

Plymouth Democrat.

J. McDONALD, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
Alfred P. Edgerton, of Allen.
For Secretary of State,
REUBEN C. KISE, of Boone.

For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH V. BEMUSDAFFER, of Franklin.

For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. KELLY, of Marion.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
NOAH S. LABOUE, of Cass.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
M. A. O. PACKARD, of Marshall.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Darke.

For Attorney General,
SOL CLAYPOOL, of Putnam.

For Electorial Large,
JOHN R. COOPEROTH, of Huntington.

Contingents,
JASON C. F. JACKSON.

WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, of Owen.

For District Electors.

First District—Thomas R. Cobb, of Knox.

Contingent—R. S. Sprague, of Vanderburgh.

Second District—C. S. Dobbins, of Martin.

Contingent—John G. Howard, of Clarke.

Contingent—Elihu C. Devore, of Jennings.

Contingent—John S. Reid, of Fayette.

Contingent—Benjamin J. Smith, of Rush.

Fifth District—John M. Lord, of Marion.

Contingent—John C. Clegg, of Marion.

Sixth District—A. B. Carlson, of Lawrence.

Contingent—Samuel R. Hammill, of Sullivan.

Seventh District—T. F. Davidson, of Fountain.

Eighth District—J. L. D. Dowd, of Grant.

Ninth District—John C. Clegg, of Howard.

Tenth District—John C. Clegg, of Allen.

Contingent—Samuel A. Shantz, of Jay.

Eleventh District—O. H. Main, of Elkhart.

Contingent—E. Van Long, of Noble.

Twelfth District—not appointed.

THE JACOBIN PLATFORM.

The delegates of the Jacobin party of Indiana assembled at Indianapolis on the 20th inst., to nominate candidates for state offices, and to adopt a platform of principles, (so-called) which would instruct the loyal Jacobins throughout the state what to think and how to act during the canvass which is now opened. Great preparations were made for the grandest assemblage of patriots ever convened within the state; but it was found that the Opera hall was entirely sufficient to accommodate all the members of the convention. Gov. Baker was renominated, without opposition, and the balance of the ticket will be found in to-day's paper. The candidate for lieutenant-governor is a much stronger man, mentally, than Gov. Baker, giving the ticket a kind of kangaroo appearance, something like the last democratic presidential ticket. Baker is known to be a man of good moral character, but is not superior in morals to Mr. Hendricks, and greatly inferior to him in all that constitutes a statesman. We rather wonder that the Jacobins did not put forward their ablest man for the chief office in the state, as it is a generally conceded point that the race will be an exciting one, and requiring the entire strength of the party that wins. But Baker had the inside track, and they would have lost more votes by putting him out of the way, than they would have gained by putting a stronger man in nomination. The remainder of their ticket will probably command the entire Jacobin vote,—and nothing more.

But the platform adopted by the convention is what will arrest the attention of every one at all conversant with the politics of the country. It is probably more correctly stated by the term "wifly-washy" than any other. The genuine radicals of the Sumner or Thad. Stevens' school will find little in it to arouse their enthusiasm, while the reasoning, sensible portion of their party (we suppose there are some of that character among them,) would likely prefer the democratic platform, as it contains all the good there is in theirs, and more beside.

Their first resolution reads as follows:

1. The congressional plan of reconstruction was made to secure the constitutional ascendancy of the South, and to quell the rebellious spirit of the southern people; and if they will not, upon the conditions prescribed by congress, become the friends of the union, it is the duty of congress to do whatever the emergency requires to prevent them from doing harm as enemies.

This gives congress a wide latitude for the exercise of extra constitutional powers, and if the past is a good criterion by which to judge what their future action will be, they will not be slow to avail themselves of the license here given them. We suppose Jacobins will not hereafter claim that their reconstruction measures are constitutional, but that, in the opinion of congress, they are necessary. No democratic congress ever enjoyed such high privileges.

