

## THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : EDITOR.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.



## Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,  
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Marion.For Lieutenant Governor  
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.For Secretary of State,  
JAMES S. ATHON, of Marion.For Auditor of State,  
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.For Treasurer of State,  
MATHEW 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 Supreme Court Reporter,  
NAPOLEON B. TAYLOR, of Marion.For Congress—9th District,  
DAVID TURPIS, of White.For Common Pleas Judge, 17th District,  
JOHN G. OSBORNE, of Marshall.For District Prosecutor,  
G. L. BETTINGER, of Elkhart.For Representative,  
LLOYD CLAZEBROOK, 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.

The National Democratic Convention is over, the Platform adopted, and the nominations made. McCLELLAN and PENDETON are the nominees. The Democracy meet this evening to ratify the action of the Convention. Let us meet together and start the ball right, and then keep it rolling until it crushes out the nest of vipers who are endeavoring to destroy the liberties of the people. Hurra for McClellan and Pendleton! Down with the traitors to constitutional rights!

## Are Union Leagues Armed?

It has been repeatedly charged by democrats, and as rep., denied by republicans, that the association known as the Union League enjoins upon its members to provide themselves with arms. Even Gov. Morton himself a member denies that such is the case.

The M. C. Rep. denies the fact and its honest (!) editor lifts up his hands in holy horror at the bare recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee of this county that citizens should meet without arms and acquire a knowledge of military tactics. He sees treason in the thing, he sniffs danger afar off, he worries himself exceedingly at the prospect of any one except Loyalists and sworn friends of Lincoln and Morton placing themselves in a position of self defense. Poor soul he will learn by and by that an ostrich is not all hid when it covers its head in the sand, that although he may lie about the objects of Union Leagues and deny that they are or have been armed, yet the people, the honest high-minded citizens not members of the League, are not and cannot be thus imposed upon and cajoled out of their dearest rights. That we do not misrepresent the Leagues we now give the proof which we dare the Republican or any responsible member of the Union League in this place to controvert. We quote from the constitution adopted June 10th 1863 as follows:

"Art. X. Each member of the League shall provide himself with at least one good shot-gun, musket or rifle, and a sufficient supply of ammunition for the effective use of the same."

Let any honest man ask himself the question, why is this? for what purpose have the Union Leagues been arming themselves for more than a year past?—was it that they might be in readiness to repel invasion, or to march to the front to oppose Jeff. Davis and his rebellious brethren in arms? Oh! no, not at all. It was to squeal democrats at home. It was to fear but the preliminary step to the suppression of voters who might not be willing to vote for the continuance in office of "honest Old Abe," and "our noble Governor." Let these midnight plotters of their constitution, cease their abuse of democrats, disband their dark-lantern associations, lay aside their arms provided in accordance with the requirement of Art. X, of their constitution, cease their efforts to get their political opponents arrested for merely partisan ends, give the people assurances that they will not undertake to carry the approaching elections by force, and it will then be enough for them to find fault with democrats should they persist in organizations of a military character. When the Leagues shall have done all this then

there will be no more occasion for secret organization in the democratic party, but until then let us hear no more bumbole about the S. O. L.

## A Mare's Nest Discovered.

The Republican last week published two letters purporting to have been written by J. C. Cushman of this place to H. D. Dodd at Indianapolis. These letters it says were captured in Dodd's safe the other day by the military authorities. The Republican professes to see treason in them, and gives the note of alarm to its abolition friends.—Now we are free to say that we fail to discover anything whatever wrong, or treasonable in these letters and we ask candid republicans to give them a careful reading and then point out the wrong or treason if they can. The seizure was made in direct violation of the constitution and laws of the country and therefore merits the severest reprobation of every true patriot in the land. Even if these letters had been ever so treasonable, still there is no justification for such a high handed outrage as has been perpetrated in this instance by the military authorities at Indianapolis.

