

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, :: :: :: Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
OF MARION.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF FOUNTAIN.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF DAVIES.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF DECATUR.
SCHOOL INSPECTION,
MILTON B. HOPKINS,
OF CLINTON.

A FEW CORRECTIONS.

"The Delegates in the Democratic-Bright-Disionion convention from this county were Jonathan Dudley, Hugh Donley, Henry Miller, Jesse Coleman, John P. Dunn, Dr. T. D. Lemon, Amos C. Hall, and a man whose name we have forgotten. The County Central Committee appointed eight delegates two weeks ago to day, a portion of whom were Douglassites. They failed to attend and their places were filled with self-constituted Breckinridge men. The whole delegation it will be observed, are all Breckinridge men."

The above, which we clip from the *La Porte Herald*, of a late date, contains statements so much at variance with the truth, that justice to the gentlemen named, and the Democracy of the County which they represented, requires a publication of the facts in the case, which are these:

The delegation, as originally appointed, consisted of eight delegates, five of whom supported Mr. Breckinridge, and three, Mr. Douglass. As the entire delegation did not attend the Convention, substitutes were appointed, so that the delegation stood as follows:

Breckinridge—Lemon, Donley, Hall, and Dudley—4; Douglass—Miller, Coleman, Hering, Dunn—4.

This statement, which we know to be true, shows that the *Herald's* account of the matter is entirely erroneous. The 'Douglass' men, as that paper is pleased to call a portion of the Democracy, gained one in the appointment of alternates, which is very different from the statement of the *Herald*, that the places of the delegates who did not attend were filled with self-constituted Breckinridge men. Either the *Herald* did not know what it was talking about, or asserted what it knew to be false.

The same paper calls the Convention the "Democratic-Bright-Disionion Convention," which is merely an epithet and not a statement of fact. In the first place Mr. Douglass had nothing to do with the calling of the Convention, and did not attempt to exercise any influence over it after it was assembled; and the statement which it makes, that Michael G. Bright was there in his stead, is "erroneous," for he was not there at all.

The *Herald* makes another statement which we think it will be very difficult for it to substantiate, which is:

"A very large proportion of the delegates were not chosen by the Democracy of the counties to which they were accredited."

As this is so different from what we believed to be the facts in the case—not having heard any such complaint from the Democracy of any County in the State, much less a large proportion, and as Democrats were not in the habit of misrepresenting themselves, we are of the opinion that the *Herald's* assertion is slightly 'inaccurate.' Will it please name the counties which were represented by delegates not chosen by the Democracy of those counties? We do not ask it to name all the counties thus represented, but merely enough to substantiate his statement that "A large proportion of the delegates were not chosen by the Democracy of the counties to which they were accredited."

The *Herald* further says:

"Those counties where the Democracy were the strongest, either did not have any delegates there, or if they had, instructed them in advance against committing the party to any policy, and against making any nomination at that time."

There were only five counties not represented—Washington, Dubois, Owen, Wabash and Lake. The first three are Democratic counties and the latter two the blackest kind of Republican; from which it will be seen that those counties where the Democracy were strongest, were about as well represented as those where they were not so strong. The counties not represented were divided as near equal as possible between strong Democratic and strong Republican—the former accidentally having the majority of one. The statement that the strong Democratic counties instructed their delegates to vote against committing the party to 'any policy and against making any nominations,' is simply ridiculous. Such instructions would compel the delegates to vote against committing the party to a patriotic, pro-

