

free," the admission of new States with or without slavery, as they may elect; non-interference by the Federal Government with slavery in State or territory, or in the District of Columbia, and finally, as set forth in the Cincinnati Platform in 1856, and reaffirmed in 1860, absolute and eternal repudiation of all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion.

Such, Democrats, was the ancient and recent policy of the Democratic party, running through a period of sixty years—a policy consistent with the principles of the Constitution, and absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union.

DOES THE HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROVE THAT IT OUGHT TO BE ABANDONED?

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Sectional parties do not achieve Union triumphs. For sixty years from the inauguration of Jefferson, on the 4th of March 1801, the Democratic party, with short intervals, controlled the power and policy of the Federal Government. For forty-eight years out of these sixty, Democratic men ruled the country; for fifty-four years and eight months the Democratic policy prevailed. During this period Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California were successively annexed to our territory, with an area more than twice as large as all the original Thirteen States together. Eight new States were admitted under strictly Democratic Administrations—one under the Administration of Fillmore. From five millions the population increased to thirty-one millions. The Revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two foreign wars were successfully prosecuted, with a moderate outlay and a small army and navy, without the suspension of the habeas corpus; without one infraction of the Constitution; without one usurpation of power; without suppressing a single newspaper; without imprisoning a single editor; without limit to the freedom of the press, or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the midst of the grossest abuses of both, and without the arrest of a single traitor, though the Hartford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the other Senators invited the enemy to "greet our volunteers with bloody hands, and welcome them to hospitable graves."

During all this time wealth increased, business of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and the South furnished a market for each other's products at good prices; public liberty was secure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the courts were open to all; no passports for travel, no secret police, no spies, no informers, no battles; the right to assemble peaceably, the right to petition; freedom of religion, freedom of speech, a free ballot and a free press; and all this time the Constitution maintained and the Union of the States preserved.

Such were the choice fruits of Democratic principles and policy, carried out through the whole period during which the Democratic party held the power and administered the Federal Government. Such has been the history of that party. It is a Union party, for it preserved the Union, by wisdom, peace, and compromise, for more than half a century.

Then, Democrats, neither the ancient principles, the policy nor the past history of the Democratic party require not would justify its abandonment.

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THE PRESENT CRISIS WHICH DEMANDS IT?

The more immediate issue is, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was.

To maintain the Constitution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the very principles and policy which the Democratic party has professed for more than half a century. Let its history and results, from the beginning, prove whether it has practiced them. We appeal promptly to the record.

The first step toward a restoration of the Union as it was, is to maintain the Constitution as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact, and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in letter, actual or imminent, the Union was unbroken.

To restore the Union, it is essential, first, to give assurance to every State and to the people of every section that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the Constitution. What assurance so doubly sure as the restoration to power of that ancient organized consolidated Democratic party which for sixty years did secure the property, rights and liberties of the States and of the people, and thus did maintain the Constitution and preserve Union, and with them the multiplied blessings which distinguished us above all other nations.

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and South. To begin the great work of restoration through the ballot-box is to kill Abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up. Armies may

break down the power of the Confederate Government in the South; but the work of restoration can only be carried on through political organization and the ballot in North and West. In this great work we cordially invite the co-operation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of Abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the Constitution and Liberty, to the standard of the Democratic party, already in the field and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of Abolition. Upon this question its record as a National organization, however it may have been at times with particular men or in particular States is clear and unquestionable. From the beginning of the anti-slavery agitation to the period of the last Democratic National Convention, it has held but one language in regard to it.

Let the record speak:
Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery, can the Union, as it was, be restored; and no other Union except the Union of Despotism, can be maintained in this country; and this last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

NO ADMINISTRATION IS "THE GOVERNMENT." But it is said you must disband the Democratic party "to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government; and while it was in power preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity, not by force of arms, but by wisdom, sound policy and peace. But it never did admit and never will, that this Administration, or any other Administration, is the "Government." It holds, and ever has held, that the Federal Government is the agent of the people of the several States composing the Union; that it consists of three distinct departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial; each equally a part of the Government, and equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people; and that it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the several departments of the Government in the exercise of all the constitutional powers of each which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union, and the country.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS ALWAYS AND WILL NOW SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.
In this sense the Democratic party has always sustained, and will now sustain, the Government against all foes, at home or abroad, in the North or the South, open or concealed, in office or out of office, in peace or in war.

