

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.
F. G. OSBORNE, :: :: Editor.
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA!
HURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1864.



READY PRESIDENT
GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Marion.
For Lieutenant Governor,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.
For Secretary of State,
JAMES S. ATION, of Marion.
For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.
For Treasurer of State,
MATHEW L. BRETT, of Daviess.
For Attorney General,
OSCAR B. HORN, 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,
ETHELBERT C. HIBBEN, of Rush.
For Supreme Court Reporter,
NAPOLEON B. TAYLOR, of Marion,
For Congress—3rd District,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.
For Common Pleas Judge, 17th District,
JOHN C. OSBORNE, of Marshall,
For District Prosecutor,
G. L. BETTINGER, of Elkhart
For Representative,
LLOYD CLAZEBROOK, of Starke.

Democratic County Ticket

For Treasurer
D. O. QUIVEY.
For Sheriff
H. M. LOGAN.
For Coroner
J. B. N. KLINGER.
For Commissioner, 1st District,
H. A. RANK.

Unnecessary Alarm.

Several of our republican contemporaries manifest considerable alarm in consequence of the recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee of this county to democrats and conservative citizens to meet and take lessons in military tactics. They profess to believe that this is a part and parcel of the programme of the dreaded S. C. L. to revolutionize the government, and take the State out of the Union, organize a Northwestern Confederacy, &c., &c.

Don't be alarmed, gentlemen, there is no danger whatever that democrats will do any thing of the sort. They only intend to place themselves in a position to protect themselves (and their opponents too, if need be) in case they are assailed in the enjoyment of their rights, especially that of the elective franchise. *They do intend to have a fair election*, and they fear, and honestly so, that there is a deep laid scheme on the part of their political opponents to trammel the approaching elections with illegal oaths, and all the other paraphernalia so freely used by them in Kentucky and other States, including the terrorism of martial law and military force. These things democrats do not intend to submit to in Indiana this fall. All they ask is a free and fair expression at the ballot-box. This they will have, and with this they will be content. Our political opponents have no more reason to fear that democrats will violate any law now than ever before, and their past action proves that they are a law-abiding people. Should administrationists, however, undertake to prevent democrats from having free access to the polls, they would have the same reason to fear that a foot-pod would when attacking a man of courage for the purpose of robbing him. Only desist from aggression and you need have no fears; make the attempt and there will be such an uprising of the people as has not been seen even in these latter days; such a contest as only freemen contending for their rights know how to make. In saying this we utter no idle threat; we only state the purpose of democrats to protect themselves, and say it only because a stern sense of duty to ourselves and our opponents alike demands it. It rests with them to say whether there shall be strife, bloodshed, and all the horrors of civil war in our midst, or whether quiet and good order and law shall prevail. We ardently desire the latter, and trust in God that our desire may be gratified. But our political opponents must remember that at last "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and that when that time comes they have as much to lose as we have.

The Richmond Examiner has confirmation of the report that Mosby hung thirty Yankees whom he caught burning private residences in Clark county.

The ratification meeting here last Thursday evening was a fine affair. Although the notice was short, a large audience assembled in front of the Edwards House a little before 8 o'clock, a bonfire was kindled, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of D. McDonald, Esq., Chairman, who addressed the meeting in a few well-timed and appropriate remarks. Speeches were made by Messrs. C. H. Reeve and M. A. O. Packard in their usual happy manner, which were well received by those in attendance. Frequent bursts of applause rent the air, the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed and the people gave unmistakable evidence of their determination to support McClellan and Pendleton as the best, if not the only way to restore the government to its original condition, and of handing it down to posterity as pure as we received it from our fathers.

On the whole the meeting was a decided success, and closed with cheers long and loud for the candidates and platform. We think Marshall County is safe for at least 700 majority for McClellan and Pendleton and the entire State and county ticket.—The people are leaving the abolition craft by Lincoln, Morton & Co., by scores, and are taking refuge on the good old democratic ship bound for the haven of peace, under the banner of "the Constitution, the Union, and the laws." We heartily welcome them on board, and promise them in case of success an honorable peace, a restored Union, and the fullest protection in the enjoyment of "life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—Come on board, gentlemen, all you who love liberty more than despotism; all you who are tired of drafts, stamps and taxes, to set the negro free. Vote for McClellan and Pendleton and thus aid in saving the wisdom of man.

Yours Truly
Emmet P. Morehouse.

Democratic Meeting at South Bend.
Hon. David Turpie and Hon. Horace Corbin addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of St. Joseph County at South Bend, on Saturday last. The speeches were sound, logical, and convincing, and will have the effect to stir up the people in that abolition locality to a sense of their heretofore blind condition. Public sentiment has already undergone a terrible change there as well as elsewhere, which must create a wonderful "shaking of dry bones" in the house of Schuyler's friends. In the evening Mr. Turpie was serenaded, which was the occasion for a renewal of enthusiasm, and the cheers for McClellan, McDonald, and Turpie were heard in every part of town. St. Joe will speak for Democracy and the Union this fall in terms not to be misunderstood.

