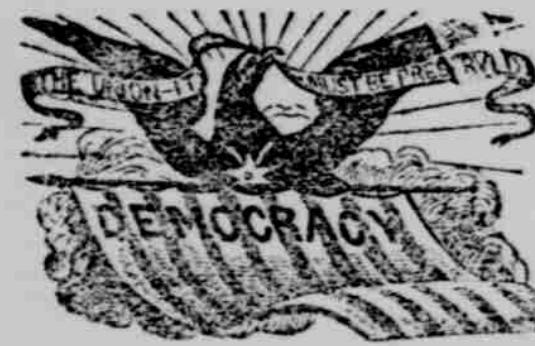


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, APR. 14, 1864.



Lincoln versus the Constitution.
A pertinent question for the American people to ask themselves and their rulers at the present time is this: "Can a man support Mr. Lincoln and his policies, and at the same time support the Constitution of the United States?" Democrats have no trouble in answering this question—they invariably regard the policies of Mr. Lincoln as in direct antagonism to the Constitution, and hence respond to the question with an emphatic no. For so doing they have suffered abuse and obloquy unmeasured, at the hands of a venal and corrupt administration press—have been denounced as traitors, sympathizers with rebellion, and enemies of their country. Some of them have been arrested by the strong arm of military absolutism, and incarcerated in government bastilles—denied the right of trial by an impartial jury of their peers—refused counsel for their defense, and some have even been banished from the land of their birth and the country they love and would save from utter destruction at the hands of the tyrants that rule over the destinies of this nation with an iron hand, without regard to law.

These are but a tyke of the outrages perpetrated in the name of freedom, avowedly to "save the life of the nation," thus presenting the curious and illogical spectacle of destroying the vitals of the body politic as a means of perpetuating its existence. Thank God the time has come when the light of reason begins to dawn upon the benighted intellects of some of the hitherto ardent adherents of this system of destroying to save. Thad. Stephens, the leader of the House of Representatives at Washington in a speech upon the conduct of the war, and the treatment of the rebellion, a short time ago declared that it was "entirely outside of, and unknown to the Constitution." Henry Winter Davis, an administration leader from Maryland, recently said:

MASONIC—We neglected last week to mention a very pleasant affair which transpired at Masonic Hall week before last—the presentation to M. H. Rice of a very fine Past Master's Jewel, as a token of the appreciation of his services as Master of the Lodge for the last three years. The Jewel was of fine gold, presented in a brief speech by J. G. Osborne on behalf of the Lodge, and accepted by the recipient in a neat and appropriate response. A number of the Fraternity were in attendance from LaPorte, and the occasion was one pleasing to the craft, and well calculated to promote the social virtues and enhance the harmony of the brotherhood.

The High Price of Provisions.
There is but one cause for the high price of provisions, and that is the war. It has taken two millions of producers from the fields of industry, and made them wasteful consumers. Those who find the necessities of life getting beyond their reach, and who are almost starving, may thank the prosecution of the war for it, and nothing else.

A MISTAKE.—We were suddenly aroused last Monday morning about 2 o'clock from our nocturnal slumbers by a man desiring the services of a Justice of the Peace, to hold an inquest on the body of an Irishman said to have died under circumstances somewhat mysterious. The facts as near as we could gather them, were as follows: The man and his wife, both then alive and apparently in good health, during the afternoon of Sunday, concluded to visit a friend—went to his house—imbibed somewhat freely of that peculiar article known as corn-juice; at supper, the man became stupid—his host as well, too, of the able-bodied men in the South who have been withdrawn from productive pursuits. It is easy, therefore, to show that the requirements of the military service have not so materially affected the productive ability of the South as many have supposed.

The entire population of the Southern States in 1860, not counting Maryland, nor the Unionists in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, or Virginia, was nine millions two hundred thousand. Of these three million two hundred thousand were slaves, and six millions were white people. Of the latter one million five hundred thousand were of the proper military age, and were enrolled as such. Of these, as stated above, only one-third have been as yet called out, leaving fully a million of able-bodied men at home. And it must be remembered, to that there must have been in the South, in 1860, a certain number of boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. These boys are now grown up to be young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty one, and will form a powerful element of southern strength, whether in the army or engaged in productive pursuits at home.

