PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

"HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN."

VOLUME 10. PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864. NUMBER 12.

THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, BY

OSBORNE & VANVALKENBURGH.

S. S. OSBORNE. J. F. VANVALKENBURGH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance, or within three months, $2,00
If not paid within three months..... $2,50

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publishers.

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v9n16—tf

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June 5 1862—19:y

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☞ Office and residence west side of Michigan Street, three blocks North of the Edwards House Plymouth Indiana. v9n32

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particular attention paid to Obstetric practic, and diseases of women and children. office over C. Palmer's store.—Residence—opposite the Northwest corner of the Public Square.

Nov. 5—v9n14-1y

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Omnibus to and from all trains, and also to any part of the town, when orders are left at the House. v9n16-1y

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Near the Bridge, and within a few minutes' walk of the Depot,

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The subscriber has just opened the above House, and is determined to keep it in a manner every way worthy of public patronage.

HIS TABLE

will be supplied with the best the market affords; his rates reasonable, and every exertion used to render the stay of guests agreeable.

CONVENIENT STABLES

attached to the premises, and a faithful ostler always in attendance.

JOHN C. HASLANGER.

Plymouth, March 21, 1861—8n3

Oriental Livery Stable.

SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.

Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at reasonable rates. We also pay the highest market price in cash for Horses. Horses boarded by day, week and month on reasonable terms.

HESS & NESSEL

Plymouth, Indiana March 26th 1863

Business Directory

R. R. Time Tables.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Time Table.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM PLYMOUTH STATION

WESTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

No. 1—Day Express.....5:16 a. m.
No. 3—Night Express.....5:45 "
No. 5—Mail Accommodation.....4:50 p. m.
No. 7—Accommodation.....9:53 a. m

EASTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

No. 2—Day Express.....9:53 a. m.
No. 4—Night Express.....9.00 "
No. 6—Express.....10:01 p. m.
No. 8—Mail Accommodation.....9:05 a.m

Nos. 5 and 8 stops at all stations.
Nos. 4, 6 and 7 stops at regular stations only.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 stops at Columbia, Warsaw, Plymouth, Valparaiso, and rail road crossings only.

C. P. & C. R. R. Time Table.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EASTWARD.

Leave La Porte, daily (Sundays Excepted,) .....7:45 A. M.
Arrive at Plymouth.....9:45 A. M.

WESTWARD.

Leave Plymouth..... 5 16 P. M.
Arrive at La Porte.....7:15 P. M.

Trains run by La Porte time, which is kept at E. Vails Jewelry store, and is 15 minutes slower than P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. time.

H R. DRULINER, Supt.

L. N. A. & C. R. R. Time Table

Trains going South, pass Wanatah as follows:

Day Express at .....10:13 A. M.
Night.....1.53 "
Freight.....8.25 "

GOING NORTH.

Day Express.....6.54 P. M.
Night.....6.06 A. M
Freight.....9.40 P M

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Can be consulted at his office every day except Monday and Tuesday.

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BESAW & FORCE.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF WHEELER'S BANK.

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres

VESTINGS,

Which they propose to Manufacture to order, on as good terms as any establishment in the West.

Plymouth, Indiana, May 5th, 1864.—v9n40tf.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH.

Open from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 3 P. M.

THEO. CRESSNER, Cashr.
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr. Prest.

v9n15—1y.

J. F. LANGENBAUGH,

Who understands the German and English languages thoroughly, has been appointed

NOTARY PUBLIC

and will translate legal documents from one language to the other on reasonable terms.

He will also take acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., &c. He may be found at the "Low Price Store." v9n17—1y.

J. G. OSBORNE.

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Will make conveyances, take acknowledgements Depositions, &c., &c.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA

J. S SCOTT,

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Continues to give Prompt Attention to the Collection of Claims.

☞ Best of references given when required. Terms moderate.

v9n15-tf.

PETER DALAKER.

