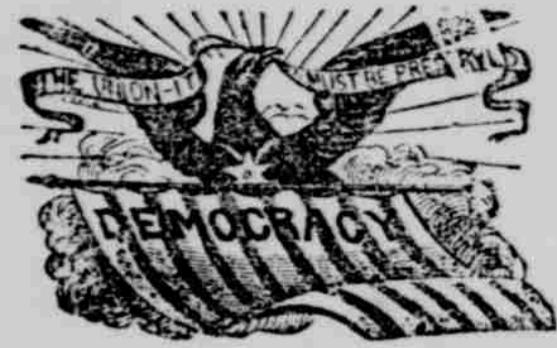


## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1865.



## Army Sentiments—a Glance at the Future.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing recently from Tennessee, says:

"In the counties north of this, as well as in the counties east and south, many complaints are made of the treatment of the colored people. These charges are not made against disloyalists, but on the contrary, against those who have served in our army. It is a fact that our mustered-out soldiers in east Tennessee are ill-treating their loyal colored fellow-citizens."

They are consorting in many cases with those who have been in rebellion, to do this. They make common cause with one of them, when a negro is to be a victim.

A common cry among the ranks and file of our Tennessee regiments when they return home is, "we have whipped out the rebels, now we are going to whip the abolitionists."

Commenting on the above, a cotemporary justly remarks that

"Nobody better than our soldiers know who are the enemies of the nation. They instinctively understand that an abolitionist is next to a rebel in noxiousness. They fought to put down the treason of secession, and now they are ready everywhere to put down the treason of abolitionism."

Soldiers cannot be brought to see that the negroes are as good as themselves. They have not been fighting four years for the purpose of enabling a few stay-at-home fanatics to degrade them to the level of negroes."

The daily papers are filled with similar cases of outrages, and never have we read of a transaction of this kind in which the murderer's were punished. Negroes are encouraged by the military—indeed they are taught by the abolition press and a few southerners that negroes are not as good as negroes and have no rights that they are bound to respect.

The responsibility rests wholly with the abolitionists, and negro outrages will continue to increase while they hold power.

## Beauties of Abolition.

The LaPorte *Democrat* thus sums up the beauties of abolitionism:

The democratic party is not indebted to abolitionism—or any other ism—owes it no gratitude, yields it no credit for any benefit conferred—serves it for the part it takes with the southern rebels to disrupt the glorious confederacy formed by wise, patriotic and honest men; the aid it has rendered in sundering the southern from the northern division of the country; the arraying of the inhabitants of these divisions in hostile and deadly conflict against each other; the slaughtering of a million of our fellow citizens; the financial swamping of the nation under an overwhelming and ruinous burden of public debt, which knaves call, and fools believe "a national blessing;" the destruction of the material resources of one half of the country, and the shameless unblushing robbery of the other, the letting loose among our people of four millions of semi-savages, and advocating their equality with them; the inundation of the country with a flood of black pauperism; the virtual suppression of the elective franchise wherever they had the power—north as well as south; the perpetration of brutal outrages upon, and even the murder of unoffending democrats in the exercise of their legal and natural rights; the covering over of the whole country with a spawn of vampires and spies, "detectives" and provost marshals, who would disgrace the Russian autocracy; and which to-day would cause a blush to suffice the cheek of every American who values the happiness and honor of his country; the arrest and incarceration of unoffending citizens for political difference of opinion, for the gratification of diabolical malice or personal resentment; the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; the making of hundreds of thousands of mourning widows, helpless orphans, weeping parents, sorrowing sisters and grieving brothers; the daily homicides with which we are so deplorably familiar; the multifarious crimes so disgraceful, damaging and shocking to our people; for these and such as these "blessings;" and for none other, are we indebted to our present rulers, and would-be masters, and the debt will yet be paid with interest, for the masses of the citizens are already rectifying their errors, and preparing to hurl from power the usurpers of the government and its destroyers; when, if ever, our liberties will be re-established, and prosperity and tranquility restored within its borders.