THE ELECTIONS.

We could scarcely desire more auspicious signs of the times than the results of the local elections in the northwest.—These results seem to have been an emphatic response to the grand event of thirty thousand democratic majority in Pennsylvania at the late local elections in that State. The democratic gains almost everywhere have been decisive, and especially so where the democrats have made a "stand up fight"—the kind of fight in which democrats always win. If there be localities where there have not been democratic gains, it was there that democrats did not make a "stand-up fight." It is only such a fight that deserves to win.

The LaPorte Democrat has again made its appearance after a suspension of a few weeks, caused by the wanton destruction of the material of the office by abolitionists. It presents itself in new dress and is a welcome visitor—long may it wave, and may the next attempt to destroy it meet the reward the former outrage so richly merited.

THE INCOME TAX.
The Federal officers are now engaged in the collection of this most odious and oppressive tax, which never made its appearance under a Democratic Administration of the Government. It is one of those monstrous creations that Abolitionism gave birth to.

The Mayville Bulletin (Kentucky) is not over complimentary to Mr. Lincoln.—It says:

"The Chicago Journal says that we have called President Lincoln an idiot. We never did. One time we tried to be as sarcastic as we could, and called him Honest Old Abe."

An Important Currency Movement.

By a report of the proceedings of a meeting last evening of the Board of Trade of this city, elsewhere printed, it will be seen that the Board have resolved that on and after the 15th of May ensuing all their transactions shall be in treasury notes or their equivalent.

It is understood that the leading banks and bankers in the city will second this movement, the effect of which will be to throw out the greater part of the notes of State banks now in circulation.—Chicago Times.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me healthy signs coming from the quarter they do."

It is to be feared that our strong-minded women will get to be like the Sarmatian women, no one of whom was allowed to marry a man till her own hand she had killed another man in battle.

N. P. WILLIS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.
BALTIMORE, March 31.
TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATES TO THE REBEL ARMIES.

In regard to the proportion of the Southern people who have been withdrawn from productive pursuits since the beginning of the war, the facts show the number to be far less than is generally supposed. The following statement, recently made in the rebel House of Representatives, by a member formerly well known in political circles at the North, shows in round numbers the number of men that have been furnished to the rebel armies by the respective States since the war began: "Alabama has furnished 40,000 men; El Dorado, 5,000; Georgia, 51,000; Louisiana, 36,000; Mississippi, 40,000; North Carolina, 35,000; South Carolina, 25,000; Texas, 29,000; Virginia, 103,000; Arkansas, 28,000; Tennessee, 34,000; Kentucky and Maryland, 20,000 each; Missouri, 35,000; total 501,000."

HOW MANY WITHDRAWN FROM PRODUCTIVE PURSUITS.
This is but one cause for the high price of provisions, and that is the war. It has taken two millions of producers from the fields of industry, and made them wasteful consumers. Those who find the necessities of life getting beyond their reach, and who are almost starving, may thank the prosecution of the war for it, and nothing else.

A MISTAKE.—We were suddenly aroused last Monday morning about 2 o'clock from our nocturnal slumbers by a man desiring the services of a Justice of the Peace, to hold an inquest on the body of an Irishman said to have died under circumstances somewhat mysterious. The facts as near as we could gather them, were as follows: The man and his wife, both then alive and apparently in good health, during the afternoon of Sunday, concluded to visit a friend—went to his house—imbibed somewhat freely of that peculiar article known as corn-juice; at supper, the man became stupid—his host as well, too, of the able-bodied men in the South who have been withdrawn from productive pursuits. It is easy, therefore, to show that the requirements of the military service have not so materially affected the productive ability of the South as many have supposed.

The entire population of the Southern States in 1860, not counting Maryland, nor the Unionists in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, or Virginia, was nine millions two hundred thousand. Of these three million two hundred thousand were slaves, and six millions were white people. Of the latter one million five hundred thousand were of the proper military age, and were enrolled as such. Of these, as stated above, only one-third have been as yet called out, leaving fully a million of able-bodied men at home. And it must be remembered, to that there must have been in the South, in 1860, a certain number of boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. These boys are now grown up to be young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty one, and will form a powerful element of southern strength, whether in the army or engaged in productive pursuits at home.

