

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
T. & P. McDONALD.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, MAY 1ST, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
OF MARION.

FOR CHIEF OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF FOUNTAIN.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF DAVIES.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. BORD,
OF DECATER.

FOR S. & M. BECKER,
MILTON R. HOPKINS,
OF CLINTON.

THE "REPUBLICAN'S" ABOLITIONISM.

The following article, from the Marshall county *Republican*, exhibits very plainly the object of its editor in his advocacy of the war, and in sounding his "unionism," and denouncing every man as a traitor who does not come up to his test of loyalty, which is pure and undivided. Abolitionism—The article may be found in the *Republican* of the 15th April; and is as follows:

"It is the opinion of a large majority of Northern freemen, that, 'under the existing circumstances, we are released from all legal or moral obligation to longer tolerate slavery in the land,' and that 'the safety of the nation demands its extinction.'—Nor will the North assent to any peace that does not at least provide for gradual emancipation or extinction of slavery in all the States in a reasonable time—say 30 years. We are in favor of gradual emancipation and colonization; but, if necessary, is a military point of view, in order to suppress this wicked and causeless rebellion, we say 'let the shackles of every slave be riven asunder.' There would, no doubt, be great evils grow out of the sudden liberation of 4,000,000 of ignorant and degraded men, women and children, but no greater, if as great, as those we are daily experiencing in consequence of the continuance of the war, involving as it does the expenditure of millions of treasure and the loss of thousands of our best citizens. How many more victims shall sacrifice to slavery? How many more widows and orphans shall be made before the monster is destroyed. How many more fond hearts shall be wrung with anguish over the fall of patriot husbands and sons before the decree goes forth abolishing the cause of this fratricidal war?"

The commencement of the above article, is a very common one for Abolition papers of late days; they say "it is the opinion of a large majority of Northern freemen, when the truth is it is their own opinion. The statement is a slander on the people of the North. That there is a party in the North calling itself Republican, which entertains and promulgates the doctrine that "we are released from all legal or moral obligation to longer tolerate slavery in the land," and that they "demand its extinction," is true."

And yet this same party professes to be entirely free from any taint of Abolitionism! That portion of the above extract which says, "Nor will the North assent to any peace which does not at least provide for the gradual emancipation or extinction of slavery in all the States, in a reasonable time—say 30 years," proves to be true what the Democrats have charged upon the party in power,—that nine-tenths of them were waging this war for the extinction of slavery, and not for the enforcement of the laws and Constitution, and to restore the Union, as they at the commencement of the war so loudly proclaimed. Their Unionism means a Union of the North for the Abolition of slavery in the South. The idea that such men as Sumner, Wade, Wadsworth, Greeley, Lincoln, Seward, and the other leaders of the Abolitionized Republican party, desire such a Union as the American people have boasted of with *slaveholders*, is too preposterous for serious consideration.

Every act of Congress touching the subject of slavery—every act of the administration, of the leaders of the Abolition party, prove that they are at least disunited on the dark side; for, while professing to live for the Union, every effort which they make is directed against it with a venom which astonishes its avowed enemies. It is boldly declared in the above article from the *Republican*, "Nor will the North assent to any peace that does not at least provide for gradual emancipation or extinction of slavery in all the States." In speaking of the North in the above, the Republican doubtless means its own party, for it certainly would not charge, that the Democratic party is in favor of any such measures. So we have it distinctly avowed, that the Administration itself, will assent to no peace which does not provide for the abolition of slavery in all the States. They will not be satisfied with the restoration of the Union, it was; not satisfied when the stars and stripes float from every fortress, town and hamlet in all the States; not satisfied when the armies of the rebellion have been scattered, and the winds whistle Yankee Doodle through the bleached carcasses of the rebel leaders hung; not satisfied with all this; they will assent to no peace which guarantees all these rights, unless accompanied with that for which they are fighting the abolition of slavery "in all the States." How could such talk have sounded one year ago, when the North was appealed to by all the eloquence of the Administration, and the leaders of the party, to rally to the support of the Constitution, as aid in the enforcement of the laws; that the war was to be waged solely for the perpetuation of the Union, the defense of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws? That was the cry then; it was the cry until it was announced that the Federal army was full, and that no more volunteers were needed. Since that announcement has been made, such articles as the above from the Republican, appear in all the Administration papers, with a simultaneousness that gives credence to the belief in the minds of many that it was preconcerted. To show how the party regard the Constitution & laws, now, and what they think of those who reverse the one and obey the other, we give the following from one of the principal leaders, the Hon. Ben Wade, Senator from Ohio. In the course of a speech on the 15th of April, he said:

the Constitution, who stands by the *habeas corpus*, who maintains that no man ought to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, is a traitor."

