

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.



Fight, Tax, Emancipate.

Some two years ago a prominent leader in the republican party announced that to "fight, tax, emancipate," was the Trinity under which the party should henceforward go forth before the American people.

—Those of the party who were then either not educated up to that point, or too corrupt to admit the inevitable conclusions to which their premises impelled them, denied that such was the object of their party, or such the logical result of their teachings. What a change has two short years wrought in the minds of the members of that party. Now after the President has thoroughly committed himself to the policy of emancipation enforced by the strong arm of the military power of the government, and Mr. Chase proposes to tax an already overburdened people five times as much as now, and all the leading newspapers of the party are in full chorus crying tax, tax—the people still more—and after a quarter of a million of brave men have offered up their lives through mistaken notions of duty, on the altar of abolition fanaticism, the whole party adopt the motto so offensive two years ago, and glory in bawling out lustily, "Fight, tax, emancipate." These are the watch-words of the administration; these constitute the Trinity, by virtue of which they expect to achieve party triumph in the ensuing political campaign; this is the motto inscribed on their party banners, fealty to which is with them the true and only test of loyalty. Let any one presume to question the wisdom of the policy pursued by them and he is forthwith denounced as a traitor to his country and to humanity, fit only for a felon's cell or an outlaw's halter.

These partisan bigots, blinded with fanaticism, stung by disappointment, vexed by opposition, irritated by censure, have the effrontery to set up their mad schemes as a standard by which the patriotism of the people must be measured, and we to those whose manhood, conscientiousness or love of liberty and free government prevent them from singing paens of praise to this abolition Baal; better for them that they had never enjoyed the blessings of freedom and self government, for then they would not have expected anything different from a procrustean bedstead, or a loathsome Bassile as a reward for outspoken opposition to the policy of the dominant party. With a country ruined, hundreds of thousands of homes made desolate by the demon of war, the people oppressed with taxation such as they never suffered before, their private business opened up in detail to a horde of hungry officials, compelled to reveal under oath the amount of their annual income and the various sources from which it was derived, treated as serfs by the hosts of officers created by a wicked and corrupt administration, placed on a level with the negroes who were but yesterday the slaves of a proud and noble people; still the insone cry resounds throughout the land, "Fight, tax, emancipate;" "the last man and the last dollar;" "no compromise with traitors;" and he who in imitation of the God-man dares to say "love your enemies," "do good to them that despitefully use you," "if thine enemy hunger feed him, and if he thirst give him drink;" "as I have loved you, so ought ye to love one another," is in danger of sharing the fate of his divine Master,—thousands cry out at once "away with him, crucify him, crucify him!" All this in a free country, under a liberal constitution, in the nineteenth century, and still the test of love for God, our country and our fellow men is laid down in the infernal motto "FIGHT, TAX, EMANCIPATE."

Stand from Order!

Our Bankers, and most of the business men of this place, following the example of the larger towns and cities, have thrown out the issues of all the Banks of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. Others must follow in their train, and it will not be long before the inevitable crash must come. Let every man who can, curtail his expenses, live within his income, pay off existing debts, and prepare in the speediest and best manner possible for the crisis. It will not be long before it will take property that now is worth a hundred dollars to pay a debt of half that amount.

We see it stated that the draft has been ordered to take place immediately in the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, and districts in Delaware and Maryland, to make up their deficiencies under the President's last call for 500,000. These States are liable in 2 years.

CORPORATION ELECTION—Abolitionism Demoralized.

The abolitionists acting under the advice of their file leaders here made no opposition to the democratic candidates for Corporation officers on Monday last, except the Marshal. They met in caucus last week and concluded not to run a general ticket but to select their strongest and best man for Marshal, concentrate their forces, and if possible elect him. Deputy Provost Marshal Babington was accordingly nominated, and out of 211 votes polled he received Forty Seven. The miscreants acted very naughty, indeed we think they treated their candidate very shabbily, or else they were egregiously mistaken as to the estimate in which he is held in this community. We have no doubt however, that he was the best and most available man of their party for the position which they sought to give him.

