

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE &amp; S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1865.



## Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to notice in the Democratic Central Committee of Marshall County and at the Court House, on Saturday the 22d day of July, and after being called to order, A. C. Carson was chosen Chairman, in the place of D. McDonald, absent.

The Committee resolved that the County Convention would be held on

Saturday, the 12th day of August,

At the Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The following agreement was made:

Delegates vote for every leg Democratic votes cast, in the respective townships, at the last November election, which enables the different townships to the following number of delegates votes from each:

Union Township, 15 delegates; Center, 45; Green, 10; Bourbon, 26; Tippecanoe, 7; German, 12; North, 11; Polk, 9; West, 11; Walnut, 17.

The following suggestions are respectfully made to the Democracy of the various townships in the county:

1. That they hold their Township Conventions on Saturday, the 5th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding elections.

2. That they determine at the Township Conventions, by ballot, the relative strength of the various candidates for the nominations, and that they instruct their delegates to represent that strength on the first ballot in the County Convention.

The Democrats of Marshall County are therefore respectfully requested to meet in Delegate Convention, at the Court House in Plymouth, on

Saturday, the 12th day of August,

At 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following County offices:

One Recorder, one Surveyor, and one Commissioner, for the 2d District. A general attendance is requested.

By order of Central Committee,

A. C. CARSON, Sec'y.

## Republican County Convention.

The republican County Convention, for Marshall County, was held at the Court House last Saturday, with a smaller attendance than we ever before witnessed at a county convention in this county; the court-room being at no time filled, and much of the time not containing over seventy-five souls, all told. The affair was quiet, even spiritless; and the delegates "went through the motions" as a mere form, and seemed relieved when it was over.

The meeting organized by electing Dr. Manville President, and A. Johnson Sec'y, after which candidates were presented to the convention as follows:

For Recorder: R. Crandall, Wm. M. Kendall, J. F. Langton, E. S. Lewis, and Moses Keyser.

For Commissioners: Messrs. Heller, Boston, Hand and Newhouse.

For Surveyor: W. Rice, who was nominated by acclamation.

The delegates then withdrew and prepared their ballots, which, on being cast, resulted in the choice of Kendall for Recorder, and Hand and Heller for Commissioners. The Convention concluding it expedient to nominate two commissioners. After which the committee on resolutions, previously appointed, reported as follows:

1st. Approving the course and regretting the death of Abraham Lincoln.

2d. Thanking and welcoming our soldiers home, etc.

3d. Declaring that rebels have no rights, that we extend sufficient clemency by granting them life, and that they should not be allowed the privilege of the elective franchise.

4th. That the government should assume no rebel liabilities.

Which series of resolutions were presented by the chairman of the committee,

1. Mattingly, who immediately moved their adoption; but before the motion could be put to the Convention, an irrepressible delegate from Bourbon "ariz" to say that there was a minority report, which he wished to hear read, and which, after considerable opposition, was read; whereupon the majority report was adopted with the promise that the minority report should be considered afterward.

There being no power in the Convention sufficient to suppress Bourbon, the minority report was read, and is in substance as follows:

Resolved, That in the reorganization of the States recently in rebellion, all native-born citizens, of lawful age—except rebels—should be allowed to vote, without regard to color, under such intellectual qualifications as Congress may impose.

The adoption of the resolution was moved, and the matter was before the Convention, when a gentleman moved to amend by adopting it as the resolution and sentiment of Bourbon Township. Another wary old fox spoke on the subject, and argued against the policy of adopting the resolution, though he was not opposed to the principle, stating that congress would do the work and spare them the responsibility. Bourbon in defense of herself replied with vigor. One gentleman remarking that he was strongly reminded of his school-boy days, when he used to go swimming, and the water was cold. He used to shudder, tremble, and shiver before making the first plunge, but after it was made the water seemed warm

enough. The republican party, he said, stand gazing upon the only issue before the people, and tremble and shiver before entering upon the contest. He was ready to "go in." And much more strong argument did he use; but all to no avail.—No gentleman opposed his views, nor was a speech made opposing the resolution, but the gentlemen still "shivered," and feared the water would be too cool for some who have a disloyal "prejudice of color," still clinging to them, and when the vote was taken the "ayes" came in scattering and irresolute, and the noes, though in light force, sounded the loudest, and after some hesitation the chairman decided the resolution rejected.

The room at this time containing but few, if any, over fifty persons (many having "boiled" to avoid voting on the Bourbon resolution) the Convention, after transacting some further unimportant business, adjourned.

Our Justices do not seem to think it is any violation of law for a copperhead to assault a soldier or a republican, but thank God, we are able to defend ourselves, and will do it when necessary.—*Republican*.

