

PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

"HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN."

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OSBORNE & VANVALKENBURGH.

J. S. OSBORNE. J. F. VANVALKENBURGH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Attorneys.

M. A. O. PACKARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
AT LAW.
Plymouth, Indiana.

MARTIN KNUPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Having permanently located in Plymouth, he offers his professional services to the citizens of Marshall County.
He will give particular attention to prosecuting

CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
and ARREAS of Soldiers' Pay, before the proper
departments.

Office in front of DEMOCRAT Printing Office

Nov. 5.—1914 ff

REEVE & CAPRON.
Attorneys and Notaries, Plymouth, Marshall Co.,
Ind., practice Marshall and adjoining counties.
REVERE, BANCROFT & CO., Phelps, Dodge
& Co., New York, Cooper, Farwell & Co.,
& Co., Boston, Chicago, London & Co., Philadelphia
& Co., Pittsburgh, Hon. A. L. Osborn,
Circuit Judge, Law, Inc.

D. T. PHILIPPI,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

and War Claim Agent.

Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind.

OFFICE IN WOODWARD'S BLOCK.

Franklin Marshall, Fulton, Fulton, Stark
Lake, Porter, St. Joseph, LaPorte and adjoining
counties.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Bank Building.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

JOHN D. DEVOR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

NOTARY PUBLIC.

MINUTE DICK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT

AND

SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.

OFFICES—Over Pecking's Drug Store, Plymouth, Indiana.

J. J. VINALL,

HOMEOPATHIC

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Particular attention paid to

Obstetrics, gynaecology, and diseases of women.

and children, also every C. Palmer's store.

Residence—opposite the Northwest corner of the

Public Square.

Nov. 5.—1914 ff

DR. JAMES GILLAM,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Marshall County.

Office with Dr. West, on Michigan Street

Nov. 5.—1914 ff

Hotels.

EDWARDS HOUSE.

EDWARD STREET, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

C. & W. H. McCONNELL, Proprietors

Opposite to and from all trains, and also to

any part of the town, when orders are left at the Hotel.

Nov. 5.—1914 ff

RAIL ROAD EXCHANGE.

R. M. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

The proprietor of this well known Hotel is

desirous to receive, and provide for, all his old

patrons, and as many new ones as may favor him

with their patronage. His tables will sit full,

and his guests will receive every attention, their

entertainment being situated at the Rail

Depot, this house has many advantages over

any other in town. Board by the day or week—

Wines reasonable.

Oct. 29, 1863—ff

HASLANGER HOUSE.

Near the Bridge, not within a few minutes' walk of the Depot.

South Plymouth, Ind.

The subscriber has at present the above House,

and is desirous to keep it in a manner every

way worthy of public patronage.

H. S. TATE,

Will be supplied with the best market afford,

charge reasonable, and every exertion used to

ensure the stay of guests agreeable.

CONVENIENT STABLES

Attached to the premises, and a faithful stable at

any time.

JOHN C. HASLANGER.

March 21, 1861—ff

JOHN NOLL,

BUTCHER.

Meat Market on Michigan Street, opposite

Boiler's Bank.

Plymouth, Indiana.

Nov. 5.—1914 ff

A. K. BRIGGS,

BLACKSMITHING and HORSE

SHORING done well and promptly.

Shop in South Plymouth, near the

Bridge.

Nov. 5.—1914 ff

Business Directory.

R. R. Time Tables.

P. F. W. & C. R. R. Time Table.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM PLYMOUTH STATION.

EASTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

Mail and Accommodation	8:42 A. M.
Day Express	10:01 A. M.
Night Express	2:39 A. M.
Fast Stock	5:45 A. M.
Live Stock and Ex. Freight	12:06 A. M.
Local Freight	1:00 P. M.

WESTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

Mail and Accommodation	4:50 P. M.
Day Express	7:15 P. M.
Night Express	8:00 A. M.
Local Freight	1:00 P. M.
Through Freight	5:55 A. M.
Fast Freight	3:06 P. M.

S. R. EDWARDS, Agent.

C. P. & C. R. R. Time Table.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

EASTWARD.

Leave La Porte, daily

(Sundays Excepted)

7:00 A. M.

Arrive at Plymouth

9:00 A. M.

WESTWARD.

Leave Plymouth

3:15 P. M.

Arrive at La Porte

5:15 P. M.

Trains run by La Porte time, which is kept at

P. F. W. & C. R. R. time.

H. R. DRULINER, Sup.

Democratic National Convention.

From the New York World.

