

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.



## Radicalism in Missouri.

Not the least odious among the fanatical vagaries of the radicals of the present day is the attempt on the part of Gov. Fletcher, and Secretary of State, Rodman, to foist upon the people of the State of Missouri what is known as the "Drake Constitution" recently enacted by the charcoal convention of that state. This infamous document, by which no one who is opposed to negro suffrage, and the whole system of radical usurpations, is to be permitted to participate in the conduct of affairs in Missouri, has been submitted to a vote of the people, and condemned scouted, spit upon and defeated by a majority of the voters, is nevertheless, by the seceding of Gov. Fletcher and his political associates to be declared the supreme law of the State. Secretary Rodman for a time permitted the returns of the election to be examined and telegraphed to St. Louis and elsewhere, but as soon as it was ascertained that by a system of fraud the returns could be so manipulated as to afford an excuse for declaring in favor of the new Constitution, he suddenly discovered that he had no right to allow any one except the Governor to see them, or to know the result of the election. His course in this matter is at variance with both law and custom from time immemorial, and there is no doubt but that they intend by this manoeuvre to saddle upon the people of that state a constitution never adopted by them, and which, by its terms will perpetuate the power of the charcoals for a long time to come.

The Saint Louis Dispatch, independent in politics, though a decidedly loyal paper thus expresses itself relative to the high handed outrage of Fletcher Rodman & Co.

"The proof thickens that the fraudulent combination between Secretary Rodman and Thomas C. Fletcher, and others to count a majority of voters in favor of the New Constitution will be persisted in. There are not a few facts fixing conclusively the most shameful and criminal frauds in almost every part of the State to increase the vote for, and diminish the vote against the Constitution.

These facts are many of them known to the conspirators. But there are other facts which more directly and personally implicate the Governor and Secretary of State. One of the most significant of these is the refusal of Rodman to allow any opponent to the Constitution to see the returns on file in his office.

"Persons are daily and hourly inquiring of us what news we have from Jefferson City. What additional returns have been received? How does the vote stand now? Is the New Constitution adopted or rejected? These questions are on everybody's lips. They are prompted by that manly interest in the preservation of their liberties, which American laws have always encouraged American freemen to exhibit. But no answer comes to them. We are utterly in the dark. The Secretary of State's office is shrouded in mystery, and darkness. His office is barred against the people. The records and papers, which are the property of the people, are jealously guarded against their scrutiny. What the vote is—whether the Drake Constitution has been adopted or rejected, are matters of which the Secretary of State permits the people to know nothing.

Was such an extraordinary spectacle ever before witnessed in a free country? Since writing the above, we learn that the new Constitution has been declared adopted by a majority of 1800, and will go into operation immediately.

"The Republican is out in favor of negro suffrage—just as we expected. Dem. The Democrat is opposed to negro suffrage for the reason that it is afraid the black man, if he has half a chance, will rise higher in the scale of morality and intelligence than the masses of the Democracy, and we acknowledge that its fears are not without grounds.

The Democrat is opposed to a black man with a white, loyal heart having the privilege of voting, but has not the least objection to a white man with a black, disloyal heart, with hands red with the blood of loyal men, exercising that privilege."

The Republican admits that it is in favor of negro suffrage, and seeks to turn attention from its odious position by knowingly uttering an infamous falsehood as to the motives of the Democrat in opposing it. The Republican will not be able to convince its readers that it has spoken the truth, and we enter our disclaimer, only that our silence may not even seem to indorse the assertions of the Republican.

The officiating clergyman at the marriage of a deaf and dumb couple, wittily and gallantly wished them unpeppable bliss.

