

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1864



## Christmas.

We learn from the State Sentinel that in many places throughout the State Christmas will be observed on Monday, the 25th falling on Sunday this year.—We believe that the arrangements are all made for celebrating this festival of the church in this place on Saturday the 24th instead of Monday the 25th. We learn that extensive preparations are in progress for the benefit of the little folks, especially those belonging to the Sunday Schools of our place. Last year the Protestants for the first time in their history more adopted the good old custom of having a Christmas-tree and this year we are glad to note that the Methodists are also going to have a Christmas-tree. The adoption of this and other customs of the early church by the several religious associations is full of promise for the future.—There will be no less than four congregations of expectant juveniles on Saturday evening in this place, all in earnest in knowing what Santa Claus or Kris Kringle has laid up in store for them, and we should not be surprised if many adult persons should make that the occasion of exchanging some nice thus recalling the happy days of innocence and childhood. It does one good occasionally to roll back the tide of years and revel again for a time in the sunny light of childhood, indulging in the pastimes of early years, calling up the hallowed associations in which a loved mother bore so large a part. He who heartily does this will find himself a better man in consequence of it, and be better prepared again to go forth and engage in the busy scenes, and toilsome labors of life. We once knew an excellent man, a physician of some fifty years practice who not only occasionally, but habitually, as he had opportunity, laid aside the "carking cares of life" and indulged with real zest in the games and sports usually deemed appropriate to early years only. His heart was fresh and his face always beaming with love to old and young. Life with him was something to be enjoyed, not endured. We pity that man or woman who through the asperities of life forgets the fact that he or she was once a child.—Christmas reminds us that Jesus himself was once a little child, and of such is the kingdom of heaven.

The Republican thinks we are bound to furnish it with the names erroneously published by that sheet as having voted the administration ticket at the October election in Green and Union townships.—We had no idea before that we were bound to furnish information to enable the editor of that paper to publish a truthful sheet. We suggest to the editor that he has only to compare the lists published by him with the Poll Books on file in the Clerk's office to enable him to correct the lists. We are now done with this subject and the Republican is welcome to the last word if it so desires.

## Floating with the Current.

The Local of the State Sentinel has recently taken to puffing Gen. Carington, calls him an excellent officer and a Christian gentleman &c., &c. That Local is an appreciative genius; he has no difficulty in discovering merit of a rare order in those who for the time being are clothed with a little brief authority. It's safer decidedly to do so; perhaps such a course will secure immunity from the reign of terror at the State Capitol. Prudent young man is the Local of the Sentinel. We suggest that Lesay nothing relative to the Indianapolis depot military exploit, of the renowned General during the Morgan raid, as that night possibly would the feelings of Bombasties. *Freele sucker.*

## The New York Soldiers Vote—Letter from Judge Parker.

ALBANY, NOV. 18, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I would state I have no doubt in the least, thousands of honest soldiers votes were lost by the course pursued at Washington in arresting our agents without cause. The proceedings had the effect to intimidate our agents everywhere, and nearly suspended all operations in taking democratic votes. Added to that, the delay to forward our votes until after the election was such a to make a difference of thousands more. On a full vote, I have no doubt we had at least 20,000 democratic majority in this State.

Yours, &c.,  
AMASA J. PARKER.

## How to Prepare for the Draft.

OFFICE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT,  
9TH DIST. IND.

To the Editor of the Plymouth Democrat:

By recent instructions issued from the War Department, it is made my special duty to revise and correct the enrollment. To accomplish this I have instructed the enrolling officers in this district to enroll all liable to draft who may have been omitted by the former enrolling officers; all persons who have arrived at the age of twenty; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service during two years; all persons liable to draft taking up their residence in a township, as well as those in the sub-district who become liable. I have instructed them to report to this office for deducting the names of those who enlist in the naval and military service, who remain permanently from the district, or whose liability terminates while in it, and in case of removal whenever it is practicable to notify me of the place to which the person has removed.

All those over forty-five years of age or who are permanently disabled should be struck from the rolls. I urge upon the people of your county to meet in their respective townships, appoint committees who will interest themselves in the work of correction, sending to me the names of those over forty-five, or who have lost a limb or right eye, or are otherwise disabled so as to render them unfit for military duty. Let the lame and the halt and the blind be struck from the rolls.

You will oblige me by calling the attention of the people to this matter. I desire to purge the rolls of those improperly enrolled before the quotas for the present call are made. Those who have died since last enrollment should also be deducted from the sheets. Let your people enter at once upon this necessary work.

Truly yours,  
J. B. BELFORD,  
Comr. 9th Dist. Ind.

