

PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

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

VOLUME 10

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

NUMBER 46.

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Attorneys.

A. C. CAPRON,
Attorney and Notary,
And Licensed War Claim Agent.
Will attend to all professional business placed
in his hands promptly and carefully.
Particular attention given to Guardianships
and the settlement of Decedent's Estates. Pen-
sion, Bounty and Back pay of deceased and dis-
abled Soldiers provided at reasonable rates.
Deeds, Mortgages and other written instruments
correctly and quickly drawn up and acknowledged.
Marriages made and promptly legitimated.
Office over H. B. Dickson & Co's Hardware
Store, Plymouth, Indiana. v10n29-30

A. CARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND
War Claim Agent, Plymouth, Ind.
Having concluded to resume the practice of
the law here, will
Practice in Fulton, Stark, LaPorte and Kosciusko,
as well as in Marshall, Counties. Collections
promptly and efficiently attended to. Careful
attention given to Probate business. Insurance
collected on Lives and Property in the best com-
panies in the United States.
Special Agency paid to the presentation of
Claims of Soldiers, their Widows and heirs for
pension, arrears of pay, pensions and other claims.
Refers to Farwell Field & Co., Chicago.
" Shaw, Barbour & Co., Cincinnati.
" Backus, Sheldon & Co., N. Y.
" Grant, Bennett & Co., Pittsburg.
v10n31-32

M. A. O. PACKARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
AT LAW,
Plymouth, Indiana. v10n33-34

S. A. MCCRACKIN,
County Recorder, and Attorney
At Law.

Knox, Starke, County, Indiana.
Will take Collections, pay Taxes, examine
Titles to Real Estate, take acknowledgements
of Deeds, Mortgages, &c. All matters of litigation
attended to in Starke and adjoining Counties.
Bounty money and back pay of Soldiers,
and Pensions, collected. Remittances promptly
made and charges reasonable. v10n35-36

D. T. PHILLIPS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
And War Claim Agent,
Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind.

OFFICE IN WOODWARD'S BLOCK.
Fayette, Marshall, Fulton, Pulaski, Starke
Counties, Porter, St. Joseph, LaPorte and adjoining
counties. Jan 20 1871.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office in Bank Building,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Physicians.

Dr. La Fayette Violette,
PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT PLYMOUTH.
All calls in town and country attended to.
Dr. Violette has been in practice for a number
of years, and has had much experience in treating
the prevailing diseases of the western country.
He has for some time made the treatment of
chronic diseases a specialty. Particular attention
given to diseases of females and children, and
Accouching.
The Doctor will be found at the Edwards
House at all hours unless professionally absent.
June 22nd-23rd

DR. J. M. CONFEE, late Surgeon of the
29th Indiana Infantry, offers his profes-
sional services to the people of Marshall County.
Office at residence west side of Michigan
Street, three blocks North of the Edwards House
Plymouth, Indiana. v10n37-38

J. J. VINALL,
HOMEOPATHIC
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Particular attention paid to
Quarantine practice, and diseases of women
and children. Office over C. Palmer's store,
Marshall County, opposite the Northwest corner of the
Public Square. v10n39-40

HASLANGER HOUSE,
Near the Bridge, and within a few minutes'
walk of the Depot,
South Plimouth, Ind.

The subscribers have just opened the above House
and intend to keep it in a manner every
worthy of public patronage.

HIS TABLE
will be supplied with the best market affords;
and every exertion used to
render the stay of guests agreeable.
CONVENIENT STABLES
attached to the premises, and a faithful ostler at
wayside attendance.
JOHN C. HASLANGER
Plymouth, March 21, 1861

A. REISECKER,

Merchant Tailor.
Dealer in Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, and
Manufacture of all styles of Gentlemen's wear, in
the building formerly occupied by the post office,
Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.
Invites the citizens of Marshall and adjoining
counties to give him a call. v10n41-42

A. R. PHILPOT,
WATCHMAKER
AND
J. E. WELER,
ALSO DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE, TOYS, &c.,
Westside Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired on
short notice, and Warranted.
TERMS MODERATE—NO CREDIT.
March 23, 1865—v30n43-44

To Teachers.