## A Christian View.

Why men in the north who have suffered comparatively little from the war should be so much more bitter in their feelings to the rebels than the loyal people of the border slave states are, we are unable to divine. The Saint Louis Dispatch, a paper that has steadily supported the administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and which is also an able expounder of anti-slavery principles, discourses as follows:

"To us the white people of the South, though lately insurgent, are still Americans of the same race, blood and language with ourselves. Nay, they are in fact our near kinsmen, and may claim the hospitality of kinsmen from their conquerors. When the Israelites had sufficiently punished the Benjamites for the cruel outrage which a few young men of that tribe had inflicted upon the concubine of a Levite temporarily sojourning in one of their cities, they remembered that the beaten Benjamites were their brethren, children of the same ancestors and one of the twelve tribes. The reflection disarmed them of their wrath, and they immediately set to work to heal the wounds which their just fury had inflicted, and restore Benjamin to his ancient dignity, equality, and power. The people of the South are our brethren. We had to forget that they were our brothers, during the war; but it becomes us to remember it, now when we are asked, after vanquishing them, to place them under the feet of a race which has all the gallant memories of recent servitude to gild them to a remorseless use of their new power. It would indeed be a spectacle of perfect retribution to give the ballot to the blacks that they might make slaves of their late masters; but let us beware how we demand that perfect retribution be meted out to others. We are not altogether sinless in this matter. We ourselves helped to capture the negroes of the South. We brought them from Africa, placed fetters on their limbs, sold them to Southern masters, and legalized the iniquity in the Constitution of the United States. We in, what we vainly gloriously called the spirit of liberty, abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and other Northern States; but we sold our slaves to the South for a price.

These are ugly facts, and we would rather forget them, in counting up the wickedness of, and the responsibility for, slavery. But it is necessary to remember them, in computing our share in the iniquity."

## An Important Issue.

It is easy to perceive that the question of negro suffrage is to become an important issue in the politics of the country, and in congress during the next twelve months. Already the jacobin philanthropists are forcing it upon the people. Gen. Butler, who has done so little for the country and so much for himself during the war, has announced his platform containing only two planks, viz: Negro suffrage in the south, and the division of southern lands among the soldiers. This platform if once adopted would make the white population of the south slaves to the negro element there. Wendell Phillips demands negro suffrage, and threatens in case of refusal, the repudiation of the national debt. Ashley of Ohio, Beecher of New York, and the Tribunes of the press, are raising a violent clamor against president Johnson for his refusal to espouse the Butler platform, and are taking the initiatory steps to organize a new party in opposition to his administration, the first duty of which will be to bring a sufficient amount of pressure to bear upon the next congress to force it to grant the elective franchise to Americans of African descent; and ex-Governor ex-Secretary, now Supreme Judge Chase, has been on a tour in the southern states making stump speeches as the champion of the new idea. An able cotemporary, discussing this subject, says: "When it is remembered that negro suffrage in Alabama, and South Carolina, where the negroes are larger in numbers than the whites, and are continually multiplying in a more rapid rate, means the subjection of the whites to negro domination—then the question becomes another thing altogether. There are many persons in the north who could witness the subjection of the whites of the south to negro rule with savage delight. This class is composed of doctrinaires upon whom the claims of friendship, kindred and race have no hold; and persons in whose bosoms the late war engendered a hatred for the insurgent people of which even the spectacle of their utter humiliation cannot quench. The former demand negro suffrage to satisfy an abstract logic; the latter demand it to appease a savage thirst for vengeance.

"The granting of the franchise to the negroes of the south, we have said, would enable them to outvote the whites and dominate over them with brutal rule. It would do more. It would lead to a material change in our whole system of government. The negroes at the south would become mere auxiliaries of the north, would side with the north in every party contest, and thus the southern states, instead of continuing states, would degenerate into mere provinces; while the struggle of the white race, inferior in numbers, but superior in intelligence, and spirit, against the unaccustomed degradation, would make insurrection an ever present feature in our economy, and lead to perpetual strife."

The case of P. Limer, editor of the *States and Union*, against the town of Concord, N. H., a suit for damages for the destruction of his newspaper office by a mob, in 1861, was carried to the full bench for a decision upon the constitutionality of the law making towns liable for damages by mobs. At the late term of the Court, in Manchester, the law was declared to be constitutional. The case will now be tried by jury.