One William Hooker, a member of Co. D. 73d Ind. Vols. in a communication to the M. C. Republican says that the triumph of the Copperhead (Democratic) party is equivalent to a triumph of the rebellion, and then adds: "The Plymouth Democrat sees and acknowledges this fact."

This man Hooker when at home, claims, we believe, to be a christian, a follower of him who said "I am the way, the truth and the life." We suppose however that since he has seen some service in the army he has concluded that all is fair in war, and hence has no scruples about lying when he thinks a lie will answer his purpose better than the truth. So far from the Democrat seeing and acknowledging that the triumph of Democracy is equivalent to a triumph of the rebellion it has always contended and still does that the only hope of overcoming the rebellion is coupled with the success of the Democratic party,—that the most efficient allies the rebels have are the abolitionists with whom Hooker votes. They might have prevented the war but would not,—they never can end it.

WELL DONE ROCHESTER—We learn that the democrat elected their whole ticket in our neighboring Town of Rochester by a small majority. This is a democratic gain, being the first time we believe that they have been successful in that place.—Well done, fellow democrats of Rochester, we greet you as worthy brethren and hope your shadows may never be less.

The State Abolition Central Committee have placed in nomination for Lieut. Governor, Col. Conrad Baker, in place of Gen. Kimball, who declines the sacrifice. Col. Baker was a candidate for the same office in 1856.

LIBERAL.—Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, has induced the War Department to credit Kentucky on the draft 27,000 troops who have joined the Confederate army. A recruit to the Confederates is considered by our liberal War Department equal to a recruit to the Federals.—[Cin. Enquirer.]

There is nothing strange about that except its frankness. The Confederates and abolitionists are both engaged in the same nefarious work of destroying the Union and trampling under foot the Constitution. Why should they not all be credited to the same cause?

The abolition newspapers howl with indignation, over the atrocities of the rebels at Fort Pillow in the murder of negroes! For the last two years, the papers have been filled with instances of the murder of negroes who were but yesterday the slaves of a proud and noble people; still the insone cry resounds throughout the land, "Fight, tax, emancipate;" "the last man and the last dollar;" "no compromise with traitors;" and he who in imitation of the God-man dares to say "love your enemies," "do good to them that despitefully use you," "if thine enemy hunger feed him, and if he thirst give him drink;" "as I have loved you, so ought ye to love one another," is in danger of sharing the fate of his divine Master,—thousands cry out at once "away with him, crucify him, crucify him!" All this in a free country, under a liberal constitution, in the nineteenth century, and still the test of love for God, our country and our fellow men is laid down in the infernal motto "FIGHT, TAX, EMANCIPATE."

CLOSE OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Fair, to all important intents, closed on Saturday night, though the west wing of the principal Fair buildings was open on Monday and Tuesday. There was but a slim attendance of people upon these days. An auction was held yesterday, and will be continued to-day, to dispose of few articles left on hand.

The "sword vote" resulted in a "victory," so far as greenbacks are concerned, for General Grant. At the time of closing the subscription books, General McClellan was 2,256 ahead; but the loyal leaguers turned in their currency by letter, or secret ballot, to the amount of nearly \$20,000—so that the result is General McClellan, 14,599; General Grant, 30,291; scattering, 163; Grant's majority, 15,782. Seven envelopes, containing in the aggregate \$16,522, purporting to be from the "loyal men" of New York, New England, and Chicago, were deposited, deciding the question.

A movement is on foot to give General McClellan a sword, the presentation of which all the loyal leaguers in the country cannot prevent. We have received forty one dollars from a correspondent who signs "Justice," as the voluntary offering of himself and fellow-clerks for the commencement of a fund for this purpose.—"Justice" proposes that contributions be received at this office to this end.—N. Y. World.

The rebel government has taken possession for two months of all the railroads in the Confederacy, and travel over them by civilians is totally prohibited.

THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

CURIOUS RUMORS ABOUT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—A DISCREPANCY OF \$20,000,000 IN THE FINANCIAL CURRENCY—A RESTITUTION IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF THE GREENBACK FACTORY—A REGULAR MARKET KEPT UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

CINCINNATI, April 30.

