

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

S. G. OSBORNE, & : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1864



FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

For Electors at Large,

JOHN PETTIT,

SIMEON K. WOLFE:

For District Electors,

SILAS M. HOLCOMB,

ELIJAH NEWLAD,

AMBR/SEB. CARTON,

BARTON W. WILSON,

JAMES BROWN,

FRANKLIN LANDERS,

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON,

JONATHAN C. APPLEGATE,

JOHN G. OSBORNE,

ROBERT LOWRY

JAMES W. SANDBERRY

The Democracy and the Union—
The Lincolnites and Slavery.

A recent editorial of the New York Times, the Lincoln organ of that city, contains the following statement:

"There has never been a time when Vandigham, and Fernando Wood, and Seymour did not profess an unalterable determination never to give up the Union. On that matter we can cheerfully bear witness that their record is clear from the start. They have always protested the necessity of keeping the Union unbroken."

Of course these men are for a continued union with the South. They are not such fools as not to know that their only chance for future political power lies in the support of the South. The Democratic party, for a generation, has had its chief strength in the South. Cut the South loose from the Union, and the old bulk of the party would shoot to the bottom in an instant, and carry down with it every copperhead of every stripe. It is no part of the copperhead plan to commit any suicide. We concede that the whole species—those that are spotted, and those that are all of a color, those with straight tongues, and those with forced tongues, those that cast their skin every season and those that don't—are all alike for the Union."

The above statement and admission of the Times says the Cincinnati Enquirer, will strike most Lincolnites with amazement. They have been taught the very reverse ever since the war began. What, Vandigham for the Union! Fernando Wood for the Union! Seymour for the Union! "Of course," says the Times, "these men are for a continued Union with the South." "They are not such fools as not to know that their only chance for future political power lies in the support of the South."

Had any of the blatant fools among the Lincolnites, who have been denouncing Democrats as "disunionists," and as "anxious for a separation," been possessed of a grain of sense, and a grain of honesty, they would have seen and acknowledged that it was not for the interests of the Democratic party to have the Union dissolved; on the contrary, that it was for its interest to keep the Union unbroken. They would also have seen and acknowledged, that it was for the interests of the Republican party to have the Union dissolved; so that it could forever remain in power at the North.

The Democratic party has always been the Union party in this country. To such an extent did it sacrifice its sentiments to preserve the Union, that previous to the war it was sneered at by the Republican presses, stump speakers, and pulpit orators, as the "Union saving party," and its members as "Union savers." The great difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, during the campaign was, that the former preferred the Union with slavery rather than dissolution and civil war to destroy slavery; the latter preferred the destruction of slavery thro' civil war rather than the union with slavery. The Republicans, not by a majority of the people, but through the forms of the Constitution, unfortunately got the country to carry out their preference, and the country is now reaping in misery the fruits of abolition policy.

The Democratic party is anxious now, as heretofore, to preserve the Union. They are willing that slavery shall remain until the people of the South in their own good time shall abolish it, rather than not have the Union; and they prefer the Union before slavery. The Union with them is the first consideration; slavery is a secondary matter. Therein they differ from the Lincoln party, which prefers the overthrow of slavery to the Union; and will not have the Union unless slavery is abolished. Which is really the better Union party—the Democratic or the Lincoln party—is not hard to determine.

General Hovey's Order.

We publish in another column the order of Gen. Hovey to the "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana. This is a remarkably strange document to send forth in a State where it is not pretended that the civil laws cannot be enforced. The general assumes an authority every way unwarrantable under the circumstances. Were the State overrun with guerrilla bands, or the rebels organized in force within its bounds, and the civil courts unable to punish crime in the usual manner, there might be some excuse (but even then no justification) for such an order. It is said that "those whom the gods desire to destroy, they first make mad," and it may be, nay doubtless is, true, that the redoubtable knight of the *quill* General Hovey, has been set apart by the gods as a sacrifice on the altar of his own folly and fanaticism. Certain it is that no sane man desiring the good order of society would for a moment harbor the idea of wreaking vengeance upon the innocent for the crimes of the guilty. That is a practice left to be inaugurated by the astute savans of the present administration among whom Gen. Hovey, is more conspicuous than honored. We suppose however, that he is acting under orders, and that his official acts are in reality but the reflex of ideas entertained by those to whom he is indebted for his present position. We have no doubt but that the same or like orders would have been issued by any other man who could first bring himself to the point of accepting the position now occupied by him, that of military Governor of the State. We ask all candid and fair minded men to read the order referred to, and then ask themselves honestly the question: Can I support an administration that tolerates, if it does not actually direct, its subordinates in the course they are now pursuing in Indiana? What say you honest republicans, do you endorse these flagrant outrages upon your rights as citizens? If you do, vote for Lincoln, if not, vote for McClellan.

