

## Marshall County Democrat

W. J. BURNS, Editor. Bremen,  
PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY.  
November 21, 1859.

For the Democrat.

Mr. EDITOR.—We took occasion, two weeks since, to call on the *Local* of the Republican, to bring forward the figures, on which he based his calculations that the value of improvements on lots in Plymouth, were only increased 5 per cent over last year, when the improvements on farms were increased more than 75 per cent. Mr. Phillips like an honest man, backs down. He says, "When we found the article referred to in the above communication (our former article) we took all of the figures therein used, from former numbers of this paper (Republican) and re-published them as true, because they had been talked about by every body, and had been received as correct." We think the last sentence would bear a slight modification.—He says further "If Mr. Mc will furnish the *true* amount, or wait till we find it ourselves, we shall most cheerfully publish it." "At any and at all times, we are ready and willing to make any necessary explanation or correction in our power." We most cheerfully comply with his request, to furnish the true amount, on which he should have based his calculation. The value of the lots and improvements in Plymouth last year, was placed in one column and amounted to \$79,500. Value of lots \$117,110. Total \$171,150.—These are figures from which the calculation should have been made. He further says, "Why did you not deny these charges, or any part of them when Mr. Phillips made them at two several times long before we published them?" We have been asked the same question, probably twenty times by our friends, and our answer uniformly has been that we had referred to private life and did not wish to enter into a newspaper controversy until the political excitement had subsided and the people had become calmed again—then we proposed to refer to some of those charges, that "nobody denied" and as we retain none but the kindest feelings towards Mr. Phillips and believe him to be a man, in whom we could investigate those charges, without resorting to the usual quantity of Billingsgate, that generally enters into a controversy in the public Newspapers, we have made choice of him, to investigate these charges with, as he made them in his own column, Mr. Phillips says further, "And the only time we thought of you in connection with these desperate figures was, when we published the County's indebtedness for 1858, at \$3,631,93, according to your (our) representations, while in fact the *true* amount was nearer \$7,000 as we were informed by our present Auditor." The county's indebtedness, in connection with our last report as Auditor, was pretty well discussed by the papers of this place, last summer, when the Republicans charged that, we knowingly and intentionally reported the county's indebtedness to be some three or four thousand dollars less, than it really was. We will, however, state the facts in the case again, in order, to enlighten those who are not posted in reference to this matter, or have forgotten what has been said in detail of our report. In the first report that our predecessor Mr. Dunham made, he stated that the books had been kept in such a manner that it was impossible for him, to ascertain the true condition, —financially—of the county, but as nearly as he could ascertain, it was, as he reported. He based his next report on his first, and so on, and so on, but he kept the accounts of the county correctly after his first report, unless some error was accidentally made which escaped detection. When we made our first report, we carefully looked over Mr. Dunham's, and come to the conclusion that we could do no better than to take his last report as correct not knowing whether it was really so, but presuming it was. If Dunham's last report was correct, we undertaken to say, that with the exception of the Rail road stocks—ours was correct also, unless there might have been some trivial errors in keeping, or transcribing. At the time the R. R. stock was received by the County we conversed with the Board and with various individuals in reference to the proper way to report stocks—they all were of the opinion, that it should be reported as that much receipts, and we so reported it and had the exhibit published, we made up all the reports after that time the same as if the R. R. stock had been money. The things was not done clandestinely, but openly and published, that all could see a glance, how the reports were made.—That there were or less, notwithstanding the time of \$9,500, and \$235,27 of interest on the same, more than was stated in our report of 1858, is true, from the fact that the stock was reported as cash, and our impressions are, that almost any Attorney would have done as we did, under the circumstances. The proper way, we presume, would have been, to have ascertained the true cash value of the stock from year to year, and reported accordingly. Leaving the stock entirely out of the calculation.—*I would thus, orders in lieu of R.*

R. stock, \$9,500, in cash on the sum up to June 1858 \$235,27 total \$1235 27. And reported indebtedness \$360,95 making a total indebtedness of the county in June 1858 after leaving out the stock and interest on the same—of \$436,02. This amounts all that we can figure up, from those to whom he might naturally look for sympathy. The fact is his partisans are ashamed that the beggarly condition of the "only true abolition church" has been exposed to the public, and they have no sympathy or consolation for the Reverend who made the exposition. Even the board of trustees of his own church repudiate all the responsibilities of our official acts. The party to which we have the honor of being a member, is not accountable for our doings, we alone are responsible. And we pledge ourselves, not to complain, if our official acts, are correctly represented, neither will we find fault with the present Auditor, if he keeps the books as correctly and attends to the office as closely as we did. "Glass House and Stones." T. McDONALD.

