

## THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

T. &amp; P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, ::::::: Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

JAMES S. ATHON,

OF MARION.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD,

OF DECATUR.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT,

MILTON B. HOPKINS,

OF CLINTON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The 8th of January, 1862, was a proud day for the Democracy of Indiana. Never was there a convention assembled in any State upon which devolved so much responsibility—of which so much was expected; and nobly did it meet the anticipations of the people. The cry had gone far previous to its assembling that it was to be held for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the enemy; and every effort was made to deter Democrats from attending, and to render it odious in the estimation of the people. The result shows how futile is all opposition when the Democracy are fully aroused; for it is an admitted fact that the convention was the largest, the most intelligent, and the most dignified and patriotic body of men ever assembled in this or any of the Western States. It was composed of the best and most intelligent men of the State, which fact, of itself, is sufficient to silence the calumny which the abolitionists urged against it, that it was called by a clique, and was to be controlled by only a portion of the Democracy of the State.

The result of the convention is most gratifying. The ticket is unexceptionable. It is composed of gentlemen well known throughout the State, and against whom nothing can be said. They possess, in an eminent degree, the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capability.

The State *Sentinel*, speaking of the nominations, says:

The candidates are all men of integrity, intelligence, of superior qualifications for the positions for which they are nominated, and they are faithful to the Constitution and the Union. It is unnecessary for us to commend to the people of Indiana Dr. James S. Athorn, our candidate for Secretary of State, who, for many years, managed the hospital for the insane with distinguished ability and marked success; or Joe Ristone, as he is familiarly known upon the Wabash, our candidate for Auditor of State, as good and true a man as ever drew breath; or Matthew L. Brett, our candidate for Treasurer of State, whose integrity is proverbial and whose business qualifications are of the highest order; or Oscar B. Hord, our candidate for Attorney General, a man of the highest sense of honor, and known to the profession as one of its most accomplished members; or Milton B. Hopkins, our candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is not only respected for his ability, but has the warmest regards of all who know him. It is a ticket which will command the confidence of the voters of Indiana, and one to whom they will willingly confide the affairs of the State. Knowing that in such hands its interests will ever be protected and promoted."

But the most important action of the convention was the adoption of a platform. We say it was the most important from the fact that it will not only have a great influence in this State, but in others where conventions have not yet been held. It struck a sympathetic chord which will not cease to vibrate wherever true patriotism abides, until the "twin heresies," abolitionism and secession, are swept from the land, to be remembered no more forever. The platform is worthy the position it occupies—that of a pioneer in the great campaign of 1862. The resolutions embrace all questions which will probably arise in the campaign, and give forcible expression to the hitherto latent Democratic conservative sentiment of the country. They express the true Union sentiment—the Union and the Constitution. With this sentiment for their rallying cry, the Democracy of Indiana will march to victory as in days of yore.

The following is the platform adopted:

The Democratic party, having from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all the Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we confirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

17. That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battlefield where victory has

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2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation in their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendancy of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guarantee, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union *under the Constitution*; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern republicans leaders would grant no compromise and no concession, either to avoid war, or to hold the powerful States of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina in the Union to help the government in a war against rebellion in the more southern states.

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14. That the total disregard of the writ of habeas corpus by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant or law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

15. That the liberty of speech and of the press is guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizen and formidable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which can not be tolerated without converting friends into slaves.

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17. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil office; and, in holding party caucuses by the Republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms, and party organizations, upon the altar of their country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to loppe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

18. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a contrivance at, if not an actual participation in a system of corruption, and in their own brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

19. That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battlefield where victory has

perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED?

The Chicago *Times*, of last Monday, has an able article on the expenses of the war, and the future expenses of our government, which we copy. The responsibility for the enormous expenditures, together with the immense loss of life, is put where it belongs—on the Republican leaders:"Until the beginning of the war, sixty millions of dollars per year was sufficient revenue for the most ample needs of the government. The expenditures of the government are now, and will be so long as the war continues, at least sixty millions per month, or seven hundred and twenty millions per year. Says the New York *Times*:

"Were the rebellion subdued tomorrow these expenditures must equal twice and perhaps thrice the average for years past. We shall do well if we get on with \$200,000,000 annually. We must keep up, for years, a large standing army, which costs \$1,000 a year for each man, rank and file. We shall not hereafter be content without a powerful navy. We are to render impregnable, if possible, all our important harbors. The civil list grows apace with our increasing years. We shall have, on the first of July next, an annual interest account of \$40,000,000. For the present, consequently, we must bid adieu to the golden era in our history in which we were scarcely conscious that we had a government, so lightly did its burdens rest upon us, and enter upon that which the almost sole problem of a statesman will be to make the credit balance the debit side of the national ledger."

