

HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN.

VOLUME 3—NEW SERIES.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

NUMBER 11—WHOLE No. 115.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Whereas, The Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution...

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established...

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical aggression, in the invasion of the domestic slave by the unconstitutional and unauthoritative measures...

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union...

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal differences before hostilities had actually commenced...

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the cardinal object of all who are loyal to the Government...

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as identical in their ultimate result...

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, Kentucky, and all other loyal States, should stand united...

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and for the integrity of the Union...

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, and by the Southern secessionists, are identical...

12. That the liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a tyrant would attempt to curtail these rights...

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14. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil offices...

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16. That the disclosure made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments...

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Gen. Rosecrans' Farewell Order to his Troops.

Annexed we give the farewell order of Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who has for eight months past been in command of the Department of Western Virginia...

Appended is the order of Gen. Rosecrans, to which we have above referred. It is a kindly, modest and timely paper.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MOUNTAINS, WHEELING, Va., March 29.

Brother Officers and Soldiers.—Department Order No. 17 published the President's War Order No. 3, announcing the change in the limits and style of this Department...

Major General John C. Fremont, U. S. A., having arrived at Wheeling to assume the command, I now take leave of you in the only manner in which circumstances permit...

Companions in arms.—In this vast department of the mountains and forests, in the rains of summer, and cold and storms of winter, for nine months, I have witnessed your uncomplaining patience, zeal, and activity...

Wherever I go, I shall bear with me the remembrance of men who, leaving home and all its endowments, against the force of all former tastes and habits, have undertaken to incur themselves to the toils, privations, hardships, and dangers of military life, and have succeeded.

But, comrades, proud as I am of the many energy you have thus displayed, I am prouder still to bear testimony to the pure and lofty patriotism which has called it forth.

No mean and sectional spirit, no low truckling to reckless leadership, no blind and ignorant fanaticism has animated you. By your intelligence, your magnanimity and forbearance toward those whom the rebellion has misled, you have shown that you entered into the conflict with conviction that the interests of free government and even of human freedom itself, opposed by arbitrary and despotic will—by rebellion in favor of despotism—lay in the issue, and that you fought for the liberties of all both North and South.

Such men deserves to die and will be free themselves, or dying, will bequeath liberty and a glorious name to your posterity.

That it may be your happy lot, in the Union under the constitution and the laws, to be free and happy yourself, and to bequeath freedom, happiness, and a glorious name to your children, is my cherished wish and hope.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and the Tax Bill.

In the discussion on the Tax Bill, lately in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, indulged in the following playful sallies of wit:

"Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the clause defining what a circus is, so as to include prestidigitant, ring master and clown performances."

"Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said the House last year commenced taxation at the wrong end by operating on tea and coffee. Now, during our troubles, it was proposed to tax the luxuries and recreation of life. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens) must be lost to the innocent days of childhood to tax a circus or a theatre. It amounted to a tax on 'Hamlet' and 'Falstaff.' It was taxing 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts, Raising the Wind, and it been suggested 'Doe and Cox.' [Laughter.] In this he speaks with feeling. [Renewed laughter.] Why not tax the performance last night at Cincinnati and put a tax on eggs, which, it is freely reported, were used there? How could they tax a gentleman who turns three somersets in the air, and catches three rings as he goes?"

"Mr. Lovejoy wanted to know whether Mr. Cox would tax those who turn somersets?"

"Mr. Cox replied that he was opposed to taxing such persons as the gentleman from Illinois, because that would be taxing 'Othello,' and would place the gentleman in a bad way, and his occupation would be gone."

"Mr. Wadsworth's amendment was rejected."

A Cairo dispatch to the Chicago Times says thirty cannon have been already found at Columbus, thrown away by the rebels in evacuating the place.

Ex-Senator Bright.

A gentleman who met Senator Bright, recently in the southern part of Indiana, reports the Ex-Senator in good health, and by no means ablet at the action of the secession abolitionists who voted for his expulsion from the Senate. No man in Indiana seemed to care less about that new outrage than Mr. Bright himself.

