

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, ::::::::::: Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1860.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

DAVID TURPIE, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,

JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

NATH'L F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

According to an announcement, the Republicans met in Convention, at the Court House, on last Saturday. Having nothing very especial to attend to elsewhere, we dropped in for a short time to see what was going on, knowing that we would be most welcome. The attendance was quite respectable, in point of numbers, there being between sixty-five and seventy-five persons in the room, and with the exception of ourself, we believe they were all the "Cismom pure," for we did not see another man in the room that we suspected of having a particle of Democracy about him, however, there may have been some there that were Democrats.

The meeting was organized by selecting John L. Westervelt, Chairman, and I. Mattingly, Secretary. After the appointment of committees on selecting delegates to attend the State Convention, and on resolutions, speaking was announced, by the chairman, to be in order. Mr. Johnson, Esq., was called out and did his "best," and asked them to take it for what it was worth. He went into the Democracy promiscuously, made random shots and missed every time. He compared the Opposition party, fighting for freedom, (abolitionism) to our fathers resisting tyranny and struggling for their liberty. We must confess that we could not see the force of his comparison, though it may have been very apparent to others.

After Mr. Johnson was through, Mr. Coleman was called upon and made some remarks. He talked of the sovereign power of Congress over territories—said it had the power to exclude slavery from the territories, but forgot if it had sovereign power over these territories that she could with the same power create or establish it in them.

We believe the elderly gentlemen is an avowed abolitionist, and, if the modern Republican party is not abolition, as they here deny, why is he, with all other abolitionists of the days of yore, found acting with them? Verily, he has nothing to sacrifice, but has only to open his arms and receive the opposition into full fellowship, for they are brothers.

After Mr. Coleman was through, Mr. I. Mattingly, of the *Republican*, arose and said that he was not going to make a speech but would simply give them a plan of action. They were to add one member from each of the out townships to the Central Committee whose duty it should be to see that every school district in the County was organized, and that they should be so well informed in relation to their progress, that they would be able to report to head quarters faithfully and truthfully. Money must be raised—documents circulated, and the minds of the masses reached before they were biased by the Democracy. He did not care if his opponents knew all about the Republican plan for success in this County. They, the Republicans, were going to make an open and fair fight and beat us, too, whereupon we felt like cheering, and did, and was joined by the house generally. Our competitor took his seat, thinking, doubtless, that it was easier to make his last remark than it would be to prove it this coming Fall. So we thought and still think.

The committee on delegates came in and reported the names of abolition gentlemen to attend the State Convention on the approaching "twenty-second." Some of them we know to be "negro equality" men, for they have told us they were. Why is it that such men act with the Republicans? Why is it? Will some one explain why it is that these men give up all their views, and come in so harmoniously with the party that says it is not abolition in principle? The report of the committee was received, and the committee discharged. The committee on resolutions came in. The resolutions were read, and after the first reading they were adopted by sections. There was no discussion on any of them until they came to the third resolution, we believe it was, in which the Democracy were denounced as the most severe terms the getter up could think of. After the resolution was read a second time, Mr. Johnson arose and suggested that where it read "the Democratic

party" it should be changed to read "the united Democratic and Know-Nothing party." The question being open for debate they went at it. There were various opinions in relation to the proposed amendment, but by a gentleman that evidently, "from a remark he made," had some sympathy with the K. N.'s, arising and saying a few words, the resolution was withdrawn by Mr. Johnson, to his manifest displeasure.

There was another thing that was very obvious, and that was, the Convention was willing to do anything, adopt anything or not adopt anything, for the sake of getting a vote.

After the adoption of this resolution, we left. As we left the Court House square, we supposed they were having a "good time" from a noise we heard, which was the first and only applause, except the applause of our contemporary. However, we understand that they had quite an enthusiastic time at the close.