A Washington dispatch says:

"Provost Marshal General Fry declares in an official communication that drafted men who fail to report, and do not actually enter the service, are not credited on the quota. A supplementary draft will be made for any deficiencies that exist after the present draft is complete."

There is about as much justice in this as there would be in a case in which a jailor losing a prisoner should capture and incarcerate a citizen from the criminal's neighborhood. Mr. Lincoln is determined to have his pound of flesh, and have it well, at any expense of injustice and suffering.

The 18th corps correspondent of the Philadelphia Press chronicles the fact of a fort being constructed in one night by the 4th and 6th regiments of the United States colored troops. So silently was the work conducted that those inside the breastworks knew nothing of it, and in morning were astonished at what appeared to be the work of magic.—[Telegraphic dispatch.]

A negro with a spade in his hand makes a very respectable and tolerably useful federal patriot; but the same individual with a musket is the most utter failure of this or "any other" war.

If you are for endless drafts and conscriptions, vote for Lincoln. If you are for the annihilation of all constitutions, all laws, all political and personal rights, vote for Lincoln. If you are for the indefinite protraction of the war, upon principles that render every good result impossible, vote for Lincoln. If you are for the increase of the public debt to an amount involving universal bankruptcy of the country and of individuals, vote for Lincoln. If you are for broken faith, violated oaths, repudiated promises and pledges, vote for Lincoln.

Pipe Laying in Indiana.
CARLYLE, Ill., October 14.
To the Editor of the Chicago Times.

The Union League of this place sent fifteen of its members to Indiana to vote, and the Union League at Trenton, an abolition town on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, west of here, sent nine of its members. The departure of these men a few days before the election, and their return a couple of days after, were remarked at the time, and a leaky member of the League divulgled that they went there to vote, and that their expenses were paid by the League. It is believed here that the Union League all over the State sent as many of their members to Indiana as they could pay the expenses of. Perhaps Michigan assisted Ohio, and New York assisted Pennsylvania, in the same manner.

NEW DODGE OF UNION SHARPSHOOTERS.
—The Richmond Examiner of the 7th pays the following tribute to the skill of our yankee sharpshooters:

"Conceive a line of battle beyond a breastwork; each man squatted completely out of sight, firing over his shoulders; while, instead of exposing his head and hands to the advancing Confederates, he looks away from the enemy and narrowly examines the cock of his gun. Two little mirrors scientifically placed at the proper angle and attached to the stock, enable the soldier to see the sight on his barrel and all that comes within range, without exposing any part of his precious person."

NEWS SUMMARY.

The exchange of complete lists of prisoners' names is going on between the federal and confederate authorities. Hood's army is falling back into Alabama. Sherman is watching his movements. A large force of rebel infantry are operating in the northern counties of Georgia, making Rome their base of supplies.

Dalton was manned by a garrison of 600 negro troops, commanded by Col. Johnson who surrendered the place to the rebels.

The Herald's Washington Special says: It is openly avowed by the highest military authorities, that Gen. Grant can at any time with a few hours fighting occupy Richmond, but desires to secure the same result without the sacrifice of life incident to an assault.

Washburne is preparing to contest the election of Hon. D. Voorhees in the Terre Haute District.

The recent battles near the Missouri border proved highly favorable in their results to the Federal cause. Price is said to be retreating closely pursued by Curtis.

Gen. Butler has issued a congratulatory order to the army of the James, reviewing their operations from the commencement of the spring campaign.

The rebel General Forest is said to have a force of 20,000 men in the neighborhood of Memphis, and is from time to time threatening the city.

Solicitor Whiting has left the war department and is making stump speeches in New York for Lincoln. He is seconded by Gov. Morton of Indiana and other notables.

Upwards of thirty rebel prisoners at Point Lookout have taken the oath of allegiance.

A Telegram from New York of Oct. 24 says it is alleged that Stanton will succeed Chief Justice Taney, and that Cameron, Banks and Butler are mentioned for the war department.