We further learn, from our informant that Mr. Bright is firmly impressed with the conviction that the Democratic National party, and the co-operation of all other national men without regard to past party distinctions, is essential to the Union, the preservation of the Constitution, and the liberty and safety of the people in all the States. He thinks the country ought to be convicted, by this time, that the Republican organization, under whatever disguise it may assume, is powerless to save the Union in the spirit in which our fathers made it, and the sooner the people take that party the power to do further mischief, the sooner the old and time-honored institution of our beloved country will assume the spirit and power of their original vigor for good. He thinks the leaders of the Republican party will be content with nothing less than the abolition of slavery in all the States, and the consequent flooding of the free States of the Northwest with hordes of emancipated negroes, who will be a hindrance to the continued progress of these hitherto prosperous communities.

Mr. Bright expressed his conviction that the National men of Indiana yet have it in their power to rescue from the grasp of the Abolition faction the institutions of our beloved State, and to make themselves heard, in the councils of the nation, in favor of a conservative, judicious and wise policy for the restoration of the Union as the Constitution designs it to be. For these purposes, and with these high aims, he declared himself prepared to co-operate with his political friends in Indiana, and with all others, in the contest of 1862; but with the distinct understanding that he wanted no office in the State or Federal Government, and that whatever aid he might be able to render, would be as a private citizen, seeking and desiring nothing but the triumph of the Constitution and laws over the miserable factions which have brought the nation to its present imperiled condition. This great work of regeneration accomplished, he was content, and desired to remain in private life, and would accept no office at the hands of his party or friends.—Terre Haute Journal.

Interference with Slavery—Republican Hedges.

On the 11th of February, 1861, the United States House of Representatives, by a nearly unanimous vote, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That neither the Federal Government nor the people or Governments of the non-slaveholding States have a purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States of the Union.

Resolved, That those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the foregoing proposition are too insignificant in numbers and influence to excite the serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of this Republic, and that the increase of their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union.

Here is a solemn declaration that neither the Governments of the United States, Federal or State, or the people of the non-slaveholding States, entertain the purpose or have a constitutional right to legislate or interfere with slavery in any of the States of the Union. Yet every ultra Republican Congressman is either presenting, advocating or voting for some proposition by legislation to interfere with slavery in the States. In this way the Republicans are illustrating their pledges and redeeming their plighted faith and integrity. There is neither honesty, sagacity nor regard for the Constitution with the radical Republicans in or out of Congress.

It is apparent that there is uneasiness throughout the country lest the rampant manifestations of abolitionism in Congress shall obtain the ascendancy. Abolitionism is noisy and unceasing in its assaults upon the constitution. It is to be beaten back, however. It will be beaten back if all the conservative elements of the country shall make their voices heard. Northern traitors are making their last assault upon the constitution. They must overthrow it now, or sink forever in eternal infamy. The time for the election of their successors is approaching, and the people begin to see that the only organization which can preserve the government and administer it successfully is the democratic party.—Chicago Times.

Union Sentiment in Nashville.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from Nashville under date of March 20, in speaking of the union sentiment, says:

Citizens venture out occasionally in little squads, surveying with disgust and indifference the preparations going around and about them, spending much of their time with each other in familiar places of rendezvous, and mixing as little as possible with the 'invaders.' There are cross looks and early countenances, and every evidence of another vengeance. Believe me, gentlemen, unpleasant as may be the truth, there is no union sentiment here, save what we brought with us!

Pleasant reports have gone north. It is true, from the flexible pens of sensational correspondents in this vicinity, relative to the loyal feeling of the people of Nashville, but a second sober thought will convince them of the falsity of these rumors. I have been searching a week for something upon which to build a hope to predicate a charge but it grows worse, especially since the arrival of the patriotic 'exiles.' If a union feeling exists, it lurks in unwholesome obscurity, leading upon despair.

