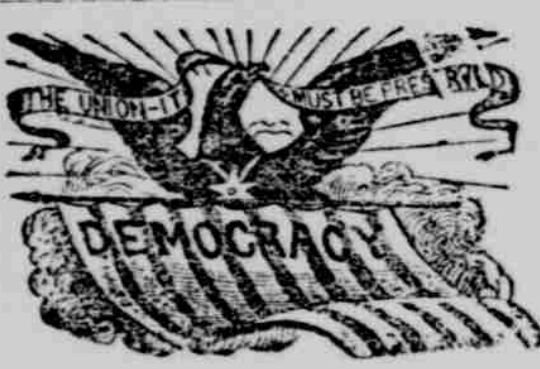


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1865.



New Volume.

The Democrat enters this week upon the commencement of its eleventh volume. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, the proprietor begs leave to assure his patrons that no pains or effort on his part shall be lacking to make the Democrat hereafter in all respects worthy of their hearty support.

These indebted to the office are requested to make payment. What is a mere trifle to each of those indebted, is in the aggregate a considerable sum to the proprietor.

It is reported that Houghton, the democratic nominee for Recorder, in order to retain the post office at Bourbon, voted in 1862 for Colfax and Parks. Will the Democrat tell us whether it is true or false?—*Republican*.

Certainly we will, we could not refuse so reasonable a request of our neighbor. The report is partly true and partly false—taken as our neighbor puts it, it is wholly false. Houghton says he voted for the parties named, and while he acknowledges his error is heartily ashamed of having been so far misled as to indorse by his vote in the slightest degree, the wrong doings of the administration. That he voted for Colfax "in order to retain the post office at Bourbon" is false. When he was first urged to accept the office, he consented to do so only as a democrat, and so informed Mr. Colfax at the time. The appointment was not solicited by him, and he never directly nor indirectly did any thing to retain the office. On the contrary it was a burden to him, which he only assumed for the accommodation of the citizens in and about Bourbon, and which he willingly threw off when another was found who was likely to give public satisfaction.

The reasons why Mr. H. voted for Colfax and Parks were of a personal nature entirely, and although we think he showed less than his usual sagacity, in voting as he did, we by no means feel like casting him off because he committed a single political blunder, more especially as he now avows himself sound on the cardinal principles of democracy, and willing to stand by them, and be governed in his political action henceforth by our time-honored rules and usages.

The Commissioners advertised some time since for applicants who wish to loan the county money to pay the families of soldiers, the amount allowed them under the relief law passed by the last Legislature; but as they are only permitted to pay six per cent. interest there has as yet been no offer to furnish the money. Here is a capital opportunity to show sympathy to soldiers families in a way that will benefit them. Will our republican friends come up to the scratch with the useful? The county officers are ready to appropriate the money as soon as it is received. It may be asked whether we think republicans alone should furnish the money. We answer certainly not, unless it is true as claimed by the Republican, that they alone are the friends of the soldiers and their families; in that case they of course would not expect democrats to aid in furnishing the money.

We have in this county a bigoted fanatical set of men, of whom the editor of the Republican is chief, who arrogate to themselves all the loyalty and generosity in the community, but none of whom have so far as we know advanced a dollar to enable the officers to give relief to such as are entitled to it under the provisions of the soldier's relief law. A little less gas and a little more substantial effort on the part of these pharisaic loyalists, would be much more satisfactory and beneficial to the soldiers and their suffering families. Words are cheap with these hypocritical devotees, but it is mighty hard work to squeeze a dollar out of their pockets.

TRIBUTE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The telegraph dispatches say: Quite an excitement prevails at Jackson, Miss. concerning the action of Gen. Osterhaus in taking forcible possession of Mr. Cooper, while he was being tried before the civil authorities for shooting a negro caught in the act of robbery. The daily news, in astrange article, demands to know who is Governor of Mississippi, Sharkey, Slocum or Osterhaus. It protests against the repeated and outrageous assumption of power by the latter, and calls upon Gov. Sharkey to resign if not sustained. It says the people are indignant that he should be made a puppet by the United States military authorities. The news is confident the president will sustain Gov. Sharkey.

The dispatch says further: "Gen. Slocum has just issued an order to effect the recent order of Gov. Sharkey, calling for volunteer militia." The order says: "It is ordered that district commanders give notice at once to all persons in their districts that no military organizations, except those under control of the United States authorities, will be permitted within their respective commands, and if any attempt be made to organize, the parties will be arrested."

Since the promulgation of the above another important order has been issued by Gen. Slocum, commanding the department of Mississippi. All officers of his department are directed to offer no interference with the organization of the state militia, and in case of difficulty between the federal troops and militia, no action is to be taken without first consulting the department commander. This sounds very different from the first order of the General commanding, and the telegraph says it was done "by direction of the President." If this is true, there is yet some hope for the country, and Gov. Sharkey will be permitted to administer the government of Mississippi without the aid of so many "General Orders." Other southern States, it is hoped, will be permitted to control their own domestic affairs.

