

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

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

ANDREW D. DAVIS, 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—9th Dist.,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.For Common Pleas Judge, 17th District,
JOHN G. OSBORNE, of Marshall.For District Prosecutor,
G. L. BETTINGER, of Elkhart.For Representative,
LLOYD GLAZEBROOK, 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.

Hon. David Turpie at Plymouth.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings we have ever seen in Northern Indiana, assembled at this place last Thursday to hear Judge Turpie, Democratic candidate for Congress in this (the 9th) Congressional District.

The morning was lowering and had every appearance of rain, but notwithstanding this, at an early hour the people began to arrive from every direction—it wagons, on horseback, on foot, and in every conceivable way in which they could come, and, by ten o'clock the town was literally alive with the sturdy yeomanry who had left their plows in the furrows and come to hear the truth fearlessly spoken. At about eleven o'clock the delegations from Walnut, Green and Union began to arrive. The procession was over a mile long, and consisted of two, four, and six horse teams, and near one hundred horsemen. Such hurrahing and cheering, as the procession passed up Michigan street, has never before been heard in this part of the country.

The procession was joined in the north part of town by delegations from German, North and Polk townships, and after passing through the principal streets the procession was halted in front of the Edwards House where vociferous cheers were given for the people's candidate for the next Presidency—"Little Mac," the State Ticket, Judge Turpie, &c., &c. A little past twelve a hickory wagon drawn by thirteen yoke of oxen, representing the thirteen original States, and signifying that a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether is what the Democracy are determined on in the coming canvass, was seen entering Michigan street from the east on Madison street. This was the signal for a "general uprising" of those who had previously arrived. Both sides of Michigan street from Yellow River Bridge to the residence of C. H. Reeve, Esq., were completely lined with people.—The procession moved down Michigan street, halting in front of the Edwards House where cheer after cheer was given for Peace and Union, the Constitution and the Laws, and the Democratic candidates generally.

At half past one o'clock the immense masses moved to the Seminary Grove where the speaking was to take place.—After the meeting had been called to order a most superb flag, on which was inscribed the names of "McClellan and Pendleton," "McDonald and Turpie," "Peace and Union," was presented to the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for the use of the Democracy, by a committee of Democratic ladies, consisting of Mrs. Seth R. Edwards, Mrs. Maria Woodward, Mrs. Dr. J. E. Brooke, and Mrs. J. S. Allen, in a few appropriate remarks by C. H. Reeve, Esq. Judge Turpie then addressed the assembled multitude for over two hours. His speech

is universally spoken of as a most eloquent and patriotic effort. The positions he took in favor of such measures as would tend to restore peace to our distracted country, cannot but receive the approbation of every cool and reflecting mind.—His remarks were earnest, dignified and appropriate. The sentiments he uttered were warmly and enthusiastically applauded, and are such as will be approved by the people at the coming election.

To the Democracy of Marshall County.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR 1864.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Central Committee of Marshall County have made the following arrangements for public meetings, in the various townships in the County, during the campaign. In each township in the county there will be one meeting every week until the election, and speakers for the different localities will be announced one week in advance, in the Democrat.

Tuesday evenings there will be meetings in Union Township; and Center Township (out of Plymouth.)

Wednesday evenings in Walnut and West Townships.

Thursday evenings in Polk, Bourbon and Green Townships.

Friday evenings in Tippecanoe, German and North Townships.

Saturday evenings in Plymouth, at Corbin's Hall.

The Committee announces the following speakers for the week ending September 24th, 1864:

A. C. Capron, at Shirley's School house in Union Township, Tuesday evening, September 29th.

M. A. O. Packard, at Inwood, Center Township, Tuesday evening Sept. 20th.

Dr. J. M. Confer, at Dwinell's School House, in West Township, Wednesday evening, Sept. 21st.

H. Corbin, at Argos, Walnut Township, Wednesday evening Sept. 21st.

M. A. O. Packard, at Bourton, (town) Thursday evening, September 22d.

A. C. Capron, at Tyner City, Thursday evening, September 22d.

C. H. Reeve, at Newhouse School House Green Township, Thursday evening, September 22d.

H. Corbin, at Bremen, Friday evening, Sept. 23d.

A. C. Capron, at Buffalo School House, North township, Friday evening, Sept. 23d.

Dr. J. M. Confer, at Hindel's School House, Friday evening, Sept. 23d; [near corner of Tippecanoe township.]

The LaPorte Democrat, speaking of the recent Colfax meeting at that place makes the following appropriate point in answer to the logic of Mr. Colfax:

Schuyler's fever feelings were very much wrought upon by the fact that at the Chicago Convention there was not a speaker that denounced Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, clearly showing to his mind that they were in sympathy with Jeff. and his cause. Schuyler himself does not denounce the Devil in his speeches; but he desire the people to think that he is in sympathy with the Devil, and desires his triumph over all that is good? This conclusion is just as fair as the one he tries to force upon the people respecting Democratic speakers.—

If Colfax would denounce the Devil, it would do more good than for Democratic speakers to denounce Jeff. Davis, as there are more followers of His Satanic Majesty in Colfax's audiences, than there are followers of Jeff. Davis in Davis in Democratic audiences.

All the powers of eloquence which Colfax can bring to his aid, cannot rejuvenate the decaying carcass of abolitionism."

A TEST OATH.—The people of Maryland are to vote upon a new Constitution on the 12th of October next. Persons who refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, which is to be voted for will not be permitted to vote. By this arrangement those who are opposed to incorporating a test oath in the Constitution, must take that oath before they will be allowed to vote against it. Should they take the oath and then vote against the Constitution containing it no doubt they will then be indicted for perjury in voting against what they had sworn to support.

