



Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Convention of Marshall County, met at the Court House on Saturday August 12th, 1865, at one o'clock, and there was a full attendance of staunch old democrats from every township.

S. Beals, Esq., of Bourbon, was called to the Chair, and C. H. Reeve, Esq., was selected to act as Secretary.

A resolution was adopted authorizing each township to fill vacancies in the delegations, if any, and the names of candidates were announced as follows:

For Commissioners, Wm. Garrison, of Bourbon; Leonard Allman, of Green, and Simeon Blue, of Tippecanoe.

For Recorder, T. D. Bailey, T. McDonald, D. S. Grube, and W. M. Patterson, of Center, and John W. Houghton, of Bourbon.

For Surveyor, J. M. Klinger, of Center, and Robert McFarlane, of Union.

The candidates each pledged themselves to abide by the decision, and support the nominees of the Convention, after which the delegates proceeded to ballot with the following result:

For Recorder, first ballot, no choice. Second ballot no choice. Third ballot, (Bailey withdrawn,) McDonald received 30 votes; Grube 40; Houghton 93.

John W. Houghton having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared nominated, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Commissioner and Surveyor with the following result:

Wm. Garrison, 2d District, was nominated. Then on the first ballot Blue received 71 votes, Allman 92, Klinger 110, McFarlane 53. Leonard Allman was declared the nominee for Commissioner in the 3d District, and Jeremiah M. Klinger for Surveyor; and on motion the nominations were made unanimous.

Messrs. J. G. Osborne, D. E. Vanvleck, and Wm. Garrison, having been appointed a committee on resolutions, reported the following resolutions which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we, as a section of the States recently in rebellion, those States do possess and should exercise all the rights of free States, elect their own officers, adopt their own system of government, conforming to the principles of the general Government, fix the qualifications of voters, and in all matters of State legislation be left free and untrammeled by the general Government and all persons acting under its authority.

Resolved, That we, as democrats are unalterably opposed to the enfranchisement of the negro, thereby making him the political equal of the white man in this country.

Resolved, That neither the President nor Congress has the right, under the Constitution, to determine who shall be permitted to enjoy the elective franchises in the several States, but that the legally constituted authorities in each State have the right to determine who shall be entitled to exercise the elective franchises within its own borders.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the elevation of the military above the civil power, and the interference of the military authorities in the election of civil officers, either by State or National elections.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a return to the principles of the civil authority, restoration of the Habeas Corpus, the trial by jury, the army, funding of the public debt, equalization of taxation, reduction of paper issues, removal from power of those who disobey the Constitution, and restoration of trial by jury, and strict accountability of those who have deprived citizens of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

On motion the following gentlemen were chosen to act as a central committee for the ensuing year, and until their successors shall be appointed:

Center—C. H. Reeve, J. G. Osborne, J. C. Cushman, T. McDonald, E. Jacoby, A. C. Thompson, A. C. Capron.

Tippecanoe—Simeon Blue. Bourbon—S. Beals and J. W. Davis. German—Jacob Knoblock. North—Robert Martin. Walnut—J. M. Wickizer. Polk—Morgan Johnson. West—Harry Stuck. Green—Wm. Hughes. Union—James Brooks.

On motion, the *Democrat* was requested to publish the proceedings and resolutions, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

S. BEALS, Chairman.
C. H. REEVE, Secretary.

THE NEGRO WHOLE.—The abolitionists of the State of Maine held their State Convention on Thursday last, and resolved in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending to the negro the same political rights which that instrument grants to white men. We question whether it was a "suitable time" for the negro party in Maine to commit themselves to their idol "in advance of the meeting of Congress."

The seats of four republicans elected to congress on the 7th inst., in Kentucky, are to be contested by their opponents upon the grounds of gross and flagrant frauds, and the alleged manner in which the election was conducted.

Why did not Mr. Mattingly advocate his negro doctrine in the republican Convention last Saturday?—*Dem.*

For several reasons; one or two of which we will mention for the satisfaction of our dough-beave, valiant, noble, illustrious neighbor.—In the first place we did not think it a suitable time and place to agitate the question, as the approaching local elections can decide no such issues, and believed it unwise to commit the party (whatever our private views might be, which are well known) to the voting of Convention to decide upon a subject upon which many of our friends think it premature to decide what course ought to be taken. In the second place we did not go to the Convention with the expectation of speaking upon that or any other subject, and preferred to listen to others.—*Rp.*

The most important political issue before the people at this time is the question of negro-suffrage. It is the *real* issue; and though the abolition party of this county at their Convention were too cowardly to take the bull by the horns, and go before the people under this black banner, they cannot dodge the contest.—It is very natural that the leaders of the party should hesitate and equivocate and delay meeting the question squarely, for it will most certainly damn them, and bury them below the reach of Gabriel's trumpet in the last day, for there are very few pure-blooded white men in our county who will not spurn the candidate who appeals to them for a vote on the plea that he is in favor of negro-equality. But we will have no dodging. If our neighbor and his fellow-leaders wish to disavow or evade the negro question they can only do so by coming out in favor of the democratic candidates. The abolition party demand, as an article of faith, that its members do unreservedly and unhesitatingly affiliate with, embrace and receive as a perfect political and social equal, the African "man and brother." All who cannot endure this "black dragnet" must take refuge in the bosoms of the "white man's party."