The Tables Turned.

A highly respected Fenian catholic named McCarthy recently died, and the Archbishop of St. Louis refused the Brotherhood the privilege of burying the deceased in the cemetery at that place. He alleges as a reason for the refusal that the Fenian organization "is immoral, and that it is unlawful and illegal in its means, a quasi military organization in this country while at peace with England, to be made effective in the event of a war with that power." The Chicago Tribune commenting on this action of the Archbishop says:

"To this we answer that as the Archbishop knows no more about law than any of the Fenians, his opinion on such a point of law is worth no more than theirs, and as he is not charged with enforcing our neutrality laws, a duty which devolves wholly on Mr. Secretary Seward, it is none of the Archbishop's business whether Fenianism is lawful or not; and that if it were unlawful, and if it were the Archbishop's business to enforce the law in this matter, the proper and only way to do so is to have the Fenians indicted and tried by the courts and not to deny Catholic burial to Fenian Catholics. The neglect of the Archbishop to complain against the Fenians before the legal courts is a legal admission by the Archbishop that either the Fenians have committed no crime or that the Archbishop has neglected his duty as an American citizen in not bringing them to punishment."

We commend this reasoning to the editor of the Republican and all others who have been for the last four years howling at democratic citizens for being as they alleged traitors and disloyalists, engaged in conspiracies to subvert and overthrow the government; establish a Northwestern Confederacy, &c., &c. Instead of contenting themselves with reiterating these charges at every full and change of the Moon, they should have the supposed conspirators "indicted and tried by the courts." Their neglect to complain against the conspirators "before the legal courts," is a legal admission, that either no crime has been committed, or that they have neglected their duties as American citizens in not bringing the conspirators to punishment. They can take whichever horn of the dilemma they prefer, but so long as they fail to institute legal proceedings against the alleged criminals the presumption is strong that they have lied, wilfully and maliciously lied for no other purpose than that of mere partisan political effect.—Take hold gentlemen, let us see which horn of the dilemma you will choose.

NEGRO COURAGE.—The only instances that we know of where negro soldiers ever exhibited any disposition to fight, were in cases where women and children were to be made the victims. All a negro soldier wants to exhibit his dauntless courage is the right sort of an enemy. The following may be regarded as a sample of negro valor. We copy from the New Orleans Times:

"Yesterday a street car, loaded with men, women and children, was halted on Rampart street by four negro soldiers. The car being crowded, the driver refused to stop, when the brave loyalists drew revolvers, compelled the car to stop, and all inside to get out instantly. A major happened to be a passenger in the car, and he had the black scoundrels arrested and placed in the guard-house."

The presence of a Major, and the promptness with which he acted in having them arrested, are all that prevented the black fiends from firing on their victims.

Gen. Lee Writing a History of the War.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says Gen. Lee has, within a few days practically set about the task of writing a history of the war. The forthcoming work will be written from the rebel standpoint, and in this view will constitute an exceedingly valuable contribution to the historical literature of the country.

Gen. Lee is living in great quiet and humility, on an obscure and well-kept farm, in Cumberland county, Va. His sons and a nephew, with slight aid, comparatively, have raised a magnificent crop of corn on the White House farm.

EXTRA SESSION.—The State Sentinel says it is rumored in Republican circles, and among those who are in a position to know, that an extra session of the Legislature will be convened in October next. The financial affairs of the State, and especially the necessity of providing for the payment of the bonds of the State, falling due in January, 1866, require additional legislation, and justify the assembling of an extra or called session of the General Assembly.

Tactics of the Republican.

For some weeks past the editor of the Republican has indulged in the unwarrantable business of making all sorts of silly and slanderous charges against the democratic party in this country, and because we do not week after week deny these miserable falsehoods, he gravely informs his readers that we admit them to be true. We have time and again denied every material allegation in the bills of indictment trumped up by the Republican, and once more repeat that there is not even the semblance of truth in the charges made by that party. We are not veridical enough to fill the columns of the Democrat week after week with denials in detail of the state falsehoods and unfounded slanders of our republican neighbor. Our readers, and the public generally are in no danger of being misled by them, hence we shall continue to pursue the even tenor of our way regardless of the attacks of the Republican, nailing its false coin to the counter, or trusting to the intelligence of the public to discriminate between the true and the false, as we may from time to time deem best. It would be an easy matter to show the falsity of every charge made by the Republican against the democratic party, but to do so would be time and labor wasted in as much as neither the editor of that paper, his party friends, nor any one else believes the significance of that negro loving concern.