THE ELECTIONS.
The facts set forth in my last letter show that up to the year 1860 only ten million six hundred thousand acres of land in the eight States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, were occupied by the culture of wheat, corn and potatoes; and the raising of cattle and hogs; while in 1863 four million six hundred thousand acres of the land formerly used in raising cotton and sugar were added to the former wheat fields, corn fields, and stock-raising farms of the South; and it is quite certain that in 1864 twenty millions of acres in the South will be devoted to the culture of grain and the raising of cattle and hogs; and I do not speak now either of Maryland or Texas, or even of Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee or Kentucky. What ever of grain or meat the South can get in 1864, from the five States last mentioned (and surely they will get some) will be in addition to that derived from the twelve millions of acres just mentioned.

AVAILABILITY AND VALUE OF SLAVE LABOR.
In their agricultural and stock-raising operations of the present year, the South will be dependent on what has never failed them in any great degree during the war, namely, the labor of their negro slaves; with few and unimportant exceptions, the emancipation proclamation has not reached them or affected their condition. They still have their comfortable homes, and are beyond the reach of want and care. During the last year of the war, the number of slaves in the seven States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, has been vastly increased by those that have been brought there by their masters from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The committee on slaves and slave property in the rebel Senate estimate that three hundred and eighty-five thousand slaves from the last name six States and Maryland have escaped and been enticed away into the Federal lines; while seven hundred and ninety-five thousand slaves from the same States have been brought by their masters into that part of the South as yet untroubled by our armies. Owing to the natural increase of the slaves during the last four years, there must be now, therefore, in the South proper, as many slaves as there were before the war, namely, three millions two hundred thousand. Of these, fully eight hundred thousand are able-bodied men and these negroes, with one million or more white men referred to above, will give the South all the labor that will be absolutely required in the agricultural operations of 1864.

From these facts, it will be seen how the South can raise, during this year, the amount of grain and the number of cattle and hogs mentioned in my last letter. And I have thus given what may be called the

economic view of the southern situation for the year 1864. It is a view of the question which has occupied a great share of the attention of Jeff. Davis and the leading men of the South, and all its details have been systematised and planned out with a far greater minuteness than I have been able to describe. In doing this, they have exercised a degree of foresight and sagacity of which we see no parallel among the men in power at the North.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

In the House, Saturday, Mr. Colfax introduced a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, for having, in a speech on Friday, stated that he preferred recognition of the Confederacy to a continuance of the war for the subjugation of the South. A debate arose, which was participated in by Messrs. Cox, James C. Allen, Harris of Md., Fernando Wood, and Mallory of Ky.; at the conclusion of which, further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday. During the discussion, Mr. Harris declared that he was not only in favor of recognition of the Confederacy, but of secession in itself. When the resolution was voted on, it was carried by 100 to 95.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE NEWS.
From the Chicago Times, April 14.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up. J. BROWN E. E.

THE.
LATEST ARRIVAL!
AT
HONEST CORNER

I would respectfully announce to my patrons
that I have recently returned from the East &
am now in receipt of a

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF CAREFULLY SELECTED

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES!

AND

MECHANICAL PRODUCE,

AND

MCNEY WILL NOT BE REFUSED

BY

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

This astonishing preparation

WILL BY NATURES OWN PROCESS

Restore gray Hair to the

original color.

WILL MAKE IT GROW ON BALD HEADS.

WILL STOP THE NATURAL SECRECTIONS.

WILL REMOVE ALL TICKING.

WILL CURE ALL Eruptions—Even Scald Head.

WILL REMOVE ALL HAIR SOFT & GLOSSY.

WILL REMOVE ALL COLOR FROM OLD AGED HAIR.

WILL ALSO FASTER IT AND STOP FALLING.

AND IS ONE OF THE BEST TOILET ARTICLES FOR THE HAIR IN USE.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY HAVE TESTIFIED TO THE ABOVE, WHO HAVE BECOME GRAY AND LOST THEIR HAIR, AND ARE NOW GRAY AND LOST, AND INTESTIMATE, WHILE A RESTORATIVE AND DRESSING IT HAS NO EQUAL.

T. A. LEMON, Agent.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

October 29th, 1863—13.

DR. O. BAIRD.

Bremen, Marshall Co., Ind.

Has just returned from the EAST, where he has