

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1865.



Light Breaking in upon Them.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, a few days ago, writing to that paper, furnished some very curious official statistics on the subject of the soldiers relief law of this State. It appears that this country has more beneficiaries under the law, has more wives and children of soldiers than LaPorte, St. Joseph, Kosciusko or Elkhart counties, and will hence receive a greater amount of the fund raised under the law for the relief of soldiers families than either of those excessively loyal and patriotic counties. We append the Tribune correspondent's statement:

"The figures made by the Auditor in apportioning the amount due each county are, of course, based upon the returns of the Auditor and the Assessors of the several counties, and it is plain that it would be quite an easy matter for such county authorities to make such a return of the number of beneficiaries in their county as would secure to them a larger proportion of the relief fund than the county is fairly entitled to receive, thus feeding their poor at the expense of other counties. I do not say this has been done in any case, but some of the figures look a little queer. For instance take Marshall county, as compared with LaPorte county, the one living contiguous to the other. Marshall returns 2,018 beneficiaries, and receives \$21,572.41 of the fund, while LaPorte returns but 2,195 beneficiaries, and only receives \$17,517.44 of the relief money. And this, too, while the relative population of the two counties, as determined by the census of 1860, stood as follows: Marshall county, 12,732; LaPorte county, 22,919—nearly double that of Marshall. Now, how is this to be explained? Two things are certainly true: 1st. LaPorte county has increased in population as much, relatively, as Marshall; and 2d. LaPorte has sent more soldiers to the field than Marshall. I wouldn't be afraid to guarantee that LaPorte has sent three soldiers to Marshall's one, for the latter is one of the meanest, dirtiest, basest counties in the whole State, and only furnished men for the war upon the compulsion of various and sundry drafts. It is the county in which Marcus Aurelius Greaser, Packard, Jim Thompson, John G. Osborn and Charles H. Weaver, right supreme when men were armed and drilled to resist the conscription, and to overthrow Union men at the polls, and where the New York News Day Book and the Chicago Times are both law and gospel. I only mention these things incidentally, by the way of illustrating what I conceive to be the unequal workings of our relief law. The way at home non-fighting sections of the State should not be clothed and fed at the expense of the loyal ones. It may be all fair and square, but I frankly confess I don't see it. What does LaPorte county think about it?"

These facts seem to trouble our Indianapolis friend, and well they may. He undertakes to gloss over the matter by charging indirectly, unfairness on the part of the township assessors, and states two or three plump falsehoods. It is not true that "LaPorte has increased in population, as much, relatively as Marshall," nor has "LaPorte sent more soldiers to the field than Marshall" notwithstanding the guarantee of this venacious correspondent that "LaPorte has sent three soldiers to Marshall's one." The truth is we have been abused and cheated, and defrauded, and required to furnish a large number of soldiers more than our just quota, while these intensely republican counties have through the manipulations of her Local League managers been credited with hundreds of soldiers never sent by them at all. Marshall had her sons of flesh and blood in the field, while they had straw men and forged credits, hence the larger number of soldier's families actually resident in Marshall than in the other counties named. This correspondent of the Tribune is said to be one C. P. Jacobs, formerly Common Pleas Prosecutor for this District, and known here as a young man of small intellectual calibre, with a capacious receptacle for whisky and Lager beer, given to smutty jokes and bawdy songs more than to the study of his profession. We congratulate him on having found his proper level and hope he will hereafter keep out of a profession more honored by his withdrawal from it, than by his weak attempts to master its intricacies.

They Confess It Now.
Democrats and intelligent men of all parties, not hopelessly steeped in the depths of fanaticism, have all along contended that the war was the legitimate fruit of the joint labors of a set of hot heads north and south. For giving expression to this sentiment they have been denounced as traitors, and stigmatized with all the offensive epithets with which the vocabulary of fanaticism abounds.

Two or three years ago, we remember, a man was in danger of losing his liberty, if not his life, even to intimate that abolitionism was in any degree to blame for the immense loss of life and treasure incident to the war; and he who was bold enough to suggest the bare possibility that Boston fanaticism was at the foundation of the war, was deemed a sympathizer with rebellion and a fit subject for a government bastille. Now that reason is beginning to resume her sway, and the dark clouds of passion to give place to the light of reflection, we are glad to note the fact that some of the more prominent "loyal" newspapers of the country admit the correctness of the position heretofore taken by the democracy on this subject.