A more perfidious arrangement than the so-called "Constitutional Convention" of Maryland, which got up this Constitution and oath can scarcely be imagined.—*Harriberg (Pa.) Patriot and Union.*

There has not been a legal proceeding in Maryland in the last two years. It has been a monstrous military despotism. As soon as order is restored, all pretended Constitutions will be set aside!

The Coming Draft.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Gov. Seymour has received the following communication:

STATE OF N. Y. NORTHERN DIV.

Albany, Sept. 10, 1864.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York:

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that,

pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 18, 1864, and to the instructions of the Provost Marshal General, I have ordered a draft in the 12th and 13th Congressional districts, to be commenced on the morning of the 14th of September in each of such districts.

Very respectfully,

FRED TOWNSEND.

Lieut. Col. & A. A. P. M.

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegraph from Washington has been received by Gov. Seymour:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 12.—The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States whose quotas have not been filled up on Monday, the 19th of September.

James B. Fry, P. M. G.

One individual firm in Chicago paid a direct tax to the Government, during the year ending July 1, 1864, of the sum of \$723,372.53.—*—Exchange.*

Until the days of Abraham Lincoln such a monstrosity was never heard of in this country. The firm pays the taxes, but it comes in the end, out of the pockets of the people.

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The New York Independent says that the people ought to and must, "choose between Jeff Davis and Abraham Lincoln." McClellan is exactly "between" these two.

While one of Sherman's surgeons was amputating the leg of a wounded rebel soldier, the other day he made the discovery that it belonged to a woman.

THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

High Prices—The True Cause.
It is quite the custom just now to attribute the present high prices to an expanded currency. We are flippantly told this is the one great cause of commercial derangement and that if the currency were only reduced to the standard of three years ago, prices would come down in the same proportion. Let us think a moment, and we shall see the utter absurdity of such a conclusion. No matter what is the medium for making exchanges, or what is currency, what is lawful money—whether it be gold or bank-note, or treasury notes—war prices always are, and always must be high prices. Europe learned it during the Napoleonic wars; we learned it in the war of 1812, and the same stern teacher compels us to submit to it now. The reason is clear and simple. Production is diminished, and by the waste of war, consumption is increased. The war draws the farmer's sons from the plow, and the fewer acres are sown and smaller harvests are reaped. The mechanic arts suffer in the same proportion. Scarcely less than two-fifths of our adult male population are now devoting all their time and energy to putting down the rebellion. Of these, a vast number are in the field with our brave generals, a large part man our ships of war, now counted by hundreds, and many are in the hospitals; while those employed in the navy yards, iron works, machine shops, and in the manufacture of military clothing and equipments, and in producing munitions and supplies, swell the aggregate to the limit we have named.

THE END OF THE WAR, say the administration papers, is near at hand. It only needs one more effort to crush out the rebellion and secure a permanent peace.—They have been singing this siren song for more than three years, and yet we are under the necessity of drafting half a million of men now to carry it on, and the Federal officers assure us that all inequalities in the assignment of quotas shall be equalized in the next call. True, Sherman has not yet generalised Hood and taken Atlanta, and Grant still remains before Richmond but the fall of Richmond, added to the success of Sherman, will not end the war at all. The only result would be to transfer the field of battle for a time further south, and probably to inaugurate a purely guerrilla mode of warfare, unless the impracticable terms of peace proposed by the administration shall be abandoned and the seceded States offered honorable terms. This Lincoln will never do, yet he asks the people to vote for him.

There is but one exception to this advance in prices, and that is the government bonds, and they are no exception to the rule, and only follow the general law of supply and demand. The necessities of war have made them abundant, and therefore they are cheap; but when the war ends the supply will cease and they will be dear—

and the man who invests in them now is sure of a liberal profit.

A reduction of the currency will be well, and we have the official assurance of the Treasury that it is now taking place, but it is not the infallible panacea for financial disorder that many suppose. Mr. Clegg, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, states that he has cancelled forty-one millions of interest bearing legal tenders, within two weeks, and that he now holds thirty millions of greenbacks—and yet bread and butter wheat and corn and cloth are no cheaper.

The first cause of the increased cost of all commodities, gold included, is a redundant currency outside of the currency.

A redundant currency increases the misfortune, but does not create it. But suppose the Government does contract the currency; what is to prevent the State banks, that give no security for circulation, from quadrupling their paper issues, as they have already done in many parts of the country?

What, then, can be more absurd than to make the Government or Treasury Department the scapegoat for evils that are simply consequent upon the most gigantic war the world ever knew.

If the body has a fever, is it just to make the hand that supplies it wants responsible for its unnatural condition?—[Boston Traveler, June 23d.]

CHICAGO, Wednesday 14.

A Washington paper makes the statement that Greely is again in correspondence with Sanders, and has given the assurance that, if desired, federal commissioners will be sent to Richmond "to negotiate for peace without conditions precedent." The Richmond Enquirer favors this arrangement.

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The Richmond examiner expresses the opinion that Grant will soon "make a grand burst and try to reach the South Side railroad at some point near Petersburg."

Fremont, it is stated, has placed a letter of withdrawal in the hands of his friends, who will give it to the public.

A force of 15,000 rebels is reported to be concentrated at the mouth of Red river.

Official returns of the Vermont election show that the democratic vote has increased since last year.

GOLD closed in New York, Saturday night, at 2221.

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