The time once was when a man's private correspondence was regarded as something too sacred for the public eye, but under the progressive doctrines of the present administration that time has passed away. Even the most despotic of European governments would scorn to be guilty of so mean an act as that of publishing a man's private letters. In case they suspected the existence of a treasonable correspondence they would send an officer legally authorized to seize it, and then it would be carried *unopened* to the proper authorities for examination. If any thing wrong is found the parties are sent for and put upon trial in due form of law; but if not the letters are at once forwarded to the proper destination. How different, how much more dignified and just such a course is than that pursued with the sanction and by the authority of this republican administration. What a figure must our rulers cut in the eyes of the governments of other countries.

Democrats have in the past three years, suffered every outrage, insult and indignity that could be heaped upon them by the partisans of this administration; and under it all, they have been patient, *very patient*. But it is a dangerous mistake to assume that it is owing to cowardice. They have waited for the hour now rapidly approaching when at the ballot-box they could peaceably hurl the tyrants and vampires from power. But the "feather that broke the camel's back" may be nearly reached. The people are terribly in earnest, and if by fraud or violence they are deprived of that last right so dear to freemen, the world will learn that the present calm was but the prelude of the coming storm.

A paper that lends itself as a party to such proceedings thereby becomes *parte criminis*, with the original perpetrators of so monstrous an outrage, and advertises itself as a receptacle for the unholy gatherings of scandal mongers who have no character to lose by surreptitiously obtaining the private thoughts words and letters of their neighbors. The man who is capable of descending so low in the scale of honor and social etiquette as to be guilty of giving publicity to private conversations is justly regarded as unfit for the association of all honorable men, and becomes a loathing and a stench in the nostrils of society. How much better is one who publishes in a newspaper the private correspondence of a neighbor unlawfully obtained, for mere partisan ends? We leave the Republican and the military authorities in undisputed possession of all the glory and all the advantages obtained by this brilliant flank movement and await with patience their next exhibition of masterly strategy.

## EDITOR PLYMOUTH, DEMOCRAT:

Dear Sir—In ordinary times, and under any administration previous to this, I should have beheld with astonishment such an act of outrage upon all the usages of civilized society, as that committed last week by the editor of the Marshall County Republican, in publishing in the columns of his paper and commenting thereon, what he knew to be strictly private correspondence. I say in ordinary times, it would have astonished me. But the flagrant violations of law, justice, and right, on the part of the administration now in power, and its supporters during the last four years have been so frequent they have ceased to excite wonder, and only add to the feeling of disgust and contempt in which they are held by all honorable men.

What are the facts in relation to this last outrage? Simply these: I had written to a gentleman of Indianapolis, a private citizen of that city. The letters were of a private character, intended for him alone, and not for publication. That gentleman (Mr. Dodd) being a leading democrat had thereby become obnoxious to the party in power in this State; and a few nights since, his place of business in that city was surrounded by soldiers, acting under the orders of some of the military stragglers who govern Indiana, (in place of Governor Morton who long since ceased to be anything but a mere puppet in their hands,) and seized not only his private property without any warrant of law, but also entering his safe, in I presume the most burglar approved style, stole his private papers! and among them, according to Mr. Mattingly's statement, my letters, which were paraded last week in the columns of the M. C. Republican; he thereby becoming *parte criminis* in the base transaction.

I have no complaint, however, to parade before the public of the injustice done me in the matter. There is nothing in the letters themselves that I would tolerate. But I acknowledge that I was imprudent in suffering myself to forget for a moment the fact that the 4th of March 1861, this ceased to be a land of liberty blessed with a Republican form of gov-

## THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

ON CREDENDENTIALS.

Maine—Joseph Titcomb  
New Hampshire—J. S. Bennett  
Massachusetts—Joshua A. Ball  
Vermont—A. M. Dickey  
Connecticut—A. Burr  
Rhode Island—W. A. Allen  
New Jersey—Daniel Holman  
New York—Sanford E. Church  
Pennsylvania—William V. McGrath  
Delaware—E. L. Martin  
Maryland—John R. Franklin  
Kentucky—Nathaniel Wolfe  
Ohio—Alexander Long  
Indiana—Alfred Edgerton  
Illinois—William R. Archer  
Michigan—Alpheus Felch  
Missouri—Robert Wilson  
Iowa—Minnesota—J. B. Le Blond  
Wisconsin—H. W. Smith  
California—E. Wetherill  
Kansas—Orlin Thurston  
Oregon—Benjamin Stark

## ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Maine—Philo Clark  
New Hampshire—E. W. Harrington  
Massachusetts—Phina Allen  
Indiana—Samuel C. Wilson  
Illinois—Thomas P. Rogers  
Michigan—Henry Frailey  
Wisconsin—Charles G. Rodolph  
Minnesota—C. H. Berry  
California—Thomas Hays  
New York—John A. Green  
New Jersey—T. F. Randolph  
Delaware—James R. Booth  
Missouri—Benjamin G. Harris  
Kentucky—Hamilton Pope  
Ohio—Clinton A. White  
Vermont—George Washburne  
Connecticut—Lloyd E. Baldwin  
Rhode Island—Gideon H. Durfee  
Oregon—William McMiller  
Kansas—L. B. Wheat

## ON RESOLUTIONS

Maine—John W. Dara  
New Hampshire—Edwin Pease  
Connecticut—Charles R. Ingalls  
Rhode Island—Charles S. Brady  
Massachusetts—George Lunt  
Vermont—T. B. Redfield  
New York—Samuel J. Tilden  
New Jersey—Abraham Browning  
Pennsylvania—  
Delaware—Charles Brown  
Maryland—Thomas G. Pratt  
Kentucky—James Guthrie, T. W. Lindsey  
Ohio—Clement L. Vandaligham  
Indiana—James M. Hanna  
Illinois—S. S. Marshall  
Michigan—Augustus O. Baldwin  
Wisconsin—George B. Smith  
Minnesota—E. O. Hamlin  
Iowa—I. F. Bates  
California—John B. Weller  
Oregon—Benjamin Stark  
Kansas—William C. McDowell

## CHICAGO, August 30.

The Convention assembled at half past ten, and was called to order by Hon. Wm. Bigler, temporary Chairman. After prayer by Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., the regular business of the Convention was commenced. The Committee on organization reported the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour of New York as President of the Convention, and one Vice President and one Recording Secretary from each State represented, which report was accepted and adopted, and Mr. Seymour was conducted to the chair amidst deafening applause.

The Committee on resolutions made the following report:

*Resolved*, That in the future, as in the past we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both northern and southern.

*Resolved*, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the expedient of war, during which, under the pre-eminence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired,—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceful means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States.

*Resolved*, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

*Resolved*, that the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution—the subversion of the civil and military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of State rights of the people to bear arms in their defense, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

*Resolved*, that the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty, in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

*Resolved*, That the sympathy of the

Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country; and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The reading of the resolutions elicited tumultuous applause, and an affirmative vote was given by the Delegates in one unanimous shout.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Franklin Pierce, Thomas Seymour, and Gov. Powell were put in nomination for President, when the names of Franklin Pierce and Gov. Powell were withdrawn. After considerable discussion by Messrs. Harris and Jones of Md., Long, of Ohio, Wickliffe of Ky., and others, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

## A Card.

An attempt has been made to impress the people of the State with the conviction that the undersigned are, or have been, connected with a treasonable and disloyal society, and that we have some knowledge of or connection with the purchase and shipment to this State of certain arms and ammunition recently seized in this city. We desire to say, distinctly and emphatically, in contradiction of these charges:

First—That we are not, and never have been members of any party or society, public or secret, of a treasonable or disloyal character. Nor have we entertained any purpose to inaugurate any movement of a treasonable or revolutionary character against the Federal or State governments.

Second—That we had no knowledge of the purchase or shipment of the arms and ammunition in question, either direct or indirect, or of any other arms. Nor have we contributed, either directly or indirectly, to the purchase of those or any other arms for shipment to the State.

J. RISTINE,  
JAMES S. ATHON,  
OSCAR B. HORD,  
NAPOLEON B. TAYLOR,  
W. HENDERSON.

August 23, 1864.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, to whom the question was referred, have affirmed the constitutionality of the bill allowing soldiers to vote.

## U. S. 10-10 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under the Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of *not over one hundred dollars annually*, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial use.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under the Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority, Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of *not over one hundred dollars annually*, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

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