

## THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864.



## State Convention.

We dislike to be thought impertinent, but we should really like to know whether the Democratic State central committee intend to call a State Convention this season.

The general tone of our exchanges is strongly in favor of a State Convention at as early a day as practicable, say in April, or May at furthest. We hope that the suggestion of an able contemporary that the committee is in the interest of the opposition, and for that reason refuses to call a convention until our enemies are thoroughly organized, is not true—yet we must confess that thus far matters look to us very much that way. The National convention meets July 4th, and there are delegates to be elected from the State at large, but by whom, or when, or how, the Committee are profoundly muddled. It has also been suggested that the programme for the coming campaign is already made out and the committee pledged to carry it out, renominating the old officers, and selecting delegates to the National Convention from among the friends of the committee. In order to do this it is thought that the State convention is delayed.

If the Republians really thinks that it can make anything by such a course, and will state the facts on both sides correctly, we pledge ourselves to find five blunders committed by Auditor Fuller while in office, for each one committed by any Democratic Auditor this County ever had; the examination to extend over Fuller's whole term, and over any consecutive number of years during the incumbency of any democrat. What say you neighbor?

Our neighbor of the Republican insists that he can prove that we voted for Hale, wrote an abolition letter to Mr. Colfax, preached an abolition sermon, and got five dollars from Grove Pomery for doing it. We have heretofore said that these charges were false, and we now add that we have no doubt whatever that he could prove any thing he has a mind to, even that his paper is a truthful, gentlemanly sheet, just such a publication as ought to be introduced into every family in this country; and that he is himself a model editor. There are those with whom he associates by whom he could prove, if need be, that white is black, or black white; but as the asseverations of such men amount to nothing, we are indifferent to them.

He denies, in a weak way, having sought the Postmastership at this place, and intimates that the present Post Master informed us that he (Flattingly) and Mr. Colfax quarreled over it. We have no desire to draw Col. Bailey into a controversy in relation to this matter and therefore state distinctly that we derived our information from altogether a different source. The editor of the Republican may deny as much as he pleases that he applied, both personally and through the intervention of friends, for the removal of Col. Bailey and to get the appointment himself. He may even prove by the unscrupulous satellites that revolve around him, that such was not the fact; but nine-tenths of this community are well satisfied that he did seek to do those very things, and we happen to know that many of the best citizens here, who belong to the Republican party, are depressed by it. The great power of the Government, as long as we lived under the Constitution of 1789, it has sunk to a mere debating society and register of Executive edicts, under the new one of "military necessity" that has been substituted in its stead. The first branch of the Government that fell before the stroke of the Executive was the Judiciary, so that now, under the Republican dispensation, we have practically but one authority in the country—President in name, but an Emperor in power and in fact.

When will the War End? Some abolition orators are predicting the termination of the war in ninety days. Ninety years will not see the end of it if the country so long remains under the rule of the abolition party. He may even prove by the unscrupulous satellites that revolve around him, that such was not the fact; but nine-tenths of this community are well satisfied that he did seek to do those very things, and we happen to know that many of the best citizens here, who belong to the Republican party, are depressed by it. The great power of the Government, as long as we lived under the Constitution of 1789, it has sunk to a mere debating society and register of Executive edicts, under the new one of "military necessity" that has been substituted in its stead. The first branch of the Government that fell before the stroke of the Executive was the Judiciary, so that now, under the Republican dispensation, we have practically but one authority in the country—President in name, but an Emperor in power and in fact.

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## That Blunder.

A couple of weeks since the Republican raised quite a dust over what it was pleased to represent as a stupid blunder on the part of Mr. Thompson, the Auditor of this County. It alluded to the circumstance of a gentleman who called to pay his tax and found one piece of land omitted altogether, and another taxed at \$800, when it should have been \$1800. The facts was that the omission of one piece, was an oversight on the part of the Deputy Auditor, a mistake such as the former republican Auditor made dozens of, and who was defended under all circumstances by the Republican. The error of \$1000, upon which the Republican harps, was committed by the former Auditor, Mr. Fuller, or by his Deputy, Mr. Hainsler, in copying the Duplicate.

That any body except an abolition editor would have thought for a moment of manufacturing political capital out of such slimy material is not at all probable, and all we have to say in relation to the matter is that even an abolitionist is hard run for capital when he invests in such stock.

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When will the War End? Some abolition orators are predicting the termination of the war in ninety days. Ninety years will not see the end of it if the country so long remains under the rule of the abolition party.