Our Democratic readers will see by the above that the Opposition is now organizing in this County, for the suggestions that we have given from the Secretary were acted upon and these additional members added to what they call the Central Committee, but which is really a Vigilance Committee. Now is it necessary for us to say that is time for us to be "up and doing"? The Opposition, though they have been victorious here for two years past, fear defeat. This is evident by their actions and the measures they are going to carry into effect.—They know that organization and vigilance will accomplish everything. Our neighbor, of the *Republican*, in the course of his remarks on the importance of organization, said, that so far as success was concerned, he would as leave have a lie as truth to contend for. We were forced to think that he spoke from experience—we couldn't help it. We may have been mistaken, however.

The plan they have adopted for success is a good and effectual one, and we have no doubt they will use every means to make it available. Money is to be raised and abolition documents circulated among the masses, while, as these wire-workers say, the minds of the people are yet unprejudiced. Should they raise the requisite amount of cash we look for a general distribution of "Helper's Impending Crisis," and the New York Tribune, which are alike infamous, and combined, form the political creed of the Republican party.

The Presidency.

For many months past there has been much said about what would be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and as we near the time of holding that Convention the anxiety, on the part of the abolitionists and their friends, increases, as well as the fear and uneasiness of the opposition. Much has been and will still be done, by the different candidates that will be before that body. Very small matters have been magnified by ultra men, and many things have been said that had better been suppressed. There has been a wrong spirit manifested by some Democrats that, probably, have self-promotion more at heart than they have the good of the cause. We have, in a few instances, heard men professing to be Democrats, that if a certain man was nominated they would not support him, and another say the same thing about others. This will not do, as any sensible man can see, and by their unguarded expressions they will place themselves in very awkward situations. These remarks are general in their applications, for we are glad to say, that we have not heard nor heard of any Democrat that would not support the nomination of the Charleston Convention.

Submission to the will of the majority is Democratic, and flying off the track is an element of the Opposition. What we do before the 23d of April, let us for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and let us avoid committing ourselves on small matters and about things that we cannot effect in the least, only to weaken our own party. We are for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and hope, like others, that the man of our choice will be chosen.

Our Duty.—It is the duty of every true patriot to be vigilant in the right, and watch with a jealous care every political movement that is calculated in the least to impede national progress, or create discord between the different portions of the country. It is therefore the duty of all Democrats to commence action and not cease labor for their country until after the election in the coming Fall is past and every vote given. The Opposition as may be seen by all their papers and the movements of their meetings and conventions everywhere, is preparing for a hard fight. As sovereigns, as citizens of our common country, as freemen of the State of Indiana, as voters of Marshall County, as we cherish our rights as free white men, and as we detest abolitionism and negro equality, let us begin to work for success.

GEORGE B. LINDLEY will have the last two numbers of Frank Leslie's Illustrated, containing what purports to be an expose of the Sons of Malta, next Saturday. It is a good thing and a magnificent—sell cheap, too. Buy some.

BUCKEYE LIVERY STABLE.—Two weeks ago we briefly called attention to the fact that N. B. & J. M. Klingers, of this place, had one of the best livery outfits in Northern Indiana. Their buggies and harness are new, and of the very best kind, and their teams are young and in "good condition." Messrs. Klingers are gentlemen, and are determined to not be surpassed in the business for cheapness or in style. Give them a call.

FORTHCOMING.—Next week will commence the publication of a series of articles on "Helper's Impending Crisis," from an able correspondent. We deem them very opportune, as our readers have not, we presume, generally been informed as to the effect this infamous book has had upon the organization of Congress.—It is the abolition republican creed. Our readers, by extracts from it can have a chance to judge of its merits.

WE are under renewed obligations to some of our Democratic friends, in this county, for their continued efforts to extend the circulation of the *Democrat*.—Since our last issue we have received the names of over fifty new subscribers. Keep it going.

HOW INDIANA IS TO BE CARRIED.—John D. Dees, of the Indianapolis *Advertiser*, has been chosen Printer of the House. It is said that this was given him with the understanding that he was to expend a great portion of the profits for the purpose of carrying Indiana for the Republicans.—In speaking of this matter the New Albany *Ledger* says :

The accounts from Washington agree in stating that in all probability John D. Dees, Esq., of Indianapolis, will be chosen Printer to the House. On Mr. Dees's own account we shall be glad of this, for he certainly deserves something for his services.

