

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
T. & P. McDONALD.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

RETROSPECTIVE.

The Republican Presidential Convention which assembled in Chicago, adopted a platform which has been cussed and discussed throughout the land. That platform contained heresies which have brought our Government to where it now is. It was through the adoption of that platform that a war of sections was commenced, and which has resulted in abolition disunionism at the North, and secession disunion at the South.

The platform contained more bad, and less good, political doctrine, than any platform ever adopted by a party calling itself national. Indeed, it is next to an impossibility to find any good in it, so thoroughly imbued and saturated was it with heresies and dogmas. But there was one resolution in that platform, which, if applied to the present times, instead of the times to which it was intended to apply, would be considered sound doctrine. That resolution was the sixth, and was as follows:

"That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

Would any man, who is posted in regard to the thieving, robbery, fraud and peculation of which the Republican Administration has been guilty during the past twelve months, believe that such a resolution was ever adopted by a Republican Convention? The "frauds and reckless extravagance" of which the Convention thought it necessary to make mention, did not probably exceed the amount which some of the officers of the present administration squander in one day. By their own admissions they have stolen from the people, over one hundred millions of dollars. And not one of them ever received the least punishment for the enormous crimes which they have committed.

The history of the party in power is one of fraud, corruption, tyranny, oppression, and usurpation of power. The forms of law, and the requirements of the Constitution have been ignominiously trampled under foot, without cause, provocation, or excuse. The will of one man, and a very corrupt, tyrannical one at that, has been substituted for the calm, deliberate legislation of years. All this has been done in portions of the country which have made no attempt to defy the laws, and where citizens and officers have vied with each other in aiding in preserving good order, and compelling obedience to the laws.

If the administration is permitted to continue on in the course it has heretofore pursued, it will be more through the leniency of the people than any merit of its own.

C. P. & C. R. R. REDIVIVUS.

We understand that a proposition has been made by the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad to furnish the iron to complete the Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago Railroad from Peru to Plymouth, a distance of about forty miles, if other parties will do the grading and furnish the ties.

This is certainly a very liberal offer, and in consideration of the fact that the completion of this link between Cincinnati and Chicago will be of incalculable benefit to the country through which the portion to be completed will pass, as well as to the country along the balance of the line, is one we hope to see immediately accepted, and the work completed as soon as possible. We understand further, that an informal meeting has been held in LaPorte, to take steps toward carrying out the proposition above alluded to, and that W. J. Walker, the present manager of that portion of the road between LaPorte and Plymouth, has gone east to make the necessary arrangements for the completion of the road.

It is estimated by the Chief Engineer of the line, that \$100,000 will make it ready for the iron. This amount can be

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raised in the four counties immediately interested, if proper effort is made. It is not likely that another as good an offer will be made to the company, as the one alluded to. The citizens along the line of the road should not cease their efforts until it is completed. We hope the citizens of the counties most interested will act together, and thus insure harmony and greater efficiency.

CENTER T.P. CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Center township met in convention at the Court House last Saturday and nominated a ticket to be supported at the election next Monday. The convention was well attended, and the best of feeling prevailed.

The following is the ticket nominated: For Trustee—Thomas McDonald.

For Constables—James D. Wolf, Jacob Barnes, Wm. M. Patterson.

Supervisors—Plymouth District No—Wm. Greenawalt; No. 11, John Ritter; other Districts, no nominations.

The ticket is a good one, and one that should receive the endorsement of the people of the township. Every man on the ticket has served in an official capacity.

Thos. McDonald, for Trustee, was Auditor eight years, and has held other offices in the county. His qualifications to discharge the duties of the office will not be disputed.

Mr. Wolf has held the office of Constable two terms, and has given more general satisfaction than any other officer we have ever had. His promptness in the discharge of his official duties, is the praise of men of all parties. If the people desire an efficient officer, they will elect him by a handsome majority.

Mr. Barnes has also been a good officer, and faithfully attended to all business entrusted to him. Wm. M. Patterson has also held the office for which he is a candidate, for fifteen years, and not being engaged in any business at present, could discharge the duties of the office without personal inconvenience.

Wm. Greenawalt, for Supervisor of Plymouth Road District, is a gentleman who can and will attend to the interests of the public, if elected, as he doubtless will be.

All that is necessary to insure the success of the whole ticket, is for the Democrats of the township to turn out next Monday, and work for it. We may just as well elect every man on our ticket by from fifty to one hundred majority, as to get beat. Let there be a general turn out of the Democracy, and let us roll up a good majority for the whole ticket.

THE CONVENTION OF THE "PHILIPPIANS."