### Reform in Canada.

A convention of the "reform" party in Upper Canada, consisting of some four hundred and fifty delegates, has just been held at Toronto. The leading spirits in it were George Brown, Adam Ferguson, Macdonald Cameron, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, David Christie and others. Mr. Ferguson presided. Mr. Brown is, it is remembered, a Prince Minister for a brief time upon the dissolution of the ministry some two years ago. Mr. Cameron has been Postmaster general. We do not precisely understand what relation this movement has to the present party in power. The chief avowed purpose of it is to dissolve the existing union of the two Provinces, to give each legislature having exclusive jurisdiction over its local affairs, and to unite them as a confederation with a Congress having a legislative power over the national affairs. The plan is substantially that of the American system of State and Federal government. Another object of the movement is to check the extravagance which is alleged to have prevailed for some years past, and which has involved upon the Provinces, in a debt of sixty millions of dollars. The idea of the convention did not seem to embrace the lower Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., in the federation, they being understood to object to anything of the sort, but some of the speakers hinted at the creation of new Provinces towards the northwest, which, becoming rapidly peopled, would swell the confederation to respectable dimensions.

We are not aware of the extent to which the people of the two Provinces are at this time disposed to respond to the action of this convention. We have supposed there was a growing sentiment in favor of separation in all the Provinces, and that nothing was more likely than the only confirmation of such event. We cannot understand why the lower Provinces should be opposed to it, as they are said to be.—The importance of British North America would be immensely increased by a federal union, and while we cannot see the local interests would be prejudiced by it, we think we can see the general interests would be greatly promoted by it. We are still of the impression that分离 of all the Provinces, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is only a question of time.

The extravagance which has produced the Provincial debt of sixty millions of dollars has created the necessity of an increased revenue. The manner of obtaining this has been by raising the rates of import duties, which measure is damaging to American interests, and destroys the advantages which were supposed to have been gained by the reciprocity treaty. If this Canadian tariff policy shall be persisted in, we should say there can be little doubt that our government will seize the first opportunity to give notice of the abrogation of the reciprocity arrangement which, by the way, has never produced the fruit that was anticipated from it. We believe the true interests of both people to be trade and commerce as unrestricted as their intercourse.

*Detroit Free Press.* 10 h.

On the next day, the 16th, the Free Press received further light upon this subject, produced by the principal Speaker on the occasion above referred to. He says in 1854, when the present government came into power, the Provincial debt was \$29,000,000; when Parliament separated last spring, the debt was \$55,500,000. In less than four years, he had invented an act of madness unparalleled by any government that ever existed. Among the monies so spent the Grand Trunk Railway has received sixteen millions. If the road had been built inland, and not on the shore of the lake, he thought it might have been a greater benefit to the Province; but as it was, no reasonable compensation for the money was obtained. He then referred to the tariff, and found the public debt of the country would prevent the carrying out of a free trade policy. The tariff had increased, of course, nearly in the same ratio as the debt; it had been raised to 22 per cent. The excess of cost of the revenue was enormous, having been increased during the past few years two and a half fold. He found the result of the high protective tariff upon the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Looking at the results of the legislation of the last five years, he deemed it extraordinary that the people had stood it so long.

*A female House Thief.*—A woman recently stole a horse and wagon in Rochester, and made good her escape to a neighboring town. An officer was sent in pursuit, who succeeded in arresting the culprit before she had disposed of her booty. She was locked up in a room in the third story of a hotel for safe-keeping, but made her escape during the night by means of a bed-cord, and went off with the officer's horse.

*Dishonesty.*—It is stated that the New York Central Railroad has given notice to all Western roads that, on and after the 1st inst., they will not receive any tickets that the probable cause of the child, death was negligence on the part of the parents, the father came home drunk on the night before, and threatened his wife with violence; and she fled leaving the child with the drunk man and a sister who caused it sufficient. The man's name is Leonard, and resides near the railroad; somewhere.

### The Beggarly Appeal Repudiated.

The Reverend CHERDNER's beggarly appeal to the British abolitionists for aid to sustain him in his abolition preaching meets with nothing but kicks and rebuffs on the same—of \$436,02. This amounts all that we can figure up, from those to whom he might naturally look for sympathy. The fact is his partisans are ashamed that the beggarly condition of the "only true abolition church" has been exposed to the public, and they have no sympathy or consolation for the Reverend who made the exposition.