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The time for lethargy is past, and those that have the prosperity and welfare of their country at heart will not remain ignorant and stupid in relation to the important and dangerous political movements of the opposition. Let all labor to do the most possible good for the cause of Democracy, and, to know where and how to work, they should take some good Democratic paper or papers.

Indiana Farmer.

We see by the last number of the above named paper, that it is to be changed from a weekly to a Semi-Monthly, owing to the fact that the income are not sufficient to support a weekly issue. The Farmer is one of the neatest papers published in the West and deserves the patronage of all who may wish to profit by the reading of first rate Agricultural paper. Should any of our farming friends wish to take a paper of this kind, they cannot do better than to subscribe for the Indiana Farmer.

Mr. Colfax and the "Constitution."

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, one of the endorsers of Helper's book, who has not yet even pleased the wretched plot of ignorance of the contents of the pamphlet which he "cordially approved," thought proper, yesterday, to suggest the expulsion from the galleries of the House of the reporters and editors of this paper, because we have, from time to time, denounced as traitors those men who have placed themselves on the record as approvers of a publication wherein treason, murder, robbery, and every crime which most degrades humanity, are openly recommended.

However harshly the term may grate on the ear of Mr. Colfax, we neither regret nor retract it. We consider that all men who connive at the commission of murder are murderers; and that all men who recommend robbery are robbers. We have no personal quarrel with anybody.

If we had, we should not wage them through the columns of this journal.—When the public safety is attacked we expose the guilt of those by whom the attack is made. We conceive that the documents of the Helper book are treasonable, and that all who approve that book are traitors. This is our deliberate opinion and we can not how much its expression may irritate those to whom it applies.

As to expulsion from the House, we are not afraid of Mr. Colfax's vengeance.—We shall continue to visit the House whenever we desire to do so, and our reporters will occupy their seats daily, in the firm confidence that our rights and theirs will not be denied, because we shall never commit any act which would make us justly amenable to a resolution of exclusion—*Washington Constitution*.

Mr. Hendricks—the Democratic Candidate for Governor—arrived in Lapeer, last Friday night. He was greeted at the depot by the firing of a salute of six guns by the Jackson artillery, and escorted to the Teagarden House, by the German band, and several hundred citizens, who had turned out *impromptu*, to meet him. Arriving at the Hotel, he was welcomed to the city by Col. Walker, to whom Mr. H. responded in a brief and well timed speech. The campaign for 1860 is now opened in good earnest by H.'s address in Union Hall last Saturday.—South Bend Forum.

Politics in the North-West.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Jan. 29, 1860.

I have been looking through and taking notes in each of the States North-west of Ohio, Minnesota excepted, during the past fortnight; and, though I seldom place predictions on record, I now make one which I would not have credited when I left New York. I predict that Stephen A. Douglas will be nominated for President at Charleston next April, and that most of the Slave States will give him their Electoral Votes. Let these foreshadowing be noted and compared with the events.

I predict Mr. Douglas' nomination, in full view of the fact that a great majority of the Southern Democratic politicians intensely hate him—that the leading partisans and favorites of the Buchanan dynasty detest him—that Mayor Wood will have to promise to oppose him in order to get his Hartford Shell delegation admitted at Charleston—that there will be an anti-Douglas delegation claiming seats from Illinois—that many of the delegates elect even from the North-Western States, including a majority of those from Minnesota, do not want to nominate him and that Jesse D. Bright, Rice, Joe Lane, &c., who have for some years labored under the hallucination that they are leaders of the North-Western Democracy, would prefer defeat with a Lecomptone to success with Douglas. I see also that the anti-Douglas side will have the advantage in the Convention first in settling the contested seats; then in framing the platform. But after making allowance for these make weights, I still hold the Little Giant's nomination to be all but inevitable strength.

A National Convention always nominates to win. It is largely made up of men who would like to be Cabinet Ministers, Embassadors, Collectors, Marshals, or at least Postmasters. Those quite well understand that, if they are to obtain what they aspire to, is essential that they should nominate a ticket that can be elected. National Conventions are of blind to transcurrent merit, rarely or never to superior strength.

