

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE } Editors.
S. L. HARVEY, }

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1865.



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 Allenman, 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 Third ballot, (Bailey withdrawn.)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 by acclamation. Then on the first ballot Blue received 71 votes, Allenman 92, Klinger 110, McFarlane 53. Leonard Allenman 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. Vanvalkenburgh and Wm. Garrison, having been appointed a committee on resolutions, reported the following resolutions which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That in the reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion, those States do possess and should exercise all the rights of sovereign 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 untrammelled 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 franchise in the several States, but that the legally constituted authorities in each State have the right to determine who shall exercise the elective franchise 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 supremacy of the civil authority, restoration of the Hesperus Corps, reduction of 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 stats 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 suffrage doctrine in the republican Convention last Saturday?—*Dem.*

For several reasons; one or two of which we will mention for the satisfaction of our readers, but, 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, having publicly declared them) in advance of the meeting of Congress, to a definite policy, 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.—*Rep.*

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, 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 grange" 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.

A Sensible Move.

The soldiers of Iowa who are opposed to negro suffrage, held a meeting in that 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 was 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 endorse 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 effectually 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 for the support of the soldiers and other loyal citizens opposed to negro suffrage and Gov. Stone.

* Let us have, then and there, a grand outpouring of soldiers and loyal citizens, and nominate a ticket the success of which, at the October election, will consign Gov. Stone and negro suffrage to that obscurity they so richly deserve."

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune is strongly in favor of the acknowledgement of the complete equality of the negro with the white man, and the Tribune not only indorses the article of its correspondent, but has written several articles by way of enforcing the idea upon the minds of its readers.—The Tribune comments with great severity on the late Evansville tragedy where two negroes were lynched for having ravished and murdered a white woman, but we have yet to learn of an instance where the same paper has entered its disclaimer against the illegal punishment of white men under any circumstances where the negro was the opposing party.

NEW MODE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

France boasts the guillotine, Cuba the garrote, Turkey the bow string, China the sword. Other nations have other modes of depriving criminals of their lives.—The United States, the greatest of nations, eclipses them all, and presents to the world a method of capital punishment which is not less ingenious than terrible. It was reserved to us to startle the Nineteenth Century by an invention which surpasses alike the bowl, the cord, the headsman's ax, the rack, the fagot and the stake. Its victims are neither hung, drawn, quartered, nor buried alive. Their fate is swifter and far more dreadful. They are *Joe-Holloed* to death.—*Nova.*

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 defence which promises to eclipse, in criminal proceedings, any defence ever known in this or the old country. Mr. Pugh will join Mr. O'Connor, of New York, in Washington in a few days.

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 blessings of freedom:

"Mr. President, we are discouraged. 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 the 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 a delegation of lazy negroes, "I rather think United States bayonets will be about the only laws they shall have."

That is to say, until the white people of Virginia conform to the negro-equality doctrine of the black republican party, negro bayonets shall keep them in a state of subjection to such principles. What the negroes want the President to grant them, and the only freedom they are willing to accept, is unbridled freedom to steal and kill, as the dispatches which we publish elsewhere, clearly prove. "The white people," says the dispatch, "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." Such is the only "freedom" they are willing to accept, and such is the freedom a drunken, besotted executive promises them. Is it any great wonder that the very blackest abolitionists in Marshall County are ashamed to go before the people with such a declaration of principles?

It is the duty of every good citizen to frown down the efforts of abolitionists to make the negro their political equal.

KEEP DARK.—A returned waiter not long since arrived home to the bosom of his family in La Crosse. Friday last a rather obese woman, who looked as if she had been exposed to something in earnest, arrived by one of the lower line boats. She had kinks in her hair and an idea in her head. She waited on a lawyer—he waited on returned Abolition soldier man—soldier man waited on returned wench—soldier man gave obese mother in anticipation, three hundred dollars and a gold watch, rather than have the La Crosse Democrat get hold of the matter—and the sable beauty, who is in the condition lately loved to be in who love their lords, has returned to her bawny home. Ere long we shall give three items of this kind of work.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

If this proceeding is to become general among the "wenches" down south, which is not at all unlikely, it might be a subject of interest to our abolition friends, who are not entirely posted, to know that the visitation of such a "ministering angel" is liable to create a flutter among the military of our town at any time.

