

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

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,

NATHAN' L. F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT,

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT,

M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Abe Lincoln Nominated.

The Chicago Convention assembled in the Wigwam prepared for that body, on the 16th inst. The Convention was called to order by Governor Morgan of New York, who read, what in print proved to be, rather a common document, or speech. In this he said he hoped the action of the Convention would be such that it would prove to the people of this country that the Republican was the only National party now in existence. On retiring he nominated David Wilmot, of "Wilmot Proviso" notoriety, as temporary Chairman of the Convention, who was unanimously chosen. On taking the chair he made a very ordinary address to the vast assembly, which was delivered in a slow, hesitating manner—one that would have done poor credit to one of our country orators. His real ability has not won him the reputation he enjoys in the nation, as a talented man and statesman.

Before selecting permanent officers, or, before the Convention was organized, the Committees were appointed. To this movement many of the delegates objected strongly, but the Chair decided in favor of the motion to appoint, because those who voted for it hollered louder than those who voted against it. So the Committees were appointed.

This was supposed to be done for the purpose of having some, who were supposed to not be entitled to seats as delegates, on the Committees, upon which devolved almost the entire work of the Convention.

When the States were called that were known to be represented by delegates, a motion was made to have all the States called, and the Chair proceeded to call those Southern States that were not represented. During the time of this calling we heard laughs of derision and hisses of contempt all around us. After the whole number was called, Cuba was called by some fanatic, when all the brawlers in the assembly took it up, and one general yell of applause went up, during which time the Chair shook his head, smiled apportioningly, and took his seat. We wondered to ourselves if this was one of the manifestations that were to convince this community that the Republican was the only national party now in existence in this Confederacy! It all went to prove that the Republican party did not regard the Southern States that were not in their Convention, with any more national feeling than they do the island of Cuba. At about 2 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at 5 p.m. for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

After the adjournment at 2 o'clock, we bussed ourselves listening to the delegates and other prominent Republicans quarrel about the candidates. Seward was against the entire host of aspirants for the favors of the Convention, and the only question to be decided was, whether he had more friends in the Convention than all the rest. We heard at least a dozen well informed men, who had the word "Pennsylvania" labelled on their coats, say that if Seward was nominated they would not support him; and, on the other hand, an equal number of men who talked Seward, say they would support no other candidate. We thought then as we still think, that they were, most of them, telling what was not so; for they will now go for the nominee, notwithstanding they called Lincoln an "upstart" and "numbskull" in comparison to Seward.

At about 5 o'clock, finding ourselves pretty thoroughly tired out, and that the delegates and the crowd generally was wending its way back to the Wigwam, and not having time nor the desire to stay longer, we took a seat in an omnibus, which was the first accommodation in the way of a place to sit that we had found during the whole day, where we were not having our arms horribly mutilated, and finally we reached the depot, where we had a whole long, hard bench to ourselves, on which we remained until the train left for the east.

At the 5 o'clock session the Convention chose Hon. Geo. Ashman, of Massachusetts, President of the Convention, and they also chose other permanent officers, completing their organization. On Thursday they adopted a platform, which, if read to a Republican of 1856, as a Democratic platform, would be most bitterly

denounced. We will probably speak of this in another place, and therefore pass it by for the present. On Friday morning balloting for candidates was the programme. On the first ballot, the two prominent candidates, Seward and Lincoln, received the following votes: Seward, 173½; Lincoln, 102. On second ballot, Seward received 184½; Lincoln, 181. This was a gain to both of them, of the "small fry" having been withdrawn from the Convention. The third ballot was then taken, and decided the only question that was before the Convention, that Seward had not as many friends as all the other aspirants, who gave their influence against him, and for Lincoln, which made the vote as follows: Seward, 110½; Lincoln, 354, and one vote was given for Dayton. The President then announced the ballot, and proclaimed Lincoln the nominee of the Convention. After the nomination the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock P.M. At the afternoon session, on the second balloting, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President. He is a renegade Democrat, or, one of the unfortunate individuals whom the Democratic party has left. He is said to not possess any of the elements of popularity; and the object the Convention could have had in nominating him, living as he does in a State that is undoubtedly ready to support any abolition candidate that may be brought out, is regarded as rather a matter of chance than otherwise. The business of the Convention being through with, a motion was made to adjourn *sine die*. The President then delivered an address to the Convention. He congratulated the body on its success in nominating what he thought was a good ticket, and one that would be successful next November, after which the Convention adjourned—the greatest enthusiasm prevailing: some of them saying they were going to get drunk; some to give vent to their good feelings; and Seward's friends to drown their bad ones, and reconcile themselves to the sad fate of their champion, and get ready to swallow what they said about not supporting Lincoln if he was nominated.