We commend the following from the New York Times to the candid consideration of our republican friends hereabouts, and especially to the howling derwish who presides over the columns of the M. C. Republican:

"The anti-slavery agitation was a failure, so far as regards its direct scope and aims—as completely as John Brown's expedition into Virginia. Nevertheless, in all human probability, emancipation would have never come but for that same agitation. It was that persistent Northern agitation, and that alone, which enabled the secession conspirators to 'fire the Southern heart, and precipitate the South into revolution.' Without it, all the attempts to arouse the Southern people to a rebellious pitch would have failed as completely as they did on the question of the tariff. It was because the Southern demagogue had an opportunity to declaim against Southern rights, and to picture in frightful colors the consequences to Southern society of a longer exposure to Northern agitation, that the secession movement was possible. This agitation was greatly magnified, and in some respects grossly perverted. Yet it had a positive existence; and it was but this existence which gave Southern demagogues its irresistible power."

Henceforth when our neighbor takes his excessively loyal "spells," let him read the Times a lecture on patriotism, and the duties it owes to the "Government." When it gets through with that delightful exercise, if there is nothing more for it to do among its party friends, it can pitch in to us again.

The Harbor Convention.

The harbor convention held at Michigan City on the 17th inst., was well attended. The State Sentinel says the speeches on the occasion set forth the necessity of a harbor to lake navigation, and the advantages which would be derived from it, not only by the people of Indiana, but by the country generally. The estimated cost of the improvement is \$300,000, and about half the sum has been already pledged by private subscriptions. There are cogent reasons why it should be regarded as a national work, and constructed at the public cost. The subject will be brought to the attention of the next Congress, but in the meantime every effort should be made by those immediately interested to raise the amount required, so that the work will be put through in any event.

The Irrepressible.

As a specimen of some of the cardinal principles of the party in power, we copy the following from one of its chief organs, the San Francisco News Letter:

"What shall we do with him?" politically and socially? Politically, we shall extend to him the right of suffrage—and respect him as a fellow-citizen. Socially, his general good behavior will command our esteem—we will elevate the races by amalgamation. Were we a candidate for member of Congress, we would rather secure the vote of the immaculate Puritan by advocating the rights of the negro—for who can be "loyal" and discard the claims of our colored fellow-citizens to our social and political status—than advocate the obsolete dogma of supporting the Constitution and the Laws, and rely on the suffrages of the "ignorant Irish" the "silly Dutch," the "cheating Jew," the "blaspheming Britisher," and the "speaking Frogster." Away with your old foggy ideas. This is a new era. We have emancipated the Negro—we will disfranchise the foreigner, and the "iron heel of the Puritan will crush the serpent-head of Priesthood"—then will be the new order of things. Next—the millennium.

The M. C. Republican is requested to copy the above delicate material for the benefit of his Irish and German readers.

The Kentucky Election.

The following is the result of the election in Kentucky:

First District—L. S. Trimble, Dem.
Second District—B. C. Ritter, Dem.
Third District—Henry Grider, Dem.
Fourth District—Aaron Harding, Dem.
Fifth District—L. A. Rousseau, Ab.
Sixth District—Green Clay Smith, Ab.
Seventh District—Geo. Shanklin, Dem.
Eighth District—Wm. H. Randall, Ab.
Ninth District—Samuel McKee, Ab.

The new Legislature will have a democratic majority of 6 members in the Senate and 14 members in the House. The free-nigger, negro-voting amendment is defeated, notwithstanding all the military outrages.

Our friend Mattingly, of the Republican, last week waxed terribly wroth in relation to some of our recent articles in the Democrat. He also became exceedingly ranting towards our correspondents, X. and B., of the week before. The old man is evidently becoming quite irascible, and furnishes the most convincing evidence of laboring under a disease commonly known among boys as the mulli-grub. We suggest that he procure at once a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and another of Crumpton's Strawberry Palsam for his constant use through the warm season.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Nashville Union, in referring to the question of negro suffrage, remarks:

"The question was dodged in Ohio, and will probably be dodged in every State outside of New England. Next Fall, after the voice of the people is heard in the elections, the negro suffrage advocates will sing very small. A year later they will deny that they ever proposed such a thing."

Tennessee Congressional Delegation.

The following persons, it is announced, have been "elected" to Congress in Tennessee:

Upper East Tennessee—N. J. Taylor, Abolition.
Knoxville District—Horace Maynard, Abolition.
Chattanooga District—Asa Faulkner, Conservative.
Nashville District—W. B. Campbell, Conservative.
Clarksville District—E. B. Thomas, Conservative.
West Tennessee—Col. Hawkins, Abolition.
Memphis District—Dr. Leitch, Abolition.
Shelbyville District—Edward Cooper, Abolition.