All is excitement there among the military, who are to go into active service on Monday.

The alleged corruption in the printing department of the Federal Treasury has created considerable feeling among the friends of Secretary Chase in this city.—The printing branch of the service is under the management of one S. M. Clark, against whom curious rumors have been afloat for two or three months. Strenuous efforts have been made to have Mr. Chase remove Clark, without avail, as it appears that Clark has a hold on the Secretary that could not be loosened. What this spell is with which the father of greenbacks was beguiled, no one could exactly tell, though there are some curious conjectures. Among the rumors now circulated is one of a discrepancy in the fractional currency account, there being a variance of about twenty millions between the amount which is required to be kept in circulation and that reported by the Secretary as actually in circulation. It is also charged that, among the females employed in the greenback factory, Clark has employed women of easy virtue, and that the most barefaced lechery is practiced in the department with these women. It is even said that this branch of the service has a few rooms fitted up in Oriental style of splendor, and that a regular harlot is kept, under the control of a leading officer, for the benefit of persons high in the confidence of the President; and that the greenback factory is a place of easy virtue for the benefit of parties of easy morals.

There has been much jarring in the Cabinet family recently, and each department has suspected the other of corruption. This induced the appointment of detectives, who ferreted out the facts above stated. The testimony of the females and others is progressing before the committee.

Grant and Lee—the Approaching Campaign.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

That Grant is a man of far more energy and ability than any that has yet commanded the Army of the Potowmack cannot be denied. But then what sort of men have commanded it? The imbecile McDowell, the lying charlatan McClellan, the low, brutal, boasting jester Pope, the murdering coward, Burnside, the drunken braggart Hooker, the timid but gentlemanly Meade. That Grant is a much superior leader to all these, cannot be denied. And yet it may be denied that he is a great General, since he has never done anything to prove that he is so. Let us see what he has done. We first hear of him at Belmont, where he was singularly defeated and driven to his boats by Gen. Pope, and whence he dated a lying bulletin claiming the victory. He next appears before Fort Donelson, where, with eighty full regiments, an enormous fleet, and every advantage that a vast superiority in arms and equipments could give them he contrived after a desperate conflict of three days, in which the Confederates were uniformly victorious, to capture the place with 7,000 out of a garrison originally but 11,000 strong, having himself lost fully as many men as there were in the fort.

A few weeks after, with forces not more than one third as strong as his own, he was attacked by Sidney Johnson at Shiloh and routed so completely that had not that great leader been killed, his whole army would have been destroyed. When reinforced by Buell, and when one half of the Confederate army was dispersed in search of plunder among the tents of the Yankees which they had captured, he attacked Beauregard, and was repulsed in every attempt. With 100,000 men and the most powerful fleet that had ever been seen upon any river in the world, he captured Vicksburg, after a trial of six months, solely through the incompetence of the commander, who had but 27,000 men, and divided them in such a way as to present on the battlefield but a fourth or fifth of the enemy's force, and who persistently disobeyed every order given him by his superior Gen. Johnson. At Missionary Ridge he was enabled to fall on Gen. Bragg with an army three or four times as numerous as his own. Repulsed in the pursuit by Gen. Cleburne, he never afterwards dared to make a movement in front, feeling himself as much overawed in the presence of Gen. Johnson as Antony was in that of Caesar.

Such is the man with whom Gen. Lee has to contend, and such his career. His performances bear no comparison whatever to those of Gen. Lee.

He has hitherto succeeded by dint of brute force. He has always had vastly superior numbers when he has been victorious. The man who, with small numbers and weak resources, contrives to perform mighty deeds, is the great General. Such is not Grant, and such is Gen. Lee. The latter has always fought against immense odds, and has always been victorious. The Yankees tried to claim a victory at Sharpsburg; but the very fact that they were unable to pursue, and that they made

no demonstration for three months after, proves that the claim was false. They claimed a mighty victory, too, at Gettysburg; yet it paralyzed them for nearly a year. Gen. Lee now, for the first time, fights with numbers somewhat on an equality. Can there be any doubt about the result? For our part, all that we are afraid of is that our troops are too full of confidence.

