

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

T. & P. McDONALD.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR CUSTODY OF STATE,

JAMES S. ATHON,

OF MARION,

FOR CUSTODY OF STATE,

JOSEPH RISTINE,

OF FOUNTAIN,

FOR TRUSTEE OF STATE,

MATTHEW L. BRETT,

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OSCAR B. HORD,

OF DECATUR,

Supt. of INSPECTOR,

MILTON B. HOPKINS,

OF CLINTON.

SENATOR WRIGHT.

As has been announced throughout the length and breadth of the land, Governor Morton has appointed Joseph A. Wright Senator to fill the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright. A few Republican papers, and one or two pseudo Democratic sheets, tried to appear highly gratified at the appointment; but with a large majority of both parties, it fell flat, as indeed it was. The object which the two Governors had in view, in tendering and accepting the appointment, is so apparent to even the unthinking, that they are very much blinded by their own interest to think that the people are incapable of looking at political matters for themselves.

Morton says the reason he appointed Wright, was because he thought he was 'patriotic,' a statement more complimentary to Senator Wright than to Gov. Morton's party. Since Morton became a no-party man, he seems to have discovered that the Republican party, or the remains of it, did not possess the right kind of timber out of which to make a Senator. It was not necessary for Democrats to become no-party men to see that, as they knew it all the time since the organization of the Republican party, and tried to convince the Republicans themselves of the fact, but they would not believe them, and it was left for Gov. Morton to demonstrate it to them in a manner so plain that they will probably not dispute it again. It was not the reason why Governor Morton selected Wright, it must have been to draw off a few Democrats who were known to be disaffected, and only waiting a good opportunity to join the Republican party which is to be known hereafter under the name of the 'Union Party.' The latter causes rendered probable, from the fact that it was one of the conditions of Wright's appointment that he should renounce all connection with the Democratic party, and denounce the 8th of January Democratic Convention, which he did in his speech in Indianapolis, shortly before starting to Washington.

When Gov. Wright announced himself as no-party man, he virtually gave the lie to all his past professions. There is scarcely a county in the State, in which he has not denounced the opinion of those whom he now fawns upon for political aggrandizement. He has thousands—at least hundreds, of times, announced his belief by speeches, letters and messages, in the efficacy of Democratic principles, to safely carry our government through any trials which might beset it. Democrats still entertain that opinion, and act upon it. Senator Wright, by abandoning his party, of course abandoned his principles, else why did he leave the party, and join the no party?

In the Senator's speech alluded to, he made one true statement, which we gladly transfer to our columns:

'I have been the recipient of many favors at the hands of the people of Indiana—for more than I deserved.'

Both clauses of the paragraph are true; but it would have been no damage to his veracity to have stated further that all the favors he had received had been bestowed upon him by the Democratic party in hard fought campaigns, and that he had been ably and zealously defended by the party which he denounces as 'bogus,' for a little 'brief authority.' We have no data to give a list of the favors he has received from the people (the Democratic portion) of Indiana, further than to say that he has been in office nearly all the time for a period of twenty-five years; and in every instance such favors were received from Democrats, and none from the 'no party' to which he now announces his adherence.

Is not this the most conclusive evidence that he was a Democrat only so long as that party had the power, or inclination, to 'favor' him with office; and that as soon as there was a prospect of receiving a small favor from those who had opposed him all his life in his political aspirations, he turned around and denounced his lifelong supporters, who had given him all he had, and made him what he was? Is a man, guilty of such treachery, worthy of any responsible position, or entitled to the appellation of patriot, which he so confidently takes to himself? Senator Wright

has always professed to be a Democrat; but he now says that he is a no-party man. Has he discovered that Democratic principles, and Democratic measures, are not sound, and that Democrats, holding those principles, and carrying out those measures, are not competent to administer the government? and that in order to be a patriot and carry the government safely through the trials which beset it, he must denounce the party as 'bogus,' which has done more to build up and sustain the government than all other parties combined?

The Senator further says:

'I, for one, will stand on no party platform. I will go into no party convention, until we have a country.'

That is the sheerest buncombe. There is no man so senseless as to not know that we, (the people of the United States,) have a country. Does he mean by this to acknowledge the validity of the secession of the Southern States? If not, does he mean that we never had a country, and that this war is waged to obtain one?

'Our Governor' (now Senator) is very much displeased with the 8th of January Convention, and calls it a 'bogus' convention. (How aptly he takes to Black Republican slang!) If he says the convention was not called by those who had full authority to call it, and that it was not called in accordance with the usages of the party, he says what he knows to be false; and in no other way could it be a bogus convention. 'Our Governor' also spits upon the platform adopted by that convention. We have read the platform carefully, and can find nothing in it which is a real Democrat, or even a good no party man could possibly find any objection to. It must be that his opposition is based upon the 2nd, 3d, 8th, 9th and 10th resolutions of that platform, which are as follows:

2. That we are valiantly attached to the Union, in 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 platform of the Free Soil, Free Soil-Republican, and Copperhead, 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 when we are now to meet as equals, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern sectionalism, as inimical to the Constitution, and that the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

5. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will redouble 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 over-burying or interfering with the rights and usages of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, the Union with all the due rights, 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.