Mark Cummings, School Examiner of Mar-
shall County, will hold Public Examinations of
Teachers on the 3d Saturday of each month, at
the Seminary building, commencing at 10 o'clock
A. M.
June 15, 1865.

INSURE YOUR LIVES for benefit of your
family with good Local Agents, and not
TRAVELING STRANGERS. Policies issued and losses
paid, through
C. H. REEVE.
March 23, '65—v30n45

Dr. W. H. Davenport, Surgeon Den-
tist, will visit Plymouth regularly on the
second and last Tuesdays and Wednesdays
of each month, making two visits each
month, instead of one, as heretofore.
Teeth set on Gold, Silver, or Rubber;
all work warranted. Rooms at the Ed-
wards House. [v10n36-37]

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Can be consulted at his office every
day except Mondays and Tuesdays.
Office over Hill's Bakery,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

LIQUORS.

PURE LIQUORS for Medical and other pur-
poses, can be had at my Store, one door
North of the Branch Bank.

J. F. VANVALKENBURGH,
Plymouth, May 18, '65—v1

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.
BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH.
Open from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 3 P. M.
THEO. CRESSNER, Cash.
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr. Pres.
v10n15-16

REAL ESTATE
AND **GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENCY.**
Soldier's Back Pay, and Bounty Collected, and
Pensions procured on reasonable terms.
Real Estate bought and sold on commission.
Taxes paid, titles examined, and abstracts fur-
nished when desired.
Office over the Bank Plymouth, Indiana.
J. G. OSBORNE.

J. G. OSBORNE,
Justice of the Peace.
Will take acknowledgements, take acknowledgements
Depositions, &c., &c.
Office over Wheeler's Bank,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA

J. S. SCOTT,
General Collector.
Continues to give Prompt Attention to the
Collection of Claims.
Best of references given when required.
Terms moderate.
v10n15-16

PETER DALAKER,
MEAT MARKET
ON LA PORTE STREET.
One Door West of Cleveland & Work's Gro-
cery. Fresh Meats of the best quality constantly
on hand. v10n35-36

JOHN NOLL,
BUTCHER!
Meat Market on Michigan Street, opposite
Wheeler's Bank,
Plymouth, Indiana.
Nov. 5—v10n44

Wills.
Wolf Creek
FLOURING MILL
The above named mill, six miles south of
Plymouth, is now doing excellent
Custom & Merchant Work.

The proprietors spare no pains to give satisfac-
tion and intend to keep their mill in condition to do
the Very Best of Work.
Said mill's confidential patronage will not fail to
satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.
Flour, Meal, Bran, &c., kept constantly on hand
and will be sold at the lowest living prices.
He respectfully solicits patronage from the citi-
zens of Marshall and adjoining counties.
MICHAEL ZEINER.
Plymouth, Aug. 23, 1861. v10n45

Hotels.

EDWARDS HOUSE,
MICHIGAN STREET, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA
C. W. H. M'CONNELL, Proprietors
Compliments to and from all trains, and also to
any part of the town, when orders are left at
the House. v10n46-47

Oriental Tivory Stable.
SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.
Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at
reasonable rates. We also pay the highest mar-
ket price in cash for Horses boarded by
day, week and month on reasonable terms.
JOHN C. HASLANGER
Plymouth, March 21, 1861

The Alleged Indictment of Gen. Lee.

From the Petersburg News.
John C. Underwood, an itinerant school-
master from a Northern State, settled
many years ago in the county of Fairfax,
Virginia, took charge of a country school,
and began in a modest way to correct the
ignorance of this benighted State. In the
course of time he married a very worthy
lady of that county, and obtained thro'
her connections, a large and useful ac-
quaintance in that region, which he
improved financially and otherwise. His
sentiments on the subject of slavery were
obnoxious to the people, and, therefore,
modestly concealed, until an opportunity
of their safe exposition was afforded, as he
thought, at the time of the Fremont cam-
paign, we believe, when in the midst of a
few fishermen he raised a pole at Oco-
cun, bearing a flag inscribed with the
name of the Abolition candidate for the
Presidency. This was more than his
neighbors felt like enduring, and Under-
wood was forced to leave, to avoid sharper
castigation than he had been wont to in-
flict on the rising heresies of Fairfax.