One itemizer had published an immense paragraph in your city papers, describing the 'large and enthusiastic reception of the color bearer of the sixth Ohio, by the union people of this city, who, unmuzzled and unyoked, caught up the bearer of our glorious flag, and bore him to the state-house, where its standard was planted by the enthusiastic populace, &c., &c. I was upon the wharf on the occasion of the landing of our troops. I saw nothing of this sort. Many of us from the north felt like clearing at the sight of our flag upon the soil of Tennessee, but there was no demonstration. The few inhabitants who ventured in sight of the ferry looked suddenly on, praying within themselves that some propitious interference might engulf the 'Lincolites' in the mimic waves of the diminutive Cumberland, rather than the soil of our noble State should be polluted by the footsteps of our hirelings. I heard such expressions, and crowds will bear me out in the assertion, that my friend, the color-bearer, was not the first to land, and when after a time he was ordered to plant our glorious banner upon the dome of the capitol, he went there, upon his own legs, just as any respectable soldier should. These matters may seem of a trifling nature, but our Ohio soldiers—to say nothing of democrats everywhere—look to the Enquirer for the truth, and I give it, having been to much trouble in ascertaining the facts. You have Nashville as I found it.

Symptoms of Reaction.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have not succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor, but the Republican majority is one thousand less than it was last year. Democracy holds its own even in New England, a quarter from which little is to be expected. The town and charter elections in New York were hotly contested, and with scarcely an exception the Democrats have gained largely. Towns heretofore Republican have given unprecedented Democratic majorities. The symptoms of a great reaction are unmistakable. We read column after column of Democratic victories in our New York cotemporaries, and scarcely a single instance where the Republicans have gained or even held their own. The tide is evidently setting strongly against the Republican party all over the country. Beginning with scarcely a perceptible ripple on the surface in Republican New England, it gathers strength and volume as it sweeps westward over New York, and when Pennsylvania moves, Republicanism will become completely submerged by the waters of oblivion.—Doughlesson (Pa.) Democrat.

Beyond the Maryland Annual Conference, the other day, President Bates said: "But if we as a church, during our present session and our labors in the coming year, act with prudence, i. e., confine ourselves exclusively to the work of advancing Christ's Kingdom, we will no doubt secure the approval of all honest men, of whatever class of opinion, and obtain such signal favor from God as will give us a year of unprecedented prosperity."

If this morsel of advice had been heeded by the churches, or at least, some of the churches, in times past, abolitionism would never have gained the ascendancy it has, and we would not have been called upon to lament a civil war in this country.

A minister appointed chaplain in an Ohio regiment lately wrote the following note to a brother preacher:

"Dear brother, if you can get a commission as chaplain, it will pay you \$675 a month and a livin besides. The cause of hell kneads you in his army."

Gen. Mitchell to Mrs. Polk.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette relates the following:

"The following interesting scrap of news is told by an eye witness to the scene: One day last week General Buell and all the Brigadiers of the Department who were present went in a body to call upon Mrs. James K. Polk and her niece, daughter of the ex Rev. General Leonidas. Mrs. Polk seemed determined that no doubts should be entertained as to her sentiments in regard to our unhappy difficulties. The gentlemen present, as they were severally addressed, simply bowed in silence, until General Mitchell, who was standing somewhat away from the party, was singled out. To him Mrs. P. remarked, 'General, I trust this war will speedily terminate by the acknowledgment of southern independence.' The remark was the signal for a lull in the conversation, and all eyes were turned upon the General to hear his reply. He stood with his lips firmly compressed and his eyes looking fully into those of Mrs. Polk as long as she spoke. He then said: 'Madam, the man whose name you bear was once the President of the United States. He was an honest man and a true patriot. He administered the laws of this government with equal justice to all. We know no independence of one section of our country which does not belong to all others, and judging by the past, if the mere lips of the honored dead who lies so near us could speak, they would express the hope that this war might never cease, if that cessation was to be purchased by the dissolution of the Union of the States over which he once presided.'"

It is needless to say the effect was electrical, made, as the remark was, in a calm dignified tone, and with that earnestness for which the General is noted. No voice could be taken.

Mr. Dickson and the Church.

Mr. Dickson, a colored barber, in a large New England town, was shaving one of his customers, and a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in that place.

"I believe you are connected with the Church in Elm street, are you not, Mr. Dickson?" said the customer.