Gov. Morton has 77,000 loyal leaguers armed in this State, and yet he is afraid that four hundred revolutionaries in the hands of democrats is too much for them.—*Democratic Exchange.*

The friends of Gov. Morton hereabouts are afraid that a few hundred democrats known, who meet as citizens to learn something of military drill, will be too much for them.

McClellan Demands an Immediate Draft.

We print below the following letter from McClellan to the President shortly after the battle of Antietam, from which it will be seen that he is an earnest advocate of a draft:—*Logansport Journal.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 27th, 1862.

Your Excellency is aware of the very great reduction of numbers that has taken place in most of the old regiments of this command, and how necessary it is to fill up these skeletons before taking them into action. I have, therefore, to request that the order to fill up the old regiments with drafted men at once be issued.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

His Excellency, the President.
What a contemptible ass a man must be who will make the assertion that the above letter from Gen. McClellan shows him to be an advocate of a draft. The truth is, the draft had already taken place under Lincoln's orders, and McClellan desired that the drafted men be put into the old regiments to fill them up before new ones were formed. That is what the letter proves.

The Draft Unpopular.—A Lincoln organ, the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle*, says:

"The people are very tired of hearing of drafts; they dread them as they do a pestilence, and will rejoice greatly when they begin to see that they are likely to get rid of them."

In order to get rid of them we know of one way, and that is to vote in November for a President who will issue no more calls for drafts and conscriptions.

Gov. Dennison writing to Lincoln, says:

"The popular instinct had plainly indicated you as a candidate." Instinct is good inasmuch as it belongs to human, while reason is the property of human beings. But reason never indicated Lincoln a fit candidate for re-election. *Exchange.*

It is reported on the authority of Major General Hughes and Gov. Morton that there are in Indiana 77,000 Loyalty Leaguers and Home Guards, all armed by the Government.

Richmond papers state that the rebels lost three Generals during the battle near Atlanta—Anderson, Patten and Hardee; but the nature of the casualties is not stated.

Such we know to be the case here—Men numbered by the score who have heretofore supported Lincoln will now vote for McClellan and Pendleton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Inwood, September 1, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Please grant me the privilege through the "Democrat" of submitting to the consideration of the people of Marshall county the principal reasons that shall prompt me to vote the Democratic ticket at the coming November election. The first reason I have to offer for supporting that ticket is the inability of the present State and National Administration to manage the government in its present critical condition, as the gross extravagance and corruption now prevalent in public affairs so clearly prove. But again, the system of persecution and violence introduced by those in power against citizens who differ with the Administration in political opinions, is another reason I have to offer for supporting the Democratic ticket.—Still further: One after another of the safeguards of Constitutional liberty have been stricken down by the tyrannical exercise of Executive power, and it seems to be more dangerous for a man to exercise his Constitutional rights than to be a thief public robber. In violation of the constitution citizens have been arrested, imprisoned and banished for using the freedom of speech. This is the result of Abolition rule, and shall prompt me to vote the democratic ticket at the coming November election. In fact, the issue before the American people at the present time, is liberty or despotism. Therefore, it behoves them as they value liberty, law and order, to arise as one man and restore this government to its ancient foundation, from the post that your paper was a dirty copperhead sheet, and that no other paper in the place would have published my letter—that Morton was the soldier's friend, and that he would send me to the front if he would serve me right; but that under the circumstances I should go and get transportation to my home and back again, remarking, "I shall keep your descriptive list—you have no right to it." I proceeded to the Quartermaster, and he gave me transportation, remarking, "when you get home you can get money enough to pay your passage back to Indianapolis, then I'll send you back to the front" although Gen. Thomas, in my furlough, says I shall have transportation by the shortest route. So I am now on my way to the front, and let me say while I do not fear to go to the rifle-pits, I would be better satisfied if that amount the Government owes me was first paid.

ALBERT MYERS,
Co. C., 8th Ind. Vols.

Yours Truly
ALBERT MYERS.

For the State Sentinel.

The Administration and White Men.

From the Chicago Times, September 3d. Some weeks ago we published what Wm. Loyd Garrison gave Mr. Lincoln's administration credit for in behalf of the negro. We now point out a few things that he has done for the white man.

1. He has called out two millions and a half of able-bodied men to the war.

2. He has sent full a million of white people to their graves.

3. He has carried mourning into almost every household.

4. He has saddled the country with a National debt of at least four thousand millions of dollars, which will be an oppressive burden and incubus upon the labor and capital of the country.