But we have a strong hope it will be ended in less than two years. We expect a Democrat to be elected next November, who will take his seat on the 4th of March 1855. We also expect a Democratic Congress to be elected, and that, immediately after taking his seat, the President will call his Congress together, that body, will repeal all abolition measure; the President will abrogate all the Abolition proclamations of their party organ, and would have done so long ago if he had not begged for his editorial life, and promised to do better. We know that even now many of the best men in his party are looking around for a better man to assume the control of their party paper, and that unless he gives better satisfaction he will be compelled to vacate. He can spend as much time, and occupy as much space in his paper as he chooses commenting upon what we have to say; can have the last word if he desires it, but we shall continue the even tenor of our way, vote for whom we please, write such letters as we deem proper, and occasionally stir up our amiable neighbor, so that he can, eject the auld bairn that accumulates upon his mental stomach. We shall do this in the spirit of philanthropy for his benefit as well as for the pleasure it affords us to see him squirm.

## Sight, Consideration and Approval.

The President in his order of January 26th approving the regulations for governing trade in the insurgent States, drawn and commanded by the Secretary of the Treasury, says he "has seen and considered them." If the nation had more confidence in the President's capacity and stability, it would no doubt be gratified to learn that he does not approve important measures until he "has seen and considered them." Unfortunately, his approvals based on sight and consideration are no guarantee of permanence, except in progressive subjects of the governmental policies to Garrisonism. He saw and considered and approved Mr. Seward's dispatches to the European governments, pledging the nation to a lawful and magnanimous prosecution of the war. He saw, considered, and approved the Crittenden resolution. He saw Patron and Dempsey, and considered their revelation, and disapproved of their project. He saw the Missouri Jacobins, and con-

## sidered their demand for the dismissal of Schofield, and refused to grant his approval, yet Rosecrans is now in command in that State. He saw and considered the history of the battle of Chickamauga and approved the conduct of Rosecrans, yet General was retired in seeming disgrace. He saw by the reports, and considered and approved McClellan's management and generalship on the Peninsula, yet McClellan was superseded by Pope. He saw by the reports, and considered and approved Pope's strategy and skill in the conduct of his memorable campaign, but Pope was superseded by McClellan. He saw by the reports, and considered and approved McClellan's Antietam campaign, but McClellan was superseded by Burnside. He saw by the reports, and considered and approved Burnside's Fredericksburg campaign, and wrote him a letter of thanks after the slaughter, but Burnside was superseded by Hooker, who was seen, considered and approved, to be supplanted by Meade who is seen considered and approved, to be supplanted by one of the Smith family, or General Thomas, or General Hancock, or Hooker again, or the Lord knows who, and only He knows why. Perhaps these contractions in military matters are to be attributed to the War Department, in which the President "don't amount to pig tracks." We are glad to see that, in form, at least he sees and considers the regulations of the Treasury Department. —Times.

## Congress.

Except when it proposes to put a heavy tax upon the people, or to lay out the details of a conscription, no interest is taken in its proceedings. The Executive, by his usurpations of power, has rendered the Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government of but little account. They have been swallowed up in the vortex that has destroyed American liberty in the last three years. The Executive, like Louis XIV of France, "is the State." His will is law. If Congressional legislation suits him, well and good; if not, he can easily nullify and set it aside by an Executive Proclamation, as well as the Constitution itself. The members of Congress very generally feel this, even those who belong to the Republican party, and are depressed by it. The great power of the Government, as long as we lived under the Constitution of 1789, it has sunk to a mere debating society and register of Executive edicts, under the new one of "military necessity" that has been substituted in its stead. The first branch of the Government that fell before the stroke of the Executive was the Judiciary, so that now, under the Republican dispensation, we have practically but one authority in the country—President in name, but an Emperor in power and in fact.

A MODIFIED CONSTITUTION.—President Lincoln's instructions to General Steele, respecting the election ordered for the State of Arkansas, directs that the said election may be conducted according to said modified constitution—"the modification referred to being the interpolation of a clause declaring that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude to the exchange of prisoners.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery, and making negroes the legal equals of white men. The same individual introduced a series of resolutions defining the powers of the national government. President sent in the correspondence to the rebel authorities relative to the exchange of prisoners.

In the House, a bill was introduced to repeal the fugitive slave law. The consideration of the bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment. It is the intention of the Military Committee to press this measure to a vote as soon as possible.

All is quiet at Newbern, N. C., the rebels having retired; and telegraphic communication with Beaufort has been resumed.

On Sunday the 1st the Federals had ceased firing upon Charleston, but continued to work on their batteries and to load ammunition to Gregg and Cummings Point.

It has been decided to increase the strength of both cavalry and infantry regiments to 2,400 men each, by consolidation and to stop further enlisting of cavalry.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.

The deaths of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton are at the rate of over 100 a month—98 last December, 114 during the succeeding January, and over 30 thus far in the present month. This is a heavy mortality out of only about 2,800 human beings. The poor fellows are escaping very fast.