DEMOCRATS! Look to your children.—The ready pens of a thousand writers are busy infusing falsehood into their minds, concerning late events and their causes.—All the channels of our literature are filled with their prevarications, prejudice and malignity. If we expect to preserve a free government, we must watch the influences that are brought to bear in forming the minds of the young. Banish from your houses everything that savors of the doctrines of federalism, or a fondness for despotism. Drive out the partisan histories of the war, by Tory and Abolition writers, if you cannot take the better course of putting the truth by the side of them. The school, the press and the pulpit, are at present doing the work of indoctrinating the youth of the country with the love of strong governments, admiration of military and contempt of civil power; and the propriety of blending church and state in general crusades of reform. Take heed that our children, and through them the country, is not politically drugged to death.—*Ypsilanti Sentinel*.

The state convention of Mississippi, and Governor Perry, of South Carolina, have recently given the abolition party a tilt that will greatly assist in its ultimate overthrow. The convention, in passing an ordinance recognizing the abolition of slavery, and forbidding its re-establishment, and directing the legislature to provide for the protection of freedmen, has done much towards silencing the clamor that the south intends, when admitted to the union, to return the blacks to slavery. Governor Perry, in his late speech in Greenville, gave such a cheering account of the willingness of the people of the state to accept the union and faithfully obey its authority, that the pretense that the states cannot be trusted with local governments yet cannot longer be maintained with any degree of plausibility. The temper shown by the south is better than could have been reasonably hoped for, and very nearly all that could be desired by the unionists. As it becomes more plainly apparent every day that she is acting in entire good faith, the hopes of abolitionism sink. It wishes for no earthly thing as heartily as the prevalence of a factious, seditious spirit in the southern states. Fortunately for them and the country, it is doomed to disappointment in this wish.—*[Chicago Times]*.

Change in Sentiment.

Parson Brownlow delivered a lecture on Slavery, in New Orleans, about eight years ago, from which the following is an extract:

"The Southern portion of the Methodist Church was doing more for the temporal and eternal welfare of the negro, than all the shriekers out of hell. The pious Abolitionist would enter the church on Sunday, a face as long as the moral law, descent upon and bewail the miseries and wrongs heaped upon the downtrodden son of Africa, and on the following day, in his piousness grocery, or candy store would, if he could, swindle a Louisiana negro out of the pewter ornament on the head of his cane, and do it in the name of the Lord. 'When I get to heaven,' continued the reverend gentleman, 'where I expect to go after my death, if I find a regular built Abolitionist there, I shall conclude he practiced fraud upon the door-keeper, for in my opinion, a Kansas agitator and freedom shrieker has no more business in our father's kingdom than Commodore Paulding had in Nicaragua when he captured the filibusters.'"

WHITE SOLDIERS, READ!—Let the white soldiers of the country read this opinion of one of the Radicals. Does any man of sense believe the enormous slander this fellow perpetrates upon the reputation of our brave volunteers? Columbus Delano, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, member elect to the next Congress, and a leading Republican manager, said, a few weeks ago: "The heroism of negro troops has added lustre to our history, and, without the negro's aid, our armies would not have succeeded! The negro has fought and conquered for us, and deserves his reward. He has a right to set on juries, to hold office, and to vote as a freeman at the ballot-box." This is the way to do it, depreciate the services of the white soldiers and exalt those of the negro, and then asking them to vote their ticket.—*Circleville Democrat*.

The Wirz trial was resumed on Thursday. The evidence offered was of the same nature as that already published.

A Lesson of Experience—Military Commissions in England.

In 1648 a so-called Military Commission usurped the power of a Court of Justice, and pretended to try the King, Charles I., of high crime and misdemeanors. The accused was deprived of the privileges of an Englishman—trial by jury, and the benefit of *habeas corpus*. It was a tribunal like that which recently sat at Washington, "organized to convict." By it, of course, the King was found guilty and executed. Many years passed away, and the men who had sat on the Commission, hoped that it had been forgotten. But the English law does not so readily forget such usurpations upon universal liberty. After fifteen years had elapsed, the men of this Commission and their instigators, were sent for to the uttermost parts of the earth. They were taken and brought back to England and tried for murder. They were convicted and hanged in chains. Indeed, so far were they pursued by popular vengeance, that those who were deceased had their bodies dug up, and their mouldering bones were exposed on the gibbet. There was an amnesty for almost every offense but that of taking an Englishman's life without process of law, and depriving him of all the guarantees of former liberty. It has been said that history is philosophy, teaching by example.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—AN OFFICER MURDERED BY A NEGRO.—We are called upon this morning to narrate the particulars of one of the most heart-rending tragedies that has ever thrilled the heart of the people of this section of the country. Dr. M. G. Mullinix, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty ninth Indiana Volunteers, arrived at home last evening, bringing with him the lifeless body of Captain David M. Dodson, of this village, who was brutally murdered by a negro on Saturday last. The particulars given us by Surgeon M. are as follows:

