

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, APR. 28, 1864.



What Does it Mean?

A few days ago the Governors of Ohio, Illinois Wisconsin and Indiana met in conference at Indianapolis and remained in session a couple of days. What the subject of their grave deliberations was may be inferred from the fact that immediately thereafter Gov. Morton made a visit to Washington and in behalf of the four States mentioned, tendered the "government" 100,000 men for six months; 30,000 each from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and 10,000 from Wisconsin. It is alleged by some, that the object is to use these men to garrison the forts along the border, thus enabling a large number of soldiers now employed in that service to be employed in the army of the Potomac in its contemplated campaign against the rebel Capital. Others insist that they are to be used only for the purpose of repelling a threatened invasion of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It will be remembered that at the close of the last year's campaigns, the administration party all over the country as severed loudly and long that the rebellion was then on its last legs; that the rebels were well nigh starved out; had by conscription forced all their fighting men into the field; and that one more short campaign was all that would be needed to complete the work of subjugation. In accordance with this view of the case President Lincoln called for 300,000 men, and shortly after increased the call to 500,000, when as an inducement to procure volunteers to make up this large number without drafting, assurance was given that but a short time would be required to complete the task of crushing out the rebellion. These calls were filled, and still the work of enlisting continued—continues yet both for the Army and Navy. Can it be possible that under these circumstances the North is in danger of invasion by the rebels? If so, what becomes of the assurances given last fall that the rebellion was so rapidly waning as to be even then in the throes of dissolution? Were those who were charged with the duty of raising troops to fill the aforesaid calls, deceiving the people and inducing men to enlist by means of false pretences? On the other hand if the assurances then given were true, and a half million of additional men have been put in the field since the close of last year's operations, how does it happen that the rebellion is now waning, and for what are they wanted? We can see but just one reason why they are wanted now, and that will also account for, or explain the reason why they are wanted for six months. That reason is this, the loyal Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio, see in the light of the spring elections just passed, the final doom of their party in those States this fall unless something can be done to avert so dire a calamity. They have seen in Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, the ease with which elections can be carried when an armed soldiery surrounds the ballot box to guard the approaches thereto from the presence of all who refuse to worship at the political shrine of abolitionism; hence this voluntary offer of 100,000 more men by these "loyal" Governors. We believe the project is simply a diabolical scheme hatched in the fanatical brains of four so corrupt unscrupulous, malignant partizan demagogues as ever were entrusted with official responsibilities by a free people, and to deprive them of the poor remnant of the liberties left them by the worst than Austrian despotism now the supreme power in this land. These men are to be enlisted for six months, a term extending from the time they can possibly be organized, over the fall elections. They are to be armed and paid by the government of the United States, the attendant expenses defrayed from the general fund raised and to be raised from the hard earnings of toil and industry, alike from men of all political parties, and to be used as we honestly believe to crush out the freedom of the ballot-box, to control for purely partizan purposes, the elections both State and National next fall.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn that in consequence of opposition in the military and Congressional circles at Washington these intensely loyal Governors were induced to modify their plans somewhat, and finally in a formal manner tendered the government 85,000 men for one hundred days, which offer has been accepted by the President. We publish in another column a copy of the offer as finally made, and also the call of the Governor of this State for 20,000 men. Governor Yates of Illinois, and Governor Brough of Ohio have also issued a call in accordance with the plan finally adopted.

Great Copperhead Conspiracy.

The abolition savans have discovered quite a mare's nest again, in the shape of a conspiracy among the K. G. C's to rise in opposition to the government. They profess to be advised that a plan has been inaugurated by that invisible fraternity in southern Indiana and Illinois, to act in concert with their visible brethren in Dixie when those visible brethren shall make that mythical invasion of the North so much feared by these laborers in the "cause of God and humanity." Some of the miscegens who profess to be within the circle of state secrets say that the 85,000 men proposed to be raised for 100 days, by his accidency O. P. Morton, are to be used to repress and keep down these vile copperhead plotters of treason, instead of being used as has been suggested to garrison the forts on the border. This may be so. Governors Morton and Yates are known to keep a sharp lookout for copperhead plots and handsome ladies possessing nerve enough to make a visit to such battlefields as Shiloh and Gettysburg.

The Spirit of Dictation.

Secretary Chase demands the passage of two financial measures: Repression of the redundant circulation of the miscellaneous banks by taxing their issues, and an amended tax law that will raise half the current expenses of the war. Will Congress pass them? Or will factious demagogues and wild-cat advocates be allowed to defeat them?—Chicago Tribune.

