

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : EDITOR.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1864.



Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Marion

For Secretary of State,
JAMES S. ATTHON, of Marion.For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.For Treasurer of State,
MATTHEW L. BRETT, of Daviess.For Attorney General,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.For Judges of the Supreme Court,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.

ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.

JAMES M. HANNA, of Sullivan.

JAMES L. WORDEN, of Allen.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
THELBERT C. HIBERN, of Rush.

For Congress—9th District

DAVID TURP, of White.

For Representative,
Lloyd Glazebrook, of Starke.

Democratic County Ticket

For Treasurer
D. O. QUIVEYFor Sheriff
H. M. LOGANFor Coroner
J. B. N. KLINGERFor Commissioner, 1st District,
H. A. RANK.

Massachusetts and the Draft.

If the opinion of Solicitor Whiting, denying exemption of 100 day men, is adhered to, dissatisfaction will arise. In Massachusetts, for instance, Governor Andrew ordered proceedings under the impression that those enlisting would not be liable to draft until the expiration of their term of service.—*Chicago Tribune*.

We are getting heartily tired of this everlasting pandering to Massachusetts and Gov. Andrew. Pennsylvania is invaded, the Capital threatened, the armed Southrons are riding triumphantly hither and thither in the very shadow of Washington when the President calls on Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania for 100 day men to repel the invasion, and Governor Andrew orders "proceedings under the impression that those enlisting would not be subject to the approaching draft." Solicitor Whiting gives an *opinion* that these 100 day men are liable to draft, which if adhered to will "cause dissatisfaction to arise." Perhaps the dissatisfaction of Gov. Andrew and of Massachusetts may be somewhat appeased by the apportionment of troops to be drafted under the call for "500,000 men." We give below the quotas of *republican* Massachusetts, and an equal number of *democratic* districts in New York.

We give the figures for each district in both lists:

No. Dist.	Massachusetts.	New York	Excess
1.	1,568	2,053	485
2.	2,351	4,145	1,814
3.	2,621	3,524	1,053
4.	2,579	1,071	1,492
5.	2,123	3,971	1,848
6.	2,621	3,485	554
7.	2,235	4,239	2,004
8.	1,879	2,316	2,467
9.	1,730	3,029	1,229
10.	1,894	2,362	458
Total.	21,679	35,354	14,284

Massachusetts is largely in arrears under former calls. She has always managed to evade a draft, and yet *loyal* papers, those laboring "in the interests of God and humanity" have the cool effrontery to express the fear that "dissatisfaction will arise" in Massachusetts, if she is now compelled to furnish two thirds as many men as an equal population in democratic New York. We can see from the foregoing sample of sportiveness how much fairness the democracy have a right to expect at the hands of the present administration in the apportionment of quotas under the last call of the President.—

The principle of drafting men in a republican government is sufficiently odious a test, without descending to the use of fraud and manifest inequality in the apportionment of men to be raised, but we suppose that if *Massachusetts and Gov. Andrew* are dissatisfied when called on for two-thirds of their just quota, the number will be reduced to one-half or less, and then if "niggers" enough to make the number cannot be bought, hired or stolen from the South, the deficiency, as heretofore will be forgiven.

New Volume.

The present number commences the tenth volume of the Democrat. We are pleased to say that it is in as prosperous a condition as ever before. Notwithstanding the high prices of every thing necessary to keep up the paper, it is steadily increasing in the number of its subscribers, and the amount of its advertising patronage.—

We duly appreciate the efforts of its friends to secure for it a living, paying patronage, but we ought to have at least 400 or 500 additional subscribers, which could be easily procured if each one of our

patrons would make the experiment of trying to procure an additional name.— Shall we have them? Remember democrats of Marshall County, that the Democrat is *your* paper, it is intended to reflect your sentiments and to be a common bond of union among the outspoken, fearless advocates of constitutional liberty in your midst. In order to be able to give the paper the attention necessary to make it interesting and valuable, we should have a larger circulation and prompt paying subscribers. Reader will you aid us in this good work? We are in the midst of a campaign, which must either result in the preservation or overthrow of all the political rights and privileges of the people. Should democracy triumph the country and its institutions are safe; should Lincoln prevail, all is lost. Circulate democratic papers.

The Mask Thrown Off.

As the South says to North Carolina "You have the undoubted right to secede, but remember that in doing so we recognize you as public enemies," so let the North now say to all copperheads, you have a right to seek a disunion peace, but such a course will be regarded as the commencement of active hostilities.