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ON LAPORTE STREET,

One Door West of Cleaveland & Work's Grocery. Fresh Meats of the best quality constantly on hand. v9n35—tf

J. S. ALLEMAN & BRO.

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On west side Michigan Street, 1st door south of Woodward's Brick Block,

PLYMOUTH.....INDIANA.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

Oysters served up in the very Best Style, at all hours.

November 5.—v9n14.

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Proprietor "Buckeye Livery," opposite Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. n27ly

JOHN NOLL.

BUTCHER!

Meat Market on Michigan Street, opposite Wheeler's Bank,

Plymouth, Indiana.

Nov, 5 —v9n14.

A. K. BRIGGS,

BLACKSMITHING and HORSE SHOEING done well and promptly.

☞Shop in South Plymouth, near the bridge. v9n17--1y

From the New York Express.

Despotism of the President.

We are sometimes complained of for denouncing the President as a tyrant, and his Administration as despotic. But the statement is too true, as every just man who will investigate the facts must admit. Those who read little of public affairs, and think less, can not comprehend the wrongs and mischiefs inflicted upon innocent persons, and therefore pass over these in silence. The number of journals suppressed may be enumerated by the score.—The number of citizens imprisoned (we say nothing of military men) is discoursed upon in the *Journal of Commerce*. The record should be read of all men. A mere list of names it says—

with the briefest mention possible in each case, *would fill not less than eighteen columns of our paper*. This tremendous list is exclusively made up of arbitrary seizures of individuals who were dragged from their families without indictment, without warrant, without form of law, without being confronted with witnesses against them, without being informed of the nature of the charges against them, immured for weeks and months in dungeons often a thousand miles from the State in which they were seized, and finally turned loose without trial or apology. This list is made up entirely of the names of citizens of the loyal States, in which the courts of justice have never been suspended, where every crime, whether treason or other, could have been punished in due form of law. The catalogue of orders made in relation to these victims of autocratic power is a terrible book of history. Careful as we have been to preserve the record of these proceedings under the reign of Mr. Lincoln, we find that we have missed many in past years. For the purposes of history we ask the aid of our friends, in sending us the particulars of any and every case heretofore and hereafter.

We can not find in history a record which compares with this. The wisest man can not guess the causes for hundreds of seizures. We know of ladies being arrested for wiping their mouths with pocket handkerchiefs after eating oranges! The Provost Marshal thought it was a secret signal! We know of a respectable citizen seized, carried a thousand miles under guard, immured for months in the vilest, filthiest dungeon in America, and at length discharged, with information from the War Department that he was seized because he had been seen in a public street to draw his finger across his lip under his nose! The pretense was that this was suspected to be a signal of some secret political association. The fact was that no such association existed, the act was perfectly innocent, and the seizure was solely because the man was a prominent Democrat, and his radical neighbors plotted to punish him in this way.

We know of a farmer, an innocent man, a good warm-hearted Democrat, seized in Michigan and brought to New York, imprisoned for months in Fort Lafayette, and finally discharged by General Dix.—It appeared on the examination of his case before Judge Pierrepont and General Dix, that the charge against him was having something to do with a Secession flag, and that the whole story grew out of an old cotton shirt which had been used to press and strain blackberry juice, and which the malice of Abolitionist neighbors had transformed into a Secession banner! We know of children of thirteen years old held by Abraham Lincoln's strong arm in military prisons for months, extending to years, for pretended suspicion of disloyalty! If there be no other memory of the Lincoln dynasty, we venture to say that to the remotest generation he will be remembered for the seizure of a poor hump-back newsboy, who was conveyed by a file of soldiers to Fort Lafayette, and received at the fortress by Colonel Burke with all the solemnity which used to characterize the gateway of the Castle of Vincennes, or the Tower of London. What a scene for a historical painting that will be! The genius of a Haydon, or perhaps, better still, of that greatest of military painters, Horace Vernet, (for remember this is one of Mr. Lincoln's military exploits) might search long for a scene more impressive.