THE FOURTH.—The contemplated celebration at this place completely fizzled out. The cause, or causes, for this result we may take occasion hereafter to ventilate; in the meantime it is enough to state that as soon as some of the ultra, radical abolitionists found that democrats were taking part in the affair, they at once subsided, and did all they could to throw cold water on the enterprise. They were like the dog in the manger, would neither take part themselves nor allow others to do so if in their power to prevent it. The democrats finding this state of feeling concluded that it was best not to have a demonstration that could be construed into a partisan affair, and so gave up the celebration. We do not envy the feelings of a man or set of men whose patriotism is confined to mere party channels, and who feel so very uncomfortable in respectable society.

The Logansport Pharos has entered upon its 22d volume, and has been under the management of the present proprietor from the commencement of its existence. In commencing the new volume the proprietor has enlarged its size to a nine column sheet, making it the largest weekly paper, we believe, in the State. The editor in alluding to the cause for enlarging the present size of the Pharos has been literally forced upon its proprietor by the demands upon its advertising columns made by the intelligent and public spirited business men of that city. The Pharos is a live paper, ably conducted, and entitled to the combined support of the democratic citizens of Cass County.

BRUTE HUNTER.—The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat gives the following account of the President of the "Vigilance Committee Court," at Washington, Brute Hunter. It says:

On his retreat from Lynchburg, last year, a wounded sergeant of cavalry, who had walked a long distance, one day overtook a big nigger with two horses, and asked him to lend him one to ride to camp. He refused, and the sergeant took the reins of one, and sat down on the road side, not having ridden the horse a foot. The negro reported to Hunter that a soldier had stolen one of his horses, when he and his staff rode to the spot, where the soldier still sat. Hunter, in his brutality, ordered a member of his staff to whip the soldier, which he did, in his mean subserviency, until great welts were raised on his body. That night the negro was shot.

General Hunter has not yet been called to account, but will be when the stars are off his shoulders. The soldier who was thus cruelly outraged lives but a few miles from here, and himself and friends know how to obtain satisfaction for a great wrong.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 2. The selection of Benj. F. Perry as provisional governor of South Carolina gives great satisfaction to the delegation now here from that state. Although he has filled the position of confederate judge, the President's personal knowledge of his ability and integrity, coupled with Gov. Perry's earnest desire to restore civil rule in that state, subversive to the general government, overweighed the objections which were urged against him.

The commissary general of rebel prisoners received information to day that nearly all of the rebel prisoners under the rank of colonel had been released. The last lot of 1,500 left yesterday. Quite a large number of rebel prisoners are in hospital. Gov. Cox, candidate for governor of Ohio, was received last night at the Ohio state agent's office by a large number of distinguished gentlemen, including Postmaster General Dennison and Gen. Kube. The secretary of the treasury will to morrow decide an important case involving \$300,000 or \$400,000 worth of big-wines, seized under the internal revenue law at Dubuque, Iowa. It seems that the parties who advanced this amount of money on this property on the representation that it had paid the government tax, claim that its seizure for a failure to pay the revenue should not fall on those who took it as security.

Gen. Halleck has arrived from Richmond. He goes soon to the Pacific coast. Gen. Meade has left for Philadelphia, to assume command of the military division of the Atlantic. Gen. Pope arrived to-night.

## From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1. Gov. Morton continues seriously sick. Lieut. Gov. Baker officiates in his stead, to day receiving the 65th, 38th, 12th batteries, and 18th cavalry, 800 in all.

A Minnesota regiment, numbering 1,025, with contrabands and many "dregs" passed through to day homeward. Rains continue in this locality and are positively damaging the wheat. High winds prostrate the corn, and unbind and uproot fruit and forest trees. The season is extraordinary.

It is reported that all veteran reserve troops, except those absolutely needed at the Soldiers home will be speedily sent from this point, and that Gen. Hovey contemplates resigning, conceiving that there is no further use for him in this district of the department. He is a brave soldier, and will retire to the practice of military law in Posey county, where he was born and reared.