It is one thing to agitate a policy before the people, the propriety of which has not yet been authoritatively decided upon. It is quite another to oppose the execution by the Government of its laws and its decisions upon those matters which by the Constitution it is empowered to decide.—

Under the Constitution of the United States, the President and Congress form the war making and peace making power. There is none other. They have decided that this war shall go on until the rebellion is crushed, *and slavery, its cause, abolished*. Those who are dissatisfied are to remember that while agitation with a view of electing men of opposite principles to office is lawful, such agitation is to be so guarded as not to amount to opposition to the execution of the measures of those who represent the national power, or to the impairing of the efficacy of the present Administration. *Opposition in this form is treason and rebellion.*—*Chicago Tribune*.

It so seems the advocacy of peace before slavery is abolished is to be regarded "as the commencement of hostilities," that opposition to the abolition measures of the present administration "is treason and rebellion." Let any candid man read readily the foregoing extract from the Tribune, and then say if he is in favor of the policy foreshadowed by the administration and enunciated by its Chicago mouth-piece. The line of demarcation had as well been drawn now as hereafter, and for one we say that no true man, no patriot, no well-wisher of his country, can possibly adopt the role marked out by the Tribune. No lover of constitutional liberty will for a moment hesitate to brand the author of such sentiments as a tyrant, a despot at heart, a man who for partisan success would surrender the last vestige of that liberty and those rights secured to American citizens by the terms of the Constitution. Such a man is unworthy the name of an American. An administration that would attempt to enforce such a policy would thereby render itself a fit subject for the scorn and loathing of all true men and patriots, the world over, and should be hurled from power as a thing too corrupt for mortal endurance. Such an one is that of Abe Lincoln now; such is that for which his supporters will cast their votes this fall; such is what contractors, New England manufacturers, thieves and ambitious demagogues are seeking to fasten upon the country for another four years. Will honest men—those who revere the sacred principles taught them by the fathers of the Republic—help to fasten such an administration for another term upon the people?

Stamp Duties from and After August 1st, 1864.

Promissory notes on demand, or at a

date certain, for amounts exceeding \$200, Over \$200 and not over \$300, Over \$300 and not over \$400, Over \$400 and not over \$500, Over \$500 and not over \$600, Over \$600 and not over \$700, Over \$700 and not over \$800, Over \$800 and not over \$900, Over \$900 and not over \$1000, For every \$1000 or fractional part thereof, Check on Bank or Banker at sight or on demand, for any amount up to \$200, Receipts exceeding \$200, Affidavits, except when taken in legal proceedings, Deeds, when the value does not exceed \$500 over \$500 and not over \$1,000, Over \$1,000 and not over \$2,000, Mortgage under \$100, exempt, Over \$100 and not over \$500, Over \$500 each \$500, Receipt for payment of money.

Any failure of the maker of an instrument to properly stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of \$200, but if he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it at any time before it is used.

Mr. Holt, Judge Advocate General, has arrived at St. Louis, for the purpose of inspecting the eggs in the "Northwestern Confederacy" mare's nest.

At Joliet, Ill., on Saturday, the German Catholic church was struck by lightning, and eight persons were killed and eleven severely injured. Three other deaths from the same cause are reported to have occurred in the vicinity of the town on the same day.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of July 22 says: "In the battles at Snicker's Ferry, it is reported, we captured 800 prisoners and four pieces of artillery."

Virginia Resolutions of 1798.

Frequent allusion has been made to the Virginia resolutions of 1798, and much has been said relative to their applicability to the existing condition of the country. In order that our readers may all possess a copy of these famous resolutions which have heretofore, and do now, form a part of the democratic creed, we this week place them entire before them. Read them carefully, and compare the teachings of Jefferson in 1798 with the platforms of the present day. These resolutions enunciate the faith of the fathers of the Republic and by them as a standard we may measure the soundness of modern politicians. They are as follows, viz.

IN THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Friday, Dec. 21, 1798.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express its resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression either foreign or domestic; and they will support the government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

That this Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the states, to maintain which it pledges its powers; and, that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infringement of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the federal government, as resulting from the compact to which the states are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and in case of deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the federal government, to enlarge its powers by forced constitutional charter which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expand certain general powers (which, having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were the less liable to be misconstrued) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains, and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the states by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best, a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power nowhere delegated to the federal government, and which, by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, subverts the general principles of free government, well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which acts exercises, in like manner, a power not delegated by the Constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power which more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of freely communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

That this state having by its Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States," and from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other states recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was, in due time, annexed to the Constitution, it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shown to the most palpable violation of one of the rights thus declared and secured; and to the establishment of a precedent which may be fatal to the other.

That the good people of this commonwealth, having ever felt, and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other states; the true anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the Union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; the General Assembly doth solemnly, and to the like disposition in the other states, in confidence that they will concur with this commonwealth, in declaring, as it does hereby, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional; and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each for co-operating with this state, in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights, and liberties, reserved to the states, respectively.

Details of Operations Before Pittsburgh.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, August 2.