Capt. Dodson was Provost Marshal of Somerville, Ala., stationed there for the purpose of administering the oath to the late rebels, and of transacting such other business as came within his province. He was very popular, both among his own men and the citizens. On Saturday last Capt. Dodson was standing on the street in front of a hotel, conversing with a man named Rather, late a rebel General, when a negro servant of Mr. Steward (with whom the Captain was boarding) approached him from behind and stuck him on the head with an ax, the blade splitting his skull and sinking to the base of the brain. Capt. Dodson fell and expired immediately. The negro started to run, but was caught by a man who had been standing near, and was only saved from being hung on the spot by the hope of getting some due to his motive for committing the deed. These are all the particulars we have of the affair. Dr. M. is of the opinion that the negro committed the murder on his own responsibility, and that the citizens of Somerville are blameless in the affair. The negroes are becoming worse every day, and if permitted to enjoy their much talked of "freedom," nothing short of exterminating them will ensure the safety of the whites. Such is the opinion of both soldiers and citizens of Alabama.—*Ocean County Journal*.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.

The steamer Concordia has arrived from Boston. Gen. Sheridan was at Galveston on the 26th. Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, issued a proclamation ordering the necessary steps to be taken to call a convention. Delegates are to be elected, but only those loyal to the United States.

Ex-Gov. Murray died at Monterey on the 4th.

Robbers and burglars continue in and around Houston. The Austin Intelligencer says the Indians came down within 30 miles of that city, murdering and pillaging on their march.

New cotton is coming in pretty freely at Houston. The army worm will scarcely injure the crop. The ports of Lavaca and Indianola were opened on the 15th.

Judge Barnett, the first president of Texas, will go to Galveston with a memorial in behalf of Jeff. Davis.

A large force of United States infantry were at Victoria and other points.

A movement to prevent Gen. Hood with a household has been inaugurated at San Antonio. Wigfall has gone to Mexico.

The Examination of Ketchum.

NEW YORK, Sep. 4.—Ketchum the forger, was brought before Justice Hogan this morning, according to adjournment last week. When he appeared in court he bore the same careless manner noticed when he was arrested, and he appeared to look with contempt on the court and all in the room. Upon being asked if he was ready to proceed with the examination, replied that he was not, his counsel was absent from the city, and he would ask an adjournment for two days. The case was then postponed until next Monday. It was intended to have the case presented to the grand jury to day, but this adjournment has made a postponement necessary.

Governor of New Jersey.

On Wednesday last, the New Jersey Democratic State Convention assembled at Trenton, and nominated Major General Runtan candidate for Governor. New Jersey has never yet deserted the democratic standard, and we feel firmly convinced, will not do so now.

The Committee on Resolutions, appointed by the Convention, reported a series charging the consequences of favoring the return of the government to its original purposes and objects; declaring and insisting on the rights of states, opposing negro suffrage; emphatically agreeing with President Johnson that this subject must be left with the states; favoring the use of gold and silver currency; opposing the exemption of government bonds from taxation as unjust; expressing sympathy with and gratitude to soldiers; insisting that the government shall pay soldiers the full bounty promised them; opposing military arrests; favoring the freedom of *habeas corpus*; and coming down on the national debtousness and improperly managed.—*LaPorte Democrat*.

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 Brick, 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

Motto Unchanged:

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a crow bar to a

power 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,

(House Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hang-

ings; 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 BLYCHES

Etc., &c.

In fact every thing that any one ever thought of

buying in a Hardware Store, and a thousand things

beside, 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—v9u38-4f

SURVEY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned

county surveyor of Marshall county Indiana

will at the request of John Baxter proceed on

Thursday Sept. 14th 1865, to survey and

subdivide the following described lands, to wit:

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

E in Marshall County and also establish the

corners of the lands belonging to said Baxter in

section said survey will be continued from day to

day as necessary till completed.

Non resident owners of land in said section who

fail to meet me at the time above mentioned at the

residence of John Baxter, 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 Co. Sur. of M-C

190:28-17

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, Philadel-

phia, Pa.

190:28-17

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

The Very Lowest Terms Possible.

Thankful for received patronage at the old

stand (next to Perkins' Drug Store), the under-

signed begs to solicit a continuance of the same

at the new stand.

Quick Sales

SMALL RETURNS.

Strictly Fair Dealing.

J. SPEYER.

Plymouth, July 6, 1865—v10u444f

Tyrrel Brothers.

NEW GROCERY

Provision Store:

BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the at-

tention 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 our-

selves of the recent decline.

All Will Be Sold Very Low For

Cash.

If you want salt go to

Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Lard 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, Fine Sugars, Wood and Willow

Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons,

Oranges, Nuts, Candies, etc., go to

Tyrrel Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and every-

thing in the Grocery and Provision line go