We see the picture, as it will one day adorn the rotunda of the Capitol, the frowning arch of the fort, the gloomy passage opening toward the dungeon, the gathering soldiery, the flashing muskets, as rays of sunlight streams through the archway, the boat at the steps, the sea dashing up, the countenances of the crowding troops impressed with awe at the presence of a great criminal, and the central figure of all, the poor deformed newsboy, astounded at his own magnificent criminality.

This is no fancy picture, kind reader.—It occurred precisely as we have sketched it. We have the account before us, written by a gentleman who was one of the group, a man of unimpeachable veracity. And we have made copies of the account, so that no seizure by order of A. Lincoln shall prevent the future historian and historical painter from having the means of perpetuating this glorious chapter of Mr. Lincoln's career.

And this is the President that is offered us for four years more! In sober sadness we may ask the American citizen, "How do you like the prospect?"

MAN travels to expand his ideas; but woman—judging from the numbers of boxes she invariably takes with her—travels only with an object of expanding her dresses.—[Punch.

LUNCH! what is it? A gross insult to your breakfast, and a libel upon your anticipated dinner.

There are now about 115,000 miles of railway in the world. These have consumed 40,000,000 tons of iron.

The Election—The Friends of McClellan.

Whatever may be the result of the State elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania yesterday, there can be nothing in them that should slacken in the least the efforts of the friends of General McClellan. In every state he is tens of thousands of votes stronger than the local and State organizations. Although we may have failed in many localities, yet in those localities it is not a vote against him by any means.—There are myriads of persons who have made up their minds to support him and oppose Lincoln, who have nevertheless, from old party associations and personal friendship voted against the Democracy at the late election. It was in vain to talk to them of the effects of their votes—how they would be claimed. They did not see them in that light, and hence the apparent inconsistency of their political action.—When November comes, and the direct issue is presented of the re-election of Lincoln or a change to a man like McClellan, we shall see how the majority will increase from the side of the latter. It has been the effort of the Lincoln party from the beginning, to create the impression that Lincoln and McClellan were the same as running, at the October elections; and that all those who voted the Republican ticket then, would support Lincoln in November. This is a transparent falsehood and is known to be such by every Democrat. Well would the Lincolnites believe that their chief is as strong as the Republican organization, but unfortunately for them, it is not so. He is immensely weaker as Gen. McClellan is immensely stronger. As General Harrison in 1848 carried Pennsylvania while his party was beaten in October, and as General Cass carried Ohio in November when we were defeated in October, 1848, so will General McClellan succeed in States where the Democracy have been worsted in the preliminary contests.

The local elections over, the opponents of Lincoln will then have a clear field to work against his success. He will then be deprived of the advantages that have thus far been in his favor. Let the Democracy and the other conservative men favorable to his election rally from hill and dale.

The main question is now to be put—whether this country shall be cursed with the worst and most profligate Administration the world has ever seen. Our confidence in the capacity of the people for self government, and our knowledge of their feelings, will not allow us to believe that it will be carried in the affirmative.—The hundreds of thousands who voted against the Lincoln party yesterday in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa, will be reinforced by tens of thousands of patriotic and conservative men, who, while against Lincoln, are still inclined to maintain their old organization; and the consequence will be an overwhelming triumph.—[Cin. Enq.

"The Last Hope."

Ex. President Fillmore, in his recent letter of September 28 says: "*I look upon the election of General McClellan as the* LAST HOPE *for the restoration of the Union, and honorable peace, and the security of personal liberty.*"

Millard Fillmore is not of the Democratic party, and has never been. He was an Old Whig, and his education and associations were such as to incline him to affiliate with the Lincoln party. But he chooses, at this time, to cast his lot politically with those he has heretofore been in opposition to. His reason for so doing he gives. It is because he looks upon the election of General McClellan as the *last hope* for the restoration of the Union, an honorable peace, and the security of personal liberty.

