

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
D. E. VANVALKENBURG.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF FOUNTAIN.

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

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF DECatur.

SUP'L PUB. INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF ALLEN.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
DAVID TURPIE, of White County.

FOR SENATOR
HORACE CORBIN

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
M. A. O. PACKARD.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR,
ALEXANDER C. THOMPSON.

FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL O. QUIVEY.

FOR SHERIFF,
HENRY M. LOGAN.

FOR COMMISSIONER—CENTRAL DISTRICT,
WILLIAM GARRISON.

FOR COMMISSIONER—SOUTHERN DISTRICT,
JOHN H. VORIES.

FOR ASSESSOR—CENTER TOWNSHIP,
ELIAS JACOBY.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

M. A. O. Packard, Democratic Cand
date for Representative will address his
fellow citizens, on the Political issues of
the day, at the following places:

At the Forge, West Twp. Thursday, Sep
18th, at 7 P.M.

At Grovertown, Starke Co., Saturday,
Sept 20th at 1 P.M.

Koontz School House, Starke Co., Sat
urday Sept 20th, at 7 P.M.

North Bend, Starke Co., Thursday Sep
25th at 1 P.M.

Cedar Lake School House, Starke Co.,
Thursday 25th at 7 P.M.

Hepner's, Starke Co. Friday Sept. 26th
at 1 P.M.

San Pierre, Starke Co., Friday, Sep 26
at 7 P.M.

Knox, Starke Co., Saturday, Sept 27th
at 2 P.M.

Further announcements next week.

H. CORBIN and N. SHERMAN, will ad
dress the Citizens of Marshall Co. as fol
lows.

Argos, Thursday Sept. 18th at 1 P.M.
Poplar Grove, Friday, Sept., 19th, at 1
o'clock P.M.

Marmont, Monday, Sept. 22d, 1 o'clock
P.M.

Stuck's School House, on Tuesday,
September 23d at 1 o'clock P.M.

Abram's School House on Wednesday,
September, 24th, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

Tyner, Sat'y Sep. 27th 1 o'clock P.M.

HON. DAVID TURPIE'S AP
POINTMENTS IN MARSHALL
COUNTY.

HON. DAVID TURPIE, DEM
OCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CON
GRESS, IN THE 9TH CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT, WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF MARSHALL CO. AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES AND PLACES TO WIT;

AT BREMEN, MON. SEPT. 22d 1862
AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

AT BOURBON, TUESDAY SEP. 23d
AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

AT UNION TOWN, WEDNESDAY SEP. 24th, AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

ALL ARE RESPECTFULLY INV
ITED TO ATTEND.

Danger Ahead—Beware!

It is more than suspected that the ultra
leaders of the Republican party have entered
into a conspiracy to destroy this govern
ment, and establish upon its ruins a
military despotism. A short time since
the Governor of New England, and the
War Committee of New York held
meeting at Brown University, immediately
after which application was made by
them to the President for the privilege to
use an independent army of 50,000 men,
to be placed under the command of Major
General John C. Fremont. About the same
time a committee of the republican friends
of Gov. Morton of Indiana, headed by Senator
Lane, posted off to Washington to get
permission from the War Department to
raise, clothe, arm and equip a large army
in the West, independent of the General
Government, to be placed under the com
mand of Oliver P. Morton.

Does not this look like distrusting the
ability of the administration to manage
the affairs of the nation in the present cri
sis? Does it not look very much like ta
king the management of affairs into their
own hands? What would be the result of
raising a large independent force in the
West and another in the Northwest, both

controlled by radical abolitionists, and
neither of them to be held responsible to
the Government? How easy it would be
for these radicals, when the favorable mo
ment arrives with the immense forces un
der their control to seize the reins of gov
ernment, depose Mr. Lincoln, usurp au
thority and with the iron heel of a military
despotism, crush out the remnant of lib
erty still surviving. Thank God, the Presi
dent again refused to yield to the pressure of
abolitionism, and for the present all is
safe in that quarter. Let the people sus
tain him by cordially standing by the doc
trine enunciated in his letter to the arch
traitor and disorganizer, Horace Greeley.
Let them say by their votes, this fall, that
ultraists in politics shall be laid upon the
shelf, and that conservative men with loy
al hearts and sound heads shall fill their
places, and we may yet emerge from the
gloom and darkness which now hang like
an incubus over our once prosperous and
happy land.

