

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED WEEKLY BY  
D. E. VANALKENBURGH.

J. G. OSBORNE, ::::::::::: Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 24TH, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR MEMBER OF STATE,

JAMES S. ATHON,

OF MARION.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,

JOSEPH RISTINE,

OF FOUNTAIN.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

MATTHEW L. BRETT,

OF DAVIESS.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD,

OF DECATUR.

Supt. PUB. INSTRUCTION,

SAMUEL L. RUGG,

OF ALLEN.

## Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Marshall County will hold a Convention at the Court House in Plymouth on

Saturday, August 9th, 1862, to nominate candidates for the county offices to be filled at the election in October. The Committee have thought best to take the last gubernatorial vote as a basis, allowing one delegate for every ten votes cast, and one for each fraction over ten. This will give the townships delegates as follows:

West, .....	10
Polk, .....	9
North .....	17
German, .....	15
Bourbe, .....	17
Tippe, .....	7
Wal, .....	8
Green, .....	10
Union, .....	13
Cente, .....	36

It is commanded to the Democrats of each township that they consult together and proceed to the election of delegates, and that they make such selection as early as Wednesday, the 6th of August.

By ORDER OF CEN. COM.

## SALUTATORY.

In assuming the editorial charge of the DEMOCRAT, it is proper that its readers should be advised, in the commencement of our intercourse with them, of the course of policy which we intend to pursue—in other words, we desire to 'define our position.'

This seems the more necessary on account of the rapidly shifting position of men and things at the present time. We shall to the best of our ability advocate through the columns of the DEMOCRAT the time-honored principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by Jefferson and Jackson, and practiced by the sages and patriots of the early days of the Republic. These principles are familiar to all, and need not be particularly enumerated now.

In the present distracted state of our unhappy country we shall always, we trust, be found, with whatever of ability we possess, battling in the ranks of those who are uncompromisingly opposed to armed rebellion on the one hand, and the no less nefarious efforts of negro-loving, Union-hating, Constitution-destroying abolitionists on the other. We regard both alike as inimical to the prosperity and perpetuity of our government; have no tears to shed, or sympathy to expend in behalf of either in the hour of their adversity, and shall spare no pains to show to our readers their blighting and withering effects.

Entertaining these views, and holding to these principles as the basis of our action, we shall support with all our energy, the President in all his lawful efforts to suppress the existing rebellion, and shall exercise at the same time the right to oppose so far as in us lies, any and every measure proposed or taken by him or others which are not warranted by the Constitution and the laws.

How long our connection with the Democrat shall continue will probably depend on the success with which we meet in our efforts to advance the interests of the only existing party in these United States which has for its object the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

The field upon which we have entered is one that is to us an untried one; but believing that success is worth the effort we have resolved to make the trial, and bespeak the aid and sympathy of all those holding views and principles similar to our own. We do not promise to make the best paper which shall be circulated in the community, because in that we might fail; but we agree to do the best we can and leave the result of our efforts to be estimated by our readers.

J. G. OSBORNE.

Are all men traitors and sympathizers with rebels, who refuse to endorse the action of the present administration?

Verily one would think so from the freedom with which such epithets are used by republican papers; and yet it seems remarkably strange that they can,

with impunity, abuse the head of the nation and all his subordinates to their hearts content, while it is reckoned a sure indication of treasonable interest, and traitorous design, for a democrat to do the self same thing. If democrats have been less sparing in their denunciations of the manner in which the war has been carried on, than have been republicans we should like to know where and when, and in what respect. Certainly the President has received as hearty a support in carrying on the war, and endeavoring to crush out the rebellion, from democrats as from Republicans. It is true that there has been, and still is, the important difference between them, democrats insist that the war shall be conducted according to the usages of civilized nations, and that in its prosecution, the Constitution of the country shall not be ruthlessly trampled under foot; while radical republicans insist on paying no regard whatever to that sacred charter of our liberties. Again, if those are traitors who oppose the unconstitutional, and fanatical schemes of hot headed and ultra schemers in and out of Congress, what name and fate would be proper for these hot heads and visionaries themselves.

The truth is, we are tired of hearing scurrilous epithets bandied around with so much flippancy. It would be infinitely better for our country in this the hour of its peril, if all would more closely scrutinize the conduct of mere partisan leaders whose only hope for office and self aggrandizement lies in the deception they are practicing upon a too confiding people.

If instead of finding fault with their opponents and calling them opprobrious names, republicans would turn their attention to reforming abuses within their own ranks, the country would much sooner rejoice in a returning peace than it is likely, under existing circumstances, to do.