And that is the platform which 'our Governor,' who was chosen Senator on account of his patriotism, spits upon and denounces as 'bogus.' If he cannot endorse such resolutions as the above, the sooner he leaves the Democratic party, the better it will be for the party. It is refreshing to institute a comparison between the action of Gov. Morton in the appointment of a Senator and the appointment of Commissioners to the Peace Conference. This State was entitled to five representatives, and common fairness would seem to have dictated the selection of at least two Democrats out of the five; but our patriotic Governor thought best to select the whole delegation of the rankest kind of Republican partisans. And he would have pursued the same course in the appointment of Senator, had he not thought it to his interest, and the interest of his party to do otherwise.

Our present opinion of this appointment is, that Gov. Morton did himself little credit, considering his past course relative to civil appointments, in making the appointment, and Gov. Wright did himself still less honor by accepting. It was a bargain and sale, which few but those interested in the transaction will heartily endorse.

The LaPorte Herald, of a late date, has an article charging us, and the greater portion of the Democrats of this county, with entertaining secession sympathies. Men of the Herald stripe charge every man, who does not go the lengths of abolitionism, with being a secession sympathizer, and we are not surprised or ignorant that it should call us one. For a paper that has openly, within one year, advocated the enforcement of mob law, in order to secure the base ends of its political affiliations, to make the charge of disloyalty, will probably not effect anything further than the gratification of him who makes it. If loyalty to the government is to be measured by the rule of Fremont, as the Herald seems to think, we are ciphered out to be secession sympathizers.

An American citizen, belonging to Lowell, bearer of dispatches from the Washington government for Minister Corwin, was murdered on the 1st ult., while our forces now occupy New Madrid, a rebel stronghold in Missouri.

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The steamer Commodore arrived this morning direct from the Burnside expedition, and reports the capture of Newbern, N. C., the defeat of the enemy, and the capture of a large quantity of artillery, after a hard-fought battle. Our loss at Newbern is about 90 killed and 400 wounded. Our men displayed great courage. A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Burnside left immediately for Washington.

A Baltimore dispatch to the Times says:

'The enemy's works, six miles below Newbern, were attacked on Friday morning last. They were defended by a force 10,000 strong having 21 guns, posted behind formidable batteries over two miles long. The fight was the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with great steadiness and courage, and, after nearly four hours' hard fighting, drove the rebels from all their positions, capturing three light batteries of field artillery, forty-six heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, three thousand stand of small arms, and two hundred prisoners, including one Colonel, 3 Captains and Lieutenant.

'The enemy left a large number of dead on the field. The rebels made their escape by cars to Goldsboro, burning the bridges over the Trent and Clarendon, and firing the city of Newbern. No extensive damage was done to the place.

Our troops under Gen. Burnside landed on Thursday evening near the mouth of Savon Creek, on the west side of the Neuse River, fifteen miles below Newbern. Owing to a dense fog, the naval vessels did not participate in the fight.

Early on Friday morning the fight commenced. Our troops advanced along a country road running parallel with the Neuse River, but a mile or two in the rear. The road was skirted on the west side by the railroad and a dense swamp.

Our troops were divided into three brigades, under Generals Reno, Foster and Parke.

We advanced gradually, the enemy depositing their guns, until we reached a line of earthworks extending across the road from the river to the swamp on the west. The distance was some two miles. These earthworks were very strong, and were located about two miles south of Newbern.

Between there and the city ran the River Trent. The country road and railroad both passed through these works, and crossed into the city by bridges in front. These works the rebels had filled with a large number of trees, forming almost an impenetrable abatis.

Here the rebels were rallied, and made for awhile a desperate stand.

Our brave fellows fought until their ammunition was spent, when the order to charge bayonets was given, and the works were finally taken at the point of the bayonet, the enemy flying like frightened sheep, leaving everything behind them.

The rebels burnt the bridges communicating with the town. As they had trains of cars in their rear, they were of course able to carry off their dead and wounded.

Their loss, therefore, is not certainly known, but must have been severe.

Before our troops reached these works, they encountered another, which was deserted before they came up.

It was in front of this last fortification we sustained our greatest loss.

Our entire loss is estimated by Sergeant Major Johnson at 90 killed and 400 wounded and missing.

The force of the enemy is supposed to have been about 8,000. We captured a number of prisoners, including Col. Avery who curses his soldiers as cowards.

Just as the battle terminated the fog lifted, enabling the gunboats, which had been impatiently waiting an opportunity to participate in the fight, to come up the river, and our troops were furnished with means of transportation across the Trent to Newbern.

The rebels attempted to burn the town, but were prevented by the citizens, who extinguished the flames as fast as they were started by the soldiers.

None of our Generals or staff officers were killed or wounded.

We captured from 30 to 50 cannon.

The rebel officers left their private traps behind. On their final retreat, their men threw away everything.

The fight terminated at 3 P. M. on Friday, when our troops remained masters of the field.

From Mexico and Central America.

SANDY HOOK, March 17.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana March 12, has arrived. She brings dates from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

Negotiations between the Mexican government and the allies were to commence at Orizaba April 1st.

It appears that one of the stipulations made at the conference between General Prim and Senor Doblado was, that no more troops should be landed. Under this stipulation, some Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the expected French reinforcements under Gen. Lorence were to return without landing.

The English forces will return via Bermuda to England. Their mules and horses were sold to the French, who started for Tehuacan on the 22d.

Several rebel schooners had been brought into Key West, including the Wm. Mallory.

A number of rebel schooners, with small quantities of cotton, had reached Havana.

Honduras dates are to the 27th of February. A favorable reaction had occurred and order was being restored. Medina had been chosen President *pro tem.*

From Havana it is stated that the Spanish troops had been captured by the rebels.

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