

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : : : EDITOR.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.



Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Marion.For Lieutenant Governor,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.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 Daviess.For Attorney General,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.For Judges of the Supreme Court,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.

ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.

JAMES M. HANNA, of Sullivan.

JAMES L. WORDEN, of Allen.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
ETHELBERT C. HIBBEN, of Rush.For Representative,
LLOYD GLAZEBROOK, of Stark.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Treasurer
D. O. QUIVEY.For Sheriff
H. M. LOGAN.For Coroner
J. B. N. KLINGER.For Commissioner, 1st District,
H. A. RANK.

What For?

The recent call of his highness Abraham Africans the first, for 500,000 more men may well cause the people to inquire, for what are they wanted? Ostensibly they are to assist in conquering the rebels, to restore the Union, and to enforce obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Ostensibly we say, for really nothing is further from the designs of the administration than to restore the Union and enforce obedience to law. The administration itself has violated every principle of law, has trampled under foot almost every provision of the constitution in its mad attempt to enforce obedience (both North and South) to its partisan dictates, and unholy fanaticism. It has set the liberty of the negro above the rights and privileges of the white man, it has deemed the freedom of 4,000,000 of negroes of more worth than the lives and liberty of 25,000,000 of white American citizens, it thinks the abolition of slavery cheaply purchased, at an expense of more than a million of brave white men, to say nothing of the countless thousands of maimed and wounded, the thousands of bereaved widows and orphans, and the anguish and destitution occasioned by this infernal abolition-shoddy crusade, carried on in the interests of a few ambitious would-be-Caesars, corrupt contractors and negroes. Already has it expended more than three thousand millions of dollars, and called into the field nearly two millions of men, more than one half of whom have sacrificed their lives in the cause, and still like the "horse leech which can give," the administration demands more, more men, 500,000 more men. Well may the people ask what for? Is it said that this is not an *abolition war*, that the abolition of slavery is merely an *incident* of the war, we point to the President's manifesto, directed "To whom it may concern," and ask any candid man if it is not therein clearly stated that the abolition of slavery is to be agreed upon, and definitely fixed as basis even for a negotiation for peace. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, JULY 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace and the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is in answer to a proposition by an influential deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston on the 15th inst., to urge British mediation in America. Palmerston informed them that the present was not a favorable time for such a procedure, but that, when an opportunity should arise, he would gladly avail himself of it. Mr. Mason has had an unofficial interview with Palmerston, which is said to have been satisfactory to all parties.

The Albany (New York) *Atlas* and *Argus* thinks there is somewhat less confidence than formerly in Gen. Grant. We agree with it in opinion. It results from the fact that he has sacrificed one hundred thousand men in order to get into his present position, which the rebels would have allowed him to take without losing a man. We suppose that is splendid military strategy, but the common people cannot comprehend it, and hence the loss in confidence. —[Enquirer.]

military duty, shoulder your muskets at once, you are the men who ought by all means to fill up this call, your services are needed and will continue to be so long as you shall live, for to be assured that on the platform laid down by the President, peace is in the far distant future. Twice has the South sought to stay the tide of war, and twice has the party in power at Washington refused even to hear their terms or receive their commissioners, unless based upon the emancipation of slavery, and the war goes on, armies melt away, and fresh victims are wanted for this unconstitutional, unscrupulous demigod of the present administration, *abolitionism*.

The convention having reassembled, the committee on permanent officers reported the following:

President—P. A. Kent, of White.

Vice President—Joseph Bartholomew of Porter; W. R. Rogers, of Laporte; Jacob Stover, of St. Joseph; J. F. Van Valkenburgh, of Marshall; Thomas Meredith of Fulton; Dr. James Thomas, of Cass; N. O. Ross, of Miami; Rollin Hughes of White; A. Sharp, of Newton; and Thomas H. Keys of Pulaski.

Principal Secretary—S. A. Hall, of Cass. Assistant Secretaries—R. McGee, of White; P. McDonald, of Laporte; W. H. Draper, of St. Joseph; James McEwen, of White; and W. B. Longridge, of Miami.

On taking the chair permanently, the President, Mr. Kent, tendered his thanks to the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him in calling him to preside over its deliberations.