The second resolution treats of the suffrage question:

2. The extension of suffrage to the negroes of the south is the direct result of the rebellion and of the continued rebellious spirit maintained therein, and was necessary to secure the reconstruction of the union, and the preservation of loyal men therein from a state worse than slavery; and the question of suffrage in all the loyal states belongs to the people of those states, under the constitution of the United States.

The first part of this resolution is unequalledly false. Negro suffrage in the south is the result of Jacobin usurpation of power which belonged to the people of those states. It was forced upon the loyal people as well as the disloyal, by a congress which had no more constitutional right to do that thing than they had to force negro suffrage on the state of Indiana, because there may have been disloyal persons within her borders. It is the sheerest nonsense to say that negro suffrage was necessary to secure the preservation of loyal men in the south, as there has not been a day since the surrender of Lee,

but that the south has been governed by northern bayonets, under the direction of a northern congress. All the "protection" which the south has had has been through the armies of the north. The negro governments of the south have afforded protection to nobody, not even themselves, if they had needed protection. Their rule has been so full of outlawry, anarchy and barbarity, that the white people of the south have, in several instances, petitioned congress to continue the military despotism under which they have been living since the close of the war, in preference to being turned over to the rule of the negro. And this is the kind of protection which the voting negroes of the south afford to the loyal people of that section.

The latter clause of the resolution quoted above, treats of the question of suffrage in the loyal states, and discloses that it belongs to the people of those states, under the constitution of the United States. If congress is not bound by the constitution, why should the people of the loyal states be prevented from going beyond the limits prescribed by it? If the people of a loyal state are capable of deciding this question, why should not the people of a loyal territory be permitted to decide it? Yet, in all the territorial bills lately passed by congress, the word white is omitted when treating of the qualifications of voters, and in some of them it is especially provided that in the exercise of the privilege of the elective franchise there shall be no distinction on account of color. So, while a voter in Ohio can vote for or against negro suffrage, the same man, should he become a citizen of a territory, is prevented by congress from voting on that subject, and is compelled to accept negro suffrage as a fixed fact. But Jacobins generally base their arguments in favor of negro suffrage on the inalienable right of the negro, and not as a result of the actions of rebels, loyal men, or anybody else, as the two-faced Jacobins who passed the above resolutions do. If the right of suffrage belongs to the negro, no state should be allowed to deprive him of it. According to the Indiana Jacobins, loyal states have the right to deprive "loyal men" of their rights, while loyal territories, and states made loyal by reconstruction, have not the right to deprive loyal men (negroes) of their right of voting and holding office. Jacobinism is compelled to make many short turns, and there are none shorter than the turns made on the suffrage question.

It will be seen from the reading of the third resolution, that it is principally for bumboon:

3. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy consistent with the public safety and interest. Revenue should be so laid as to give the greatest possible exemption to the articles of primary necessity, and fall most heavily upon luxuries and wealth of the country, and all property should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation.

If the Jacobins can deceive themselves into the belief that they are in favor of economy in the administration of the government of the United States, they will do well—they will deceive nobody else. This resolution affords a good illustration of the impudence of the Jacobin party. Economy in the public expenditures sounds well from a party which spends more money annually in the administration of the government than the democratic party spent during the four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration, including all the stealings which the Jacobins charged on the democratic officials. How refreshing is the concluding portion of this resolution, which says "all property should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation."

What party was it that passed a law exempting United States bonds (owned by men of wealth) from taxation? Will the Jacobins who assembled at Indianapolis on the 20th deny the action of that party on this question? The people know very well by whom the bonds, on which the government pays \$120,000,000 interest annually, were exempted from taxation to accommodate the wealthy nabobs who invested their money, which was taxable in bonds, which were not taxable, thus throwing the burden of taxation on the industrial and laboring interests of the country. All things considered, the above resolution is the most superior specimen of bald-faced impudence with which the Jacobin convention has favored the public.

But the fourth resolution is more surprising, if possible, than any preceding it:

4. The public debt made necessary by the rebellion should be honestly paid, and all the bonds issued therefor should be paid in legal-tenders, commonly called greenbacks, except where, by their express terms, they provide otherwise, and paid in such quantities as will make the circulation commensurate with the commercial wants of the country, and so as to avoid too great inflation of the currency, and an increase in the price of gold.