## THEY MUST MEET THE RESPONSIBILITY.

An editorial under the above caption in a recent number of the M. C. Republican contains the following choice morsels:

How was it then? did the Democratic party set their feet firmly down in favor of reuniting treason and punishing traitors? Not a bit of it. \* \* \* This same Democratic party whose organization has its base resting on a foundation of infamy, denounced the exercise of force against their 'southern brethren' as calculated to produce a still greater estrangement. \* \* \*

Such was the Democratic party at the time of the inauguration of the rebellion, and such it has continued. Failing to block the wheels of government directly, they still continue to exercise their influence in favor of their 'southern brethren' by preventing enlistments; by giving the rebels sufficient cause to believe that the rebellion has active sympathizers in the North; by resoring to every species of mendacity for the purpose of weakening public confidence in the ability and integrity of the administration.

Can it be possible that the Republican has forgotten the position assumed by many of the ablest leading journals of its party at the time of the inauguration of the rebellion, such, for instance as the Chicago Tribune, the New York Tribune, and others, to say nothing of its own teachings about the same time? Did they not favor the peaceable dissolution of these States rather than maintain the integrity of the Union by force of arms? Did they not 'denounce the exercise of force against their Southern brethren, as calculated to produce a still greater' evil than disunion?

With what grace then, and to what end, do they now seek to charge the democratic party with want of patriotism, and sympathy with traitors? The answer is easy; they desire to turn aside from their own devoted heads the thunderbolts of wrath about to be hurled against them by an outraged and indignant people, for their own dexterities, and short-comings. We tell them the effort is in vain, they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Charge Democrats forthwith with endeavoring to 'block the wheels of government,' by giving the rebels sufficient cause to believe that the rebellion has active sympathizers in the North, when, at the same time, they themselves are constantly harping vituperation and abuse on the President and his military advisers; and crying out lustily in favor of arming negroes to help twenty millions in the North to put down eight millions in the South. What more humiliating acknowledgment of our inferiority to our 'Southern brethren' is it possible to make than this? Could human 'mendacity' go further?

The 'Southern brethren' of the Bright Democrats in the North will probably murder 20,000 of our white northern laborers before the war is closed, and probably 20,000 more will die of diseases contracted in camp; this added to about 30,000 who will be wounded in such a manner as to entirely disable them from ever being able to work, makes the astounding number of 70,000 laboring men that will be lost to the North by this slaveholders rebellion. And yet narrow minded Democrats whine as though a few hundred negroes coming North would glut the laboring demands of the country.

The above article from the M. C. Republican of last week proves, we think, at least two things: 1st, that the author has a very inadequate conception of the loss

of life incurred in carrying on the war, or else that he thinks it must very soon be brought to a close; 2d, that he is in favor of finding room in the North for the negroes which the abolitionists desire to set free. What does it matter with them how many poor white men the North may be compelled to labor for a mere pittance in competition with their slave protégés.

Working men, mechanics, day-laborers, are you willing to be brought into competition with negroes and then work for one half of present prices? When you object, the Republicans call you 'narrow-minded' and says you 'whine.'

## THE MASS CONVENTION.

We call attention to the announcement in another column, by the Democratic State Central Committee, of the Mass Convention of the Democracy and conservative citizens of Indiana. Let as many of the friends of Constitutional liberty from Marshall County attend as can possibly do. We understand that the several Rail Road Companies leading to Indianapolis will carry persons attending the Convention for half-fare. We hope the true friends of the Union will rally in large numbers on the occasion, and once more in this the hour of their country's peril give expression to 'thoughts that breathe' in 'words that burn' for the Union and the Constitution.

Let the Democratic hosts of Indiana go up and take sweet counsel together, and then return and scatter the fire of patriotism broadcast all over the State. How many will go from Marshall County?

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

Democrats of Marshall County, don't neglect to make the necessary arrangements in your several townships for attending the County Convention to be held here on the 9th of August. Select your best men for delegates, men in whose judgment, patriotism and untiring devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws' you have implicit confidence.

We are about to commence a campaign fraught with the best interests of the country. Set your feet firmly down in favor of reuniting treason and punishing traitors. This same Democratic party whose organization has its base resting on a foundation of infamy, denounced the exercise of force against their 'southern brethren' as calculated to produce a still greater estrangement. \* \* \*

It is well understood that the refusal of the President to approve the unconstitutional confederation bill recently passed by Congress until certain essential amendments were made thereto, created quite a fluttering among the radicals of the party at Washington.

The fact that the President transmitted to Congress a message vetoing the bill, shows that however much he may desire emancipation, he yet has stamina enough left to withstand the united voice of radicalism when it demands what every tyro knows to be unconstitutional. All honor to him for even this much, though there are other things not a few, that he might remedy, either wholly or partially, which will not be swerved from his duty. Let each man feel that upon himself individually rests in some degree the responsibility and success will crown our efforts.

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Beauregard is reported to be on the south side of James River, between Richmond and City Point, with a force of 30,000 men.

Washington, July 19.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 15th, appears alarmed at the order of our War Department containing the forces of McDowell, Fremont, and Banks under General Pope, and remarks of the latter that 'He is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union commanders—an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things.' It adds that 'The foary into Orange county, and the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan, by the enemy, are a challenge on the part of Pope that our Generals have now to take up.'