P. S.—Officers above the grade of Captain please take notice—and—"keep dark."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The intelligence from the telegraph fleet which we print this morning is so meagre and confused that the public is left as much as ever in the dark as regards the probabilities of the ultimate success or failure of the enterprise. We are only informed that the cable had "parted," or been cut, with the end so buoyed as to be readily found hereafter, and the Great Eastern had left it in that condition for further action. We are not even advised in what part of the cable the defect existed, nor to what part, if any, the fleet is now proceeding. We shall have further and more definite intelligence within a day or two, and in the meantime it is useless to hazard conjectures to the prospects of the enterprise.—*Chicago Times.*

August 16.

MISCONCEPTION.—We ask our readers for this once to become credulous enough to believe us when we say, that the following sentence actually appeared in the New York Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, a widely circulated and influential journal, and the leading organ of one branch of the Presbyterian church. Speaking of the negro race, the Rev. writer says:

"This race has the seeds of great and rich and generous culture. It shall be mixed with ours, is being mixed; and in future we shall see a fruit of art, of literature, of social life, the product of the great engraving, such as has not yet been seen in this world."

Read that to your wives, sisters and daughters, ye who follow the leadership of the Abolitionists and other worshippers of the negro.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The South Carolina State Convention is called to meet on the 13th of September. That of Mississippi was to be elected on Monday, the 7th of August, and is to meet on the 14th; that of Alabama is to be elected on the 31st of August, and is called to meet on the 10th of September; and that of Georgia is to be elected on the 1st of October, and is to meet on the 25th of that month.—*Tribune.*

From New York.

New York, Aug. 14.
Provisional Gov. William Marvin, of Florida, issued his proclamation to the people of that state on the 3d inst., announcing his appointment by the President, and informing them of the necessary steps to be taken to restore civil government. The days for the election of delegates to a convention, and for the assembling of the same, are not decided upon, but they will be named as soon as the proper time shall have been given for the people to take the oath of allegiance, and for other necessary preliminaries, as has been done by all the other provisional governments. Mr. Marvin informs the citizens that slavery is dead, and cannot be reconstituted; but he does not, like some of his colleagues, reappoint the local officers who officiated under rebel rule, although the old county incumbents are authorized to still act in matters pertaining to the administration of estates, the recording of deeds, and such indispensable business, until the regular civil government shall have been restored. The governor leaves to the military to preserve order and take cognizance of its breaches throughout the state, and only national officers or the civil officers of a local state or territory are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance.

The Herald's Washington special says: "Grave difficulties have arisen between the citizens of Mockingbird 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."

The Times' Beaufort, S. C., correspondent says: "The address delivered by Provisional Gov. Perry, at Greenville, has given great dissatisfaction among the loyal people of that place, and they say he is not the man for the place."

New York, Aug. 15.
The Washington correspondent of the Post, noticing the statement in the Chicago Times that Davis is to be tried by a civil court in a few days, says that so much as intimates an early trial is without foundation. It is true the government has decided to try Davis in civil court, but the date of trial has not been fixed. It is probably that he will be tried at Richmond.

No more troops are to be mustered out of service in the Department of Kentucky at present. Besides the bulk of the Army of Georgia and the Army of the Tennessee around Louisville, some 20,000 more troops, white and black, are stationed at Lexington, Paris, Shelbyville, Mount Sterling, Eminence, Falmouth, Bowling Green, Louisville, Owensboro, Henderson, &c. These, the St. Louis Republican thinks, ought to be sufficient to keep that dreadfully ferocious rebel State from going out of the Union. If not Sheridan's 80,000 can be ordered up from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and a draft can be ordered for "three hundred thousand more."—*New Albany Ledger.*

General Lee.