Last Saturday was a proud day for the Philippians. At the call of their Chief, who discourses to them weekly on the beauties of their most holy political faith, they turned out in the majesty of their mightiness, to the number of thirty, (no more,) for the purpose of nominating candidates to be beaten next Monday.

By the following report of the proceedings, which is literally true, and can be proven by persons present, it will be seen that the principal actor in the one-horse comedy, was one William J. Burns, who, we believe, has not heretofore been considered a sympathizer with the sect (the Philippians). Since the days when the Whig party left him, he has professed to be a Democrat, and probably has been most of the time when sober, but being very tight on the occasion of which we speak, it was not very surprising, in truth it was eminently proper, that he should act with them (the Philippians).

On motion of somebody who was bound to have fun, regardless of the feelings of those present, Ignatius Mattingly was chosen President.

On motion of W. J. Burns, Jos. Westervelt was chosen Secretary.

The name of J. C. Leonard having been announced as a candidate for Trustee,

On motion of W. J. Burns he was declared the "unanimous nominee by acclamation."

A number of names having been submitted for Constables,

W. J. Burns presented the name of Mr. Warfield, who declined.

W. J. Burns presented the name of Ransom Barber as a candidate for Constable. Mr. Barber declined.

W. J. Burns made a speech.

The balloting having decided in favor of gentlemen named elsewhere, a motion was made to have the proceedings published in the Marshall County Republican, when

W. J. Burns moved to amend by adding the Democrat, accompanying the motion with a very able speech, the principal feature of which was that they ought to be neighborly. As his motion was not acted upon, we have given the proceedings an insertion just for old acquaintance' sake.

We felt sorry for the boys; for, be it known there are many who act with the Philippians, whom we esteem. The convention had been called by the President, without their knowledge or consent. They only attended to afford proof of their faithfulness to party. Their downcast countenances, sombre looks and dejected mien, were but feeble evidences of the settled melancholy with which they were afflicted. And the Philippians departed.

JOE WRIGHT'S DEMOCRACY.

The telegraph announces that Senator Wright, of Indiana, has introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. If this is a specimen of Gov. Wright's Democracy, and we think it is, his denunciation of the 3rd of January Democratic Convention will probably have as little effect upon it as the maledictions of any other abolitionist. Henceforth he should be classed with Greely, Sumner and Lovejoy; men who would legislate for the nigger, while the government is spending nearly four millions of dollars daily to sustain itself.

There have been about a dozen bills introduced abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, but the necessity for the passage of any of them, at the present juncture of affairs at least, has not been demonstrated by any of their advocates.

And yet, when our treasury is depleted, and the government compels its citizens to take rags in place of gold and silver; when everything a man has or ever will have, is taxed to nearly one-fourth its value, it would seem that there must be some great, urgent cause for taxing the people still more, for the purpose of buying up a species of property which will be valueless when purchased.

It may be that Senator Wright can give a satisfactory explanation of the reasons which made the introduction of his bill necessary. If so, he will undoubtedly confer a favor on the greater portion of his constituents by doing so. Speak out, Joseph.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans, or more properly speaking, the "Wendellites," or "Philippians," held a convention at the Court House last Saturday, and nominated the following ticket:

For Trustee—J. C. Leonard.

For Constables—R. McCance, R. C. Stanley, Gilbert Core.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, who declares that he has labored nineteen years to destroy the Union, and, thank God, it is destroyed," having lately been feasted and feted to an inordinate extent by the Republicans from Old Abe on down to the lowest, it has been suggested that a proper application for them would be Wendellites, or Philippians. As they are very apt in the application of names to Democrats, they will not likely object if the tables are turned. There is not much in a name, but they are certainly entitled to all there is in Phillips'.

THANKS.

We are indebted to Hon. Schuyler Colfax for a bound copy of the Congressional Globe for the last session of Congress. Also for a copy of Mordecai's Report of the Military Commission to Europe.

Also to D. W. Vorhees, of Indiana, for public documents.

From Washington.

Special to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

In the House, to-day, Schuyler Colfax argued ably for the abolition of the tax upon newspaper advertisements. He

stated that such taxes had been abolished by England, who grasped at every thing for taxation; that newspapers were already taxed for paper, gas, on their income, and telegraphic dispatches, and a tax on advertisements would, therefore, be very unjust.

The tax was finally reduced from five to three per cent on all papers with a less circulation than two thousand copies, and the amount of tax was reduced from \$1,000 to \$500.

The Senate came near completing the discussion on the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia to day. It will be passed to-morrow.

Senator Wright's speech against the bill was considerable of an effort. His invective against Sumner and his abolition resolution was very bitter. He compared the resolutions of the Massachusetts Senator to fifty thousand recruits for the rebel army.