itable, constitutional War policy; or a sound, systematic, economical State policy. In relation to making nominations, about one fifth of the delegates were in favor of postponing until May or June, but a majority of four to one decided to make nominations, as State Conventions had formerly done, and did make such as those who had been in favor of postponement could make no possible objection to. Furthermore the delegates from the strong Democratic counties are entitled to no great consideration more than those from counties where there is a Republican majority; as each delegate represented an equal number of Democratic votes; and Democratic votes in Republican counties count just as much as Democratic votes anywhere else. For instance: Harrison, which is a Democratic county, we believe, cast eight delegate votes, representing, probably, two thousand Democratic votes, against making nominations; LaPorte cast eight delegate votes, representing the same number of Democratic votes that the delegates from Harrison did, in favor of making nominations. Why are the Democrats from Harrison to be particularly permitted, when their two thousand votes will not count any more in the aggregate at the State election, than will the two thousand Democratic votes in LaPorte county? According to the argument which is used by the *Herald* and New Albany *Ledger*, the one delegate from Starke county, representing two hundred and fifty Democratic votes, should dictate to the fifteen delegates from Marion county, representing nearly four thousand Democratic votes.

The Herald makes the following statement:

"The strong Republican counties had generally an unusual number of delegates who were uprooted for a platform and a ticket."

The published proceedings of the Convention, or any other source of authentic information, do not show that any county, Republican or Democratic, had more delegates in the Convention than it was entitled to under the apportionment. The latter clause of the extract may, or may not, be true; but if the latter, it would not be very surprising; for living in a Black Republican county wouldn't make a man 'uprooted' for a sound Democratic Platform, and a good, strong Democratic ticket, we don't know what would.

The Herald says again:

"Jesse D. Bright dare not leave his seat in the Senate as he has done on former occasions, for fear of being ousted from that body, as he should be at once for his disloyalty."

Mr. Bright was not deterred from attending the Convention by any such cause as that stated above. A committee of seven Republican Senators, after the most patient and anxious investigation failed to find him in any way disloyal, and so reported to the Senate. Does the Herald know more about Mr. Bright's loyalty than the Republican committee that investigated it?

The Herald's short article contains other statements which are incorrect, but we have not space enough to notice them in detail. One is, that Col. Dunham was present to urge the Convention to postpone making nominations, but had no attention paid to him. The fact is, he made a speech, and was listened to with respectful attention. If the Convention did not fit to follow his advice, it certainly had a right to do otherwise. Another statement is, that the Convention was a great farce, and reflected the sentiments of but a very select portion of the Democracy of the State, when the truth of the matter is, it reflected the sentiments of the entire Democracy of the State, and gives satisfaction to all but Republicans and their sympathizers.

We have noticed the Herald's statements at greater length than we otherwise would, from the fact many of them have appeared in the Republican papers, and it is but right that they should be refuted.

NOT SATISFIED.

The Republican papers are very much dissatisfied with the action of the Democratic State Convention. One thing which they keep continually harping upon is, that it did not pass resolutions complimentary to the memory of the late Senator Douglass, and to Governor Wright. That the Convention did right in refusing to pass posthumous resolutions, cannot be successfully denied. By doing so it left no room for reasonable men to complain; for by refusing to entertain complimentary resolutions to those whom the party had elevated to the highest positions, many who were equally worthy, but not included in the resolutions, can have no cause of complaint for any slight which the party would have put upon them.

We know that Governor Wright is a man of too much honor,—of too keen an appreciation of the favors, confidence and support which the Democratic party have ever extended to him, and which have elevated him to his present high position among the statesmen and patriots of our country, to consider himself slighted because he did not get another endorsement. He knows for what purpose Democratic Conventions are assembled.

If the Republicans do not like the action of the Convention, it will probably make it

but little difference to the Democracy. It is none of their business what kind of resolutions Democrats pass or refuse to pass. They would be dissatisfied with any action Democrats might take. Furthermore, if Democrats do not choose, for reasons which may be good to themselves, to pass resolutions of personal respect to members of their own party, is it a very good taste for Republicans to meddle about it? We think not.

The object of the Republicans is so transparent that the most gullible will not be deceived by it. If they succeed in anything more than rendering themselves ridiculous, it will be a rarity.

THE CONVENTION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Republican papers appear to be very much exercised about the 'Douglas' Democrats being imposed upon by the 'Breckenridge' Democrats—in the matter of conducting the State Convention. To hear and believe all they say, one would suppose that the 'Douglas' men were the most abused set of men in the country. They generally speak of the convention as the 'Breckenridge convention,' or the 'Bright Disunion convention.'