The New York Herald's Washington special says during last week upwards of a dozen citizens of the south, who had obtained pardons, made application at the freedmen's bureau for restoration of lands which had been taken into custody of the bureau. On the production of certificates of pardon applications were furnished with orders upon local agents of the bureau in the south for the restoration of property claimed, with the provision that owners be made to compensate blacks for crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession till the same are harvested.

The telegram from Washington states that Wertz will not be tried; but will be used as government evidence against Jeff Davis in tracing the responsibility of the treatment of federal prisoners. Within a month there is scarcely an epithet expressive of raciality in the English language that has not been employed by the abolition press against this man Wertz. The question is, if Wertz be deserving of all these hard names, is he a reliable witness against any one; or if he be a reliable witness, has not the abolition newspaper press been wasting a good deal of its favorite ammunition—dirt? We presume that a solution of this matter is not difficult; and that certain newspapers in order to establish the reliability of Wertz as a witness against Davis, will very cheerfully take back and swallow all the filth with which they have bespattered him.—Chicago Times.

ANOTHER DAMNABLE OUTRAGE.—We find the following in a special dispatch from Cairo to the Times. The funds will of course go unimpaired:

A poor widow woman living just below Cairo on the Ohio shore, was visited at night by seven soldiers, outraged by each one of them, and then robbed of her little property. Next day the poor woman told her dreadful story to a neighboring woman. Then, in accordance with her expressed determination, threw herself into the river and was drowned. Her children, left alone, barely escaped starvation before they were found.

Mr. Rochester Standard says, work has already commenced and is progressing rapidly on the C. P. & C. Railroad at that place. Shanties have been built along the line, and the Standard predicts the completion, in a very short time, of the road to Plymouth. Success, say we, to the enterprise. The importance of this road in connection with a harbor at Michigan City, has not been overlooked, and we hope to see the work pushed forward and the road completed to Peru.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A farmer living in the south part of this county, by the name of Gibbens, was robbed of \$355 one evening last week about a mile from Bourbon, by three men who followed him from that place, where he had that day sold a load of wheat. The second rider jumped into his wagon, seized him by the throat, blindfolded him, and while two of them held him down the other took from his pocket all the money he had with him, and then fled. We hope the scoundrels will be brought to justice, and if, as we learn, Mr. G. knows them he should bring them to justice without delay.

From the South.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The Commercial prints the following from a private letter written by a citizen of Camden, S. C.: "As all the negroes are to be turned loose on the country on the 1st day of January next, the question is, how are they to live? Poor creatures, their doom is sealed. They or the white race must perish. Which will it be? Will the north stand by and see their own flesh and blood perish at the hands of the negroes? I fear for the 1st of January to come. We are sure to have a difficulty with the blacks. I think they are preparing for the crisis. They are arming themselves now, and I think they have more weapons than the whites. We have but few arms to defend ourselves with. As for myself I have none. Sherman got my shot gun and revolver. I intend, however, to send for a pair of army revolvers, with fixed cartridges to fit. It is not too much trouble to me the cost of a pair of them. I want good ones, for I am afraid I shall need them."

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says very little attention has been paid by army officers to the demands of Gov. Perry's appointees for the supreme control in the administration of affairs, and the Palmetto State remains under military rule.

There has been no actual collision, but considerable disagreement and lack of co-operation between civil and military authorities.

Gen. Gilmore, who recently returned to Charleston from his tour through the interior and conference with Gov. Perry, is represented as stating that the military will maintain the direction of affairs till the state government is organized.

The convention candidates appear to be brought out slowly. Most of the leading men nominated on the several tickets have withdrawn in favor of new men.

The general disposition of the people is

opposed to any issue being made but that of the common welfare. There is a sincere desire to elect democrats who will be acceptable to the government and the northern people at large.

The withdrawal of so many of the old citizens leaves it difficult to make up such a delegation of experienced men to compose the convention in a time like the present.

The mechanics have put forth a ticket, the candidates being, with but one or two exceptions, experienced men of that particular class.

Another class ticket has also appeared, composed principally of naturalized citizens, German and French.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

The trial of Wertz, the commander of Andersonville prison, commenced to-day, and will proceed without delay. For the first time Wertz was brought into court.—The accused is a very thin man, about five feet six inches high, forty or fifty-five years of age, dark skin, whiskers and moustache, and weighs about 135 pounds. He was attired in a black coat and vest, dark brown pants, white shirt, and wore a silk hat. During the reading of the charges and specifications he sat with his legs crossed, his hand to his face, and would frequently talk with his counsel.