The Result,

Every man who votes the Republican
ticket this fall, practically votes for the
election of a U. S. Senator of the Trumbull
President's letter to Horace Greeley. We
say conditionally because the endorse
ment is made on the supposition that "Mr.
Lincoln does not intend, in taking his pos
ition, to ignore any law of Congress or
the subject." That's it. If the Presi
dent coincides with Greeley on the subject
of freeing the 'niggers, and will issue a
proclamation to that effect, why then, Mr.
Colfax will endorse, sustain and defend him,
otherwise not. That is the condition of
Mr. Colfax's support of the President
in his efforts to crush out the rebellion.—
The truth is that leading Republicans every
where, and Mr. Colfax among the number,
are fast taking the position that unless
slavery is abolished, the war is useless
and ought to cease. Greeley declares it,
the Chicago Tribune repeats it and the
Register and M. C. Republican advocate
it; what say the people?

U. S. Senator.

Democrats are charged with desiring
the election of Jesse D. Bright to the
Senate of the United States, and loud ap
peals are constantly made by some politi
cal demagogues to support the Republican
candidates for Senator and Representative,
in order to defeat Bright.

Now we happen to know that Mr. Bright
is not a candidate, and there is not the
slightest probability that he will be, and
that if he should be, neither Mr. Corbin
nor Mr. Packard would support him.

There is much greater probability that
Dr. Sherman and Mr. Parks would vote
for Bright than that either Mr. Corbin or
Packard would do so.

Sherman and Parks both support a
Breckinridge man for a State office on their
regular State ticket, and it would not be
very strange to see them supporting an
other for U. S. Senator.

Conditional Support.

The South Bend Register the organ of
Schuyler Colfax, conditionally endorses
the President's letter to Horace Greeley.
We say conditionally because the endorse
ment is made on the supposition that "Mr.
Lincoln does not intend, in taking his pos
ition, to ignore any law of Congress or
the subject." That's it. If the Presi
dent coincides with Greeley on the subject
of freeing the 'niggers, and will issue a
proclamation to that effect, why then, Mr.
Colfax will endorse, sustain and defend him,
otherwise not. That is the condition of
Mr. Colfax's support of the President
in his efforts to crush out the rebellion.—
The truth is that leading Republicans every
where, and Mr. Colfax among the number,
are fast taking the position that unless
slavery is abolished, the war is useless
and ought to cease. Greeley declares it,
the Chicago Tribune repeats it and the
Register and M. C. Republican advocate
it; what say the people?

Modesty.

"Modesty is a quality that highly
adorns a woman." —Old Proverb.

The friends of Mr. Luther Johnson in
sist upon it that he is a very modest man,
and in proof, say that he "modestly declin
ed to parade his mutilated hand before the
board of enrolling Commissioners."

This is the first and only reason we have
heard why he should be elected Sheriff.

Of course it is conclusive, and as an arg
ument, convincing to his friends.

THE RATIO.—There were 15 men in
North Township exempted from performing
military duty, 14 of whom were Rep
ublicans.

We presume the ratio in other out town
ships was about the same—in Center, the
exemptions were nearly equal between
Democrats and Republicans. The senior
editor of the Republican was the enrolling
commissioner; the exempting board was
selected by him, and was composed of Rep
ublicans, with a single exception. Will
the Republican inform us how many of the
board were exempted, and how many were
over age?

TRY AGAIN.—The Republican says that a
"Democrat out in the country" will not
vote for Mr. CORBIN, because he is not able
to go to war.

We know half a dozen Republicans who
will vote for him because he is not an ab
olitionist.

A 3 Cent Argument by a 3 Cent
Politician

Mr. Colfax labors to convince the people
that the \$1,000,000 appropriation by
Congress to pay for slaves in the District
of Columbia will cost the people just 3 cents
each, and is therefore a very small matter.
We reproduce the following from the Dem
ocratic Pharos in reply to the 3 cent arg
ument, and ask our readers to give it a care
ful perusal.

Mr. Colfax winds up his feeble defence
of violated pledges by saying that the ab
olition of slavery in the District of Co
lumbia "will cost three cents to every
one of the American people." The money
value of the tax appears to be his test
of principle. He is of the Greeley school—
who coolly counted the value of the Union
in dollars. What else could be expected
from Mr. Colfax—after his deliberate viola
tion of a solemn pledge, striking at a
great principle of popular right underlying
our free institutions—than a computation of
the cost in money to the people of a vi
olation of his word and their rights, as he
would chaff with a vegetable peddler or
a butcher for his dinner? Oh, says Colfax,
it don't cost much! That was just the ex
pression of King George 3d when he at
tempted to rob the people of the Colonies
of their rights on the pretence that it was
only a three cent tax he wished to levy up
on the people. The patriots of the Rev
olution knew that the three cents (though
small) if submitted to by them was but
the entering wedge to a system of taxation
which to-day is crushing the people of
England—and Colfax's three cent tax to buy
negroes in the District of Columbia—un
less it is rebuked by the people hurling
from Congress those who voted for and
sustained it—will be but as a drop in the
ocean to the thousands of millions of dol
lars which the free labor of the north will
be called upon to pay from its hard earn
ings to buy negro slaves and send them
out of the country or submit to the com
petition of negro labor with and degra
de.