The above is a specimen of the manner in which the editor of the Republican is attempting to mislead returned soldiers, and thereby if possible inaugurate a reign of terror in our midst. We defy the editor to point out a single instance in the conduct of the justices of this place which can be fairly construed so as to support his infamous slander. Democrats have occasionally been prosecuted, as have others, and we do not know of a single instance where a democrat who has been guilty of a breach of the peace has been acquitted on trial, but we do know of several republicans guilty beyond question who when tried by a republican Justice were triumphantly acquitted. The Cook and Bull story trumped up by the Republican last week about "three of the Jim Thompson crew" combining to assault Ephraim Griggs, and one of them stepping up behind him and knocking him down, and all three kicking him, is as false as the heart of its author. The truth was Griggs had asaulted James Thompson, a few days before, and the circumstances of that affair having been made known to his sons, they very naturally felt indignant, and on the occasion referred to by the Republican *one of them* accepted Griggs' invitation to fight, and Griggs got so badly whipped that he may have supposed the whole democratic party were upon him, but we assure both him and Mr. Mattingly, that no one touched him except Clark Thompson. We think fighting a poor business for civilized men to engage in but we think far better of a man who fights every week than we do of a poor depraved, miserable, cowardly whelp who dares do nothing more than to urge others to fight. Let all good citizens frown down the attempt to get up a series of rows in our midst.

**The White Man a Slave Instead of the Negro.**  
Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Gen. Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued an order to the effect that if the planters of Lower Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves, to starve, or neglect to employ them, the Government will seize their farms and put the freedmen upon the lands."

The public have become so familiar with governmental outrages upon personal and property rights, that perhaps not one reader in ten would pause to reflect upon the above statement in its place in the telegraph column. The State of Maryland has, by a vote of its own people, abolished slavery, and every man, white and black, stands "equal before the law"—But by the above it will be seen that the higher power of a War Office Bureau at Washington decides that while the negro is free to sever his relations with his old master, the old master is not free to sever his relations with the negro! Thus, while the negro is no longer the slave of the white man, the white man is virtually made the slave of the negro, under pain of having his lands taken from him, and given over to freedmen!—[Rochester Union.]

**From Nashville.**  
NASHVILLE, July 30.

The Press this morning published a letter from Gov. Brownlow to Mayor Andrews of Columbia, in reply to a remonstrance against the order of Gen. Thomas suspending his performance and his office. The governor says you are accused of using your official power in opposition to the freed people of Columbia, preventing their education, &c. You will observe from a letter of Gen. Thomas in the city papers this morning, that martial law is still in force in Tennessee. And rebellious people have not yet given sufficient assurance of returning to the general government to warrant the withdrawal of military forces or the abandonment of military courts. It is not strange that the authorities should distrust the people who for four years applied every means at their command to destroy the nation. Indeed, it is a great concession on the part of the general commanding to declare the military will sustain the civil government, and never assume its functions except in cases which prompt action is necessary to insure the public safety until our people have given conclusive evidence of their intention to obey all the laws, state and national. You and I and all citizens are alike liable to be arrested and tried according to the forms of military practice. It is extremely important that all conflict between civil and military authorities be avoided as we are now situated.

Civil government is only allowed to proceed by permission of the military, hence I deeply regret the occurrences at Columbia, but the high character of Gen. Thomas for prudence, justice, and patriotism warrants me in assuring you he will gladly receive and impartially consider any testimony you may wish in your behalf.

The repairs on the broken southern railroad lines are being rapidly pushed towards completion. There is now railroad communication through from Chattanooga, Tennessee, via Atlanta, to Columbus, Ga.

enough. The republican last week contained a virulent attack upon the senior editor of this paper relative to the prosecution of Mr. Babington for assault and battery upon G. W. Carlisle with intent to murder him. The Republican says that Mr. B. appeared before "Esquire Osborne to answer the charge" "but waived an examination,—the Justice having decided the case in advance,—and was recognized to court for trial." \* \* \* Of course it would have been foolish for Capt. B. to enter into an examination before a Justice who had thus prejudged the cause."

Believing that the public care very little for the personal difficulties that may exist between the editor of the Republican and ourself we shall not occupy our space with a lengthy reply to the falsehoods of our contemporary. We desire simply to state that almost the entire article, so far as it relates to our official action as a Justice, is false which the editor knew when he wrote it.

The case was not prejudged, the Justice did not write a line on the subject, and it was not because Mr. B. had any fears that he could not have a fair examination that he voluntarily waived it and entered into bonds for his appearance at Court. It was so late because his attorney Mr. Phillips advised it. This is a very common course of procedure where parties do not wish to develop the points on which they rely for a defense.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday contains orders from the military authorities prohibiting the recently elected members of the city council and aldermen, from organizing, and declaring null and void the election.—*Telegraph Dispatch.*

This is the abolition programme, we presume, that is to be carried out all over the South. All persons elected to office who are not strictly "loyal" in the abolition sense of the term, will be ousted by the General Commanding, and officers appointed by him whose "loyalty" is beyond question. Under such a state of affairs it is folly to ever dream of a restoration of civil government in the Southern States.

