

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1864.



The undersigned agree that, from and after the 1st day of March, 1864, they will charge for their respective papers the following rates, to-wit:

If paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, \$2.00. If not paid within three months, \$2.50.—Existing contracts carried out as made.

I. MATTINGLY,
Publisher Marshall County Republican,
OSBORNE & VANVALKENBURG,
Publishers Plymouth Democrat.

It will be seen by the foregoing that after the 1st of March the subscription price of the DEMOCRAT will be Two Dollars a year, instead of One Dollar and Fifty cents, as heretofore. We are compelled to thus increase the rates of our paper in consequence of the enormous advance in the price of every thing we use. Labor has advanced 50 per cent, paper 75 to 80 per cent above former prices, and every thing else in about the same ratio. Those who have paid, or shall pay in advance before the 1st of March will be supplied at the old rates, also all present subscribers who pay within three months from the time of subscribing. We hope that our patrons will see the necessity for this change, and still continue their subscriptions, but if any of them think they cannot afford to do so, we have only to say we cannot afford to publish the paper at less than two dollars per year. We will take in payment for subscriptions all kinds of country produce at the regular market prices.

We have some hopes that the good intentions of our neighbor of the Republican may yet ultimate in practical virtue. He admitted last week that he was not lost to all sense of shame; that in fact his cheeks tingle with shame whenever he thinks of at least one of his past actions, and that we may possibly hunt up other things connected with his past history of which he is ashamed. We have no doubt whatever on that subject, but indeed he must excuse us at present from engaging in so promising an enterprise, as we have something better to do,—albeit, we would cordially assist him in his laudable efforts at reformation.

He also says that we have been guilty in the past of certain very naughty deeds, such as voting for Hale, writing a letter to Colfax, &c. Well, if we ever voted for Mrs. Mohler, and very naively remarked that if the public officers of this county were union men the families of soldiers would find a great deal more sympathy than they now receive. We are authorized to say that so far as Mrs. M. is concerned the facts are as follows; she has received allowances made by him at various times amounting in all since April last to more than eighty dollars; that besides this she received from her husband in the army Two hundred and twenty dollars. Now we suppose that Mr. McDonald in his simplicity thought that with three hundred dollars within nine months she could not be suffering very severely notwithstanding two or three abolitionists here made themselves very officious in persuading her to file the necessary affidavit to procure another allowance. Poor soul, he little knew the extent of the wants of the constituency.

The Great Railroad Strike.
We clip the following in relation to the great railroad strike on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., from Dawson's Ft. Wayne Times:

The employees of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, at this place, are still a unit in their demand that the Company pay them in the manner heretofore done. No work has been done by them in any of the shops, since Friday noon the 15th inst., and they are determined to do none until the Company shall pay them in money, instead of warrants, as it formerly has done. An increase of wages is also demanded.

It has been arranged, we are informed, that the Engineers, Firemen and Brakemen all quit to-night. The trains will stop running, and the operation of the road cease for a time. This will be a great disadvantage, not only to the Company, but to our business men and citizens generally, and we hope the differences between the strikers and the Company may be speedily and satisfactorily arranged.

A meeting of the strikers was held at Firemen's Hall this (Monday) forenoon. The men there formed in line and marched (some five hundred in number) to the office of the Western Division Superintendent, Mr. H. A. Gardner, and made a formal demand for their time, and for the money due them for their past month's services. They were informed that they would be paid in the company's warrants. These men refused to take them. They then marched back to the Hall, and appointed some Committees for different purposes, and adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

The following is a copy of the notices posted up in the shops on Friday, and which occasioned the strike:

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES.

P. Ft. W. & C. R. Co., Supt's OFFICE W. D. Ft. Wayne, Jan'y 12, 1864.

The Paymaster will hereafter pay only in warrants, which will be redeemed by any agent of the Company, and also at the following Banks:

First National Bank, at U. Sandusky, O. Ft. Wayne Branch State Bk' of Ind. First National Bank, Warsaw, Ind. A. L. Wheeler's Bank, Plymouth, Ind. First National Bank, Valparaiso, Ind. These warrants will also be received for all sums due the Company."

This notice was signed by the Superintendent of the western division.

The Republican last week found fault with Mr. McDonald for refusing on a certain occasion to make an allowance for Mrs. Mohler, and very naively remarked that if the public officers of this county were union men the families of soldiers would find a great deal more sympathy than they now receive. We are authorized to say that so far as Mrs. M. is concerned the facts are as follows; she has received allowances made by him at various times amounting in all since April last to more than eighty dollars; that besides this she received from her husband in the army Two hundred and twenty dollars. Now we suppose that Mr. McDonald in his simplicity thought that with three hundred dollars within nine months she could not be suffering very severely notwithstanding two or three abolitionists here made themselves very officious in persuading her to file the necessary affidavit to procure another allowance. Poor soul, he little knew the extent of the wants of the constituency.