In the Northwest we want peace; we want peace in a restored Union and upon terms honorable to the North and just toward the South; upon terms that will leave us friends and not enemies; and we want peace before the North is exhausted and the South destroyed, so that the shores of the Gulf and the borders of the southern rivers may again wave with the sugar cane and white with the bursting cotton; that in all that region we may find a remunerative market for the heavy products of our rich lands, and so that from the sources of the Ohio, the Wabash, and the Mississippi, throughout their entire flow to the Gulf, there may be a united, harmonious and happy people, bringing reciprocal blessings by the exchange of all acts of kindness and a restored and growing commerce.

HON. THOS. A. HENDRICKS, United States Senator from Indiana, in a recent speech in the Senate, against the bill compelling Senators to take a test oath, before taking their seats, thus expresses the feelings of the Democracy of the great Northwest:

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Wednesday, Feb. 10.

On Saturday last Gen. Butler dispatched a considerable force from Yorktown towards Richmond, with the view of making a dash upon that city liberating the federal prisoners confined therein. This movement, which was calculated as a surprise, failed of success in consequence of information given to the rebels by "Yankee deserter."

Upon reaching a point within ten miles of Richmond, the rebels so obstructed by timber as to be impossible for cavalry, and therewith returned to Williamsburg. During the retrograde march the Federal rear was attacked by the rebels, but they were repulsed, and no loss was sustained.

Information has been received at Washington that the rebels have now more men in their military service than at any time before since the commencement of hostilities; and the opinion is expressed that, unless the Federal armies are strongly reinforced within a very short time, much of the territory gained during the past year will have to be evacuated.

The Judiciary Committee has now before it a motion of Senator Anthony to repeal the resolution (approved March 2d, 1861) amendatory of the constitution, which declares that no amendment shall be made to the constitution giving Congress the power to interfere with slavery in the States.

On the 5th inst., a party of guerrillas seized a steamer at Island No. 76, in the Mississippi, crossed the river on her, and burned the town of Bolivar Landing. A rebel force of 1,500, under Wirt Adams, passed within six miles of Natchez recently capturing a cotton train.

On Monday evening a band of guerrillas crossed from Missouri into Kansas, near Aubrey, and proceeded towards Olathe. A force of Federals is in pursuit of the marauders.

The New Albany Ledger says there is a very strong feeling in Kentucky in favor of the removal of the Capital of that State to Louisville. The Louisville City Council offer the use of the City Buildings to the State officers and Legislature, in the event of the removal, until suitable buildings can be erected; and also offer to loan the State the money to erect the buildings. He saw the Missouri Jacobins, and con-

## What the Abolition Movement Has Accomplished.

The New York Herald, in noticing the article of the New York Tribune tracing the connections between the organization of the abolition societies in the North in 1833 and the present condition of the country, says:

"What these one hundred thousand Abolitionists have accomplished may be briefly stated in a few words. They have accomplished the present war. They have worked for it thirty years, and here it is. They have wreaked a powerful, peaceful and happy country. They have arrayed brother against brother, father against son, children against parents. They have filled the land with widows and orphans. They have transferred the country into a vast graveyard. They have shed an ocean of blood and squandered mountains of money. They have made the air heavy with the cries of the wounded and the groans of the dying, and the lamentations of the mourners. They have devastated the fields and plantations of the south, and destroyed the commerce of the north. They have given a check to civilization and democratic institutions which it will take years to recover. All this they have accomplished in thirty years. One hundred thousand fiends let loose from the lowest hell and inspired by the most infernal malice could not have accomplished more mischief in the same space of time. If this may be any thing to rejoice over, let the abolitionists rejoice. If they desire to raise a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of their triumphs, our battle-fields will furnish them with enough human skulls for a pyramid, and Wendell Phillips or Beecher would be only too happy to deliver the address at the laying of the corner skull."

A Memphis letter expresses the belief that Mobile is the real object of Gen. Sherman's movement. There was a report in New York yesterday that Mobile had been taken, but it was nothing more than a stock-jolting fabrication. A rebel dispatch states that eight Federal regiments crossed the Big Black on the 5th inst.; that Gen. Ross had defeated the Federal cavalry on the Yazoo; and that the people of Mobile are confident of their ability to make a successful defense.

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A. RENBARGER

has removed his SADDLE and HARNESS

SHOES to the South side of the

Levee, where he keeps

the best assortment of

SADDLES,

HARNESS,

AND MATERIALS

In Northern Indiana. He has in his

the well known Saddler,

J. JACOBS.

Who has the best Saddler in the trade.

Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DR. O. BAIRD.

Bremen, Marshall Co., Ind.

has just returned from the EAST, where he has

purchased a large assortment of