Although the party of a great moral idea has been successful in stealing from the government, the people, and everybody and everything with which they come in contact, yet we think they will fail in this bold attempt to steal democratic thunder—the thunder which an oppressed and tax-ridden people are sounding in the ears of the men who would rob them still more, by paying gold for the bonds which were purchased with greenbacks. With a fear and trembling, such as Belshazzar experienced when he saw the hand-writing on the wall, the Jacobin leaders of Indiana, too cowardly to enunciate their real sentiments, give an endorsement to the

policy which their party, in all the northern states, have denounced as disloyal, and tending to repudiation.

This resolution, if presented to congress for their action, would not probably get a dozen Jacobin votes. A resolution of similar import was introduced into congress at the beginning of the present session, and was buried so deep that no resurrection will ever be able to call it forth. So we see the republican party, which professes to be a national party, advocating in the eastern states, and through the republican representatives in all the states, in congress, the bondholder's policy of paying the principal of the bonds in gold, while the party in Indiana, afraid to stem the tide of public opinion, attempts to mislead the people by resolving that a certain financial policy should be adopted by the government, when their party have the power to commit the government to that policy, yet refuse to do it.

The fifth resolution amounts to nothing; and the sixth to less than nothing. We append them, together with the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh, on which there is no issue:

5. The large and rapid contraction of the currency sanctioned by the votes of the democratic party in both houses of congress has had a most injurious effect upon the country, and it is the duty of congress to provide by law for supplying the deficiency of legal-tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, to the full extent required by the business wants of the country.

6. We are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or to any payment whatever for emancipated slaves.

7. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of the campaign and the cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the nation; a sacred legacy, bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

8. The public lands are the property of the people. Monopolies of them, either by individuals or corporations, should be prohibited. They should be reserved for actual settlers; and, as a substantial recognition of the services of the union officers and soldiers in the late civil war, they should each be allowed one hundred and sixty acres thereof.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a citizen he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

10. While we cordially approve the course of the republican members of congress in their active support of the bill prohibiting a further contraction of the currency, in which they faithfully represented the will of the people of Indiana, this convention expresses its unwavering confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Oliver P. Morton. His devotion to the vital interests of the nation during the past six years has endeared him to every lover of union and liberty, and we send him greeting in the American senate, and assurance to him of our unqualified endorsement of his course.

11. Gen. U. S. Grant and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax are the choice of Indiana for president and vice president of the United States, and this convention hereby instructs the delegates to the national convention to cast the vote of Indiana for these gentlemen.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The great bug-bear of "impeachment," with which the country has been so long threatened, has at last burst in its fury. What the consequence will be is a matter of fruitful conjecture. It is safe to say that the country will be no gainer by the movement, and that the business interests will suffer material injury.

It is also safe to say that the "party of a great moral idea" will not, in the end, be the gainers. Radicalism is wrought up to so high a pitch of excitement by the late action of the president in the removal of Stanton, that it is totally regardless of consequences. The interests of the country are, as they always have been with this revolutionary party, of no moment whatever, and the interests of party are made paramount to every other consideration. But they will find that, in this last and most insane movement, they have over-reached themselves. So far as the democracy are concerned, they can look on this conflict between the president and congress, with most supreme indifference. The contestants are of the same household of faith, and are at liberty to rend and tear each other to their heart's content. The difference between the two is, the president has endeavored to do whatever the country demands, and the contestants are of the same household of faith, and are at liberty to rend and tear each other to their heart's content.

Everything which resembles the Marie Antoinette style of toilet is all the rage now in this city, owing to the "Queens of Society" past fifty having sensibly concluded to wear their grey hairs rolled up *a la turban*, after the manner of that unhappy princess. Considering that hair-dyes are so injurious, this is, indeed, a move in the right direction. Powdered hair, with black eyebrows, are decidedly *la mode* among the more youthful belles. Blonde beauties have had their day and season for a time at least, and are getting out of fashion in the matrimonial market.