Who is Secretary Chase, that he should demand the passage of Bills by Congress? Who has invested him with authority, that he should say to the Representatives of the States and the people, "I demand this or that at your hands," and they shall not dare to disobey? By what authority does his august highness address the Congress of the United States in the language used by superiors to inferiors? If he has the right to demand, it is the duty of Congress to comply without hesitation; and if this be true Congress had better come home at once, and leave the Secretary alone amidst his schemes, and thus save the country from the humiliation of Congressional legislation under dictation. But let us look at these financial measures of this would-be Dictator. "Repression of the redundant circulation of the miscellaneous banks by taxing their issues." Why? Simply to make room for another flood of greenbacks. In other words, to compel the people to loan 500,000,000 of dollars to the government, to be used in prosecuting still farther the present war for the freedom of the negro, instead of loaning it to the various banking institutions of the country, as heretofore. He demands it—will Congress pass it? The measure at his bidding? His Imperial Highness demands a tax law "that will raise half the current expenses of the war" also, at the hands of Congress. Suppose the bill passed; what then? Only that for every dollar of United States tax paid by the people now, they must pay five then. That we may not be charged with misrepresentation, disloyalty, &c., &c., we subjoin the following extract from the Washington Correspondent of that intensely "loyal" sheet, the Chicago Tribune. Under date of April 19th, 1864, he says:

Mr. Chase has expressed the opinion that Congress should impose a tax at least equal to half our yearly expenses. But the fact has been that our expenses have been ten times greater than the amount raised by taxation so far. Here is food for reflection. Let our Congressmen act up to the exigencies of the times. If they fail in the present emergency, the consequences will be fearful to contemplate.

Here, then, we have undoubtedly "loyal" authority for saying that hitherto not one tenth part of the current expenses of the war has been raised by taxation, and if one half must be raised as demanded by Mr. Chase, we must multiply former payments by five in order to reach the amount necessary.

In order that our readers may understand how far this will affect them, they have only to remember that every note which heretofore required a stamp of 10 cents, will hereafter require a stamp of one dollar, will hereafter require five; that every article used by them will be taxed five times as much as heretofore. Coffee is now worth half a dollar a pound; sugar 20 to 25 cents; calico, muslin, &c., at least three times the former prices, in consequence of the existing revenue laws, and the inundation of the country with greenbacks, yet Secretary Chase demands that Congress shall quintuple the taxes, and virtually authorize him to double the amount of Treasury notes already in circulation. This is not all; by taxing the circulation of the bank note of existence, to make room for an equal amount of greenbacks, the banks will be compelled to close up under very unfavorable circumstances, and many of them no doubt will go to the wall, thus creating still further disturbance in our monetary affairs, where everything is already so unsettled that none can tell what a day may bring forth. Yet the Secretary demands the passage by Congress of these measures, and the Tribune, sycophant like as "Will Congress pass them, or will factious demagogues, and wild-cat advocates be allowed to defeat them?" All have heard of Satan reproving sin, and of the pot calling the kettle black, but we apprehend that nobody prior to the commencement of this war ever heard the Tribune and its partisan friends denouncing wild-cats. It would be decidedly refreshing to hear them do so now if it were not quite so apparent that the only

object they have in doing so is to create a huge moneyed monopoly under the control of their party in Washington, by means of which they hope to perpetuate their hold on the reins of power for another Presidential term.

This correspondent of the Tribune very naively says "here is food for reflection." Would to God there had been more reflection on the part of those entrusted with the management of our national affairs before they brought the country to the very brink of ruin, it might have saved the Union, prevented the bankruptcy of the nation, saved hundreds of thousands of lives, uselessly sacrificed in the insane attempt to make the African race on this continent, equal to the Caucasian.

In conclusion we, too, say here is food for reflection—let the people reflect, and study well the causes of our existing troubles, not the least among which is the dictatorial spirit so rampant in the breasts of those now in power; and then let them ask themselves whether it is expedient, safe, or wise longer to continue in power a party which has already well nigh blotted out our very existence as a free people, and threatens still further to degrade us by reducing us to a level with the serfs of despotism.

Long's Speech.

The speech of Hon. Alex Long, recently delivered by him in Congress, stirred up quite a mass in the ranks of the miscegens, and called down upon him and his defenders the thunderbolts of partizan wrath, both in and out of that dignified body. In order that our readers may see for themselves what has caused all this ado in relation to Mr. Long, we publish on the outside of this week's Democrat, a portion of his speech, and will give the residue next week. We commend its careful perusal to our readers, not because we believe all he says, but that they may thus be able to judge understandingly between him and his assailants, and also compare the sentiments uttered by him with those written and spoken by those who are among the most virulent of his traducers. If his speech was treasonable, then are the great lights among the abolitionists traitors.