S. A. Hall, chairman of the committee on resolutions submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, The constitution of the United States guarantees liberty of speech, and of the press, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; and

Whereas, Governments were instituted among men more fully to secure those inalienable rights against the lawless usurpation of those who possess an inordinate love of power; and

Whereas, The mad and reckless misrule and usurpations that have marked the conduct of our National Executive are threatening to overthrow the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and are tending to establish a centralized despotism; therefore we, the democracy of the 9th Congressional district, in convention assembled, do solemnly resolve:

1. That it is the duty of a free people to meet with firm resistance, upon the very threshold, every encroachment of power upon their rights as guaranteed to them; and to do this, it is necessary and right that they should not only remonstrate, in plain, unvarnished terms, with the usurpers, but they should resist, with their lives and fortunes, every usurpation upon their rights; and that we will resist, by force if necessary, any attempts to abridge the elective franchise, whether by the introduction of illegal votes under military usurpation, or the attempt by Federal office holders to prevent votes by threats of violence.

2. That the present civil war is the legitimate result of the teachings and blasting influences of abolitionism, which has been sown broadcast through church and school, for the past quarter of a century, until the doctrine of an irreconcilable conflict had become the faith and corner stone of a great sectional party.

3. That the unnatural war in which we are engaged has been wickedly perverted by abolition fanaticism from the purpose for which it was commenced, and instead of being waged for the restoration and perpetuity of the Union (as the President and Congress assured us in the commencement that it should be) it has, through the influence and wicked machinations of an abolition faction, been changed into a war to subdue the States, —to abolish slavery; and, as conducted, is calculated, in all its tendencies, to destroy the Union forever, to destroy all hopes of reconciliation, and to sink our unhappy country from the high position it has heretofore occupied to a miserable and grinding despotism; and therefore we believe it to be fully demonstrated that this war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proved a disastrous failure, and that an armistice and negotiations for an honorable peace are the only hopes left us for the restoration of the Union.

4. That we are distinctly in favor of such an adjustment of the difficulties that distract the country as will exceed all reasonable demands consistent with honor, with the perpetuity of the Union, and the maintenance of the rights of the States and the people under the constitution, and that we condemn unqualifiedly those twin heresies, southern secession and northern abolitionism.

5. That, as the present unhappy difficulties in our land have resulted through a departure from the time honored principles of the constitution, as enunciated and applied by the democratic party, the only hope for peace, Union and prosperity to the country, is a return to those principles in the administration of the government.

6. That the suppression of the right of the writ of *habeas corpus* in States or places not in actual rebellion, and the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, by the administration, are alike crimes against civilization and the highest hopes and interests of mankind.

7. That the profligate and reckless expenditures of the public treasury by the administration, and its criminal inefficiency in the management of the general business and finances of the country, always either leading to or directly tolerating public immorality or the shamelessly dishonest waste of the people's money, have brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and general ruin.

8. That the suppression of newspapers, the arrest of citizens without warrant, and their confinement in prisons without examination or trial, the denial of the right of asylum, and forcible seizure of subjects of foreign powers and their delivery to agents of such governments, without law or treaty, are criminal violations of civil liberty, and the rights and privileges secured to the citizen and alien under the American constitution.

9. That the failure of the administration to promptly pay disabled or discharged soldiers, and pensions to widows and chil-

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

AT VALPARAISO.

Hon. David Purple Nominated.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the convention was called to order, and P. A. Kent was called to the Chair and R. McGee, of Pulaski county, chosen Secretary. The convention proceeded to the selection of committees on permanent organization, ap-

pointment, and resolutions.

10. That the noble and patriotic sons of Indiana who, for love of country and a restoration of the Union as established by our fathers, have sacrificed the endearments of home for the hardships and perils of war, merit the thanks of the people of Indiana; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have fallen in battle; and that it is the duty, and should be the highest pleasure of the people to make ample provision for the support of those who have received disabilities in the service of the country, and the thousands of widows, and tens of thousands of orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have

fallen in battle or died in camp or by the wayside, and the readiness with which the powers at Washington audit and pay should contractors, officers and plenipotentiaries of the government, are cruel wrongs to the destination and deserving, and merit the withering scorn of the American people.

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