A Richmond correspondent says: "The reports in the northern papers bearing upon the movements of General Robert E. Lee are wholly erroneous. Six weeks or more ago General Lee left this city and proceeded to the village of Cartersville, Buckingham county, in this state, on the south side of the James river, 40 miles from Richmond, where he is living in the utmost seclusion, scarcely answering the myriads of letters addressed to him. He resides in a small, but not elegant, cottage, the property of Mrs. Cox, adjacent and belonging to which are some four acres of land, which he finds recreation in cultivating. General Lee is unusually retired in his seclusion, and it is probable, will rarely, if ever, emerge from it."

Special Notices.

Disease can not touch those who use Roback's Bitters.

While Roback's Bitters are kept in the family circle sickness never enters.

These Bitters have been found to be a perfect antidote for removing the first symptoms of nearly all diseases, if taken in the proper time.

They are composed of ingredients which are known by their purity to be most efficacious in disorders of the stomach and intestines.

The medicinal properties are so various that they prove beneficial in all complaints, of whatsoever nature they may be, best of their great demand and the universal good derived from their use.

A judicious use of these Bitters imparts the rose tint of health to the cheeks, and health and vigor to the entire frame.

55—1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburg, New York, was completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease Consumption.

To consumptive sufferers this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing to try it, and it may be the means of restoring those desiring the same will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

55—1m

VALUABLE RECIPES.

Editor of Democrat:—With your permission, I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a receipt with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and free from every blemish. I will also mail free to those having Bald Headed Bare Faces simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

These receipts are valuable to both old and young, and as they are mailed to all who need them free of charge, they are worthy the attention of all who prize a clear pure Skin, or a healthy growth of hair.

Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN.

Chemist and Perfumer

831 Broadway New York.

E. PAUL,
IS AGAIN IN THE MARKET WITH AN ENTIRE
NEW STOCK OF CUSTOM MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
OUR ASSORTMENT IS FULL AND COMPLETE OF
Ladies', Men's, Misses, Boys, Youth's
AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.

OF all kinds and descriptions. Our Stock was bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at Small Profits. We also MAKE BOOTS & SHOES TO ORDER, and think we can please all who may favor us with their custom. Our Stock is such
That no one can fail to be Satisfied who may Give us a call.
Store on the South side of New and Woodward's Block, at the Sign of the Big Boot,
Plymouth, Indiana, July 27, '65—n47ly.

E PAUL

Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

H. B. DICKSON. HENRY WOODBURY

THE IRON AGE

Has come again: at least the

IRON

has at 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

STOVES

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

TRIMMINGS

to match. SHELF GOODS of every description: Glass Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hanging; 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

&c., &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 & CO

June 1 1865—v9n38-4f.

SURVEY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, County Surveyor of Marshall County, Indiana, will at the request of James Snyder proceed on Monday August 21st 1865, to survey and subdivide the North west 1/4 of section 30, T 35, N R 2, E, in Marshall county, and also establish the corners of the lands belonging to said Snyder in said section, and survey will be continued from day to day till completed.

Non-resident owners of land in said section who fail to meet me at the time above mentioned at the residence of James Snyder, and defray or provide for defraying their portion of the expenses of said survey, will be returned to the county Auditor as delinquent, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate for collection according to law.

J. M. KLINGER, Surveyor.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS

LOCALITY!

J. SPEYER,

(FORMERLY SPEYER & SCHAEFFER.)

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

Motto Unchanged;

Quick Sales

SMALL RETURNS.

Strictly Fair Dealing.

J. SPEYER.

Plymouth, July 6, 1865—v1n44-4f.

Tyrrel Brothers.

NEW GROCERY

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 recent decline.

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, Lye-Stuff, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Candies, &c., &c., 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.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, J. M. Klinger, County Surveyor of Marshall County, Indiana, will at the request of James Snyder proceed on Monday August 21st 1865, to survey and subdivide the North west 1/4 of section 30, T 35, N R 2, E, in Marshall county, and also establish the corners of the lands belonging to said Snyder in said section, and survey will be continued from day to day till completed.

Non-resident owners of land in said section who fail to meet me at the time above mentioned at the residence of James Snyder, and defray or provide for defraying their portion of the expenses of said survey, will be returned to the county Auditor as delinquent, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate for collection according to law.

J. M. KLINGER, Surveyor.

ELIAS LOY.