II. Mr. Douglas is still in the eyes of the Democratic masses in the Free States, the champion and embodiment of the principle of Popular Sovereignty by which they were recruited to the repudiation of the Missouri Compact. That repudiation was never repudiated by them *per se*; nor did it manifestly justify command it to their approbation. But the suggestion that each separate community, whether termed State or Territory, should be at liberty to manage and dispose of its own negroes—to have slavery or not have it, as it should see fit—was and is popular with the Western Democracy. And, having long recognized Mr. Douglas as the author, exponent and champion of the doctrine, they will not be disposed to see it very nicely the Platitudes in it if he is placed conspicuously thereon. With Mr. Douglas as their candidate, the Democracy will contest every State in the North-Western States with energy, lag most of them with confidence. They will not consider one of them absolutely lost until vote for President shall have been cast and counted.

III. But, should Mr. Douglas be defeated at Charleston, the very blindest mole will understand that the principle wherein his name is identified is ignored and cashiered—that the National Democracy no longer holds American citizens located in a Territory equally with those in a State at liberty to legalize and establish or to exclude and forbid Slavery within their respective limits. In that case the stereotyped Democratic question of 1854-5-6, "Why should not American citizens in a territory have equal rights as to Slavery within their respective limits with those in a State?" will be turned against them with fearful effect. Mr. Douglas may work as he pleases, but he cannot secure a hearty Lecomptone on his Electoral Vote in all the North-West.

IV. Through all his vacation, Mr. Douglas has heroically stood by the principle of Free Homestead, or the grant of quarter sections of the Public Lands to actual settlers without charge. That principle—always stronger in the Free West than any party—has gained immensely in power to control votes from the pecuniary disasters of the last 3 years. Thousands who were grubbing at the land within sight of their log cabins a few years since, and fondly expecting to become speedily rich by land speculations, have suddenly awaked to a realization of the fact that their land grubbing ruined them, and that they have a hard chance before them of obtaining even a livelihood. To those and tens of thousands besides, the Homestead bill seems of more consequence than all other topics of political controversy. No other Democratic Statesman than Douglass, unless it be Andrew Johnson of Tenn., could hope for their support. Mr. Lane's ugly record last winter renders him conspicuously unavailable. Mr. D. on this question could probably hold his own against a Republican—no one else. But Mr. Johnson could begin to do it.

V. The middle division of his advertisement gives Douglas a great advantage in the struggle. Out of some six hundred votes in the Convention over two hundred will at all events be thrown for him on the first ballot, while the opposing vote will be divided between Hunter, Wise, A. Johnson, Guthrie, Breckinridge, Jeff Davis, Stephen Cobb, &c., and it is even said that there are incumbents or expectants of Federal offices who will carry their respective votes. We do not credit this; but with Pierce and Seymour both sedulously kept in the back ground, Mr. Douglas' pluralty at the start must be very large, and this cannot fail to tell on the succeeding ballots.

As to expulsion from the House, we are not afraid of Mr. Colfax's vengeance.—We shall continue to visit the House whenever we desire to do so, and our reporters will occupy their seats daily, in the firm confidence that our rights and theirs will not be denied, because we shall never commit any act which would make us justly amenable to a resolution of exclusion—*Washington Constitution*.

As to the events and developments of the next ten weeks may change all this, I fully understand; but if matters move along as they are now going, Mr. Douglas' nomination at Charleston seems hardly avoidable. And, as an evidence that a Democrat may, for once, disobey the mandates of the Slave Power, without thereby ruining himself, I am prepared to regard it with compunction.

H. G.

See new advertisements in another column.

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NEW STORE.

PACKARD & THAYER

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PRODUCE.

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HAIL COLUMBIA!

Have you heard the news at

PACKARD & THAYER'S?

They are now in town and may be seen hard at work at the

No. 5, Michigan Street, Plymouth.

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FAMILY GROCERIES

EVER BROUGHT TO PLYMOUTH.

They keep constantly on hand,

TEA,

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