During the war he was appointed to a
judgeship—why, we cannot conceive;
probably on the ground that as there was
nothing to be done, he could do no harm;
but the conclusion of peace leaves him
the highest judicial officer in the Eastern
District of Virginia; and the first official
function of a public nature which he dis-
charges, on the return of peace, is the
launching of a citizen of this State, the
latchets of whose shoes he is unworthy to
loose, a proclamation which, for violence,
blasphemy and unfounded aspersion of a
brave and chivalrous people, beggars im-
agery and defies comparison.

No sooner had this charge been issued
than its object was unfolded in the sum-
moning of witnesses before the Grand
Jury, in order to base on their evidence
an indictment against Gen. Lee.

General Grant could afford, not only to
pardon General Lee, but to exhaust the
etiquette of conventional respect in all his
intercourse with him. The great Army
of the Potomac could doff their hats with
the involuntary homage of the soldier to
genius, courage and chivalry, as the old
leader of the Army of Northern Virginia
passed their lives after his surrender.

The Northern visitors could vie with the
residents and natives of Richmond in pay-
ing him the most touching marks of re-
spect as he wended his way to his home
through the streets of our capital.

The stalwart heroes of Sherman could
break out into cheers, not of insult, but of
appreciation, as they passed his door in
their triumphant march. The Govern-
ment at Washington, which has thought
proper to arrest Governors and Ex-Governors,
bureau chiefs and blockade-runners, Presi-
dents and preachers, has not laid the
weight of a finger or a threat on the man
to whom General Grant has given his
soldier-word for safe guard. No, the foul
deed was left for the congenial perfor-
mance of an imported Judge, who after
maligning the State whose people gave him
bread in his poverty and consequence in
his obscurity, summons these people to
aid him in hunting to his death their most
eminent fellow-citizen.

Secundum Novum.

From the New York Day-Book.
There is such a thing as asking too
much. For instance, the Abolitionists
tell us that they are a very sincere and
honest set of people, full of the love of
God and humanity, and they call Heaven
to witness that they believe "slavery to
be the sum of all villainies"—a sin of
such surpassing magnitude as to be nei-
ther tolerated nor excused. Now, we have
always conducted our paper upon the
principle of extending the widest charity
to these people; for we have conceded that
it is possible for individuals who know
little about negroes to be honestly deceived
as to the proper relations they should
hold towards the white race. We confess
it is sometimes hard to think so, par-
ticularly when men preach what they will
not practice; but there are so many inconsis-
tencies in human nature, that it is always
right to give the widest possible conces-
sions to an honest difference of opinion.
But there is a limit to it, and in the case
of the Abolitionists, we think the line
where forbearance ceases to be a virtue
has been reached. As we have said,
it is possible, doubtless, for men to sin-
cerely believe that the form of southern
society was sinful. We will concede that.
But what shall we say on the negro suf-
frage question? Here are newspapers in
the State of New York, for instance, whose
conductors know that negro suffrage has
been voted down by their own citizens
time and again almost unanimously.
They know that if it were put to a vote
now, it would again share the same fate,
and yet these very journals, while know-
ing these facts full well, desire the Fed-
eral Government, in violation of all law
and justice, to force this negro voting up
on the South! Now we say it, and say it
deliberately, that this is pure, unadulter-
ated, unmitigated wickedness! That is
the exact name for it. There is no possi-
bility for a man to be deceived upon this
point. He knows that what he advocates
is utterly obnoxious to the citizens of his
own State, where there are but a very
few negroes, and yet he proposes to force
it on a people where the negroes, in many
instances, are more numerous than the
whites, and where they might even elect
one of their own number a member of con-
gress!

Other people may believe that the Abolitionists are honest and sincere in advocat-
ing this, and they may grudgingly extend to
them and to their journals the respectful
notice due to an honest difference of opin-
ion. We shall not. We have heard
enough of this insufferable Abolition cant.
It is about time it was kicked out of

decent society, and the men who indulge
in it held up as seditious scoundrels, in-
tending upon disturbing the public peace.
They have succeeded in bringing upon
the negro race in this country, an amount
of misery and wretchedness which no pen
can describe and no tongue relate. The
bones of a million of those unhappy crea-
tures, the victims of their barbarity, now
whiten the plains of the South. Not con-
tent with tearing them from the protec-
tion of their masters, they now seek to
force them into a position, where a war of
races would inevitably occur, and by which
our country, not yet rescued from the cala-
mities of civil strife, would again be
plunged into all the horrors of bloodshed
and suffering.