If this is what the party mean by supporting the Government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried Democratic party, which for so many years and through so many trials supported, preserved and maintained the Government of the Union. But if their real purpose be to aid the ancient enemies of the Democracy in subverting our present Constitution and form of government, and, under pretense of saving the Union, to erect a strong centralized despotism on its ruins, the Democratic party will resist them as the worst enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and to free government everywhere.

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise fifteen months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the 36th Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the whole Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West, united in favor of certain amendments to the Constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden Propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage, all proposed amendments in consistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago Platform were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden Propositions" never received a single Republican vote in either House. For the proof we appeal to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

We scorn to reply to the charge that the Democratic party is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintaining its safety, integrity and constitutional supremacy, and in favor of disbanding our armies and succumbing to the South. The charge is libelous and false. No man has advocated any such proposition. Democrats recognize it as their duty as patriots to support the government in all its constitutional, necessary and proper efforts to maintain its safety, integrity and constitutional authority; but at the same time they are inflexibly opposed to waging war against any of the States or people of this Union in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State. Above all, the Democratic party will not support the Administration in anything which looks or tends to the loss of our political or personal rights and liberties, or a change of our present democratic form of government.

But no, Democrats, it is not the support of the Government in restoring the Union which the party in power require of you. You are asked to give up your principles, your policy and your party, and to stand by the Administration of the party in power, in all its acts. Above all, it is demanded of you that you yield at least a silent support to their whole policy, and to withhold all scrutiny into their public conduct of every kind, lest you should "embarrass the Administration." You are thus asked to renounce one of the first principles and the chief security of a Democratic Government—the right to hold public servants responsible to their master the people; to render the representative accountable to the constituent; the ancient and undoubted prerogative of American citizens to canvass public measures and public men. It is this "high constitutional privilege" which Daniel Webster declared he would defend and exercise within the House and out of the House, and in all places, in time of war, in time of peace, and in all times. It is a right secured by the Constitution—a right inalienable to the people, and formidable to tyrants only.

If ever there was a time when the existence and consolidation of the Democratic party upon its principles and policy was a vital necessity to public and private liberty, it is now.

Unquestionably the Constitution gives ample to the several departments of the Government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and, in case of civil war, with perfect security to the citizens of the loyal States.

The history of the administration for the twelve months past has been, and continues to be, a history of repeated usurpations of power and violations of the Constitution and of the public and private rights of the citizen. For the proof we appeal to facts too recent to need recital here, and too flagrant and heinous for the calm narrative which we propose. To the "sober second thought" of the people and to the ballot box, we now appeal when again in like peril with our fathers.

But if every Democrat concurred in the policy of prosecuting the war to the utter subjugation of the South and for the subversion of her State Governments with her institutions, without a convention of the States, and without an overt act for peace, we should just as resolutely resist the abandonment of the Democratic party. It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation of the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then, in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can command it.

THE REASONS WHICH DEMAND THE RESTORATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO POWER.

To conclude: To power all men, without distinction of State, section or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfect equality, we insist that—

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party;

The preservation of the Constitution demands it;

The maintenance of liberty and free Democratic government demands it;

The restoration of a sound system of international policy demands it;

Economy and honesty in public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal to the present rate in three years, to England's of a century and a half in growth;

The heavy taxation, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, eating out the substance of the people, augmenting every year, demands it.

work, impending ruin on every side demand it.

And, finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling, and prosperity of former years, demands, that the Democratic party shall be maintained and made victorious.

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, : : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
OF MARION.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF FOUNTAIN.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF DAVIES.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF DECATUR.
SENATOR, DISTRICT NO. 1,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF ALLEN.

The great length of the Democratic Address prevents us from giving our usual variety of news matter. There is no news of importance. McClellan's army is now within ten miles of Richmond, and we may confidently look for exciting news from that quarter in a few days. Affairs in the vicinity of Corinth remain unchanged. All accounts from the rebel army at that place agree that the men are on half rations, composed of hard bread and molasses.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Gen. Hunter, commanding the Department of the South, has issued a proclamation freeing all the slaves in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida! If Hunter were not an officer, high in command, his proclamation would be considered a good joke, and he placed in a lunatic asylum. The impossibility, the absurdity, the unlawfulness and unjustifiableness of such a proclamation, are apparent to the rightly blind.