Charles Carter, an old policeman, was shot through the breast by a discharged soldier at a drunken saloon this afternoon, and will probably die.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3. More troops, fragments of regiments, were received to-day by the customary military and civil authorities. During the reception, a sad accident happened.—Joseph Ruddle had his right hand blown off and his right arm torn into shreds by the premature discharge of a cannon.—E. Seidl, holding the vent, had both thumbs blown off, and his eyes probably put out.

Gen. Carington leaves the city to-morrow, for Columbus, Ohio, subsiding formally into private life. Indiana can spare him.

Great preparations are in progress for the next state fair, at Fort Wayne, which will probably surpass any previous exhibition of the sort in Indiana.

## Death of Mr. Edmund Ruffin.

We are distressed to see by the Richmond papers, that this remarkable and high-souled Virginian committed suicide, a few days since, at Danville, unable, as he declared, to outlive the loss of liberty in the grand old commonwealth he loved so well. Mr. Ruffin was of the old rebel and heroic school of Washington, Henry and Marshall, but he was also one of the most progressive and advanced men of the day, and did more for the agricultural improvement of Virginia, and perhaps of the whole country, than any other man of this generation. He never was a disunionist, indeed, was one of the truest and soundest Union men in the land, and it was only when the common government of the State was usurped by the Abolition faction, and war was forced on the South, that he, with millions of other good and true men, were forced into resistance. It is an awful trial for Virginia, it is true, the proud old State whose sons made the Union all it was, to now lie prostrate at the feet of New England Federalists and lunatic Abolitionists, but she will yet emerge from her despair and degradation, and, we doubt not, become even more glorious in the future than when she trained her Washingtons, Jeffersons, Chays and Monroes for the common country.

It is very sad that a man like Mr. Ruffin should take his own life, but like Cato and the grand old Romans of the antique world, it was but an excess of that sentiment of exalted and heroic patriotism which creates great states, and that has made Virginia the land of heroes and of statesmen.—N. Y. Day Book.

Presentations are getting common.—The captain of a coal boat out West, has just been presented with a service—of five years in the penitentiary, in consideration of the distinguished ability with which he plundered a passenger, and then kicked him overboard.

A State convention of "colored" persons has just been in session at New Haven, Connecticut.

## New Advertisements.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS  
LOCALITY!J. SPEYER,  
(FORMERLY SPEYER & SCHANE.)

Has Removed to S. & M. Becker's Old Stand, Well Known as

## CORBIN'S CORNER.

WHERE, AS HERETOFORE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS,

## CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes

## GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Will be Kept constantly on Hand

and will be offered for sale at the

The Very Lowest Terms Possible.

Thankful for received patronage at the old stand (next to Perkins's Drug Store), the undersigned begs to solicit a continuance of the same at the new stand.

Motto Unchanged;

Quick Sales

SMALL RETURNS,

AND

Strictly Fair Dealing.

J. SPEYER.

Plymouth, July 6, 1865.—v1n44d.

## A Change of Base!

## Richmond has Fallen

JEFF. DAVIS  
WITH A PORTION OF THE  
REBEL CABINET HAS BEEN  
CAPTURED

AND

Peace will Soon be Declared.

In the meantime the people are running to

## T. A. SIMONS'

New Family Grocery

AND

PROVISION STORE.

Which has lately been removed to the

NORTH ROOM OF CORBIN'S BLOCK.

To buy articles with which to entertain their soldier friends when they return.

WHERE HE HAS ON HAND A

## A LARGE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

and is constantly receiving NEW SUPPLIES, which he pledges himself to sell AS CHEAP as any other house in Plymouth, for READY PAY.

He will also take

## All Kinds of Country Produce

in exchange for Goods, or Pay Cash at the highest market prices for almost every thing the farmer has to sell.

His stock consists, in part, of

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup,

Rice, Tobacco, Pepper, Alspice,

Fish, Bacon, Crockery, Stone

and Wooden Ware, Provisions,

etc., etc., etc.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

July 6, 1865.—v944d.