"This is a picture which few contemplated when the northern republican leaders would grant no compromise and no concession, either to avoid war, or to hold the powerful States of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina in the Union to help the government in a war against rebellion in the more southern states. The Republican leaders, least of all, contemplated it, but had they, no doubt their action would have been the same. When they have counted the cost or cared for the cost of any action of their own, unless it threatened damage to the Republican party?

In conversation with him a few weeks ago on this subject, in answer to our inquiry why he did not give us an opportunity to bid for the job of publishing the Delinquent List, he stated that he had given the job to Mattingly for just half what the law allowed. How did he know but that we or some other person would have done the work for less than what he let the job to Mattingly for?

The Auditor of Noble County, who is a Democrat, gets the Delinquent List of that County printed for twelve cents per description—about twenty per cent less than our economical Auditor pays Mattingly.

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Remember, we are not yet in the second year of republican rule. Contrast this first year—with its expenditures of over seven hundred and fifty millions, and with all the future expenditures it has imposed,—with the long series of years of democratic rule, which imposed no direct taxes and only demanded forty to sixty millions from imposts,—and tell us what has been gained by the triumph of republicanism.

And remember, that this enormous expenditure, past, present and prospective, is among the smallest of the consequences of the Republican triumph. Greater than this is the interruption of trade, manufactures, commerce, agriculture, and every kind of peaceful industry; greater still is the loss of tens of thousands of lives; and greatest of all is the destruction of the old Union, for the old Union, with all its cordiality of sections towards each other and love of its institutions, will never be restored. The authority of the government may be re-established over all the States, but it will be the compulsion of the sword and not the voluntary allegiance of the people.

Furthermore, the law does not put a rive upon the work, but imposes a limit. He had no intention of giving the list to anybody but Mattingly; and if responsible bids, at one-half what he says it is to be done for, had been made, the result would have been the same. He cares more for the success of an abolition sheet than he does for the interests of the people or the fulfillment of a solemn promise. If the people are deceived again by such promises it will certainly be their own fault, for they have had sufficient evidence to convince them of their utter falsity.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF LITTLENESS.

We are happy to announce the removal of the official Report of Federal Successes in Eastern Kentucky.

Louisville, Jan. 14.

The following official documents were received at head-quarters to-day:

"Paintsville, Ky., Jan. 8.

To Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.:

"I entered this place yesterday, with the 42d Ohio, the 4th Kentucky, and 300 of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. On hearing of my approach, the main rebel force left their strongly entrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jenniss' creek, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry which had been left as a vanguard a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. Marshall's whole army is now flying in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large amount of his stores. We have taken 15 prisoners. Our loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

(Signed) "J. A. GARFIELD,

Colonel Commanding Brigade."

"Headquarters Eighteenth Brigade,

"Prestonburg, Ky., Jan. 11.

"To Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.:

"I left Paintsville on Thursday noon,

with 1,100 men, and drove in the enemy's picket's two miles below Prestonburg.

The men slept on their arms. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning we moved to

wards the main body of the enemy at the forks of Middle Creek, under command of Marshall. Skirmishing with his outposts began at 3 o'clock, and at 1 P. M. we engaged his force of 25,000 men, with three cannon posted on the hill; fought them until dark, having been reinforced

which was promised the people on the accession of Abraham the First, after ten months of failure, of mismanagement, and disgrace in the eyes of the world, has been compelled to displace its most important cabinet minister, and take his successor from the hated, and detested cabinet of Buchanan! What a fall was there, my countrymen!

There is a time of reckoning not far distant, when all such small rated officials will receive a hint that their services are not further needed. May it speedily come.

superior qualifications—that of playing lauday to a set of corrupt, rotten, and unprincipled leaders of a party which he thinks he must serve instead of the people.

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