The seat of Bayless W. Hanna as State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Vigo and Sullivan, will be contested by Col. A. B. Crane on the ground of ineligibility of Mr. Hanna, he not having resided in the district one year previous to the election.

The seat of Bayless W. Hanna represents that a large proportion of the drafted men in Baltimore have escaped.

Large quantities of cotton are being sent into Mexico from Texas and bought up by speculators at comparatively small figures.

It is estimated that the rebel loss in the recent battle between Sheridan, and Early in the Shenandoah valley amount to 10,000, while ours will not exceed 5,000.

The O. A. K.—Order of American Knights, or Sons of Liberty is said to have made for three months nothing of it, and in morning were astonished at what appeared to be the work of magic.—[Telegraphic dispatch.]

The 18th corps correspondent of the Philadelphia Press chronicles the fact of a fort being constructed in one night by the 4th and 6th regiments of the United States colored troops. So silently was the work conducted that those inside the breastworks knew nothing of it, and in morning were astonished at what appeared to be the work of magic.—[Telegraphic dispatch.]

The news from western Missouri does not very clearly define the precise state of affairs there. It is probably certain that Curtis is driving Price southward with the main body of his forces, while a portion of the rebels are pursuing him.

A rebel Major and six privates have been sent to Alton in irons by order of Gen. Rosecrans to be held as hostages for the safety of Major Wilson who is supposed to have been murdered by guerrillas. Should it be clearly ascertained that such is the case, these rebel prisoners will be shot.

The military trials at Indianapolis are still progressing.

Dodd has been heard from by his friends and is said to be safe in Canada.

From the Chicago Times, October 22d.

The democratic majority in Pennsylvania, as shown by official returns, is 1,443, with two counties to hear from, which are reported as giving, together, a democratic majority of 66.

Further reports from the Shenandoah valley state that, in the engagement at Cedar creek, Sheridan captured over 50 cannon and at least 1,000 prisoners; that the federal cavalry are "in hot pursuit of the flying enemy." A New York dispatch says that Wall street does not give full credence to the news from Sheridan; that it considers the battle a drawn one, and acts accordingly.

Gen. Curtis was fighting Price's advance all day yesterday, on the Little Blue river, ten miles from Independence. Rosecrans is following close by. The rebels north of the Missouri have recrossed the river, and now hold Brunswick Keetsville, and Carrollton Sanborn is skirmishing with Shelby, between Bonniville and Waverly.

The result of the constitutional election in Maryland is yet in doubt. The vote, as far as received, shows a majority of 400 against the constitution, with the soldiers in the Shenandoah valley to hear from.

There is a report that Gov. Bradford of Md., has decided to throw out the soldiers' vote upon the constitution, on the ground that soldiers were not authorized to vote under the existing state law, and that the constitutional convention had no right to extend the suffrage beyond the limits prescribed by the present law. If this be so, and the action of the governor be sustained by the courts, the constitution is certainly defeated.

The Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it.

Gon. Bragg has been relieved of his position as commanding general of the confederate armies, and assigned to an important command in one of the more southern states.

An old Legend Modernized.

It is recorded in a very old Egyptian legend that a king named Pheron was strucken with blindness, as a punishment for arrogance exhibited toward the sacred cat or bull, or some other Egyptian deity. At the end of ten years, it was told him by an oracle, that his sight would be restored by anointing his eyes with the spittle of a virtuous woman. Very naturally the blinded monarch immediately summoned his affectionate wife, applied the prescribed remedy, and was not cured. He then sent for the wives of his most intimate friends, but each, in turn, failed to afford him relief; and it was only after a long and persevering search that his labors were rewarded and his sight restored by finding a virtuous woman. It is some satisfaction to know that justice was duly administered by chopping off the heads of the non-curable women and the giving of their bodies to the crocodiles of the Nile.

It is much to be feared that were a great many very respectable gentlemen of the present age to be suddenly stricken with blindness, it would be the spittle of any body else save that of their own wives which would restore them to sight. Many a one who would now freely wager his future salvation upon the fidelity of his "better half" would find that her spirit would afford him as little relief as do quack nostrums a confirmed case of *Phthisis pulmonalis*. Not a few dames who are shining lights in church and society, and whose virtue is above suspicion, would find themselves powerless to cure husband's blindness were they called upon to supply the medicine as was the wife of Pheron.