MAKING THE NIGGER SQUEAL.

Under the old Internal Revenue law a few articles escaped taxation. The new one reaches everything. The necessity for so sweeping and heavy an imposition is apparent, but this will not lessen its hardship. It reaches all classes, but will draw its chief income from the poor,—as articles in common parlance termed the necessities of life, are taxed sufficiently heavy to materially increase their price. In the unnatural excitement and fictitious prosperity of the war hitherto, the people have partially forgotten its woes. The eager interest is subsiding, and a rapidly depreciating currency is filling the land with apprehension. To these will now be added the burdens of the new tax bill. We have had our revelry, and now comes the reaction of returning soberness. We have danced to the music of "nigger squeal," and the entertainment is now to be paid for. The most passionate lovers of the melody will think the price extravagant, but they ordered the ball, and must suffer in common with their victims.—Chicago Times.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, May 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the northern frontier was passed. The internal revenue bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It is reported that the militia of New York and Indiana are to be called out.

The militia of Ohio are mustering into service.

Six thousand troops passed through Indianapolis yesterday, and the railroads in Ohio are busily employed in the transportation of soldiers. All the steamboats at Cincinnati were seized by the government yesterday, and ordered to report at Louisville.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at

sians had occupied Alsion, and had determined upon the occupation of the whole of Sutland. The Danish conference met in London on the 20th, and adjourned to the 25th.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 2774. Our breadstuffs market is dull, and prices yesterday ruled in favor of buyers.

From the Chicago Times, May 4.

In the House, on Monday, a bill was passed appropriating over \$1,000,000 to indemnify citizens of Minnesota for losses sustained by Sioux depredations; also, a bill authorizing the President to remove tribes of Indians to reservations whenever he may deem it necessary. Yesterday, a bill was passed increasing the pay of private soldiers to \$16 a month, but cutting down the ration. The navy appropriation bill, and the bill "guaranteeing a republican form of government to States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion," were considered.

Banks has retired to Alexandria. The rebels followed him from Grand Eccone, attacked his rear guard near Cane River, and sustained a repulse, losing 1,000 men and nine pieces of artillery. It was thought that Banks would be compelled to fall back to the Mississippi. The iron-clads in the Red River are unable to get down, in consequence of the low stage of water. Rebels are swarming on the banks, and transports are suffering severely.

The Federals have experienced a disaster in Arkansas. As an empty wagon train was returning from Camden it was attacked by a large rebel force under Marmaduke, and the escort, consisting of 1,000 men, with seven pieces of artillery, were taken prisoners. The rebels are destroying navigation on the Ouachita, thus cutting off communication by water with Gen. Steele.

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LEMON'S DRUG STORE

LARD OIL WALL PAPER TOYS TOYS TOYS

OAL OIL WINDOW PAPER TOYS TOYS

TANNERS OIL STATIONERY OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SPERM OIL ALL KIN ASSORTMENT

LINSEED OIL PAINT BRUSHES FRESH DRUGS & MEDICINES

WHITE LEAD A COMPLETE POPULAR MEDICINES

TURPENTINE ASSORTMENT ENT MEDICINES

WINDOW GLASS AT AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE 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

WILL BY NATURE'S OWN PROCESS

Restore gray Hair to the

original color.

Will make gray Hair Black Heads.

The Natural Secretions.

remove at once all Balding.

remove all Dandruff.

curl all the hair.

make all the hair Soft and Glossy.

preserve the Color of Hair to Old Age.

always Fasten it and stop Falling.

And is one of the best Toilet Articles for the Hair in new use.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY

Have removed their HAIR and HARNESS

SHOP to the South side of La Porte Street, opposite Cleveland's Store, where he keeps hand the best assortment of

SADDLES.

HARNESS.

AND MATERIALS

In Northern Indiana. He has in his em-

ploy the well-known Saddler,

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