 26th ult., on which occasion the rebels were again whipped, suffering considerable loss. The Federals held the country as far as Ringgold and Cleveland, and the rebels are below Tunnel Hill. The campaign is probably at an end. In the recent series of engagements the Federal loss in killed and wounded was about 4,000. The rebels lost 6,000 prisoners, 48 cannon, and 7,000 stand of small arms.

Intelligence from Knoxville is up to Wednesday last, at which date Longstreet was still before the place. It is considered impossible that he can form a junction with Bragg, and fears are expressed that he will march to Bristol, and thence move to reinforce Lee.

John Morgan, who escaped from the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary on Friday, arrived at Toronto, C. W., yesterday. The prospect of Neal Dow's liberation is not so good as it recently was.

The republican caucus for the nomination of a candidate for speaker of the national House of Representatives will be held on Friday. Messrs. Washburne, of Ill., and Colfax, of Ind., are the only parties whose names are prominently mentioned in connection with the position.

The balance due the State of Illinois from ex-Gov. Matteson has been settled by the transfer to the former of 4,225 acres of land in Kendall county, at a valuation of \$7 per acre.

WEDNESDAY December 2

A dispatch from Cumberland Gap, under date of last evening, reports an official courier had just arrived from Knoxville, bringing intelligence that a battle took place at that point on Sunday, in which the rebels were routed, and Wheeler's entire division of 5,000 men captured. We have no further particulars. Reinforcements have been dispatched to Burnside from Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap.

Intelligence has been received from the

Army of the Potomac up to noon on Monday. At that time the antagonistic forces were divided by Mile Run Valley, about twelve miles from Orange Court-House. Lee was strongly intrenched, and exhibited a determination to make a desperate resistance. An offensive movement was commenced by Meade on Monday morning; but the rebels being found in stronger than anticipated, the movement was checked, and, at last advice, all quiet.

Rebel accounts of the battle of Chattanooga state that the Confederates fought desperately, but were overpowered by superior numbers. They acknowledge a loss of over 5,000 prisoners.

Rebel dates from Charleston are to the 28th ult. the bombardment of the forts continued with much vigor. On the 27th six shells were thrown into the city, and two buildings were struck.

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 be undersold by any house in the place.

Call and examine Goods and Prices for yourself.

Store 21 South of Pershing's Drug Store, Plymouth, Nov. 12, 1863—6m.

GREAT BARGAINS!

From AUCTION EGGLESTON & BRO.

Have just received a large stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES,

COTTONADES,

SUMMER SHAWLS

Also a large lot of

HOOP SKIRTS.

These goods were bought at Auction and will be sold the next

THIRTY DAYS

at

Auction Prices.

We invite all from this and adjoining counties to give us a call; as we feel confident that we can make it profitable for them to do so. The very best brands of Prints from 20 to 25 cents per yard. Sheetings from 20 to 25 cents, and other Goods in proportion. Come all! Do not forget the place

EGGLESTON & BRO.

Auction & Variety Store.

Take Notice—Second hand Furniture bought and sold—Sales of Furniture every Saturday. Outside sales attended to on short notice and small charges.

Plymouth, Indiana. n1m3

DR. O. BAIRD,

Bremen, Marshall Co., Ind.

Has just returned from the EAST, where he has purchased a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Of the very best quality. He can supply his customers with every article in his line needed in this section of the country.

The best of COAL OIL COAL OIL LAMPS, AND LAMP CHIMNEYS.

On hand, for sale cheap. He still continues the Practice of Medicine at the above place.

November 5, 1863—1y.

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 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.

28. 1862. 31m3

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 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.

T. A. LEMON, Agent,

PLYMOUTH, IND.

October 23d, 1863—n13.

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE.

This stove took the First Premium 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 maxim will be fully demonstrated by buying an

AMERICAN HOT AIR

COOKING STOVE. It will bake, boil 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 flues are lined with non-conducting cement, thereby insulating 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 quality of fuel used.

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

From the Auburn Advertiser.

AMERICAN HOT AIR COOKING STOVE.—Our readers have noticed an advertisement in our columns of the American Hot Air Cooking Stove, manufactured by Shear, Packard & Co., Albany, N. Y. This Stove took the First Premium at the late State Fair, and at our last County Fair. It is worthy of the high commendation 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. Baldwin & Chodoff 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 up for us, Mrs. W. authorizes me to say, that in the matter of baking, which is the great desideratum in a Cook Stove, the American is perfect, baking evenly in whatever part of the oven the article is placed and requiring no turning of the pot 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, 1863 J. M. WILLEY

FAIRFIELD, CONN., April 17th, 1863. MR. GEO. P. STOCKWELL.—Dear Sir: Last December we purchased from you 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 cost. It will do more work with less fuel than any other Stove. We can safely say that it fully realizes all the expectations which we had formed from the recommendations we had seen, and we can 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, & GO.,

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

October 29, 1863—n13 1y

Great Arrival

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Direct from New York and Boston at the

LOW PRICE STORE.

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

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

We invite all to examine our goods and prices. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

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

OF INTEREST

TO EVERY FARMER.

THE FOLDING GATE.

The undersigned has purchased the right for Marshall County, of Thresher and Horse and Vertical Lateral, Folding Gate, and will sell Farm Rights and Gates to the farmers of the County.

This Gate is acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be superior to any other ever invented. As a matter of convenience it will pay for itself in one year. It is economy to use it. Call at Providence's Drug and examine its merits.

Plymouth, Ind. July 2, 1863.

J. D. WILLIAMS

100 PIECES OF PRINTS, SELLING

FROM 20 To 30 CENTS.

RICE & SMITH