T. A. SIMONS.

## Stave Bolts,

## HE'DING &amp; HOOP P'LES.

We will pay the following prices from this date until January 1st, 1866, for Stave Bolts Heading and Hoop Poles on delivery at our Store Factory at Plymouth.

White Oak Stave Bolts, \$6.50 pr. cord

Red " " Heading, 5.00 "

White Oak Rived Heading, 12.00 per thousand

" " " Green, 17.00 "

Hickory Hoop Poles, 25.00 "

## ALSO AT

Involved, Boxwood and Elm. Green, we will pay \$4.00 per cord for Red and White Oak Stave bolts and \$4.25 per cord for Red Oak, Ash, Elm and Maple Heading bolts and \$22.00 per thousand for Hickory Hoop Poles, delivered on the side tracks, convenient for loading & unloading, the above to be of good quality and to be piled and inspected by us [10 n 74] HURLBUT BROS. & CO.

H. B. DICKSON. HENRY WOODBURY

## THE IRON AGE

Has come again: at least the

## IRON

has—H. B. DICKSON & CO'S HARDWARE

STORE, IN THE SOUTH ROOM OF THE

NEW BRICK BLOCK, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Where it can at all times be SEEN and BOUGHT in almost any shape, size, quantity and quality from an

## AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a crow bar to a paper of 4 oz tacks. They have

## DRY GOODS, STOVES

Of every kind; Elevated Ovens, Square, Parlor Sheet Iron, Box, fancy or plain, with complete

## TRIMMINGS

to match. SHELF GOODS of every description, House Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hangings; Glass and Sash; Carpenters' tools.

## NAILS

By the Keg or Pound; Mill saws, Log and Dog Chains; the best Axes in the West.

## Tin, Brass, and Hollow Ware

Of all kinds;

## PLOWS, SHOVELS,

and all manner of Agricultural utensils, including Forks that load and unload hay by horse power a splendid assortment of

## CUTLERY,

FISH HOOKS & LINES,

ROPE, WIRE, BELTING

AND COW BELLS,

IRON AND

STEEL IN BARS,

ROLLS, SHEETS

AND BUNCHES

etc., &c.

In fact every thing that any one ever thought of buying in a Hardware Store, and a thousand things besides, with

## NEW STOCK

constantly arriving, which they propose selling

## CHEAPER

Than the same can be bought at any other place this side of Pittsburgh.

All kinds of tin, sheet iron, copper and brass ware made and repaired on reasonable terms and short notice.

## H. B. DICKSON &amp; CO

June 1 1865.—v9438—4f

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

THIRD SERIES.

230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum known as the

## 7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

## U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note

Two cents per day on a \$100 note

Ten cents per day on a \$500 note

20 cents per day on a \$1000 note

\$1 per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes of this third series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, it made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

## GREAT PEOPLE LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens from every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

First National Bank of La Porte

First National Bank of Warsaw

First National Bank of Valparaiso.

By T. Cressner, Branch Bank, Plymouth.

JAY COOKE.

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

v1n37—3mo.

## Tyrrel Brothers.

## NEW GROCERY

—AND—

## Provision Store:

BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bourbon and vicinity to our splendid stock of everything in the Grocery and Provision line, all of which has been bought for Cash at the present time, thereby availing ourselves of the best of the season.

## All Will Be Sold Very Low For Cash.

If you want salt go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Lime go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Pork go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Mackerel go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried Fruits, Dye-Staffs, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Candies, etc., etc., go to Tyrrel Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and everything in the Grocery and Provision line go to Tyrrel Brothers.

We will always have on hand a full stock of everything belonging to our trade, which we will sell as low as any firm between Fort Wayne and Chicago.

## OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

## OUR MOTTO:

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

You will find us on Main street, in McEndorfer's New Store Building.

TYRREL BROTHERS.

Bourbon, May 4th 1865.—m6.

## GOOD NEWS

## MARSHALL

County!