Capt. Ericsson is here, and to-day visited Lieutenant Worden, who steadily imprisons.

Vice President Hamlin and party of friends returned from Fortress Monroe to-night. They report that no apprehensions are felt about the Merrimac, as the arrangements made for her reception are regarded as ample.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, giving the heirs of those lost on the Congress and Cumberland one year's pay.

A dispatch has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Dupont, dated steamer Mohican, off Brunswick, Ga., which says that, in obedience to orders of the Secretary of the Navy, of March 5th, he left Fernandina on the 8th, accompanied by several vessels and went to St. Simon's Island. He found the forts and batteries commanding the channel to be of formidable construction, but deserted, and guns, &c., removed. Those on Jekyll Island he also found deserted. The expedition then proceeded up the Sound to Brunswick. On arriving there the railroad depot and wharf were found to have been fired by the rebel soldiers. We landed without opposition and hoisted the American flag on the Oglethorpe House. The town was deserted and nearly all property carried away that could be.

We felt sorry for the boys; for, be it known there are many who act with the Philippians, whom we esteem. The convention had been called by the President, without their knowledge or consent.

They only attended to afford proof of their faithfulness to party. Their downcast countenances, sombre looks and dejected mien, were but feeble evidences of the settled melancholy with which they were afflicted.

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motions were then posted on public buildings urging the inhabitants to return, and promising protection to the persons and property of all good citizens. We removed nothing from the houses, and the landing party returned to their vessel.

A dispatch of the 19th, from Commander Godon to Com. Dupont gives details of a reconnaissance by the inland passage from Brunswick to Darien. Commander Godon, with the Pocahontas and the launch of the Mohican, proceeded to open the communication between St. Simon's Sound and the Ottamah River. They encountered several obstructions in the river, which they removed. When arriving in sight of Darien, the rebel steamers were just moving off.

Contrabands who came off reported Darien entirely deserted, only one company of horse remaining to fire the town should the steamer approach.

The reconnaissance was not pushed further, and the expedition returned to Brunswick.

The river is now falling fast. The weather is cloudy and warm.

The News.

ISLAND NO. 10, March 31.)
Via Cairo, April 1.)

The river has commenced to fall, and is going down at the rate of several inches a day. It is thought that a few days will clear the wool in this vicinity of water.

The rebels have erected a large entrenched camp in the bend of the river directly in front of our gunboats.

An embankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted in large numbers. They are masked as yet, and we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point, but undoubtedly they have concentrated their strongest defences here.

Several batteries are plainly visible.

The intrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the island.

The rebels are constantly busy, both with steamboats and men, and our delay has given them the opportunity to greatly strengthen themselves.

The rebel gunboat Grampus appeared in front of the fortifications to-day.

Mortars were fired yesterday and today every fifteen minutes—with what effect we are unable to decide.

The shells are all thrown upon the island; but the rebels have made no answer with the exception of an occasional shot at a transport.

Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between the batteries which are placed on the opposite sides of the river below that place. We get no news from there.

The weather is like summer, and sleeping out on the open deck is very much in vogue.

Vegetation—what there is of it above water—is well advanced.

The Capture of Union City.

HICKMAN, Ky., March 31.)
Via Cairo, April 1.)

A force of 1,600 Federal soldiers, from the bombarding fleet at Island No. 10, under Colonel Buford, landed here this morning, and proceeded to Union City, 13 miles from here, where they attacked a cavalry force of the enemy, putting them to flight, killing 20 or 30, and capturing 25 prisoners.

A hundred horses were also captured, together with all the rebel camp stores and equipment.

The camp itself fell into the hands of the Federal troops and was burned.

The rebels were completely routed and made a very poor resistance. They ran almost as soon as they were attacked.

A number of secession flags were captured, with which the troops adored their boats on the homeward passage. They went back to Island No. 10 last night in 4 steamers.

From Cairo.

Special to the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Ill., March 31.

I learn by a messenger from New Madrid that the rebel gunboats ran by our batteries in the night owing to the high stage of the water in the Mississippi river.

Heavy cannonading has been heard in that direction all day.

The enemy are erecting some new batteries on the shore, but our batteries kept throwing shell at them, so they do not make much headway with them.

Six rebel cavalry prisoners, taken by Gen. Grant's division, arrived from Tennessee River to-day.

The rebels have been trying to get a passage through some of the sloughs so that they can get their transports by our batteries at New Madrid, but a few shells from one of our batteries convinced them that it was not practicable.

CAIRO, March 31.

Scattered portions of the rebel infantry and cavalry have been collected together, and are moving about Columbus, Hickman and Cape Girardeau. Preparations are being made to meet these guerrilla bands and beat them back at once.