Here we have it distinctly announced, that every man who believes in the right of protection to life liberty or property, by law and the Constitution, which it has been declared the war is waged to support,—is a traitor. A traitor—to what? Certainly not to the government, which, were it not for the Constitution, would have no legal existence. The treason of adhering to the guarantees of the Constitution, the *habeas corpus*, and the right to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the possession of property, unless deprived by due process of law, must be to *Abolitionism*, and for this "treason," loyal American citizens are thrown into Bastilles, deprived of any trial,—deprived of life, liberty and property, at the click of the telegraph, without even a pretense for any lawful authority. It is said that charity covers a multitude of sins; but it is never, in all ages of the world, covered as much as the present Administration cover with "necessity." The plan set forth by the *Republican*, as well as all other Abolitionists, in favor of making the war an Abolition war, it will "end the war," is as false as the principles of its proclamations. Suppose, as they say, slavery is the cause of the war, in what way will its abolition affect the rebel armies in the field? If "the decree goes forth" from Abraham Lincoln, that "the shackles of every slave are given us as her," what effect will it have on the rebel army at Corinth? Would it defeat Beauregard at the next battle if the probabilities were that he would have been successful had the decree not gone forth? Would it enable our army to sail on flowerbeds of ease past Memphis, and revel in all the riches and splendors of the Southern cities without an effort? The men who advocate such a policy certainly know its impracticality. It is a stigma on their intelligence to arrive at any other conclusion. The absurdity is that the South is dependent on slavery to carry on the war, is too great to be palmed off on an intelligent people. Negroes don't do any fighting; and if they did, or if they were compelled to aid the rebellion in any other way, a decree from the Federal Congress, or from his greatness, A. Lincoln, would never reach them, except in loyal districts, where it would arouse a spirit of rebellion among loyal slaveholders, where none existed before.

The telegraph and newspapers bring the intelligence that Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been sending donations of money to the wounded soldiers in the principal battles which have been fought lately. This was all very kind, and our efficient Representative was doubtless impelled to the act by the purest of motives. We are informed by one who knows, that he also sent a donation of \$25 to the editor of the Stark County *Press*. Will Schuyler, the telegraph, or the abolition newspapers, in the public how, when and where the aforesaid Press editor got wounded? Our information from Knox is that he is in the enjoyment of remarkable good health. If our information is correct, Schuyler has been misinformed as to the nature of the Press man's malady; although his prescription was doubtless very prompt in affording relief to a friend in distress. We await further developments.

"ANTI-BRIGHT" CONVENTION.

"All those opposed to the Bright Democracy," met at the Court House last Monday evening, and nominated the following ticket for Corporation offices:

TRUSTEES.

1st Ward—E. S. Lewis, Second do.

Joe. Potter, 3d do. C. R. Smith, 4th do.

Davidson, 5th do. W. C. Shirley.

CLERK AND TREASURER.—J. N. Freese.

MARSHAL—E. D. Smith. ASSESSOR.—

C. Whitmore.

With two or three exceptions, this is as poor a ticket as the Aunty Brights could have nominated. If they can beat us with a ticket which has so little to command to the suffrages of the people, it may serve to awaken Democrats who seem to think it unnecessary to attend elections.

QUERY.

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From Washington

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Senator Browning spoke three hours today against Trumbull's confiscation bill, and in opposition to measures of that ex-tem character generally.

The debate in the House to-day on the report of the Contract Investigating Committee was very bitter.

Mr. Holman's expose of Secretary Cameron's railway frauds caused quite a sensation.

Mr. Holman stated that cavalry had been transferred to Chicago, and then sent back to Washington again, to swell the freight bills of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in which the ex-Secretary is a large stockholder.

Bills were reported to-day in the Senate Bureaus of Transportation and Clothing in the War Department. They are to consist each of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and six Captains, to be chosen from the regular and volunteer service, the former to return to their positions in the army at the close of the rebellion. The officers of both bureaus are to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in accordance with the regulations of the Quartermaster's Department, which are to be made when the bills become law.

The detection of officers in any scheme of speculation is to be followed by a prompt dismissal of the offender from the service.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, which was not read in open session, saying he caused the arrest of Gen. Stone on sufficient grounds, and was alone responsible for it. The reason stated for the continued delay in Stone's trial was, that the witnesses and the officers necessary to constitute a court are now in front of the enemy.

Stone will have a trial, the President states, as soon as it is compatible with the public interests.

From Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, April 29.

The steamer City of Alton arrived here this evening from Pittsburg Landing, which place she left 5 p.m. yesterday.

She reports that, previous to her departure, a squadron of cavalry, attached to Gen. Sherman's division, while on scouting duty, met a party of rebels. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which a number of the latter were killed. The Federal party returned to camp without the loss of a man, bringing with them a number of rebels as prisoners.

The City of Alton reports the roads leading from Pittsburg Landing in good condition.

No mention is made by rebels of iron-clad castles and rams.

The military forces composing the expedition against New Orleans are under the command of Major General Butler, and consist mainly of New England troops with the Fourth Wisconsin and a Michigan Regiment. The naval forces are under Capt. Farragut, and the mortar fleet under the special charge of Lieut. Com. Porter.

We are without any accounts from the fleet since its departure from Ship Island and Key West, to the rendezvous at the mouth of the Mississippi, except such as have reached us from rebel sources.

A Richmond dispatch published in the Norfolk papers of April 16th, says that official information from New Orleans states that an attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip commenced yesterday, the 14th.

We have nothing then for a week. The Richmond Examiner of the 22d, says official dispatches received in Richmond on the 21st, state that the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans continued during the whole of Saturday (the 19th), and that there were no casualties on the rebel side. It is stated that the Major. Eighteen prisoners, with horses and arms, were captured, and are now in camp. We had one wounded. Our forces are in capital spirits. The prisoners say that the enemy have upwards of 80,000 men at Corinth, and will fight; that they are intrenching and mounting heavy guns."

From Plymouth

PLYMOUTH, April 29.

"Two companies of our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, two miles in advance of this. The enemy retreated. Two of them were killed, one a Major. Eighteen prisoners, with horses and arms, were captured, and are now in camp. We had one wounded. Our forces are in capital spirits. The prisoners say that the enemy have upwards of 80,000 men at Corinth, and will fight; that they are intrenching and mounting heavy guns."

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