

THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

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

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 county 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 these 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 require an exacting audit for such an apportionment to be made, with a return of the number of beneficiaries in their county as a guide, 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 my case, but some of the figures look a little queer. For instance take Marshall county, as compared with LaPorte county, the one lying contiguous to it, and receiving \$21,577.41 of the funds, while LaPorte returns but 2,168 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, 12,722; LaPorte county, 22,919—nearly double that of Marshall. Now, how is this to be explained? Two things are evident:—1. LaPorte county has increased in population as much, relatively, as Marshall; and 2. 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 Butternut counties in the whole State, and only furnished men for the war upon the compulsion of taxation and conscription. It is evident that the men of the American Crosties, Packer, Jim Thompson, John G. Osborne, and Charles H. Rosevear supreme where men were armed and drilled to resist the conservatism and to overawe Union men at the polls, and where the New York Day Book and the Chicago Times have both law and gospel. I only mention these things incidentally, by the way of illustrating the absurdity of the figures in our soldiers' relief law. The stay 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 veracious correspondent that "LaPorte has sent three soldiers to Marshall's one." The truth is we have been deceived 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 Loyal 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 snatty 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 bastile. 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 dervish 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 aim—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 their strength."

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 into 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 upon 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 race by amalgamation. Were we a candidate for member of Congress, we would rather secure the vote of the imbecile 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 suffrage of the "ignorant Irish" the "cowardly Dutch," the "thieving Jew," the "blasted Britisher," and the "sneaking Frog-eater." 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明珠 for the benefit of its 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 wrath in relation to some of our recent articles in the Democrat. He also became exceedingly rantankerous 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 multi-grubs. We suggest that he procure at once a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and another of Crumpton's Strawberry Balsam 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, 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."

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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. Hawkin, Abolition.
- Memphis District—Dr. Leftwich, Abolition.
- Shelbyville District—Edward Cooper, Abolition.

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 council.

THE STATE FAIR.—All the railroads ramifications through Indiana have agreed to carry passengers and freight for the state fair, commencing Oct. 24, at 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. Loomis, 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 necessity 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 citizenships 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 political 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 their negro slavery exists in full force. Looking before him, the despondent southerner sees only poverty, through confiscation, perpetual disfranchisement, and the detestable practices of negro equality. This is in the future; and for the present he finds himself environed 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 enginery of tyranny to advance the negro at the expense of the whites.

Brazil offers freedom from the insolence 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 emphatically and immediately recognized.

These gentlemen having purchased the furniture establishment of J. Wright & Co. announce to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties, that they have on hand and are constantly manufacturing the best and

latest styles of Furniture, Ready-Made Coffins, Picture Frames, Durbins, Sofas, Stands, Tables, Bed-Steads, Cabs, Office, Kitchen, Cane, Upholstered and Rocking Chairs.

LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

In endless variety, and of the various styles, and at all prices. They keep the best workmen that can be procured in the country, and are consequently prepared to put up work on the shortest possible notice.

UNDERTAKING.

They have two Hearse, and are ready at all times to attend Funerals in town and country, and keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

BURIAL CASES.

OF ALL SIZES.

The public are solicited to give them a call, and examine their stock of furniture before purchasing elsewhere.

Plymouth, July 20, '65.—n.162.

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

Tyrel 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 brought 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 Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Limes go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Pork go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Mackeral go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to Tyrel Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried Fruits, Egg-Snuff, Wine and Wines, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Candies, etc., etc., go to Tyrel Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and every thing in the Grocery and Provision line go to Tyrel 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 from Fort Wayne and Chicago.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

OUR MOTTO:

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

You will find us on Main street, in McEndore's New Sto Building.

TYREL BROTHERS.

Bourbon, May 4th 1865.—m.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned

county of Marion, Indiana, will

on the 14th Sept. 1865, to answer and

defend before the following described lands, to wit:

The North West 1/4 Section 27 T. 35 N. R. 2

In Marshall County and also establish the cor-

ners of the lands belonging to said Baxter in said

section, and said survey will be continued from day to

day if necessary to complete the same, and to meet me at the time above mentioned at the

residence of John Baxter, and delay or no re-

servation of his property less than a quart.

The Auditor as delinquent, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate for collection according to law.

HURLBURG BROS. & CO.

June 1 1865—v19n38-15

ELIAS LOY.

ELIAS LOY.