Indiana's Roll of Honor.

This work published by the State Librarian (Rev. D. Stevenson) has made its appearance. The Agent M. W. Newton Esq. presented us with a copy of the 1st Vol. some days since, which is neatly printed on good paper, and well bound. The work will embrace two volumes, containing 1300 pages, and 20 fine steel engravings of Indiana officers who have distinguished themselves in the service. It will when completed, give a condensed history of each Regiment, its marches, adventures and achievements, and the names of all our officers, and soldiers who have died in the service or been killed in battle. Altogether the work is one that must interest every Indian and should meet with a ready sale. "The proceeds of this work is to be appropriated to the use of the orphans of those who have fallen in the struggle from this State."

Proclamation by Gov. Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—The following proclamation has been issued by Gov. Morton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
INDIANAPOLIS, April 28, 1864,)
To the People of Indiana:

The Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana have offered to raise for the service of the General Government 85,000 men, for the period of 100 days, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. They will be armed, subsisted and clothed and be paid by the United States, but receive no bounty. They will be mustered into the service of the United States for the period designated, the time to commence from the date of muster. The importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive is not to be over-estimated, and I feel confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to. I need not enter into the reasons which have induced the making of this offer, and its acceptance by the Government, as they will be suggested to all by the condition and position of our military affairs.

"I therefore call for 20,000 volunteers, to rendezvous at such places as may be hereafter designated, and to be organized under instructions to be given by the Adjutant General. Existing organizations of the Indiana Legion offering their services will be preserved when the regiment or company is filled to the minimum number, under the regulations governing the Army of the United States."

(Signed) O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana."

The following is from the Boston Commonwealth (Abolition) organ of Senator Sumner:

"It can never be safe to enfranchise these rebels until they have been governed by a power outside of themselves long enough to make the rehabilitation of slavery impossible. How long that will be, the loyal people of the North are the best judges, and that judgment can be legitimately expressed only through their representatives in Congress."

How does that read by the declaration of American Independence, which declares that "all governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed?"

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

April 21, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

FIRST, The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign.

SECOND, The term of service to be an hundred days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

THIRD, The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up according to regulations to the minimum strength. The regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

FOURTH, The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

FIFTH, No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

SIXTH, The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if an officer or soldier in the special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

(Signed) JOHN BROWN, Governor of Ohio.
REC'D YATES, Governor of Ind.
W. M. STORZ, Governor of Iowa.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, 26.

In the House, yesterday, a bill was introduced providing for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas. The internal tax bill was considered in committee of the whole, and an amendment was adopted imposing a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. upon all sales, and contracts for sales, of gold and silver, sterling exchange, uncurrent money, stocks, bonds, &c. In the evening, Mr. Morrill's resolution to increase the tariff was discussed. We have no report of Senate proceedings.

The rebel operations against Plymouth, N. C., resulted in the capture of that place on the 26th inst. The rebels took 1,500 to 2,500 prisoners and from 25 to 30 pieces of artillery. The train rendered efficient service to the assailants. Two Federal gunboats were sunk, a third disabled, and a small steamer captured. The rebels place their loss at only 800, while the Federals assert that it was 1,500 to 1,700. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was comparatively small. It is reported that the rebels are moving upon Little Washington and Newbern, two runs co-operating with their land forces, and news of an attack upon those points may be expected shortly.

A Richmond paper states that eight Federal gunboats, with one transport, moved up the Rappahannock on the 26th inst., and landed a small force at a point ten miles below Tappahannock. This was supposed to be the advance of Burnside's expedition. The same paper gives a report that there was a fleet of sixty Federal vessels off the mouth of the Rappahannock, and that Federal pontoon bridges were being landed at Aquia Creek. By advices from Washington it would appear that Burnside has not started as yet, though he has issued a circular relative to foraging, in which he states that his forces are on the eve of a movement, and there are reports that the movement commenced yesterday. The Potomac flotilla ascended the Rappahannock last week, which fact probably gave rise to the supposition of the Richmond sheet.

It is generally conceded at New Orleans that the result of the recent battles in Western Louisiana was adverse to Gen. Banks, as the rebels retained possession of the field after the last day's fight, while the Federals retreated a distance of forty miles, and are now engaged in fortifying their position at Grand Ecore. Illinois regiments suffered very severely in the engagements, the 77th and 139th, especially, being almost annihilated. There are reports, probably without foundation, that Gens. Kirby Smith and Sibley are among the rebel killed.