Such language is of more than ordinary import, coming from such a citizen as Millard Fillmore. He is honorably identified with the history of the Republic; is a statesman of capacity and experience; a well-wisher of his country, and interested in its prosperity. He has retired from public affairs, and looks without party feeling and prejudice upon passing political struggles. He cannot be, however, as he is not, indifferent to the future of the country. With an unbiased and unprejudiced mind he tells his countrymen, that he regards the election of General McClellan as the last hope for the restoration of the Union, an honorable peace, and the security of personal liberty.

We do not know that words could have been uttered by any citizen, that should create a more profound impression upon the American people, than these of Mr. Fillmore. They were not uttered thoughtlessly, in haste, or in passion, but calmly and deliberately. Having no personal or political interest, beyond that of any other citizen, in the election of General McClellan, he would not have said what he has of him, without the most profound conviction of its truth. His words appeal, trumpet tongued, to the patriotism and good sense of his countrymen—to their desire for an honorable restoration of fraternal relations between the States, and to their interest in the security of personal liberty, Union and honorable peace, and the security of personal liberty, will, in his judgment, be clean gone beyond hope, with the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

What a responsibility does the citizen take, who votes for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln! And how will he reproach himself, shall he aid in bringing upon his countrymen, the calamities Mr. Fillmore predicts will follow the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate!—*Cin. Enquirer.*

$25,000 is not a very large salary for the President of the United States. But, if Mr. Lincoln is re elected, will the Times tell us what security we shall have that the present Secretary of the Interior will not be called on to pay $7,000 more for Mr. Lincoln's personal adornment, under the head of appropriations for furnishing the White House.

The Leading Republican Periodical Showing the Cloven Hoof.

The Atlantic Monthly, by which the whole gang of Lincolnites swear, contains the following choice *morceau* of opinion:

"The emancipated negro is at least as industrious and thrifty as the Celt, takes more pride in self-support, is far more eager for education, and has fewer vices.—It is impossible to name any standard of requisites for the full rights of citizenship which will give a vote to the Celt and exclude the negro."

As this is the view entertained by Lincoln, and openly expressed in conversation by Lincolnites on the street corners, and in private circles, we call the attention of our Irish population to the fact, that these miscegenationists declare that the negro "takes more pride in self support, is far more eager for education, and has fewer vices" than an Irishman, and has just as good a right to vote.

It is evidently the design of these Lincolnites, as we proved in our articles upon miscegenation, to give the negro full political equality with the white man, and as much social equality as they can force white people to stand. The first step in this programme is to organize a large negro army to suppress disturbances amongst refractory whites; then if the South be subjugated according to the Abolition programme, a comparison is to be instituted between Irishmen and negroes, which will result, if the Lincolnites keep in power, in acts of oppression towards the former, and discriminating legislation in favor of the newly acquired political rights of the latter.

This is the policy. In November, we shall see if the people endorse it.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Reasons why Mr. Lincoln Should not be re-elected.

1. He is an avowed secessionist. On January 11, 1848, he made a speech in Congress in which he said:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having power have a right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that suits them better." * * * * "Nor is this right confined to cases in which the people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them who oppose their movements."

2. He has violated his pledge to the people—In July, 1861, Congress passed a resolution, which was adopted by him in these words: "That this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution."

3. He has violated the Constitution which he took a solemn oath to support, in ways without number. His emancipation proclamations which he has issued he himself acknowledged he had no right or power to do.

4. He has suspended the Habeas Corpus in states where there was no necessity for it. He has caused to be arrested and imprisoned citizens for expressing their candid opinions as to the acts of the administration, without attempting to produce any charge against them.

5. He has muzzled the mouth of the press in a more arbitrary manner than any despot in Europe.

6. He has prolonged the war for the purpose of collecting a great army to him and assist him to a re-election as President by the point of the bayonet.

7. He has sent armies into Florida and Louisana for the purpose of organizing new State for the purpose of voting for him for the next President—and by so doing twenty thousand men have lost their lives.

8. He has squandered millions upon millions of the public money to colonize and support the negroes, and has no sympathy for the white soldiers slain by thousands in the army.