## The Oberlin Lunatics.

Oberlin College has just closed one of its sessions, and in an address to the public, its officers boast (7) that, though it makes no difference between whites and negroes, and they receive the same teachings and the same rules, apply to them throughout in the entire history of the school, there has not been a single instance of amalgamation as blood or so-called marriage between whites and negroes. That is to say, God Almighty has made them so widely different in their natures that despite all their efforts to beget and degrade them, they have not been able to entirely overcome their natural instincts to affiliate together, like the varieties of our own race. But only five per cent were negro, and if their numbers are equal, the besotted and impudent wretches would have succeeded, and overcome the instincts of race or "prejudice of color," amalgamated in blood as in other respects quite extensively. What a hideous and disgusting madness, to be sure, when the very proof of distinct species presented by themselves is boasted of as creditable to their "cause!" Or in other words, the more perfectly they disregard the "distinction of color," the more perfectly they respect it!—N. Y. *Daily Book*.

Let democrats stand firm, and be true to the principles of their fathers, and all will be well. Let all who love their country and hope for its preservation unite with the great party that is destined to be the guardian of the rights and liberties bequeathed us by our patriot fathers, and still

"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

## What are their Duties?

We asked the Republican a couple of weeks ago whether its party and party candidates in this country were or were not in favor of negro suffrage. The Republican ignores the question entirely. Is it afraid to tell its readers the truth? Dare it jeopardize the unity of its party in this country by frankly letting the masses know whether it would lead them? It knows full well that the uncorrupted minds of the people are not ready to embrace the negro as an equal, and hence its silence. The leaders of that party know that with the issue fairly placed before the people, they would scant the monstrous doctrine of negro equality, and hence they seek to cover it up under a cloud of false issues, such as repudiation of the national debt, pensioning rebels, re-establishing slavery, &c. No man of even moderate intelligence believes that any party in this country is in favor of any of these propositions, yet the Republican makes them the burden of its theme for the purpose of misleading the honest men in its party who really love their country.

A negro soldier jostled a white man off the side walk in Memphis a few days ago, and because the white man dared to say he did not like such treatment, the negro drew his bayonet, when the white man ran, pursued by the negro who overtook him knocked him down, and literally transfixed him on his bayonet while he was down, causing instant death. The negro was arrested after fierce resistance. He appealed to the ebony bureau, and the dispatch says will go clear.

The speakers at the Republican meetings in Ohio and elsewhere are coming out boldly in favor of exempting United States Bonds, held by the wealthy and aristocracy, from State, county and municipal taxation. John Sherman and Robt. C. Schenck (the great gun and brass piece of the Republican party in the State) are using arguments to satisfy the people that they should submit to such national swindling! The idea of a pair of Republican demagogues trying to reason the people into the belief that they should pay all the taxes, and let the holders of two thousand millions of the wealth of the nation go free, is a species of impudence which none but Abolitionists would practice. What won't these knaves try next? It would not surprise the country if the next Congress should pass a law that those who oppose this grand and baseless robbery must be considered "traitors."

The people of this poor tax-riden country have stood a great deal, already. They are becoming tired of being humbugged all the time.—*Stat. Sentinel*.

Coming to the Mark.

As a abolition contemporary in speaking of the want of success of the Haytiens attributes it to what it calls the "isolation of races," and says that "any race placed by itself will fail," and that "progress and high development are only to be found among races who have mingled their blood."

If this is not advocating miscegenation, bluntly, and unequivocally, we don't know what it is. It is simply equivalent to saying that to save the negro from retrograding, and to secure to the white race "progress and high development" it is necessary to mingle the blood of the two races. Are the people of Marshall county ready to endorse the doctrine? If so let them vote the republican ticket, support and act with the republican party, for as sure as God lives, this is the programme of every American who values the happiness and honor of his country; the arrest and incarceration of unoffending citizens for political difference of opinion, for the gratification of diabolical malice or personal resentment; the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; the making of hundreds of thousands of mourning widows, helpless orphans, weeping parents, sorrowing sisters and grieving brothers; the daily homicides with which we are so deplorably familiar; the multifarious crimes so disgraceful, damaging and shocking to our people; for these and such as these "blessings;" and for none other, are we indebted to our present rulers, and would-be masters, and the debt will yet be paid with interest, for the masses of the citizens are already rectifying their errors, and preparing to hurl from power the usurpers of the government and its destroyers; when, if ever, our liberties will be re-established, and prosperity and tranquility restored within its borders.

The Herald's Washington special says: Quite a protracted consideration was given to the new constitution of Mississippi in the cabinet meeting yesterday, but outsiders have learned little beyond this concerning the matter.

The opinion is confidentially entertained in many quarters that something approaching a general amnesty will be proclaimed towards the late rebels of the south long before the meeting of the next congress, and that the public need not be surprised at its promulgation any day. It is expected to be made applicable to the people of particular states at different times.