Such men do not deserve respectable
notice. They should be universally de-
nounced as scoundrels and hypocrites, for
that man is a scoundrel who seeks to force
upon other States laws which he knows
the people of his own State condemn.
He may be honestly deceived upon many
other points, but this is one of those
cases where honest mistake is not possible.
He has some personal, private, or selfish
party ends to subserve, and the answer to
that is not argument but denunciation.
We intend to use against every person
who proposes to force negro suffrage up
on the southern States. We shall hold
them up as seditious insurrectionists,
enemies of the public peace, as vile than
the vile. If these men desire to make the
issue in our own State, that is another
matter. We shall be happy to meet them
here. If they want it voted out of
sight, let them try it on, as we presume
they will, when our Constitution is revised
in 1866, but if they do not wish the peo-
ple to regard them as the concentration of
double-distilled scoundrelism, let them
stop talking about forcing it upon other
States.

Georgia—A Speech by the Provisional Governor.

A public meeting was held in Savan-
nah, Ga., on Saturday evening last, to
hear an address from Gov. Johnson, the
newly appointed provisional governor.
The subject of his speech was the restora-
tion of civil government to the state, of
which it had been deprived by the rebellion.
As a condition precedent to this
restoration he insisted upon the necessity
of the citizens taking the amnesty oath,
and that being done it became his duty
to convene a convention of the people. The
duty of the convention would then be to
"form a constitution for the state adopted
to the new order of things." Upon the
question of slavery and the power of the
president to abolish it as a war measure,
Gov. Johnson said:

"Now I call your attention to certain
powers of the president and congress.
The president is authorized by the constitu-
tion to command the military forces of
the United States to suppress insurrec-
tions and to repel invasions. The writ of
habeas corpus may be suspended in case
of rebellion, and congress has power to
make captures by sea and by land. War
has existed between the United States and
the south, within the meaning and pur-
view of the constitution; it was a rebellion
—too large for an insurrection. The
president, by virtue of his office as in
mandate in chief of the armies, had a right
to make captures—to seize horses, to take
property—he had a right to capture our
soldiers, to make prisoners, and to release
them on parole or not. We could, under
our rights as belligerents, do the same
things. It was a right of war. It follows
as a legal sequence that the president had
the power to capture a negro, to hold him
in custody, to detain him whether consid-
ered as property or a person. The presi-
dent acquired an authority over persons
and property, which he could not exercise
in time of peace. It was a latent power, a
war power; and, by virtue of this power to
command the armies of the United States,
he issued that proclamation as a rule of
war for the purpose of suppressing the
rebellion. The slaves, upon the surrender
of our armies, were captured, legally if not
actually—in law it makes no difference
whether they were actually captured or
not—and to night, by virtue of the procla-
mation, they stand emancipated. I stated
this to be my opinion as a lawyer, and, as
a lawyer, I state that, in my opinion such
will be the decision of the Supreme court.

"I could wish myself that such had not
been the case, and that the change had
not been thus violently and abruptly made.
But slavery, in any event, is gone and
gone forever, and I have no tears to shed
or lamentations to make over its depart-
ure."

The tone of the whole speech was con-
ciliatory, and is reported as having been
well received by the audience.

Judge Thompson, of Pennsylvania, in a
recent decision, gave expression to the
following noble sentiments:

"The writ of habeas corpus is the angel
of safety in civil society. No man can
now, as in olden times, be carried off at
the will of any authority and consigned
to the cells of a dungeon to linger out life
in waiting for mercy without a hope of
justice. Authority must now be ready to
disclose upon the challenge of the writ of
habeas corpus, why, and wherefore, the
citizen is held in custody, had he who de-
nies it, be he high or low, the President
of the United States, or a Corporal of the
guard, commits a dangerous offense
against society, unless there be a reason
for its suspension and actual suspension
of it. Indeed, I look upon an attack of
the privilege of the writ to be more dan-
gerous than an attack on life itself, by just
the difference between an irreparable in-
jury to one and an irreparable injury to
all."