9. He has organized an army of negroes and forced them from the plantation, where they could have raised food for the army and have supported their families who are starving and dying.

10. He has initiated a system of extravagance and corruption in the conduct of the war which will sooner or later, overthow our government.

11. Before he was elected he declared himself against the election for a President for a second term. He has violated his pledge, and now says it was all a joke.

12. Being suddenly raised from the common walks of life to the highest honor in the gift of nations, he became vain and puffed up, and keeps a corps of soldiers as a body guard, which no other President ever did.

13. He has a set of cronies and shoddy contractors, and all kinds of speculation, for his advisers, and they flatter him, which pleases his vanity, and makes him think he is the greatest man in the world. He will soon wake up and find all these things a joke, and honest old Abe will go down to posterity as a joker and nothing more.—[Albany Atlas

One of the strongest immaginable campaign documents against Mr. Lincoln is furnished by the following, containing a summary of the resolutions passed by the federal prisoners at Savannah, Georgia:

"1 Declaring unbounded love for the union, and asking the president of the United States to inquire into their condition and to remove all obstacles consistent with the honor and integrity of the government. 2 The great suffering among the prisoners is not considered intentional by the confederate government. 3. 10,000 prisoners died in six months, and it is feared all will suffer the same fate unless speedily exchanged. 4. Prisoners are without clothing and blankets, and requests the government to arrange to furnish them. 5. The terms of service of many have expired, and urges an exchange. 6. They are willing to suffer further for the benefit of the country, but are unwilling to suffer in behalf of any party, and ask that the matter be fully explained to them."

It is evident, from the tone of this document, that the fifty thousand men confined in southern prisons fail to see why they are kept in confinement and allowed to die at the rate of ten thousand in six months, when Mr. Lincoln, by a single stroke of his pen, could release every man now held as a prisoner in the south. That it is the result of party action, they do not doubt, as is shown by the closing resolution which party is meant admits of no doubt, as there is but one party that has control of this matter, and that is the party headed by Mr. Lincoln.

One point will here strike every dispassionate observer. It is that Mr. Lincoln will not release these men from the fact that, such is their bitterness against him, they would use their influence and votes against him at the coming election. What other motive can he have in allowing these men to thus suffer and die in southern prisons? It cannot be on account of the federal negro soldiers held by the south, for the reason that they do not hold to-day five hundred; and we cannot suspect even Mr. Lincoln of the ineffable infamy of keeping forty thousand white men in prison merely to guarantee the safety of this small number of negroes. It must, then, be, that he does it because he fears their votes.

Heretofore abolition newspapers have made ceaseless efforts to fire the northern heart by assertions with reference to the willful inhumanity of the confederate authorities to our prisoners. It will be seen, that, in these resolutions, the charge that this suffering is intentional, is expressly denied. This denial will, or, at least ought to silence one of the ten thousand howls of the abolition press.

We invite the attention of all men who have the interest of the country at heart to these resolutions, and their obvious inference that Mr. Lincoln keeps these men in prison for no other purpose than to prevent the expression of their hostility at the polls in November.—*Times.*

Questions for a Lincoln Satrap.

We have a few questions for the redoubtable General Hovey, Mr. Lincoln's satrap in Indiana, who is just now playing a fantastic trick in that quarter. It might be supposed that, from his progress among unarmed Indianians, he had done deeds of distinguished valor "at the front." Has he?

The questions which we have for him are these:

1. Did you, after a long season of inactivity, take the field last April, at the head of a division of your own state troops?

2. Did you, shortly after the opening of the Georgia campaign, leave your division at the front, and retire to the rear,—your hatred of rebels being so strong that you could not bear the sight of them?

3. Did General Sherman, in relieving you at your request, from duty, express the desire that you would not be sent back to him?

4. Why did you, after returning to Indiana, change your mind, and, instead of resigning, seek and obtain promotion?

5. Why did you, after having been promoted remain at home? Was it because rampaging among the defenceless people of Indiana is more congenial to you than facing armed rebels in Georgia?