Even the board of trustees of his own church repudiate all the responsibilities of our official acts. The party to which we have the honor of being a member, is not accountable for our doings, we alone are responsible. And we pledge ourselves, not to complain, if our official acts, are correctly represented, neither will we find fault with the present Auditor, if he keeps the books as correctly and attends to the office as closely as we did. "Glass House and Stones."

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*Exaggerating a New Paper.*—The following incident illustrates pretty forcibly the idea that some people have of exaggerating a newspaper:

The editorial publisher of a paper of one of our inland cities had a few years ago, among his subscribers, quite a prominent individual of the place, who had been a constant reader of the paper since the commencement of its publication, but who had never paid a penny for subscription.

The collector of bills having returned that against the delinquent to his employer, as one impossible to convert into cash, the editor resolved to give the party in question a broad hint as to his remissness the first time an opportunity should occur in public. He did not have to wait long, for in a few days he discovered his negligence, seated in the office of the principal hotel, surrounded by quite a group of friends, and disposing of cigars and other little luxuries, sufficient to have liquidated at least one year's subscription.—When the laugh at the last joke had subsided, the editor approached the group, and said the usual salutation to his subscriber, remarked:

"Colonel, you have had my paper now for five years, and never paid for it, although the bill has frequently been sent—I should like my pay for it."

"Pax?" ejaculated the colonel, with genuine or well feigned astonishment; "did you say me?"

"Certainly," was the reply; "you had my paper, and I want the pay for it."

"Pax?" said the Colonel again; "why can't you be you expect me to pay anything for that paper—*I only took the blamed thing to encourage you!*"

The laugh from the circle of listeners this dialogue, came in here like the bursting of a bomb shell.—*Conn. Bulletin.*

*The Population of Kansas.*—They have a queer test in washinton to ascertain how a man is integers. If he can say National Intelligence straight out, he is considered passable. When he sings it out, "National Intelligence," it is thought it necessary for him to exclaim.

*Inquest.*—The Loyal Union says Dr. BRUCE, the Coroner of this county, had an inquest over the dead body of a child found in the bed of its parents last Saturday morning. The verdict was, that the probable cause of the child, death was negligence on the part of the parents, the father came home drunk on the night before, and threatened his wife with violence; and she fled leaving the child with the drunk man and a sister who caused it sufficient. The man's name is Leonard, and resides near the railroad; somewhere.

*Report of the Herald.*

### Baltimore, Nov. 19.

An accident occurred this afternoon to a train on the Northern and Central railway, about six miles from this city, caused by the spreading of the track, which threw the train off. The conductor Alfred Crawford, was killed. The passengers escaped unharmed.

### More Rumors.

CHARLESTON, Va., Nov. 19.

All is now quiet in this town, but the military forces are augmenting.

The barns, stack yards and implements, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, are being to Messrs. John Burns, Geo. H. Tate and Mr. Shirley, all of whom were jurors in the recent trials, have been burned.

Hon. Alex. Hunter professes to be convinced that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and a letter from Union City, Ohio addressed to Brown, written in cipher, which has been deciphered, tells him to keep in good spirits, that his friends are mastering, and will drop along one at a time.

Col. Davis telegraphed to day for five hundred additional men.

WAHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday says the merchants of that city interested in the Rio Grande trade will (should there be a necessity to do so) fit out, at their own expense, an hundred armed men, for the protection of Brownsburg and the adjacent settlements.

The latest reliable accounts are by New Orleans merchants who left Brownsburg on the 4th inst., when affairs were unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19—10 p. m.

Advices from Bremen to the 4th inst. that Brownsburg was not taken on the evening of the 31st.

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WAHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday says that competent judges estimate the corn crop of the United States, for the present year, at nine hundred millions of bushels, which at forty cents per bushel, would be worth three hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

Miners continued to work in several localities. Many preparing for winter digging.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 17.

A. D. Richardson, of the Boston Journal, just arrived from New Mexico and Pike's Peak region.

He reports great excitement throughout New Mexico on account of the recent Indian outrages.

Fourteen returning Pike's Peak emigrants, coming down the Platte River, were destroyed within a short period.

BROWNSVILLE in Ashes—100

Citizens Killed.

WAHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The war department has received a dispatch from Twiggs, dated San Antonio, 12 h. inst., that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that Carrizo, as had laid Brownsburg in ashes, killing 100 men, 100 citizens, and that Carrizo, with 300 men, was marching towards the Navajo river.

How are you getting along?—

—Oh, swimming.

—A Painter's Devil, wanting to kiss his sweetheart, addressed her as follows:

—Miss Lucy, can I have the pleasure of placing my "imprint" on your bill?

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