The last we saw or heard of any of the delegates was on Friday night last, when they went through our place. Some of the Republicans of our town filed a rail from the fence of one of our Democrats, upon which they fastened their flag, and with this they marched to the depot to salute the delegates as they passed through. The delegates said the rail was an Illinois rail—one that "old Abe" mauled out, and that they must have it to take along with them: whereupon the strings were cut that the flag was tied on with, and the rail was shoved on board, and the delegates went off yelling over it, not knowing if it was a Democratic rail, and one that had been stolen from a thorough Democrat, and one who does not live in Illinois. So it is a mistake all round; and they will find, next November, that the entire transaction at Chicago was a great mistake—an experiment that will not prove successful.

THEIR NOMINEE.—The Republicans at Chicago nominated a man without any record as a statesman, and one who would not have been heard of out of his own State only as a silent member of congress, had it not been that he was the opponent of Stephen A. Douglas for U. S. Senator in 1858. In that contest he had the honor to be beaten by one of the greatest statesmen that there is in the country; and more, he was beaten in his own county that had never or rarely gone Democratic. This is a statement of his renown and of his popularity where he is known. Politically, he endorses Seward's irrepressible doctrine, and believes the Union cannot stand, part free and part slave. He is just as thorough in his abolition sentiments as Seward, but in point of ability he is not equal to Senator Seward's shadow. The truth is, he is about a third rate lawyer who has barely made a comfortable livelihood by the practice of his profession. He has a reputation throughout the west, as a stump-speaker and story-teller, but has never given any evidence that he is in any degree capable of taking charge of the affairs of the government. If elected, he would be a mere tool in the hands of men of more experience and probably less integrity.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We have not as yet seen anything in any of our exchanges, in this Congressional district, as to the time and place of holding the Convention. Conventions are being held everywhere else, and it seems to us that, by the time that there is an understanding arrived at, it will certainly be late enough. The Republicans meet here about the middle of June to nominate Schuyler, as a matter of course, and as soon as he gets through with this protracted session of Congress, he will commence visiting every school district in the "Ninth," peddling garden seeds, Abolition speeches, and lying; and it is necessary that we should get some one after him. We hope to see something done soon.

MISREPRESENTATION.—The *Laporte Union* of last week manifestly is propensity for misrepresentation by quoting some remarks of ours, and trying to make the impression that we published our own language as a part of the constitution. Rather a weak, small effort, Mr. Union.

THE PLATFORM.—Those Republicans who have formed a strong attachment for the principles contained in their platform of 1856, will look in vain for them in the Chicago platform. The "twin relic"—polygamy, about which they have said so much and denounced so bitterly, is now passed silently over. The platform is almost entirely neutral on the issues made so prominent in the Philadelphia platform. They now virtually say those principles or rather, abstractions, were not correct, or at least, it would not do to advocate them in the coming campaign; and, as "succees is a duty," the former issues of the party are dropped, and the people are invited to take another "wild goose chase"—try another experiment.

In their first resolution, at Chicago, they say they think it necessary to "organize" and perpetuate a Republican party. This new organization is undoubtably news to the Republicans of 1856, nevertheless,

the delegates call it such, and the platform shows that they are now in chase after another phantom, hoping it will lead them on to success. All this covering will not do—there's a nigger in the woodpile.

TOWNSHIP CONVENTIONS.—After talking to many Democrats both in town and in the country as well as some of the members and chairman of the central committee, we feel warranted in making the following suggestions to the Democrats in the several townships in the county, and feel confident that they will be acted upon by the committee at their meeting on Saturday next: Let it be understood by the democracy in every township, that Saturday, the ninth day of June, be fixed upon as the time for holding their township or primary convention. Before that time candidates will undoubtedly be announced for the different offices, and the delegates to the county convention can be instructed. This will give ample time for our friends to talk about the matter. We hope there will be a large attendance at all the primary conventions. We can assure our friends that the time for working has come. Let us take a start with our opponents as nearly as possible. They hold their convention on the second of June, and ours should be held on the 16th. This will be one week after the time of holding the township conventions.