The Enquirer, commenting on the threatening aspect of McClellan's operations, says: 'We must dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. The spade and the shovel will always defeat the musket.'

Of President Lincoln's visit to the army the Enquirer says: 'A dirty trio—Lincoln, Stanton, and Winfield Scott—passed by Old Point on Thursday last, en route for McClellan's headquarters, a or near Berkley. A gentleman who saw the steamer which conveyed this dirty trio of Yankee negro stealers says there was a band of graph wires, tearing up railroad tracks, burning bridges, or otherwise interfering with the communications of the army.'

Let him disregard the ultra counsels of such men as Chandler, Lovejoy, Greeley and Wade; remove Stanton from the Cabinet, and fill his place with an honest man who has ability and patriotism enough for the place and the emergency, and all may yet be well.

## Plans of the Rebels.

Among the other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels, we have some inklings of the subjects discussed at a conference of all the principal military leaders held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th instant. It is understood that they come to the conclusion that they must lose no more territory. The defensive policy was strongly attacked, and both Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points—namely from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. It is alleged that the following plan of operations was agreed upon:

1. The immediate obstruction of the James River, so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a means of communicating with the government and for transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

2. The reoccupation of Williamsburg.

3. The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the repossessing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

4. The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis, and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

When these objects had been accom-

plished, the Lee and Beauregard plan pro-

posed:

5. To make the Potomac and Ohio

Rivers at once their base of operations and frontier line, and to transfer the seat of

war from Virginia to Maryland.

6. To hurl upon Washington, from

Richmond, a column of two hundred thou-

sand troops; the capture of that city,

the 'liberation' of Baltimore, and the invasion

of the North at the three points named

above. By becoming in turn the invaders,

they hope to make it necessary for us to

keep home, for the defense of our cities,

fully five hundred thousand men.

Dost thou clean my furniture, hand-

maiden?" asked Broadburius of a pretty

servant, who was polishing an escritoire.

'I dost,' replied the maiden.

"Biddy," said a lady. "I wish you

would step over and see how old Mrs.

Jones is this morning." In a few moments

Biddy returned with the information that

Mrs. Jones was just seventy-two years

seven months and two days old.

There are one hundred and forty eight

Masonic Lodges in California at present

least two things: 1st, that the author has

a very inadequate conception of the loss

## THE NEWS.

A terrific naval battle took place at Vicksburg on the 15th inst. The rebel iron clad gunboat Arkansas came down the Yazoo River on the morning of that day, and, after an engagement in that stream with the gunboat Carondelet,—in which the latter got the worst of it,—ran the gauntlet of the entire Federal fleet, some twenty-five or more vessels, and succeeded in getting under cover of the batteries at Vicksburg. Shot and shell rained upon her in a perfect storm, but the missiles glanced off from her sides, and she sustained comparatively little injury. Our vessels were not so fortunate. The Arkansas put balls through the Hartford, the Iroquois, the Benton, and several others, and caused an explosion of steam on the ram Lancaster, by which three men were killed and ten or fifteen wounded. One of the port holes of the Arkansas was inadvertently allowed to remain open after fire was delivered, and a shot from one of our fleet entered it, killing, it is said, ten men and wounding a number of others. The struggle continued for some twenty minutes. On the night of the same day, Com. Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink the Arkansas. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring in its broadside as it passed her. More than one hundred guns were employed in the undertaking, and the roar of artillery was like the voice of an earthquake. The rebels acknowledge that one seven inch steel-pointed shot went through her, killing two men; but they assert that this was the only damage she sustained. The firing continued for about an hour. A reconnaissance the next morning showed that the Arkansas was undergoing repairs, but it did not appear that she was in any danger of sinking. Our loss in this engagement is reported at 23 men killed and 25 wounded.

Morgan released all the prisoners on parole, and his cavalry regiments were about to leave for Lexington at 8 A. M.

Col. Landrum was not taken prisoner.

He escaped with forty men. He says he heard from several prisoners that Captain Glass was killed.

Morgan's Adjutant reported at Rankin's Hotel that Morgan's force mustered 2,700 men, besides those who lately joined him.

CYNTHIANA, July 16.—A man came into Boyd's Station, on the 14th, from Corinth, R. R. this morning, and says he has just come from Cynthiana. He says the city surrendered about 5 o'clock last evening. The fighting lasted about thirty minutes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16.

The guerrillas, numbering about 2,000 in all, have fallen back towards McMinnville, taking our officers along with them and paroling the privates. Our loss is thirty-three killed and sixty wounded.

The rebels are reported to have evacuated Murfreesboro', the killed on both sides

is not over fifty. Gen. Duffield is severely, if not mortally, wounded, but is now under good care. No private residences were destroyed.