For the edification of those Republicans who have recently affected an overweening love of the Douglas men, and who have volunteered their valuable services for the purpose of defending them, we take pleasure in informing them that the two divisions of the party named have concluded to work together in harmony in future, and henceforth design spending their political ammunition on the abolitionists. The question which divided the party is not now at issue, and probably never will be again; and the party do not deem it advisable to keep up a family quarrel about irrelevant questions, merely for the gratification of their enemies. All whom we have heard speak of this matter, and the action of the party in all parts of the State leads us to believe that the party elsewhere entertain the same opinion, take this view of our past difficulties, and will act accordingly. Of course, all the Republicans and a few pseudo Democrats, will oppose any such consummation, which will be good evidence, if any were needed, of its correctness.

The which the Republican press have published concerning the State convention—that it was controlled by Breckinridge men—is easily refuted by a fair statement of the facts in the case. The three principal officers of the convention—President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary—were all Douglas men. Does that look like the Breckinridge men controlled the organization of the convention? We are informed

by good authority, that every man on the ticket voted for Douglas. Does that look as though the Breckinridge men had things all their own way? If they did, it was certainly a very magnanimous way—giving their opponents all the offices—and one for which they are entitled to great credit.

The Convention was organized, the platform adopted, and the ticket nominated solely with a view to unity and harmony in the party, regardless of past differences. That it was successful in this, is attested by the hearty endorsement it has received from one end of the State to the other.

Republican blarney, about 'Breckinridge Convention,' and 'Douglas' men trodden under foot, will amount to nothing farther than to render those who use it ridiculous. Democrats know their duty, and will perform it regardless of Republican threats or slanders. This is not the first howl that Abolition has raised. The bitterness which it exhibits toward the Democratic party, is evidence of the fact that its own dissolution is nigh at hand. The gyrations which it makes over the Democratic Convention, is but the last struggle of the demon.

Two Republicans of this town are guilty of treason, as defined by Federal authorities. Their crime consists in bargaining for, and buying, Treasury Notes at a discount. Can they not be punished when Democrats are imprisoned on mere suspicion?

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 20. Gen. Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him near Webb's Cross-Roads, in the vicinity of Somers-

ett. Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their intrenchments at Mill Springs, with the Federals in hot pursuit.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The recent fight took place on Sunday, instead of Saturday morning.

Gen. Thomas, Sunday evening, followed up the rebels to their intrenchments, sixteen miles from his own camp, and when about to attack them this morning, he found their intrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, Quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons.

The rebels, in dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland in one steamboat, and by a line of barges at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Spring.

Of the rebels 275 were killed and wounded, including Zollicoffer and Peyton.

Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond, last Friday.

The dead were found on the field. The Tenth Indiana lost seventy-five killed and wounded.

Nothing further of Federal loss has yet reached here.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Baillie Peyton killed in the recent engagement proves to be Baillie Peyton, Jr., attached to Zollicoffer's staff, and not Baillie Peyton, Sr., as first reported.

Details of the Rout of Zollicoffer's Army by Gen. Thomas.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.

A special to the Commercial, from Indianapolis, says that four Indiana regiments, in the Green River column, have advanced to South Carrollton, and will soon occupy Rochester. This is directly in front of Bowling Green.

Gen. Buell is concentrating a powerful force at Green River, and it is said he is now ready for a forward movement.

The rebels at and about Bowling Green are destroying the railroads, felling trees across the track and doing everything to retard the progress of our army.

It is said they are making every preparation to evacuate Bowling Green upon the approach of our troops.

From Gen. Buell's Column.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.

Widely known as the most valuable and popular Journal in its sphere—as the Best and Cheapest combined Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary, and Family Paper—on the continent—will enter upon its Thirteenth Year and Volume in January, 1862. It has long surpassed all rivals in Variety and Usefulness of Contents, and of late is, more than ever,

The Paper for the Times.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.

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