## Presidential Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the act of July, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the president of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three years for military service, and that, in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the president shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and

Whereas, By the credits allowed in accordance with the act of congress on the call for 500,000 men, made July, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to 250,000; and

Whereas, The operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call; and

Whereas, From the foregoing causes, but 250,000 men have been put in the army, navy and marine corps, under said call of July 18, 1864; leaving a deficiency on that call of 250,000;

Now therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States of America, in order to supply the deficiency and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years.

The quotas of towns, districts, and sub-districts, under this call, will be assigned by the war department through the bureau of the provost marshal general of the United States; and, in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

INALIENABLE RIGHTS.—Every woman has a right to be any age she pleases, for if she were to state her real age, no one would believe her. Every one has a right to wear a moustache who can. Every woman who makes puddings has a perfect right to believe that she can make a better pudding than any other woman in the world. Every man who carries has a decided right to think of himself by putting a few of the best his side. Every woman has a right to think her child the prettiest little baby in the world; and it would be the greatest folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she pleases, if her lover is by her side to catch her.

Josh Brillings says:  
Tow bring up a child in the way he should go, travel that way yourself.  
Queer fellow is Josh.

## The Peculiarities of This War.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

More great battles have been fought in the three and a half years of this war than occurred in the fifteen years of the Consulate and Empire of Napoleon the First. They have been battles of the same class and magnitude. Shiloh was more than equal to Marengo, and Antietam and Gettysburg to Austerlitz or Waterloo.

The loss of life has been greater in our battles than has ever been known in Europe—a result which is due to the improved and more deadly character of the weapons employed and to the passionate nature of the combatants.

It is the first great war in the world's history that was ever waged under the railroad and telegraph system. These modern inventions make it practicable to do more in a month, if not in a week, in carrying on military operations, than used to be performed in a year. Had Russia possessed a net of railroads such as the South has got, the allies would never have taken Sebastopol. Her misfortune was that she could not send supplies in abundance, and as fast as they were wanted over the miserable apologies for roads and paths that now intersect the points of her empire.

In expense, nothing like this war was ever known. It has already cost probably more than was spent by England in her twenty-one years' conflict with Napoleon, when she subsidized and had in her pay the millions of Continental Europe.—The whole expenses of Napoleon the First, when he went to Moscow with 600,000 men, moving those immense masses of men slowly through Germany and Poland, was but \$200,000,000 for the entire year, or about one-fifth as much as we contrive to spend in the same time. We have kept on foot armies of a greater size and magnitude than were ever known to be called out by populations twice or three times as large as ours. One would suppose that we must reach the point of exhaustion at no distant day, on the scale with which the war is now prosecuted.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon said to the American Minister in Paris, a couple of years ago, "Your war must be a short one, for it is waged with too immense numbers and expense to long endure." Yet here we are, at the end of the fourth campaign, and with no prospect, to a reasonable view, of a termination to the struggle. No war was ever waged before for this length of time and on such a magnitude, without the interference of foreign powers, one way or the other, but being by ourselves, on the Western Continent, the nations of the Eastern World have apparently determined to be only distant spectators of it, and have seen advantages to themselves in its longer duration.

## THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, December 19.

The engagement between Thomas and Hood, in the vicinity of Nashville, was renewed on Friday, and resulted in another great victory. The rebels were driven from their position they had taken up, and their army broken into two parts. Unofficial dispatches report that the Federals have already secured 5,000 prisoners and 35 pieces of artillery. Thomas' loss is about 3,000. These figures, we presume, include the fighting both days. No estimate is given of the rebel killed and wounded. Pursuit of Hood was to be continued on Saturday.

On the 14th Inst. Gen. Foster had an interview with Gen. Sherman at Fort McAllister, which work was taken by assault on the 13th. Savannah was invested closely, and a summons for its surrender was about to be sent in, a refusal to comply with which would lead to an opening of the Federal batteries. The capture of Savannah, and the forces constituting its garrison, was anticipated with confidence.

From the Chicago Times, December 20.

Hood is in full retreat, with Thomas in pursuit. A large number of rebels were captured on Sunday between Brentwood and the Harpeth river. Hood's loss in prisoners during the two days' battle before Nashville is estimated at 6,500, and his total loss of men since advancing from Columbia is placed at 15,000. It is reported that Gen. Wood has got into Hood's rear, near Franklin, and the opinion is expressed that the rebel army will be speedily crushed.

A battle occurred at Murfreesboro on Thursday—a rebel force, under Forrest, attacking the Federal position. The assailants were repulsed, leaving 1,500 dead and wounded upon the field. Forrest, it is stated, was "certainly killed."

