

# THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. G. THOMPSON, ::::::::::: Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26,

FOR GOVERNOR

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

DAVID TURNER, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,

JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

NATH'L F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT,

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT,

M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

FOR ECONOMY AND HUMANITY.

In last week's Republican there was

a short editorial defending the course the County Commissioners had taken in regard to the poor or paupers of this country.

The editor presumed they had ex-

amined the law and had acted accord-

ing to its provisions, and then, in the next

sentence virtually owned that they had

gone contrary to the provisions for taking

care of the poor, but excused the matter

by saying that it would not be found fault

with any only the Democratic leaders,

on the account that it would be a great

saving to the county.

To show that economy is not what has

induced them to let out the poor as they

have, we propose to give a case or two in

point. As our neighbor has admitted

that they "stretched the law slightly," we

will not here discuss further the legality

of their actions. This, by the way, is

rather a humiliating admission for a man

who is as very particular as our neighbor,

about filling the law to the letter. But, to

the case above alluded to.

There is a poor and unfortunate family

of Irish, living in South Plymouth, by the

name of Ragan, which has, in part, been

supported by the county, for some time past.

The family consists of the mother,

one daughter—a young woman, and an

other, a child not capable of taking care of

itself in any degree. The mother is not

competent to care for her family and the

young woman—who is one of the most

industrious ever in this place, and esteem-

ed very highly by all who know her, as

an honest and respectable girl—has been

so unfortunate as to be afflicted with a tu-

mor on her arm. It grew to such a size

that she was compelled to have it taken

out, in which operation she suffered the

most excruciating pain, the fleshy part of

the arm above the elbow being almost en-

tirely taken off, and the bone scraped.—

But this did not remove the disease, and

we understand that she has twice went

through the operation, and that now she

has no use of that limb. This family has

been receiving from the county \$1.50

per week for their maintenance. The bal-

ance the young lady gets by doing what

she can with one hand, and what her

friends give her. At the last session of

the Board, they gave all the poor into the

hands of the man they hired to keep them,

which we add by way of parenthesis

(they had no right to do). A few days

since the family was informed by one of

the officials, that they should get ready to

go to the place where the paupers were to be

kept. They asked the privilege of stay-

ing where they were, as they had some

few household goods that would be de-

stroyed if they left them. The young

woman went to the Commissioner here, in

her pitiful condition, and asked that they

should be permitted to stay at their home

and have the allowance before given them

—\$1.50 per week, and she would get the

balance. This request, we understand,

was denied her, and she was told that

there was no use talking, that the law re-

quired that they should go, and that it

had to be complied with. Now they can-

not plead economy, for the following rea-

sons: The whole family kept here would

cost only \$1.50, and where they are to be

taken they will cost the county \$5.67, and

a little rising—or, they will, the three in

family, cost the county in the course of

the year, \$294, and, as they want to stay

here, they would cost only \$78, which

makes a difference of \$216. This amounts

to rather a nice thing in the course of the

year. These are figures that never lie,

and which in this instance knock the

wind out of their pretensions to economy.

More on this subject next week.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—We have

deferred going to press until the last hour, hoping to hear

something definite as to the platform, but, unfortunately for us, the wire between this place and

Warsaw has been broken. The last we have is up

to noon Wednesday.

The committee on a platform adjourned after a

session of six hours. One test vote was taken on

the Cincinnati platform—nays 17, ayes 16. Mr.

Stephens moved to incorporate the principle of the

Dred Scott decision in it. This motion is pending

—it will probably be adopted. Douglas' friends

claim for him on first ballot 152. His chances are

still flattering—nothing certain.

WANTED at this office, Corn, Oats, Wood and

Money. We want our friends to bear in mind

that we are at great expense publishing here now,

having just started, and that it is the duty of every

one who is able, to pay us for one year's subscrip-

tion. We make these remarks hoping those who

are able will do as we have requested. We will

take corn and wood at the highest market prices

on subscription and it will do us as well as money.

We want some corn immediately.

## For the Democrat A GLANCE AT Helper's Impending Crisis.

### BY INVESTIGATOR.

By a mistake of the Printer, our last article, which was devoted in general to Mattingly, was divided, and only the first part inserted; we this week give the remainder, which consists, in the main, of extracts from the Crisis. When these articles were first commenced, he was very uneasy, fearing that we would not present a sufficient number of extracts to give a correct index of the character of the book, but we think our last article, in this connection with this one, will relieve him of further anxiety on this score.

Last week the Republican contained the following in answer to our article which appeared two weeks ago; and if evasion is not his mode of treating facts, (except when he denies them,) we are no judge of language. In the extract which follows, can be seen a desire to say something revoltingly vulgar and obscene, and if the community in which he lives would tolerate the use of such language, the temptation would have been too strong for him to have resisted. The use of such billingsgate forms one of the chief elements in the category of Republican staples; and he who is Mattingly's depraved nature, that he should fall in with such a party and adopt their mode of warfare is not at all surprising:

"Investigator," an anonymous writer whose anonymous productions have appeared weekly in the Democrat for a month or two past, devotes a whole chapter in the last number of that paper to our benefit. In the spring of the year 1852 we very apt to baffle when they see a person passing along the highway. Their discordant notes may annoy very nervous people, but we know no remedy except to chink the long-eared gentlemen for their want of manners. We have not space at our command to-day or we might for pastime throw a few chunks at 'Investigator.' As it is we shall have to defer indulging in the amusement until a more convenient season."

Not having had much acquaintance with the animals alluded to in the above extract, until Mattingly's advent into our community, we are not very well posted in regard to the means necessary to cure them of their braying propensities; but as he has kindly furnished us with a recipe, and if he makes as great a failure in future attempts to answer arguments adduced against him as he did in writing the article we have quoted, we shall conclude that the recipe is a good one, and one that should be brought into general use, especially on Mattingly and other members of the tribe, a portion of whom will be mentioned hereafter.

We clip the following paragraph from a speech made by Col. Lane, at Lawrenceburg, from the State Sentinel of the 21st inst. We do not give all the remarks of Col. Lane found in the Sentinel, but give that portion which we will be most interesting to our readers, as we have heard the following subject discussed some within a few days past.

Speaking of the Democratic record, he referred to the failure of the Appropriation bills in 1857-8, and was severe upon Governor Willard for sending to their distant homes the inmates of the State institutions. Said he, "Willard did at [redacted] apply the funds necessary to support these institutions." This explains the causes and reasons why two of the institutions were temporarily closed, and answers the charge made by Col. Lane that governor WILLARD said first "there was not money in the Treasury to support these patients," and then that

Colonel LANE cannot take advantage of his own party's wrongs. They had the power to pass the necessary laws, but for what ever that followed, then are clearly responsible.

The last speech made by a party to whom the friends of the general interest of the state and every feeling of humanity. They would rather offend the wheels of government, and the public, than offend the people, sick and tired of anti-slavery agitation, and those who mean to put a speedy end to it.

We have almost no record of the facts before he butts up against the Democratic record. He will do pretty well where he comes into grime, anecdote telling and borrowed rhetoric. That is about his estimate of statement.

All conservative men agree that it is a paramount duty to annihilate Black Republicanism, and annihilate it so effectually that it can never again raise its monstrous head. While it has even a quasi existence, patriots can enjoy no repose, the country indulge in no bright anticipations of a brilliant future.—[Chicago Times.]

Proceedings of the Charles-ton Convention.

Charleston, April 23.

The Herald's correspondence says that the outside pressure is for Douglas, but they meet a good many repulses from

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