The idea of asking us to excuse them from this issue for the present, lest they may endanger their chances of success at the coming election, is really refreshingly cool, but we can hardly accommodate our neighbor.

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The soldiers of Iowa who are opposed to negro suffrage, held a meeting in their State on the 29th ult., and issued a call for a State Convention to meet in the City of Des Moines on the 23d inst., to nominate a ticket in opposition to the one led by Governor Stone, the negro suffrage candidate for Governor. The address referred to closes with the following patriotic appeal to the soldiers of that state:

"Soldiers, we know you are all opposed to negro suffrage. With you it were a waste of words and an insult to argue this question further. You are all opposed to negro equality, in all its shapes, and heartily indorse the words of your invincible commander, old Tecumseh Sherman, that 'the negroes are not fitted for the exercise of the elective franchise.' I want them to get a fair price for their labor, but I do not think they are fit to take part in the legislation of the country."

How soldiers and loyal citizens, can this new negro agitation be stopped? How can we prevent the distracting strife to which it may give rise, and which may be prolonged for years to come? The answer is brief and sufficient. Defeat Gov. Stone and his ticket, in October next, and negro suffrage agitation in Iowa will be numbered with the things that were. How can this most desirable result be most effectively accomplished? By organizing immediately for the fight; by meeting in convention at Des Moines, on the 23d inst., and presenting a white man's ticket to the support of the soldiers and other loyal citizens opposed to negro suffrage and Gov. Stone.

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Resolved, That neither the President nor Congress has the right, under the Constitution, to determine who shall be permitted to enjoy the elective franchises in the several States, but that the legally constituted authorities in each State have the right to determine who shall be entitled to exercise the elective franchises within its own borders.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the elevation of the military above the civil power, and the interference of the military authorities in the election of civil officers, either by State or National elections.

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Hon George E. Pugh has received an intimation that the trial of Jeff. Davis will soon take place in a civil court, and he has commenced preparations for the defense which promises to eclipse, in criminal proceedings, any defense ever known in this or the old country. Mr. Pugh will join Mr. O'Conor, of New York, in Washington in a few days.

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THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

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NUMBER 50.

Andrew Johnson and the Negro.

The Washington Correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* relates the following conversation, which he says took place between President Johnson and a party of negroes from Virginia, who waited upon him to state the nature of their grievances, under the blessing of freedom:

"Mr. President, we are disengaged. Richmond is as much in the hands of secessionists now as it was before Lee surrendered. Nominally free we are yet the worst of slaves, and we see no hope for redress unless you aid us."

"Gentlemen," answered Mr. Johnson to the negroes, "you must exercise patience. You are free, and the vainest Virginian shall not only acknowledge your freedom, but your equality if you are true to yourselves."

"But the local State laws of Virginia, Mr. President—"

"What of these local State laws of Virginia? Until these F. F. V.'s come to their senses I rather think *United States bayonets* will be about the only laws they shall have."

It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Johnson has clearly defined his position on the negro-equality question. His reconstruction policy is also made so plain that none can doubt his purpose to set aside the local State laws. We trust that democratic papers everywhere will condemn the madness of this besotted tyrant, who proclaims bayonets as the only local laws of binding force in the State of Virginia. "Until these F. F. V.'s come to their senses," says the drunken "plebeian" to the delegation of lazy negroes, "I rather think *United States bayonets* will be about the only laws they shall have."

The Herald's Washington special says: "Great difficulties have arisen between the citizens of Mecklenburg county, Va., and the freedmen heretofore living as slaves in that county. The presence of armed negro troops in the county does not seem to operate to stay the ravages of the free negroes, who, congregating at one, two, or more prominent points in the county, kill the sheep, poultry and hogs, and devastate the corn-fields, melon and other patches, without stint. The white people are represented as being paralyzed, refusing to protect themselves, fearing that the military power will bear heavily upon them should they interrupt the proceedings of the negro marauders." Gov. Pierpont and the state authorities, without exception, are very much exercised on the important subject of what is to be done with the negroes of the state."

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