PRODIGAL RETURNED.—The Republican party after an absence of some two years, returned, prodigal like, to JOHN W. DAWSON, of "DAWSON'S FORT WAYNE TIMES," on the 17th inst. It has given satisfactory evidence of true repentance, and is forgiven. Mr. Dawson pledges the nomination of the Chicago convention his ablest support. He publishes one of the most energetic papers in the State, and will doubtless do much for the prodigal party.

IT IS RUMORED that Penny Williams, of the Lake City Commercial, was on a "scald" over at Chicago, and becoming boisterous, in a saloon, raised a matter of difference between himself and another "scald," whereupon "scald" No. 2 let fly and settled both Reuben and the difficulty. Hope it will do the little "scald" good.

DECLINED.—We have received an interesting article for publication from a correspondent in Stark, addressed to the citizens of that County, but it is too lengthy for our columns. If suitably condensed, we will publish it with pleasure.

From Our Stark County Correspondent. KNOX, Ind., May 21, 1860.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—The weather here is fine. Crops look well in this country. We have now a fair prospect of having our Court-house finished this summer.

Last week we were highly gratified by the visit of a Steamboat to our County, which came up the Kankakee river, nearly to the New Albany Railroad bridge. It is contemplated to run her still further up, and we intend to try and get her to come to Knox soon.

Emigration into our County is increasing very fast. Many new farms have been opened this Spring in different parts of our County, and, what is better, the new settlers are determined to work and make farms, instead of hunting and trapping, which has been followed too much for the good of the County.

The new M. E. Church, in this place, was dedicated yesterday. The house is an ornament to our town.

Elder Reed, of South Bend, preached on the occasion. The Church was well filled with an intelligent looking congregation. Yours, &c.

STARKE

■■■ [Our attentive correspondent in Stark County writes us, that he has been absent from home for some time past, which accounts for our failure in not giving the news of that County more regularly. His favors are always welcome to our columns—are read with interest, and lying; and it is necessary that we should get some one after him. We hope to see something done soon.

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Items of News.

The new State House at Columbus, (O.) will cost \$1,350,000.

It is proposed to light Philadelphia with gas made from water.

What does a young lady look for first in church? The *hymns*.

It is said that not one dwelling house has been built in Carthage, in South America, for forty years.

Three hundred Mormons passed through Cleveland last week. A few of the girls were pretty, but most of them ugly as sin.

One firm in Seneca county, (O.) last week, shipped 350 barrels of eggs.

The healthful exercise of rowing boats has been introduced in some of the young ladies' schools, in Connecticut.

Judge Williams, of Kansas, received a fee of \$100,000, recently, for successfully engineering an Indian claim through Congress.

Business at Denver City, Kansas, at last accounts, was dull. Speculation in land claims was the only traffic.

The expense of taking the census this year, will amount to \$1,000,000.

A full crop of peaches is expected this year, in New Jersey.

The postage on American exchange papers has been abolished in Canada.

The English cotton trade pays a profit of \$5,000,000 per month.

The last session of the black republic legislature, of Ohio, at a cost of \$80,000 to the people, elected a U. S. Senator and passed a dog law.

Syracuse, N. Y., has adopted street railroads. They have been found to pay.

A large portion of the produce consumed in the region of Saginaw, Mich., comes from Canada.

Mrs. Gamble, while under religious excitement, recently starved herself to death, at Eatonton, Ga.

Keokuk county, Iowa, last year, produced 4,648 gallons of sorghum molasses.

It is estimated that \$2,000,000 in gold have been brought from Pike's Peak to the States since its discovery there.

Passengers are now conveyed from the lower to the upper stories by railroad, at the new Sherman House, in Chicago.

Hon. W. S. Dunrell, a well known printer, and lately a member of Congress from Massachusetts, died recently in Boston.

The discovery of gold in Owen county, Ind., continues to create much excitement.

It is stated that Postmaster Fowler left New York on Friday last, on the Moses Taylor, bound for Havana, whence he will go to Mexico, or somewhere in South America, where no rendition treaty exists with this country. His friends raised a purse for him of several thousand dollars.

A diver who has been down to the wreck of the steamer Hungarian, states