U. S. Senator.

Democrats are charged with desiring
the election of Jesse D. Bright to the
Senate of the United States, and loud ap
peals are constantly made by some politi
cal demagogues to support the Republican
candidates for Senator and Representative,
in order to defeat Bright.

Now we happen to know that Mr. Bright
is not a candidate, and there is not the
slightest probability that he will be, and
that if he should be, neither Mr. Corbin
nor Mr. Packard would support him.

There is much greater probability that
Dr. Sherman and Mr. Parks would vote
for Bright than that either Mr. Corbin or
Packard would do so.

Sherman and Parks both support a
Breckinridge man for a State office on their
regular State ticket, and it would not be
very strange to see them supporting an
other for U. S. Senator.

U. S. Senator.

Democrats are charged with desiring
the election of Jesse D. Bright to the
Senate of the United States, and loud ap
peals are constantly made by some politi
cal demagogues to support the Republican
candidates for Senator and Representative,
in order to defeat Bright.

Now we happen to know that Mr. Bright
is not a candidate, and there is not the
slightest probability that he will be, and
that if he should be, neither Mr. Corbin
nor Mr. Packard would support him.

There is much greater probability that
Dr. Sherman and Mr. Parks would vote
for Bright than that either Mr. Corbin or
Packard would do so.

Sherman and Parks both support a
Breckinridge man for a State office on their
regular State ticket, and it would not be
very strange to see them supporting an
other for U. S. Senator.

dation of, the free white labor of the
North.

Mr. Colfax may glory in the shame of
his broken pledges, and may count the cost
in cents of sacrifice of the people's rights
even Greeley (Colfax's great example) de
liberately counted years ago the worth in
dollars of the Union; but the people won't
have such mercenary estimate of their right.
The time is coming when the Colfax
and Greeley, and Phillips, will be driven
ignominiously into private life to be re
membered if remembered at all, only as
a warning to all to avoid the foul fanaticism
which could easily be avoided the money value
of a Nation's rights and the Union of the
States under the Constitution as estab
lished by our fathers.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON SEPT. 16.

A battle occurred on Saturday at Middle
ton, Md., resulting in a glorious Federal
victory. Gens. Hooker, Reno and Frank
lin were engaged, and, by dint of desper
ate fighting, succeeded in carrying the re
bel position. The rebel army were com
pletely routed and demoralized. Lee their
Commander-in-chief, was wounded, and Gen.
Garland killed. Fifteen thousand
prisoners were taken. The battle was re
sumed yesterday, the result of which is
not yet known. Stonewall Jackson has
had several fights in the vicinity of
Harper's Ferry, and been defeated. Col.
Miles, however, is in a critical position,
and it is feared that he will be obliged to
surrender.

The forces of Humphrey Marshall and
Kirby Smith have effected a junction and
were, yesterday, advancing on Cincin
natt.

They are expected to reach the vicinity of
that city this morning:

Buel is at Bowling Green, and Bragg is
in that neighborhood.

The fight at Mumfordsville, Ky., resulted
in a decided Federal success. Our
loss was only 35, while that of the rebels
was from 500 to 700.

Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, is
still safe and will hold out to the last gasp.
He has been very successful in for
aging.

There is danger of a Chippewa outbreak
in Minnesota. Hole-in-the Day, the chief
of that tribe, in the Commissioners of Indian
Affairs, acted very impudently, and the
Administration supplied with all the
means necessary for that purpose, at the
same time we submit the following ques
tions for the consideration of our rea
ders:

What are the legitimate and appropriate
means to put down this rebellion, and what
are not?

Was it necessary to put down this rebellion
to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

Is it necessary to put down this rebellion
to tax the people of the whole Union to
pay for the slaves that States may see prop
er to emancipate?

Is it necessary to put down this rebellion
to get up negro schools and support
them at the Government expense?

Is it necessary to put down the rebellion
to burden the treasury with millions
to support runaway slaves?

Is a general confiscation consistent with
humanity, if it were constitutional?

Is it necessary that the whole North
shall be afflicted with the curse of free ne
groism to put down the rebellion?

Is it necessary to overthrow the old
Union, wipe out the Constitution and make
a new one, to put down the rebellion?

State Sentinel.

MY VOICE IS STILL

FOR

PEACE.

And in order to keep the peace, I wish all who
know themselves

INDEBTED

To me, to walk up and pay me a piece, as harvest
is now over, and I am much in need of all the
Gen. Reno is killed.

GEN. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Sept. 15—3 A. M.