The military authorities in those states are doing everything in their power to keep the country in a state of confusion, and until elections are allowed to be conducted without military interference, the people of the south cannot hope for a better state of affairs. Even in the state of Kentucky the military must issue orders prescribing the qualification of voters.

**The Arrest of Emerson Etheridge.**

From the New York Day-Book.

One of the most high-handed and outrageous acts of Executive tyranny on record, has been perpetrated by Andrew Johnson. We do not propose, with a fawning and cowardly sentimentality, to lay this gross act of usurpation to Stanton, but to the president himself. It appears that Mr. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, is a candidate for congress in his old district in that state, and it further appears that he is no great admirer of the rule of Parson Brownlow, nor particularly enchanted with Mr. Johnson's "reconstruction policy." It is wholly immaterial, however, what Mr. Etheridge's particular notions upon politics may be. He is put forward by his friends as their representative, and that is enough. Andrew Johnson has no more right to dictate to the people of Tennessee whom they shall elect to congress, than he has to undertake to say who shall be nominated and elected for mayor of New York city, in December next, and if the American people had not lost even the remembrance of Liberty, they would rise up as one man and teach Andrew Johnson a lesson in this matter that he would not forget soon.

We publish this week a scathing, indignant and trenchant letter from Mr. Etheridge, in which, with characteristic humor, and with all the powers of ridicule and satire of which he is master, he fairly riddles "His Excellency." The picture may be somewhat exaggerated, but who will say that a man thus unjustly and arbitrarily arrested and lodged in prison, where he is just as much entitled to his personal liberty as Mr. Johnson himself, is not excusable even for indulging in personal allusions? The right of the people to select representatives of their choice, is the very foundation of our free institutions. Mr. Johnson has struck a blow at the very citadel of Liberty, and if this arrest is acquiesced in by the American people, there is no reason why the act may not be repeated in New York, before six months are over. There ought to be public meetings held every where, to denounce this gross outrage. Delegations ought to be sent to Washington, demanding the immediate release of Mr. Etheridge, for in his person the rights of all are involved. Even the flimsy excuses which Mr. Lincoln had for those usurpations no longer exist, and they now rest upon the naked, despotic arrogance of the one man power.

**Honor Among Thieves.**—On Friday night, the room of Mr. G. T. Isbell, in this city, was entered by a thief, and his pocket book stolen. Mr. Isbell inserted a card in the Courier, on Saturday, informing the rascal that certain railroad passes contained in the book were of no use to any person but the owner, and asking their return through the post office. On Monday the pocket-book, minus about fifty dollars in greenbacks, but containing the passes, some postage stamps, &c., was received as requested. This shows there is a little honor even among thieves, and also forcibly illustrates the benefits of advertising.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

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**The Bridal Chamber.** an Essay of Warning and Instructions to Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

**From Cincinnati.**  
CINCINNATI, July 29.  
A dispatch to-night states that Gov. Brough is not expected to live until tomorrow. His physicians give up his recovery. Capt. Pennyback, a messenger from New Orleans military headquarters to Washington, passed through this city to day. He represents that our troops had actually crossed the river at Brownsville, and that the federal army have taken the offensive. The imperial troops are preparing for defensive operations, while direct reports from Mexico are that in case of invasion by the United States forces, Maximilian has declared his intention to abdicate, and that, in view of such an emergency, his majesty has shipped his valuable personal possessions to France, so soon as it is definitely known that the United States are determined to make war with Maximilian's army. The French troops will be withdrawn and engagements with the federal army on one side and the army of the liberals in their rear will never be hazarded. Sheridan is now in Texas superintending matters in person.

**From New York.**  
NEW YORK, July 31.

The Tribune's Nashville correspondent says: "The marks of the bloody battles fought at Dalton and other points along the line to Atlanta must long remain. Breastworks and forts are seen on every hand. The land is laid waste, and the inhabitants are gone. Our train brought and dropped several families by the way, who came here to find only their chimneys standing. At one place I saw a family, with their scanty furniture, under a tree near where their house had been. Hundreds of families are homeless all over this country, and have no crop growing for their future support. The first and only clover field I saw in the State was near Dalton. It looked finely."

**More Indian Outrages.**

JULIETSBURG, Colorado Ter., July 31.

A party of about thirty Indians attacked a small train of emigrants forty miles west of here on Saturday morning, killing and scalping two men, and capturing one wagon and team. The rear of the train succeeded in making its escape.

Senators Doolittle and Foster passed the spot but a short time after, narrowly escaping a fight or capture. These gentle men, so anxious to conclude peace with the Indians, did not manifest a very strong desire to meet them just then, preferring some future place.

On the same morning a large party of Indians surprised a camp of twenty soldiers a few miles north of Valley station, capturing their stock, and drove the men back to the station, slightly wounding three or four. The telegraph line was also cut and the operator driven back when out repairing it.

War parties of Indians have appeared in several places on the South Platte route, and are in considerable force in the vicinity, bent on mischief. More troops are on the way from the east, and will soon be distributed along the road.

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