Gov. Yates has issued a proclamation, calling upon the people of Illinois to furnish 20,000 volunteers for one hundred days' service; the Governor of Indiana has called for a similar number of men; and the Governor of Ohio has ordered out the National Guard of that State. These procedures are in consequence of the acceptance by the President of an offer by the Governors of five western States to raise 85,000 three months' men for the general government.

We have one report from Memphis, that Forrest's entire force is marching toward Alabama, and will probably join Polk, who is said to be moving northward; while another report is that the headquarters of Forrest are still at Jackson, Tenn.

The rebels, it is stated, now have thirty iron-clads ready for service; and twenty more are expected from Europe within the next two months.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 184.

Chicago Wednesday Apr 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was introduced appropriating \$25,000,000 to pay and subsidize the militia called out by the President. The House bill establishing a postal money-order system was passed, as also was the bill relating to franked matter. The bill to provide for a national currency was discussed. Senator Clark, of N. H., was elected to serve as President pro tem, in the absence of the Vice President.

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In the House, the tax bill was considered. An amendment was adopted increasing the income tax as follows. On incomes between \$600 and \$10,000 5 per cent; between \$10,000 and \$25,000, 7 1/2 per cent; exceeding \$25,000, 10 per cent. A proposition to tax the salaries of Congressmen 10 per cent, was defeated by a large majority. [It is expected that the House will get through with the tax bill to-day.] Several bills were passed granting lands to States and railroad companies.

Burnside's forces passed through Washington on Monday, en route from Annapolis to some point not publicly designated. There are rumors at Newbern that Gen. Wessels still holds the fortifications of Plymouth, though the rebels are in possession of the town and river. The intelligence published yesterday was too explicit to admit of much credence being given to these rumors. The rebel ram which caused so much damage in the vicinity of Plymouth has a clear field for her operations as it appears that the Federals have not a single Monitor which can cross the bar at the mouth of Albemarle Sound. A Mobile dispatch of the 19th states that, in consequence of a sudden fall in Red River, forty Federal vessels are detained above the raft, and cannot get out until a rise takes place.

The rebels are still busy in Western Kentucky. They have been conscripting at Blankville and Mayfield within a few days past. A camp of 4,000 is located within twenty-two miles of Hickman.

There are reports at Nashville of a two day-fight in the vicinity of Decatur and Huntsville, Ala., but no particulars have been received.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.

A war meeting was held last night, and Col. Streight and Col. Coburn addressed it, but they got "nary" man and "nary" dollar.

The city regiment was ordered out this afternoon. Not more than one-tenth turned out, although they had been threatened by proclamation with the penalties of desertion.

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Invite my old customers to call and examine my stock and prices, and if they suit, they will be sure and buy. I have no blowing to do to induce you to purchase of me. Honorable, straightforward dealing and a living profit and no humbug is my motto.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are notified that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up.

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Interested persons have been circulating reports that no person but a republican, and one who is licensed as a claim agent, can prepare your papers to procure back pay and bounty, pension, &c. The same parties are licensed as claim agents, and will make out your papers, take your power of Attorney, draw the pay and charge you five times as much as it is worth. The truth is that most cases we have made out for you, and you can get a form can make out your papers. When the certificate of payment comes, you can get it cashed without more expense to you than postage, and instead of paying from \$15 to \$20 and more to get your little dues, you need not pay for the same services, and then makes from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. on your money besides.

We will do as we have done—for poor persons, make out applications free of charge. For those able to pay, for Notarial fees, and your money will come just as soon and just as certain as if made by the persons who are so glib with their misrepresentations, and who charge unconscionable fees. We will except from the above remarks D. T. Phillips, Esq.

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Yours, &c.

ALEX. McLEAN, JR.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

October 29, 1863—n13 ly

March 1st 1864—47

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SPERM OIL ALL KIN ASSORTMENT
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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

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HAIR RESTORATIVE.

This astonishing preparation

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Restore gray Hair to the

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will make it grow on Bald Heads.

will restore the Natural Secretions.

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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 from climate, and inattention, while performing camp duty.

As a Restorative and dressing it has no equal.

T. A. LEMON, Agent.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

October 29th, 1863—n13.

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Also at the New York State Fair of 1862.

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On hand, for sale cheap.

He still continues the Practice of Medicine at the above place, November 2, 1863—14.

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SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.

Horses and Carriages always on hand, sold at reasonable rates. We also pay the highest price in cash for Horses, Horses, &c. the day, week and month on reasonable terms. HESS & SIBBE.

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Have just received a FULL

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PL-memo, Nov. 12, 1863—6m.

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OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments, supplying the means of self-cure. By one who had cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post paid, directed envelope, a single copy may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR.

Bedford, Kings County New York

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