Some cavalry skirmishing occurred near Spring Hill yesterday, and Forrest was found to be in command of the rebels.

Breckinridge has eluded Burbridge, and is seeking to effect a junction with Hood. In the senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced appropriating \$10,000,000 for the defence of the lakes and frontiers. After a long discussion, involving the consideration of a war with Great Britain, the bill was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Bills were introduced, also, to create the rank of vice admiral in the navy; to enable the people of Colorado to form a state government; and to complete the Southwest branch of the Pacific railroad to Springfield, Mo., as a means of preventing an invasion of that state.

It is supposed that Wilmington harbor is the destination of the expedition, under Admiral Porter, which left Hampton Roads on the 13th inst., and that Porter, after reducing the works at the mouth of Cape Fear river, and removing the obstructions in that stream, will pass up to Wilmington, and assist Gen. Butler, in the capture of that place.

A New York paper announces that

none of the Federal armies will go into winter quarters, except the one operating against Petersburg and Richmond; that the expedition is, to occupy the entire southern coast and all the strategic points on the rebel lines of communication before the 1st of May, by which time Grant will be ready to make an assault upon the Confederate capital.

Secretary Stanton announces that a call and draft for 200,000 troops, "to make up deficiencies occasioned by credits on the last call," have been ordered by the president.

The governor of Indiana has been authorized by the war department to raise several additional regiments of volunteers. A regiment of cavalry, for frontier service, is to be raised in New England.

From the Chicago Times, December 21.

On Monday, Thomas was at Spring Hill, and Hood was crossing Duck river. The rebel army is represented as being completely demoralized. Since the opening of the battle on Thursday last the Federals have captured from 9,000 to 11,000 prisoners, 61 cannon, and 20,000 stand of small arms. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 5,500, and Federal loss is placed at the same figure.

A dispatch has been received by the war department from Gen. Sherman, under date of Osshaw sound, the 13th inst. He states that he had cut all the railroads leading into Savannah, and invested the city that his army is in splendid order; that his march through Georgia was not agreeable; that he did not need a wagon on the trip, but collected a large supply of negroes, mules, and utterly destroyed over 200 miles of rail, besides large quantities of stores and provisions. Savannah he regards "as already gained." A letter from Fort McAllister says that Sherman's whole loss in men, from the time of leaving Atlanta to his arrival in front of Savannah, was only about 1,000.

A Richmond paper contains a report that a demand for the surrender of Savannah having been refused, heavy fighting was in progress there on the 16th inst.

A JOKE ON BUTLER.—A rich joke on Gen. Butler is current in the army circles. It seems that the regular officers have little faith in the Dutch gap canal, and at a recent court-martial in the army of the James a soldier was sentenced to two years' hard labor on said canal.

A cruel practical joke was that of Mr. Lowe, the "heronaut," when in a recent ascension in the vicinity of Philadelphia, he dropped a straw image of a man from a balloon at a height of a mile and a half.—The inhabitants of the region, who were of course eagerly watching the balloon, rushed from all quarters to the spot where the figure fell, and were doubtless greatly disappointed to find something less horrible than they expected.

## Love.

Would all Christians dwell on the virtues of their fellow Christians—would they talk of each other's excellencies and unobtrusively throw the veil of Christian charity over each other's little faults, how much more love would there be among the followers of Christ! How much more enjoyment among Christians! And how much more success would attend the preaching of the truth? The example of Christians would then convince the world of the reality of religion, and the unanimous exclamation of the world would be:—"See how these Christians love!"—Christians then would be one, and the world would know them to be followers of Christ. Then let us love one another, and be more anxious to see in each other something of the likeness of Christ, rather than notice and talk of each other's faults.—Observe.

GRIEF AND GUILT.—If it is true that constant change and the charm of novelty, the ceaseless rolling on of events around us, the attraction of the beautiful which we discover in a new, strange world, can at last strengthen and heal the most deeply wounded heart, as long as it is grief which has enfeebled it this is not so when guilt has weighed it down: the sting of conscience cannot be withdrawn with all the exertion of our will; we cannot escape that pursuing monitor even in the most impetuous whirl of changing events and experiences.—Theodore Robinson.

THE ORIGIN OF SORROW.—We fancy that all our affections are sent us directly from above; sometimes we think it in pity and nutrition, but often in moroseness and discontent. It would be well, however, if we attempted to trace the causes of them: we should probably find their origin in some region of the heart which we had never well explored, or in which we had secretly deposited our worst indulgences. The clouds that intercept the heavens from us, come not from the heavens, but from the earth.—W. S. Linsler.