Hardly had this proclamation reached the North through the medium of the telegraph and the newspapers, and before the President had any official knowledge of it, till Old Abe got himself into ship-shape, and issues his proclamation, stating that Hunter had no authority to issue such a proclamation, and that it was not the intention of the government to adopt any such policy; and closes with a backwoods exhortation to adopt his emancipation policy, and hinting very plainly that if they do not abolish slavery according to his instructions, he will take the matter in hand himself, and carry it through under the plea of necessity.

It was the opinion of nearly every one who read Gen. Hunter's proclamation, that he had shown himself the greatest ass of his day, and was entitled to a seat on the very apex of jackassical eminence. And how far is the President behind him? He entertains theories just as erroneous and impracticable as those Hunter has attempted to carry out, and has committed numerous acts just as violative of the constitution, of law, of right and justice, as this one of Hunter's. And why should he be screened from accountability and punishment, when citizens are thrown into prison on a mere charge or suspicion (not conviction) of crime? The Americans have been charged, and justly, too, with yielding to foreign aristocrats; but nothing in that line has approached their toadying and truckling to the President since his induction into office.

An officer of the army is arrested and thrown into prison, without any knowledge of the nature of the charge against him; his friends bring the matter before Congress, and an inquiry is made at the War Department; they are referred to the President, and he sends a message to Congress stating that the arrest was by his order, and that he takes the responsibility of it! Toadyism here steps in and prevents any further efforts toward affording the accused a trial, and he is left in a dungeon to rot.

The President may issue proclamations every day, censuring those officers who violate the Constitution and laws, but so long as he violates them in his own person, with the utmost impunity, the thinking, patriotic people will have no more confidence in, or respect for, him, than any other man who violates his oath of office, and assumes prerogatives that crowned heads dare not usurp.

CHARACTERISTIC.

The last South Bend Register, with a littleness characteristic of the Abolition press, attempts to make the DEMOCRAT out a secession sheet, because we made a query a few weeks ago, relative to Schuyler Colfax's motives in giving \$25 to a member of the Press. The Register, knowing how utterly false its assumptions were, did not publish our article to which it referred,

as its readers would then have known that it had fibbed.

We did not speak disrespectfully of Mr. Colfax, neither did we speak sneeringly of his liberality to our suffering soldiers; but merely made an inquiry, as we certainly had a right to, concerning the sad bodily misfortune which had befallen the recipient of his favor. The Register did not deny the truth of the statement we made, and will not, as it knows the proof is abundant. It knows, as well as we do that Schuyler has been using the arguments which are known to be so effective when used on Bennett, of the New York Herald. The Register need not think to change the issue, and screen its senior editor, by any amount of silly twaddle about secessionists, rebel sympathizers, &c., as that game is played out some time ago, and is resorted to only by "brain-bread Abolitionists."

If the Register will answer our query, (we know it can,) it will confer a favor, not only on ourself, but on many others, who have expressed a desire to be posted. We shall doubtless have occasion to refer to this matter again, possibly at greater length.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

There have been two publications of the Marshall County Republican since the Rev. A. Fuller fought the battle of Honest Corner, and yet there has been no mention in its columns of the encounter. Why is it? The Republican pretends to keep its readers posted on the progress of the war, and yet fails to notice, in befitting terms, or any terms at all, a sanguinary encounter in the cause of "phreedom," in which one of its most intimate friends and ardent admirers, bore a conspicuous and valorous part, and spilled his blood considerable. We have never been a political friend of Rev. A.'s; yet we thought the circumstances demanded that even we should make a statement in his favor, in regard to his condition at the time of the engagement. We made but a brief statement, supposing the Republican would elaborate more lengthily. In this we were disappointed. Its columns are as silent on the subject as they are on the high taxes brought on by the Abolition party.

The Rev. A. may well say that he is forsaken in the house of his friends. The Republican, which has received all the official patronage at his disposal, now refuses to say a word for him, when so many rumors, derogatory to his good name, are afloat in community.

It was currently reported that Fuller was drunk; and the Republican does not contradict it. It was said by many that he wanted some Democrat to thrash him that his party might hold him up as a martyr, and thus elect him to a second term in the Auditor's office; and the Republican does not deny it. What will the people think of such silence? Will they not believe there is truth in the reports, if they are passed by in silence by the Rev. A.'s friends?

A new feature has recently been introduced at balls and parties. The supper is not served on one long table, as usual, but on little tables, at each presides a lady of the company. The innovation proves a great success.

New Advertisements.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber will send, (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Receipt and directions for making a Simple Vegetable BALM, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Boilings, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,) THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 17m2 851 Broadway, New York.

The Confessions and Experience of a Sufferer.

Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c. by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned doctors. Single copies may be obtained of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. 17m2

STATE OF INDIANA, MARSHALL COUNTY.

In the Marshall Circuit Court, August Term, 1862.

Mary Petry, } Petitioner for Divorce.
Moses Petry, }

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause, by Reece & Capron her attorneys, has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Marshall and State of Indiana, her complaint in the above entitled cause, and appearing by the affidavit of a disinterested person that the residence of the defendant in the above entitled cause is unknown, he is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless he appear, answer or demur thereto at the calling of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Plymouth, on the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862, said complaint will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest,
H. R. PERSHING,
Clerk C. C. Marshall County.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

Dr. O. BAIRD, Bremen, Marshall County, Indiana, offers for sale a splendid assortment of LAMP, TRANSPARENT CONES, Lamp Chimneys and Headings, Brushes, and Lanterns suitable for burning Coal Oil. Also—Coal Oil, "double refined Carbonated," and Coal Tar—a new article—used on wagons, machinery, and in painting. Have also, for sale, a fine lot of Leicester and Leicestershire hogs—purchased of the celebrated stock-raiser and importer, Lester Bartlett and J. H. Benson, of Carlington, Ohio. 17m3

The Auction Store.

THE GREAT WESTERN AUCTION VARIETY STORE!!

LOCATED IN PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARSHALL!

AND The Adjoining Counties.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FROM AUCTION

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

Auction Variety Store!

Having gained the name of selling goods

Cheaper than any other Establishment in the West,

Are determined to sustain the reputation they have gained by offering

Greater Inducements!

Than they have ever offered before.

WE BUY AT AUCTION

AND SELL AT AUCTION PRICES.

and our Motto is

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

So, if you want Great Bargains, be sure and

GO TO THE

AUCTION STORE.

Our stock embraces all the leading brands of

Prints, Ginghams, Brown & Bleached Muslins, Denims, stripes, &c. &c.

CLOTHS.

Kentucky Jeans, Farmers' and Mechanics' Casimires, Cottonades, Checks, Drills, &c.

DRESS GOODS.

Poplins, Mozambique, Chalmers, Scotch and Swiss Laines, DeLaines, plain and figured; Ginghams, plain and figured.

GO TO THE

AUCTION STORE

Where can be found a large stock of Table Linens, Woolen Spreads, Toweling, &c.

GO TO THE

AUCTION STORE!

For Ladies and Gents' Hosiery, of all kinds. A large assortment of Ladies

Spring and Summer Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, &c.

AT THE

AUCTION STORE.

FOR HOOP SKIRTS,

GO TO THE

AUCTION STORE!

We have also an immense stock of

NOTIONS!

At our usual low prices.

Country Merchants and Peddlers

Supplied at a liberal discount.

We are constantly receiving

New Goods

From Auction!

So be sure and

GO TO THE

AUCTION STORE

AND DO YOUR TRADING.

PUBLIC SALES

Promptly attended to and at low charges.

REMEMBER THE

Auction Store

CORBIN'S BLOCK, NO. 4,

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

EGGLESTON & BRO.

may 15m3

Beckers' Column.

THE GREAT COMMOTION AT

S. & M. BECKERS,

Is caused by the arrival of their

UNRIVALED STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

AND DRY GOODS

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

THE GREAT ATTRACTION

IS AT

S. & M. BECKERS,

No. 1, Corbin Block,

Corner of Michigan and LaPorte Streets.

S. & M. BECKERS

Would most respectfully inform their numerous customers, and all other citizens of Marshall and surrounding counties, that they have

JUST RECEIVED.

Direct from the Eastern Cities, the Largest and most Splendid Stock of

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READY-MADE

CLOTHING

HATS AND CAPS,

NOTIONS, &c. &c.

EVER BROUGHT TO PLYMOUTH

Their Goods were carefully selected and purchased for Cash, they can, therefore,

Sell as Low as the Lowest

And WILL DO SO all the time. If you do not believe it, call and be convinced.

CALICOES.

They have 500 pieces of Prints, all of the Best Quality and Latest Styles.

CHARLES AND DE LAINE

They have 35 pieces of Pacific Chalmers and Laines, all the very handsomest figures and colors.

GINGHAMS.

They have 40 pieces of French and Dutch Ginghams, at Very Low Prices.

LAWNS, SILKS, &c.

They have 100 pieces of Lawns, from 10 cents up to 50 cents.

—ALSO—

Fine Black Silks and Travelling Goods for Ladies.