"No, sir, not at all."

"What, are you not a member of the African Church?"

"Not dis yeah, sah."

Wendell Phillips and the Mob.

Our cotemporary of the Louisville Journal has a keen appreciation of the inconsistency of the Cincinnati Gazette and the matter of 'freedom of speech,' and hits it off as follows:

"The Cincinnati Gazette is very indignant because Wendell Phillips was driven from the stage while attempting to lecture in that city on Monday night."

"We think that it would have been much better for those who regarded the teachings of Mr. Phillips as pestilent to stay at home. Still we trust that his expulsion from the Cincinnati Opera House by a public assembly was prompted by a patriotic regard for the Union. At the very commencement of his discourse, he declared himself, in direct terms, a Disunionist; and the popular indignation thereat was natural and certainly far from creditable. If a Southern fire eater were to attempt, in a public place, to proclaim disunion sentiments to the people of Cincinnati, we have no doubt that the Gazette itself, zealous as it may be in behalf of Wendell Phillips' liberty of speech, would be disposed to pardon the driving off of the offensive intruder from the stand by missiles equally offensive. And why should a disunion traitor from one section enjoy more immunity in a loyal city than a disunion traitor from another section? And, if any distinction is to be made, should it not be made against the Northern disunion traitor rather than in his favor?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Who is a Rebel?

This is a pertinent inquiry just now—Who is a rebel? On this point the New York Times says:

"Whoever is against the Constitution of the United States; in whole or in part, in spirit or in letter, is a rebel. Whoever is against any of the laws of the government, whether they relate to fugitive slaves or to freemen, is a rebel. Whoever insists that a Law of Congress can be violated any more in New York or Massachusetts than in South Carolina or Alabama, is a rebel. Let us make a clear work of our loyalty and apply to it the rigid rule that he who offends in one point offends in all."

"That's a hard lick on Greeley from a brother Abolitionist.—Stark Co. Democrat."

The Potomac Quiet Disturbed.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

It is currently reported that Gen. Shields should be court-martialed—for disturbing the peace of the Potomac.

Gen. Shields was denounced by the Republicans a few weeks ago as a secessionist, and many Republican Senators refused to vote for his confirmation as a Brigadier General upon that ground.

Abraham Lincoln was elected and we have: A Divided Union. Civil war. A bankrupt treasury. A daily expenditure of over \$3,000,000. A national debt of \$500,000,000. Direct taxation. A national bank. The price of all kinds of produce down. The price of everything we have to buy, up.

These are Lincoln Times.—Bugrus Forum.

Items.

If you have gone so far as to cut the lion's claws, you had better not feel secure till you have drawn his teeth.

To criminate and recriminate never yet was the road to reconciliation. Do you make trial of the soft answer that turneth away wrath?

No man can leave a better legacy to the world than a well educated family.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in the stranger's garden.

A great deal of melancholy that passes for philosophy, is nothing more nor less than natural stupidity.

We don't know Commodore Foote's religious faith, but we surmise he belongs to the hard shells.

If a man cheats you once, blame him; if a second time, blame yourself.

The mechanics of Buffalo are on a strike for twenty-five cents more a day all around. They have been getting from \$1 to \$2 per day.

It is hinted that the British Parliament will amend the Royal Marriage Act so that the Prince of Wales may select a wife among the gentle maidens of England. It is not a bad idea.

The rebels talk of making the war offensive instead of defensive. The people of Missouri think that, wherever Price goes, it will be offensive enough.

What do you eat at dinner that nobody else eats?

Your dinner.

'I am afraid, sir, you are in a rather melancholy mood.'

'No, madam, my melancholy would not get to it; but too much grounds.'

Ben. McCullough.

Ben. McCullough is finally dead. This time there is no mistake. The fact is confessed by his own friends and made the subject of a special order. His 'last moments' are described as having been ludicrously tragic. He would not believe that his time had come—swore and raved terribly—vowed that it wasn't in the power of the Yankees to kill him. Finally feeling himself going, and being told he had but a few moments to live, he exclaimed, 'Oh, hell,' turned his face away and expired.