Oregon yielded eight millions of gold
during the last year.

The Dungeon of Davis.

As has already been intimated the cell
of the rebel chief is a strong inclosure
built within a gun casement; lit-
erally a dungeon within a dungeon. The
portion of this casement has been securely
closed with heavy iron bars, through
which the prisoner can see the bright
light of day without, and the little patch-
es of the green waters of the bay and of
the ocean, which coningled beat against
the base of the frowning stone walls which
at a distance encircle his cell.

The furniture of the cell is plain and
scant, consisting of a cot bed and three
chairs. Neither knife nor fork is per-
mitted the prisoner, for manifest and pru-
dent reasons, and he is forced to manipu-
late his food in the most primitive man-
ner.

One officer and two soldiers remain
continually in the cell with him.
[New York Herald Cor.
History.]

The Tamerlaines and Bajazets of history,
great in their conquests and military
achievements, have descended in history
to all generations crowned with infamy
for their illiberality and positive cruelty
to the conquered and the captive.

We hope that it is true, as stated above,
that light has not been wholly shut out
from the wretched den in which Davis has
been confined. Every physiologist knows
that the withdrawal of light is a condemna-
tion to lingering but certain atrophy and
decay. Man claims the right to take life
by punishment for crime legally imposed,
but humanity in all ages has pronounced
against unnecessary and lingering refine-
ments of cruelty.

In despite of the hitherto futile efforts
to connect Davis with the assassination of
Lincoln, Davis, like all these who have
been great positions, commands the observa-
tion, with his captors, of the world.
Fallen, stricken, deserted, solitary, in cap-
tivity, whatever passions may have raged
against him, or whatsoever judgments con-
demned, he has now become only an ob-
ject to move pity and commiseration.
Any needless cruelty or severity towards
him, any extra legal indignities and per-
secutions, can but change the pity of the
world towards the captive, into execration
for his captors!

Securely as he is represented to be im-
mured, the constant intrusion of three or
seven armed men upon the privacy of his
little cell, cannot fail to be regarded as
but a mere persecution. Double walled
in a cell, and triple walled besides in a
fortress garrisoned by five thousand men,
surrounded by waters which are watched
by fleets and navies, the imposition upon
his hands and feet of double manacles and
chains, could not fail to be regarded other-
wise, than as the simple manifestation of
a low and unworthy spite. And although,
like others, we have hitherto refrained
from commenting upon the last indignity,
as one too atrocious for even a Stanton,
with all his perverted love for the tragic
and the horrible, to order, yet there come
so many confirmations of the story by tele-
graph and correspondence, that we fear
the mortification of having to confess the
truth of this horrid tale.—[Syracuse
Cour.]

Reconstruction of South Carolina.

It is evident that the abolitionist are not
at all pleased with the reconstruction pol-
icy of president Johnson. The Dayton
Journal fears that the rebels will do the
voting in South Carolina, and whines pit-
tously that the "loyal" citizens—negroes—are
excluded from voting. The following is
an extract:

"It will strike intelligent people that, in
the whole state of South Carolina, there
are not ten 'loyal citizens'—always ex-
cepting the negroes. The voters are to be
those fanatical and embittered rebels
who forewore their allegiance to the
United States into rebellion, and waged
bloody, relentless war upon the nation, and
who, after being conquered, simply swore
themselves back into loyalty, having given
no fruits meet for repentance, and took
the oath of allegiance to the United States
only because they had no alternative. The
Provisional Governor is one of this class
of men—a citizen of South Carolina, who
endorsed the ordinance of secession, and
who supported the rebellion until it was
crushed. We suppose Governor Perry
will take the test oath, which we published
a few days since—because the peculiar
code of morality generated by the institu-
tion of slavery has been found in most in-
stances in the south, to justify hard swear-
ing, with no indication of perjury involv-
ed in it. Gov. Holden, Gov. Sharkey, and
Gov. Parsons, are conspicuous examples."

Figs and Peaches in New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 20.