5. He has destroyed the Union and subverted our republican form of Government.

6. He has carried want, poverty and destitution into the homes of the poor by advancing the price of living to a point almost beyond their reach.

7. He has fatally enraged and destroyed the currency of the country.

8. He has degraded the Nation in the eyes of foreign nations.

9. He has destroyed the freedom of the press and of the ballot, and fatally impaired personal liberty.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, September 3d.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman announces that Gen. Sherman's advance has occupied Atlanta, possession being taken by the 20th Corps yesterday. The main Federal army is on the Macon Railroad, near East Point, where a battle had been fought, in which Gen. Hood's army was defeated with heavy loss, Gen. Hardee being among the killed. Sherman's losses are unknown.

Wheeler is operating on Sherman's communications. On the 1st he destroyed several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Gen. Rousseau moved out of Nashville, and met Wheeler within ten miles of that place, and, after severe skirmishing, drove him in the direction of Lavergne. Fighting was in progress at latest advices.

From the Chicago Times, September 6th.

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta states that, on the 30th, he reached a good position from which to strike the Macon Railroad. The rebels, who were in force at Jonesboro, attacked Howard's corps and were repulsed. The whole of the Federal army was then thrown upon the road, breaking it all the way from Rough and Ready to the vicinity of Jonesboro, and cutting off the rebels at the latter point from Atlanta. On the 1st inst. the rebels at Jonesboro were attacked, and their works carried, the Federals capturing ten guns and about 1,000 prisoners. The rebels then retreated to Lovejoy's Station, whither they were followed. Hood, finding his line of supplies cut off, blew up his magazines, destroyed his locomotive and cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which was soon occupied by Sherman's corps, who obtained possession of fourteen cannon and a large number of small arms. The Federals loss in these operations is put at 1,200, and the rebels loss at 2,100.

Sheridan's forces moved on Friday and Saturday to Berryessa and beyond. On the latter day Crook had a fight with a considerable force of rebels, repulsing their attacks. The losses are stated as follows: Federal, 300; rebel, 400. Heavy firing was heard on Saturday in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, and it was supposed that Averill was engaged. Quietness continues to prevail in front of Petersburg. Strong works are being erected by the rebels. The Dutch Gap canal nearly completed.

It is announced from Washington that the draft cannot take place immediately. Gov. Yates has requested the War Department to reduce the quota of Illinois from 29,000 to 16,000 (said to be the actual deficiency,) and to postpone the draft for thirty days.

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The President has issued a series of documents in relation to the recent Federal victories at Mobile and Atlanta. He requests that thanksgivings be offered in the churches; tenders the national thanks to Admiral Farragut, and Gen. Grant, Granger, and Sherman; and orders a salute to be fired at the various arsenals and navy-yards.

The steamer Georgia, formerly a rebel privateer, but is said to have been sold to private parties, was captured by a Federal cruiser recently, in the British Channel. She had the British flag flying at the time, and her Captain has appealed to English government for protection.

WEDNESDAY, Sep. 7.

Gen. Gillen telegraphs from Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, that, on the morning of the 5th, he surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan. The affair was a trifling one, the rebel loss being only a hundred or so. John Morgan is dead, but the feats of the bold raider will long be remembered.

In the recent battle near Atlanta, the rebels lost 3,000 killed and wounded 2,000 prisoners, and ten pieces of artillery. Among their killed was Gen. Hardee.

We have three or four dispatches announcing the extent of the rebel casualties. The Federal losses were, probably, too unimportant to telegraph.

Washington correspondence—*Chicago Tribune.*—No orders for enforcing or suspending the draft have been issued yet. Gen. Fry's Department answers all question relative to the matter by saying that it will take place as soon as quotas can be assigned.

As bearing upon this question, it may be stated that Col. Jaques, of Richmond, has been visiting various Governors and other prominent persons, and has made a report within a week to the authorities here. It is understood this report shows the opinion of very many of these persons to be that 100,000 more men put into the field immediately would enable Grant to overthrow the military power of the rebellion within six months, and that these men can be raised by volunteering in a few weeks if the enforcement of the draft be suspended. Hence it does not appear improbable that the privilege of enlisting and receiving bounties will remain open for a while.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTZER,
Roxborough Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Heddle M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.

I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice, by proper explanation of the effects of the Bitters.

The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of these Bitters.

Yours very truly, J. H. TURNER, No. 216 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of the Roxbury Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hooiland's German Bitters, to let you know that I have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have great pleasure in publicly proclaiming this fact.

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Respectfully yours, T. WINTZER,
Roxborough Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County Pa.

Dr. G. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hooiland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large size (holding half a dozen) \$1.00

Small size—75 cents per bottle—half a dozen \$1.00

75 cents per bottle—half a dozen \$1.00