6. Do you expect to go on rampaging after your present cowardly manner, and escape retributive justice hereafter?—[Chicago Times.

The Union Democracy of Tennessee have placed a McClellan electoral ticket in the field. W. B. Campbell and Thomas A. R. Nelson are the electors at large, and Col. James B. Carter, of Carter; John Williams, of Knox; A. Blizzard, McMinn; Henry Cooper, of Bedford. Bailey Peyton, of Sumner; John Leffyett, of Davidson; Emerson Etheridge, of Weakley; and John D. Perryman, for the districts.

Abolition or Disunion.—Mr. Lincoln offers no alternative but abolition or disunion. He says we can't have union without abolition. He puts new obstacles in the way of union every day.

A man about to be hung expressed his preference for the kind of "rope's end" he had been in the habit of seeing on board ship.

Wood wanted on subscription at this office.

Indiana.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

There probably was more fraud and villany perpetrated by the friends of Governor Morton, in Indiana, on Tuesday, than ever disgraced any election in a free State before. Every species of rascality was resorted to. There was open and undisguised military interference with the election. General Hovey declared, in a public speech, that the State should not go Democratic if he could prevent it. He did all he could with his bayonets to prevent it. The Democratic press was muzzled. Its editors were thrown into prison on the eve of election. Its leading Democratic citizens were seized by soldiers on the eve of the election. A general reign of terror was inaugurated in the State. Tens of thousands of soldiers were brought home to vote, only upon condition that they would vote for Morton. If they would not so promise, they were left in the front.

Thousands of illegal votes were cast.—Nearly all of Morton's majority in the Indianapolis District is a complete swindle, and ought not to be allowed. With an honest vote, Morton could not have secured one thousand majority in that Congressional district. The elective franchise is a complete mockery, if such wrongs can be perpetrated without a legal remedy.

The Lincoln Platform.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO REV. JOHN P. GULLIVER.

There is but one political question before the people of this country, which is this: is slavery right or is it wrong?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO COL. HAYES.

I feel that the measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful by becoming indispensible (Lincoln being judge) to the preservation of the nation. RIGHT OR WRONG I ASSUMED THIS GROUND AND NOW AVOW IT.

* I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED SATES—EXTRACT FROM HIS EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION:

I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designed States and parts of States are and henceforth shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and comes by and with an authority that can control the army now at war with the United States, will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Argument in a Nut Shell.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE,	AND THEN ON THIS.
ELECT	ELECT
LINCOLN	McCLELLAN
AND THE	AND THE WHOLE
Black Republican Ticket	*Democratic Ticket*
You will bring NEGRO EQUALITY, more DEBT, HARD TIMES, another	You will defeat NEGRO EQUALITY, restore prosperity, re-establish the
DRAFT!	UNION!
Universal anarchy, and ultimate	In an honorable, Permanent and Happy
RUIN!	PEACE!

The Case of Capt. Bowles.

We published, in our issue of Saturday, from the Louisville Journal, an account of the extra ordinary and unheard of proceeding of Captain Theodore C. Bowles, of Jeffersonville, who calling up the mechanics employed on the Government works at that place, told them, in a public speech, that unless they would agree to support Lincoln they would be discharged from their employment. This order was actually carried out and we have been shown two copies of the discharge papers—those of the mechanics of this city who were thus employed, and who are among our best, most worthy and most industrious citizens. Both these papers—the form of which was published in Saturday's Ledger, have these words:

"The bearer, ——, is this day discharged from my employ for the following reason: "He is a McClellan man."

This is signed by the foreman of the shop where the men worked. They have documents, and can show them to all who doubt their authenticity.

We do not deem it necessary to make any comments on this proceeding. Its bare recital is enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every man in the nation.—[N. A. Ledger.

PATRIOTISM.—"Hurrah for McClellan," cries a soldier who is returning from a three year's service in the army. "You're a copperhead and a traitor," responds a cowardly abolitionist, who has kept his boots up his accounts of three years plunder.