Two minutes after Ledlie's division had moved to the attack, Potter's and Wilcox's division, of the same corps, moved to the right and left of the work. Several at tempts were made to continue the assault, but all failed under the sweeping fire of the enemy. About six o'clock, one of Gen. Lee's colored divisions was ordered to move forward to the right of the fort upon Cemetery Hill, and advanced steadily until it got under the enfilading fire of the enemy, when, instead of keeping to the right of other divisions, the blacks got scattered and rushed pell-mell among the other troops in and about the fort. The interior of the latter, after the explosion,

THE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times, CINCINNATI, July 30.

There is the most intense excitement in Covington and Newport to-night over the arrest of about thirty leading democratic citizens of these cities. The facts are that Gen. Burbridge issued an order, to-day, directing the Provost Marshal to arrest Capt. John Leathes, Dan Moore, and others, and send them to the military prison at Louisville, for further orders. Judge Duvall, candidate for Appellate Judge in the 2d District, was also searched for, but he fled to this city where he now is a refugee. Burbridge has ordered, also, that his name shall not be placed on the poll books.

The 2d Kentucky district comprises twenty-five counties, and if Duvall had been permitted to run he would have beaten the republican candidate, at least 10,000 votes.

The election is to come off on Monday, and the arrest of these men in Covington, and Newport, and other parts of the district, is to frighten the democracy and keep them away from the polls.

A large number of democrats have come to Cincinnati to-night to avoid arrest. The military guard are at the ferry boat to secure all who attempt to escape. The excitement is high, and there is no knowing what the consequence of this new phase of military despotism will develop.

From the Chicago Times August 1.

The rebels have crossed the Potomac and invaded Pennsylvania,—a force of 8,000 mounted infantry occupying Chambersburg at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. The crossing was effected in the vicinity of Hancock. The rebels moved in three columns,—one via Mercersburg, another through Waynesboro, and the third by Greencastle. Our latest accounts report that Averill has driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and is following them towards London, Franklin county. Rebel prisoners state that Breckinridge is making a raid towards Wheeling, while Longstreet intends to threaten Washington, and Early to hold the Shenandoah Valley. The authorities of Pennsylvania believe the rebels to be in great force, and active preparations are being made for the defense of Harrisburg.

A large part of Chambersburg was destroyed by the rebels, 3,000 people being rendered homeless. The rebels retreated in the direction of McConnellsburg, closely pursued by Averill. Another force of the enemy are reported to be marching on Gettysburg. Mosby's crossed into Maryland, at Edwards' Ferry, with a few hundred cavalry; but, so far as known, has as yet done no damage of consequence.

In the recent engagement near Winchester, Gen. Crook had the leadership of the Federals. His forces comprised the first and third brigades of his own command and the second infantry division of Hunter's command. Mulligan's brigade, comprising the 23d Illinois and two Virginia regiments, did not participate in the fight until during the retreat. Gens. Averill and Buford command the cavalry. The aggregate Federal force engaged was about 15,000; and the Federal loss is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200.

Grant's recent movement is expected to result in something of a decisive character. Very large reinforcements have been sent to him including the 19th Corps (from the Mississippi); and, according to a Washington dispatch, he is now on the march to the rebel capital—this time on the north bank of the James River. There is a report at Fortress Monroe that the Federal army is advancing, and has captured three rebel brigades, with several guns. On Thursday afternoon there was an artillery duel at Petersburg, accompanied by a vigorous bombardment of the city. *Letter*—On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, Gen. Grant sprang a mine under the principal fort before Petersburg. The fort mounted sixteen guns, and was garrisoned by a regiment of South Carolinians, who were nearly all buried in the ruins. Immediately after the explosion a large portion of Grant's army charged the enemy's line, driving him into his second line of intrenchments. Our loss is reported to have been severe. At 7 A. M. on Saturday, a terrible battle was raging, of the result of which we have received no intelligence.

From the Chicago Times, August 2.

The telegraph line broke down last night before the reception of all our dispatches had been completed.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, a mine was sprung under the rebel line of intrenchments in front of Burnside's corps, a South Carolina regiment was almost annihilated by the explosion. Immediately afterwards, nearly a hundred pieces of artillery were opened upon the rebel position, and a charge was made by the 9th Corps, supported by the 18th Corps and two divisions of other corps. The first and second lines of rebel intrenchments were carried, when a negro division, under Gen. White, was ordered to carry a portion still further in advance. The Africans moved forward, but, upon experiencing a severe fire, became utterly demoralized, and retreated in all directions. They were rallied and again pushed forward, only to repeat their previous performance. The result of the affair was, that the works captured by the Federals were recaptured by the rebels. The Federal loss in the engagement was between 4,000 and 5,000, including many officers. Gen. Birrell was taken prisoner.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31st of March, 1861, was \$165,365,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$15,397,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, has been so far at the rate of \$109,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tax will still further raise the annual receipts from customs to the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first week of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received