While not wishing to alarm unnecessarily married men by this style of remark, we do wish to invite attention to the alarming demoralization which society everywhere in this country is undergoing. Here in Chicago, within as many weeks, three unprovoked, cold-blooded murders have occurred, while our prisons hold half dozen men charged with or convicted of homicide. Every ruffian on the street carries revolver and shotgun, and is ready to use either upon the slightest occasion, or, as some cases have shown, when there is no cause whatever, save that his murderous instincts have been stimulated by alcoholic poison to a degree that demands a victim of the first object that was presented.

When human life becomes so cheap, everything else valuable in society depreciates with it. In finance, when gold ascends or descends in valuation, other articles of commerce sink or rise in the same manner. So with the principle of life, for when that is of little value in community, we may be sure that the virtues, morality, friendship, and all that ennoble men, are held at a like discount. If, therefore, we find a people among whom red-handed murder stalks with impunity at all hours of the day and night, it is not necessary to hunt for special proof that all other vices and crimes follow in the train of this hideous leader. The mere fact that this demon is abroad is sufficient proof that it is more common that drunkenness has increased, at least prostitution adding largely to its fellows, that marital infidelity is no longer sporadic but an epidemic. When men see that assassination is rampant in their neighborhood, they should look to the morals of their wives and daughters, for the same influences that make murderers of some men, penetrate all classes of society, making a thief here, a swindler there, and defaulters, prostitutes and criminals everywhere.

To-day there are thousands of men in this city, who, if reduced to the condition of the Egyptian Pheron, would linger in darkness forever were the spittle of their cure limited to their own wives, and yet for three years ago these same men would have found their remedy precisely where they should have reason to expect to find it.

It is to the political condition of the country that we must look to find the origin of all this laxity of morals. Abolition is the Epimetheus who has opened the social Pandora's box and flooded our country with all the evils that now afflict it. Four years more of this abolition rule, and blind men will have to seek much further than did Pheron to find their cure; it is even probable that the patients will not exceed in quantity the remedy that a cure for a vast majority of those thus afflicted will be rendered impossible.

ALVIN P. HOYER.
Brevt. M. Gen. Commanding.

The enemy advanced on Dalton, which was surrendered, without a shot being fired by Col. Johnson, 44th United States, who could have easily held the town, if so disposed.

This is the same 44th regiment, according to the first reports. A glow of joy and exultation was diffused through the bosom of all abolitionists as it was seen how easily the negro troops defended Dalton. They were so full of fight, that they even knocked down the presumptuous rebel who approached them with a flag of truce, demanding their surrender.

Gallant darkeys!

Consolidation of Indiana Regiments.
By order of the General Commanding the army of the Potomac, the veterans of the 7th, 14th, 19th and 20th Indiana volunteers have been consolidated with the 20th, and are known by its number.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation appointing the last Tuesday in November as a day of "thanksgiving and praise," and also of "humiliation in the dust."

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH.—Our democratic friends must not forget that the main battle—the Presidential election—compared with our state election which was but a skirmish—has yet to be fought. Are we ready for it? Every lover of freedom and his country should be on the alert; let our organization be perfected, documents circulated, our people encouraged and stimulated to work, and every means adopted to ensure success, and wipe out the disgrace of the outrageous swindle perpetrated on us at the last election.

To work, democats! We can roll up 20,000 majority for McClellan if we do our duty faithfully. J. F. *Democrat*.

The Democratic party is anxious now, as heretofore, to preserve the Union. They are willing that slavery shall remain until the people of the South in their own good time shall abolish it, rather than not have the Union; and they prefer the Union before slavery. The Union with them is the first consideration; slavery is a secondary matter. Therein they differ from the Lincoln party, which prefers the overthrow of slavery to the Union; and will not have the Union unless slavery is abolished. Which is really the better Union party—the Democratic or the Lincoln party—is not hard to determine.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Provost Marshal General Fry, in a letter to the Mayor of Washington says:

Credit will be allowed only for such men as are retained by the draft.

Persons who are drafted and fail to report are not considered by law officers of the government nor by the Provost Marshal General's Bureau as obtained in the meaning of the law. They will not therefore be credited unless they shall be subsequently arrested and held to service.

In view of this decision some of our prominent citizens have taken measures to discover the whereabouts of those who have failed to report, offering a reward of