There is a remarkable contrast in the attitude of the two great political parties with reference to the presidential election. On the one side there is precipitancy, on the other a wise and masterly inactivity. The Democratic National Committee, for reasons which will sufficiently appear in the sequel, has selected for the Democratic National Convention so late a day as the Fourth of July; while their Republican competitors, too impatient to wait for a national convention at all, are busily engaged in forestalling its action, and attempting to commit their party to Mr. LINCOLN in advance. But while the practical course of the two parties is so opposite, their mode of reasoning would seem to be identical. The Democratic party regards time as its most efficient, and, as it expects to gain by waiting, it deems it politic to wait. The friends of Mr. LINCOLN, on the other hand, feel that now is the flood-tide of his popularity, and that unless they fling him into a maelstrom before its inevitable ebb, his chances will all subside. It will thus be seen that the most clear-sighted politicians of both parties substantially agree as to the operation of time as an element in the presidential contest. The Democrats are content to forego the advantages of an early organization, because they see that the progress of events will do more for them than disciplined party effort. The Republicans would not come so early into the field with their candidate, and begin now to organize a campaign in his support, if they did not deem it hazardous to wait. When conflicting parties agree in views on a point which so deeply affects the interests of both, the agreement corroborates their common opinion. But as reason is stronger than authority, let us try to discover what grounds there are for the opinion that time so tends to strengthen the Democratic party that organization and discipline, are in comparison, of inferior consequence.

Between now and the 4th of July the country will be in one of the two conjunctures supposed, or else in one still more fatal to the prospects of Mr. LINCOLN. That is to say, it is possible the spring campaigns may miscarry, and midsummer find the rebels relatively in a better condition than now. If this should be so, the recoil against Mr. LINCOLN and his party will be terrific. They will be swept out of power by a storm of popular indignation. Mr. LINCOLN's personal adherents evince sagacity in taking advantage of the present hopeful military prospect before it either changes for the worse or the military issue becomes obsolete by complete success. The prospect is, that within the next three weeks the party will be so fully committed to him by the Republican state legislatures and loyal leagues that their national convention will nominate him by acclamation, without the formality of a ballot. But the Democratic party, abjuring all man-worship and eschewing all small intrigues, look only to the great public interests involved in the election, and will select their candidate with reference to the work actually before him when he is elected. If the South submits, and will participate in the election, their wishes, so far as manifested, will have their just weight in making up the ticket. They will lose a great opportunity for securing their full constitutional rights, if they do not put themselves in a position to vote for the next President. But, whatever course they may take, the Democratic party will be benefited by whatever merges the military problem in the political; which, according to present appearance, is the main tendency of events.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

In reviewing the field with reference to the commencement of active hostilities in the spring, the Army and Navy Journal concludes as follows:

If these views be correct we have to prepare in the ensuing spring against operations on Grant's flank by way of Knoxville in force at a period earlier than that at which it has hitherto been possible to move in Virginia, or an invasion of Western Virginia and Ohio, under cover of such an attack. To be saved against the rebellion is an utter failure. If the South shall then conclude, as in reason it ought, that its future is indissolubly connected with the Union, the expedient for it to do will be to make immediate submission, and trust to the magnanimity, not of ABRAHAM LINCOLN (heaven save the mark!), but of the northern people, who are too generous to strike a brave and prostrate foe. Let the South have previously submitted, and the Fourth of July, 1861, will be as important a day in our annals as was the Fourth of July, 1776. The platform of the Democratic party will then be, PACIFICATION, FRATERNAL UNION, and STATE EQUALITY. On this platform, under these circumstances, the party would be irresistible. It would carry every northern state except Massachusetts, and every southern state except South Carolina. A Democratic electoral ticket would be run in nearly every southern state and both the electoral and the popular majorities of the Democratic candidate would be unparalleled in the history of American elections—so overjoyed would the people be at the near prospect of a cordial reunion on an equal and fraternal footing.

But suppose the contingency on which all this turns—the submission of the South—should not happen, and that the 4th of July should find them, though beaten, still stubborn? Even that state of acts would be favorable to the success of the Democratic party. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the impotence of the Republican party to restore the Union as to dispense with great armies. They would at least have led the horse to the water, and have found that it was quite another thing to make him drink. The South would be dotted all over with garrison towns and military posts. It would be held in submission at the points of half a million bayonets. The people of the United States could look forward to nearly relief from the burdens of war with this gloomy prospect before them; they would change their rulers for men who could restore the old fraternal relations.

If the 4th of July finds the federal arms victorious, but the rebels contumacious, the Democratic party will still go before the 4th of July. Mr. Bayard will have acted according to his ideas of what becomes the dignity of an American Senator, and true men with everywhere generally approve of the course he pursued. If all Democrats would resign in a body, and leave the present Abolition faction to convulse the Government outside of the forms, as they are now conducting it outside of the spirit of the Constitution, it might arouse the people to a realization of their lost Constitution. Mr. Bayard will carry with him the love, respect and confidence of every true man.—[N. Y. Day Book.]

A Republican paper boasts that great northern majorities go for the war. Then let us see how many of these majorities go to the war. The most of these rascals have voted for people to go to war while they stay at home to kiss the soldiers'