Both figs and peaches are beginning to
make their appearance quite freely in the
city, but they are still held at very high
prices. The figs are small, but sweet,
and when fully grown and ripened, very
delicious. The specimens of peaches we
have thus far seen might be considerably
improved. The orchards, however, hung
full of ripe and ripening fruit of the large-
size and finest quality, and the choicest
will be abundant in a short time. And
did we enjoy free trade and barter in
these as in other things, we might speedily
have them at reasonable prices.

The New York Times says, with a "hy
authority" air, that there is not a word of
truth in the report that Secretaries Sew-
ard and Stanton propose to leave the cabi-
net.

We believe it was Jefferson who re-
marked of the pertinacity that office-hold-
ers stick to their places, that "few die, and
none resign."

The dog law went into effect the first of
July—sausages have declined.

Rule and Ruin of Minorities.

Among all the lunacies, misconceptions
and anomalies of the day, there is not one
so gross as that of the abolition assump-
tion that this is a nation, and they repre-
sent it. Mr. Lincoln was elected by the
States against the will of two thirds of the
people, and again elected in 1864 by
States against the will and wishes of the
majority of the people—indeed, if the ma-
jority principle could be applied, abolition
could never get into power, and the pres-
ent awful ruin of the country would have
been impossible. But though abolition
gets power through the States, it actually
uses that power to destroy the liberty and
self-government of the States! It in fact
perverts our political system into the vilest
oligarchy the world ever saw, and the
States into rotten boroughs, as in England,
mere contrivances to steal into power and
rule over majorities.

It is wonderful that Democratic writers
don't see and expose this monstrous revolu-
tion that has been permitted to pervert
"the best government on the earth" into
the vilest, and enables a contemptible fac-
tion to rule and ruin the majority. At this
moment at least two thirds, if not three
fourths of the American people desire the
Union of the States just as it was formed
in 1788, and just as it was administered
until the advent of abolition in 1861, and
they cannot have it because a miserable
minority is in possession of the government,
and insist on using this government for
mongrelizing and ruining society as well
as overthrowing the great vital principle
that the majority shall rule. If this re-
volution is to go on, it were better to aban-
don the name as well as substance of our
system, and by an indivisible Republic or
Nation, instead of a bogus United States,
we, at all events, may recover the right of
a majority to rule a minority. Will not
our Democratic exchanges exchange names
into this monstrous fraud which permits a pal-
try sectional minority to rule and ruin this
great country.—[N. Y. Dry Book.]

Citizen or No Citizen.

It would much better comport with the
"mind your own business" doctrine of sen-
sible life, if the philanthropists of New
England would stop bothering their brains
about negro citizenship down south, and
look at home a little while. There is a
clause in the constitution which guaran-
tees the citizen of one state all the privi-
leges and immunities of the citizens of
other states. Now, there is a custom in
New England of having poor people—
Virtue does not insure comfort, and supe-
rior morals, even on the negro question,
seem incompetent to the prevention of
poor houses. It is a strange fact that
those institutions, which are unknown in
large portions of the south, should flourish
in such quantity and quality in Massa-
chusetts and other Eastern states. It is
equally as strange that their regulation
should be so much at variance with the
principles of liberty. We are inclined to
think that the amendment to the constitu-
tion abolishing involuntary servitude
except for crime will abolish a great many
of those poor-houses. The custom of sell-
ing the lot of town poor to the lowest bid-
der for the year, and authorizing him to
extract the highest possible quantity of
work out of the smallest possible quantity
of food through the medium of the mis-
erable bodies and bones of the paupers, pre-
vails to a lamentable extent in eastern
communities. Nor is this all. A citizen
of New York has not the privilege of be-
ing poor in Connecticut or Massachusetts.
The constitution is of no account there in
this respect. Woe to the New Yorker
who relapses from self governing indepen-
dence to the condition of a selectman's
ward, an object of public charity. He
cannot even be permitted to die and be
buried where perhaps his wife and chil-
dren are buried. He must be shipped off
to his native state, lest he become a town
charge, and some one's rates for the year
be thereby increased to the amount of ten
or twelve cents. It would be, we repeat
it, more sensible for the people of New
England who are given to philanthropy
(for the lover of the negro slave is the
hater of the white slaveowner) if they
would devote more attention to their home
slaveries and sorrows. There are agencies
in the poor-houses of the north which hu-
manity might well seek to