Brunettes, with dark olive complexions, are now more generally admired, and have the call against all odds, as we say in the money market.

New York has a reputation for female beauty, ranging from fifteen to twenty-two. Our streets give evidence of this fact daily. But New York, for some reason not apparent, does not preserve its beauty after twenty-two. It then begins to decline toward the sallow and effeminate, inelastic and unattractive.

house shall be chosen from the several states, and that the senate shall be composed of two senators from each state. The mere fact that a number of states are deprived of representation will be no bar to the action of the rag-tag-and-bob-tail congress, as they work on the principle that where two or three are gathered together in the interests of "God and humanity," no wrong can be committed.

Further developments are awaited.

ON THE RAMPAGE.

The proceedings in the ramp during the last four or five days have been confined principally to the making of radical bumboon speeches. In the house, the "stars and stripes," the "old flag," "loyalty," "traitors," "national honor," and blood and thunder generally, have been thrown around in the most delightfully advertised for the benefit of mine host and hostess. Temperance people are never invited to these reunions, and the chap that forgets to call his "bottle" never receives an invitation to attend a second time. Taxing ladies two dollars for a room to lay aside their shawls and bonnets, while indulging in a free supper, is cutting it, to speak profanely, rather adipose.

The celebrated race-horse, Kentucky, regarded by experienced judges the best race-horse on the American turf, has been sold for forty thousand dollars, the same price paid for him two years ago. He is now owned by four persons, who have each invested \$10,000 in him. It is intended to bring Kentucky on the turf again this season, and we find him entered for the Winchester Cup, two miles and a quarter for horses of all ages, \$50 entrance, with \$2,000 added, and for which twenty of the best horses in training have entered. Kentucky has proved himself the best racer of his day, never having been beaten by any horse except Norfolk, in the Patterson Derby. We look for a slashing "four-mile day" with such flyers as these at the spring meeting over the Jerome Park.

Harlem River is frozen over.

Ten first-class ocean steamers left this post on Saturday for European and coastwise ports.

The Canadian recruits for the pontifical Zouaves, from Montreal, passed through New York, where they were joined by the young prince Iturbide, son of a late emperor of Mexico. They were received by a number of leading Catholic prelates, and were entertained in a very agreeable manner.

That frigidly inclined veteran, "Old Winter," seems to have buttoned up his coat, turned the corner, and thrown the sponge to his more nimble-footed adversary, "Young Spring," who has made his appearance thus early for the first time this year. All had to the new champion, then, if he will only bring warmth and sunshine to our half-frozen and shivering population. We have had quite enough of snow and ice, sleighing and skating for one season at least.

THE WASHINGTON BURGOGIE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Another mammoth steamship enterprise has just been successfully established here under a charter from the state of New York, to be called the North American and Italian Mail Steamship Company, which bids fair to occupy as prominent a position in the maritime and commercial world as the Pacific Mail Company. The line will consist of twenty first-class iron propeller steamers of not less than two thousand tons each, touching at the Azores, Lisbon, Cadiz, Barcelona, Marseilles, and Genoa, and returning by way of Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo, back to New York. Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy; the Swiss government, and the King of Portugal, are extending every aid and cooperation to the movement. The former has already granted a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, in gold, for carrying the Italian mails. As the line is exclusively American, under the control of leading New York capitalists, congress should continue to extend some additional aid and encouragement to an enterprise of so popular approval.

A series of tables has just been published to show the great falling off in the domestic and foreign trade of this city, owing to the results of unwise legislation and the absence of the formerly-existing traffic with the south. It is too lengthy to give in full. Thus the total imports for January are a little over fifteen millions, against about twenty-one millions for the same month of last year, and thirty millions for January, 1865. It will be interesting to note the changes in this trade the balance of the year. The shipments are chiefly reckoned at their value in paper money. The specie sent abroad is given at its counted, or real value, but all others at the market price in currency. The total sent abroad in January, exclusive of specie, shows a gain of one million dollars upon the corresponding figures of last year, but is far below either of the years preceding that date. The stock of all kinds of merchandise now in bonded warehouse is about the same as it was at the close of last June.

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