THE BIBLE THE KEY OF THE HEART.—If I had a lock of very complicated construction and there was only one key that would unlock it, I should feel very sure that key was made by one who understood the construction of that lock. So when I find that, notwithstanding all the windings and mysteries of iniquity in the human heart, the Bible, and the Bible only, is adapted to it throughout, and is able to penetrate its most secret recesses, I am constrained to believe that the Bible was made by him who "alone knoweth the hearts of the children of men."—Webster.

A smile may be brought while the heart is sad—the rainbow is beautiful in the sky while beneath is the meaning of the sea.

SENTIMENTAL YOUNG LADIES.—I hate those gentle girls without mind, or spirit, or feeling, to deepen the blush upon a pallid cheek; a fellow might as well think of living upon sweet cake, and sweet cream, and sweet strawberries, and all the sweets, which, after all, are sure to become sour, as going through life with a sleep-headed beauty, whose roughest word would be: "Ah! if it please you, sir!"—Mrs. S. C. Hall.

HOSPITALITY.—It is an excellent circumstance that hospitality grows best where it is most needed. In the thick of men it dwindles and disappears, like fruits in the thick of a wood; but where men are planted sparsely, it blossoms and matures, it flourishes where the inn and lodging house cannot exist.—Hugh Miller.

The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war.—[Lincoln's Message.]

Is not that one of the reasons why Mr. Lincoln is desirous the war should go on—that peace would diminish his power?

## AT THE DOOR.

"Who is it? It's the stormy night?  
Be very careful of the light!"  
The good man said to his wife,  
And the good wife went to the door  
But never again saw his life.  
Will the goodman see his wife?  
For he who knocked that night was death,  
And the light went with a little breath—  
And the good man will miss his wife,  
Till he, too, goes to the door—  
When death will carry him up to life,  
To behold her face once more.

## New Advertisements.

**Mississippi Insurance Company.**  
This company, organized under the insurance laws of our State, has procured its single claims to public confidence by the prompt adjustment of its losses. The following extracts from the *Evening Journal*, *Indianapolis Gazette*, and *Indianapolis Journal*, tell the story, and will commend the company in higher terms than anything we could say in their behalf. Mr. P. H. HANES, is the Agent for Plymouth and vicinity.

From the *Evening Journal*.  
We would call the attention of our readers to the statement of Charles Smith, of Warsaw, Co., in reference to the manner in which the *Mississippi Insurance Company* settled and paid a loss. The policy was for \$10,000, and the loss was for the destruction of a house, and the loss of the contents thereof. The company, in settling the loss, not only paid the full amount of the loss, but also paid the expenses of the loss, and the loss of the contents thereof. The company, in settling the loss, not only paid the full amount of the loss, but also paid the expenses of the loss, and the loss of the contents thereof.

From the *Indianapolis Gazette*.  
The *Mississippi Insurance Company*, of Indianapolis, Ind., is a company of the highest character, and one of the most reliable in the country. It is a company of the highest character, and one of the most reliable in the country.

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## MISSISSIPPI Insurance Company.

OF INDIANAPOLIS.

ACCUMULATED

CAPITAL OVER \$300,000.

AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

THIS ENTERPRISING COMPANY IS now doing an extensive and flourishing business within the limits of the State, and insures as it confides the business of the Company to the state, the patronage of our people is solicited.

Policies are issued for any period not exceeding seven years, at rates as reasonable as the prompt payment of losses will permit, on all kinds of Business Houses, Water Mills, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Dwelling Houses, Barns, and out houses, together with the contents of each, both in town and country.

Particular Attention Given to the Insurance of Farm Property.

Indians! You have been paying and contributing to companies located in Illinois, Cincinnati, New York and other States, hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. This immense sum is out of the State for insurance purposes, and can be retained among our own citizens, for which purpose.

## THE MISSISSIPPI

has been instituted.  
You have now an opportunity of insuring your property with a safe and reliable Company in our own State. It should be the policy of every citizen to encourage home enterprise, and by comparing the plan of this company with that of others, no person can fail to perceive the advantages of the Mississippi over any similar institution doing business in our State.

Officers:  
ELIJAH GOODWIN, President,  
W. M. P. LEWIS, Vice President,  
JOHN R. BERRY, Secretary,  
W. M. P. LEWIS, Treasurer.

Directors:  
Elder ELIJAH GOODWIN, Indianapolis,  
Hon. W. M. P. LEWIS, Vincennes,  
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Agents for Plymouth and vicinity:  
M. P. HADLEY.

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