Who are the Tories?
The administration papers of this District, (at the head of which, and the ablest of them all, stands the Logansport Journal,) when speaking of the recent Democratic Convention at Winona, style it the Tory Convention, and those who composed it, Tories. Now let us see who are the Tories of this day. The Cincinnati Enquirer speaks as follows on this subject viz:

Democrats—who are more than one half of the people of the North, stand precisely upon the same platform, advocate the same doctrines that Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, and the American patriots adhered to in 1776. They are their lineal descendants, the true representatives, are in fact, the true patriots of our day, while their opponents are the Tories, the British Tories of the times. These propositions we propose to defend by arguments that cannot be gainsaid.

INFAMOUS DOCTRINES.—The Boston Commonwealth, the home organ of Sumner, scorning the cowardly and guilty resort of its co-laborers, admits the truth, and boldly says:

"We do not find fault with the machinery used to carry Maryland and Delaware into that 'old time haunt' of the faithful. Having nearly lost the control of the House from its blunders in the conduct of the war from March, 1861, to the fall of 1862, the Administration owed it to the country to RECOVER THAT CONTROL SOME HOW. To recover it regularly was IMPOSSIBLE, so irregularity had to be resorted to. Popular institutions will not suffer, for the Copperhead element will have a much larger number of members in both branches than it is entitled to by its popular vote. Ohio, with its ninety thousand republican majority, will be represented by five republicans and a dozen or more Copperheads. It is fitting that this misrepresentation of popular sentiment in the great State of the West should be offset, if necessary, by a loyal delegation from Maryland and Delaware.

Even at the expense of MILITARY INTERFERENCE."

A Loyal Leaguer, name unknown to us, seeing a light in Westervelt's Hall, on last Monday evening, attempted to find his way into that "old time haunt" of the faithful. Being considerably elevated in consequence of sundry imitations of the ardent, he was incredulous when informed at the door that the Leaguers were not then and there in mystic circles congregated, and indignantly scouted the idea that the assemblage there was simply a singing school in session.—Growing more impudent than polite, the man at the door forcibly ejected him from the premises. Loss—one Revolver, which was picked up by a stranger, and left with us, to be returned on demand (if properly described) to the owner. Gain—a few bruises, and some experience. We hope the discomfited owner of the aforesaid Revolver will call soon, and take the thing away; we don't feel exactly comfortable to have it lying around loose.

The British Tories of 1776 claimed that the King had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, arrest and throw into prison, or transport into a distant land, any body he saw fit, without any legal pro-

cess but his own will. The Abolition Tories of 1863, in America, defend the President in the exercise of the same usurpations.

The American patriots of 1776 protested against them; so do the American Democrats of 1863. The British Tories of 1776 sustained the King in endeavoring to excite a domestic insurrection among the negro slaves. The Abolition Tories of to-day are in favor of the same measures. The patriots of '76 protested against it in the Declaration of Independence. They denounced it as a high crime against mankind. So do the Vallandigham Democrats of 1863. The Tories of 1776 called themselves "King's Friends," "Exclusive" Loyalists. The Tories of to-day flout under the same designation of "Loyalists;" and tell us that the President can do no wrong, and that we must not oppose any of his enormities. They were "loyal" to the monarch, but traitors to liberty. This is the position of the War Abolitionists of 1863. The British Tory believed that the King could set aside the Constitution under the "war power."—So does the American Abolitionist.

We could follow the analogy much further, but it is useless. British Toryism in 1776, and American Toryism in 1863, are identically the same. Had the latter lived in 1776 they would have taken sides with the British King, while the Democrats would have been with Washington and Hancock. The British Tories were for a despotism. So are the War Abolitionists. In view of the surprising analogy between the parties, we suggest to our Democratic friends of the press whether it would be well to call the Abolitionists the British Tories of 1863. They are the Tories—the Democrats are the "Patriots."—They are the disciples of the old idiot King George III and his unscrupulous minister, Lord North while the Vallandigham Democrats are the disciples of Washington.

The President has ordered an election in Arkansas for State officers, to be held on the 28th of March next. Gen. Steel is instructed that the constitution of the State is so modified as to declare that there shall be no slavery, and that the laws relating to slavery are inoperative and void.—A constitutional convention is in session at Little Rock, whose labors are nearly completed. This body has abolished slavery, and ordered an election for State officers and members of the Legislature on the second Monday of March next; the Legislature to meet on the third Monday of April.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The movement for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.

The shelling of Charleston was incessant, and the city was gradually crumbling under the bombardment.

The report for the expulsion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate, has resulted in a fizzle, the committee to whom Wilson's resolution was referred having asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 575. There was no change in the flour market yesterday, and choice spring extras were steady. Wheat opened quiet but closed firmer, and prices advanced 1¢ per bushel. Corn was dull, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. Oats were in good demand, and the market closed firm at 63¢. Rye was neglected, and barley was dull and nominally lower.—Highwines declined 2¢ with an active demand at 58¢. Provisions were dull and drooping. Mess pork sold down to \$18. Lard was dull and drooping, but sales were not forced. Dressed hogs closed firmer. Live hogs were dull and drooping. Cattle were dull.

Charleston advises to the 21st inst.