THE STATE FAIR.—All the railroads ramifying through Indiana have agreed to carry passengers and freight for the state fair, commencing Oct. 24, at full rates one way and free returning. Daily through trains will be run, going and coming between Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. These arrangements have been perfected through the energy of Mr. W. H. Lewis, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

Emigration to Brazil.

From the Chicago Times.

The Brazilian government, through its representatives in the United States, is making a persistent effort to secure an emigration of our citizens to its country.—The attempt is mainly directed towards citizens of the southern states, and it is believed by the South American government that the present time is a very favorable one for securing the attention of southern people.

There is, we are sorry to say, good reason for believing that the liberal offers of the Brazilian government are meeting with a very fair success. The southern people very naturally feel chagrined over their defeat; and under the necessarily slow workings of the paroling processes, it will be years before a majority of those who took an active part in the rebellion will be restored to citizenship. Under the plan adopted by the Brazilian government an emigrant may become a full citizen after a residence of two years. So far, then, as citizenship is concerned, they can obtain it much sooner in Brazil than in the United States.

In other respects, Brazil offers superior inducements. In the south the planter has been born and reared in the faith that the negro is his inferior. He finds now that the negro has been given his freedom, and that an influential class throughout the north is advocating his practical equality with the whites. Whether his prejudices be right or wrong, they are equally powerful and ineradicable, and hence nothing more disgusting can be presented to the southerner than negro equality. Brazil offers him a home where the prejudices of his birth and education will be respected, for there negro slavery exists in full force. Looking before him, the despondent southerner foresees only poverty through confiscation, perpetual disfranchisement, and the deplorable prices of negro equality. This is in the future; but for the present he finds himself envied by negro garrisons and dominated over by a host of provost marshals who subordinate his interests to those of the negro, and who use all their petty enmity of tyranny to advance the negro at the expense of the whites.

Brazil offers freedom from the insensibility of shoulder-strapped officials, and places him under a government which, if not perfect, is at least one in which the superiority of a white man over negro is constitutionally and immediately recognized.

Apart from considerations with reference to negro equality, citizenship and a refuge from the tyranny of provost marshals, there are others that make Brazil a country of considerable attraction. The soil there is not unlike that of the southern states, and yields all the products that are grown in the south. Cotton, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, cocoa and rice are among the staples; and in the matter of healthfulness Brazil has many advantages over a large portion of the southern states of the union.

In thus giving the reasons which present themselves for an emigration to Brazil, we do not at all concede that these or any other inducements however great, are sufficient to take any man from this country. The conservative and constitutional political elements of the union need the assistance of every good man to beat back the waves of radicalism and to preserve this country and government for white men. Southerners now exult much from the insensibility of irresponsible and petty officials; but we believe this evil to be but temporary. President Johnson is apparently making a firm stand against radicalism; and occupied with this and with the duties of reconstruction, he progresses but slowly in removing the evils almost inseparable from the anarchy which succeeds a great war. It is the duty of every patriot to stand by the country at this moment, and assist the president in his labor of defending the constitution. No southerner who is not utterly selfish will desert his country at the present moment. Its very life is being sought by radicals, and all good men, both south and north, will remain and unite in its protection.

The commander of Maximilian's troops on the Rio Grande has received strict orders to suffer no act of hostility to be perpetrated against the U. S. forces.

B. 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.

17 Store on the South side of Hewitt and Woodward's Block, at the Sign of the Big Boot,

Plymouth, Indiana, July 27, '65—n47y.

B. 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

FOUGHT in almost any shape, size, quantity and

quality from an

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a crow bar to

paper of 4 oz tacks. They have

Quick Sales

SMALL RETURNS,

AND

Strictly Fair Dealing.

J. SIEYER.

Plymouth, July 6, 1865—v17n445.

Tyrral 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 allowing our

customers the recent decline.

All Will Be Sold Very Low For

Cash.

If you want salt go to

Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Lard go to

Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Pork go to

Tyrral Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to

Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Mackerel go to

Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to

Tyrral Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to

Tyrral Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried

Fruits, Dye-Stuffs, Wood and Willow

Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons,

Oranges, Nuts, Candies, etc., etc., go to

Tyrral Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and every-

thing in the Grocery and Provision line go

to

Tyrral 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 McEndor-

fer's New Store Building.

TYRREL BROTHERS.

Bourbon, May 4th 1865—m6.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned

will, at the next Term of the Commissioners' Court

of Marshall County, Indiana, to be held on

September 18th, 1865, apply for a License to retail

spiruous liquors in quantities less than a quart.

The location on which I propose to sell is on the

north half of Lot No. 1, 2d story of building

in the town of Plymouth, Marshall County, In-

diana.

ELIAS LOY.