New York Democratic Nominations.

The following ticket was nominated by the New York Democratic State Convention on the 7th instant:

For Secretary of State—Major General Slocum.

For Comptroller—Lucius Robinson.

For Attorney General—John Van Buren.

For Canal Commissioner—C. W. Armstrong.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—John Perrin.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Long term, Judge John M. Brown; short term, Martin Grover.

The Soldiers Vote.

The Boston Commonwealth is not favorably impressed with the action of our soldiers and officers since the close of the war. General Cox has turned out badly in Ohio, the soldiers are opposing Governor Stone in Iowa, the discharged veterans sustain Thomas and denounce Stanton, and generally the boys in blue do not take kindly to the party "engaged in the interests of God and humanity." Where are now the indignant soldiers who were to make a rail upon the whole democratic party when the war closed? We shall see when elections come on if the army was so overwhelmingly "loyal" as the returns from it for the past two years have indicated. The soldiers know who their friends are. They know who did not wish to sacrifice their lives to the enforcement of Garrisonism when the war was in progress, and who would save them from negro equality now that it is ended.

They know who endeavored to accelerate the exchange of prisoners, that they might be saved from the horrors of Andersonville; and they know, too, who, sacrificed themselves to those horrors in compliance with a demand for protection for four or five hundred slaves whom the confederates recaptured. It will not be a year before the abolition press will class soldiers and "copperheads" together, for the very excellent reason that they will act together—*Chicago Times*.

John Sherman, of Ohio, says those who oppose negro suffrage are governed by "mean and narrow prejudice of caste." The same party that now advocates the enfranchisement of the negro, is composed in a great extent, of old Know-Nothings, who wished to prevent white men from voting because they happened to be born in Germany, Ireland, or some other country than our own, and professed a religion that has lived for ages.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, formerly President pro tem of the United States Senate, is a candidate to represent Autauga county in the Alabama State Convention.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. The Wirz trial proceeded to-day as usual. The prisoner was present in court in a very feeble condition, though the trial was proceeded with at his request. The evidence presented to-day was, on the whole, favorable to the prisoner, in so far as it relieved him of responsibility for the absence of shelter, rations, water, and medical attendance, and other common necessities.

Col. Chandler, of the rebel army, who made an inspection and report to the rebel officials at Richmond, laid the blame in his testimony to-day on Gen. Winder, Wirz' superior officer. Chandler testified that it seemed to be Winder's desire to kill off the prisoners. On conversing with some of the latter he said he learned they did not blame Wirz for their awful condition. Col. Chandler, while on the stand, was closely interrogated by the court as to Wirz' responsibility at Andersonville. The prisoner brightened up a little at the witness' favorable evidence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The example in the case of Mississippi, that of allowing militia to preserve order in the place of United States military forces, will be followed very soon, it is understood, in Virginia and other southern states. This course is being warmly urged by the various southern delegations now here.

Hovey, the new minister to Peru, arrived here to-draw from the west to receive his final instructions before departing on his mission.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9. The 146th and 148th Indiana, 1,621 men, have arrived. The 148th Illinois, 620 men, have passed through homeward. Charles Kuhn, bitten by a dog on Aug. 5, died to-day of hydrophobia.

The payment of troops at this point is dispatched with all possible speed. Maj. B. L. Maslin, assisted by Henry N. Martin, having, within the past month, settled with 12 different organizations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

The Commercial's Washington special says Jeff Davis has been removed from the casements of Fort Monroe, and placed in more commodious quarters in the Fortress. This change was effected on the suggestion of his physician, who said his health was suffering.

Wirz condition is such that should his trial continue another month he will die.

Frederick Seward will partially resume his official duties next Monday.

The subordination of the military to the civil authorities, in Mississippi meets with Secretary Seward's hearty concurrence.

FROM NEW YORK.

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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

and will be offered for sale at the

stand.

The Very Lowest Terms Possible.

Thankful for received patronage at the old

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

signed begs to solicit a continuance of the same

at the new stand.

Motto Unchanged.

Quick Sales

SMALL RETURNS,

AND

Strictly Fair Dealing.

J. SPEYER.

Plymouth, July 6, 1865.—T.Y.

Tyrel Brothers.

NEW GROCERY

Provision Store:

BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the at-

tention to the citizens of Indiana and vicinity to

our 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

Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Lime go to

Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Pork go to

Tyrel Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to

Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Mackerel go to

Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to

Tyrel Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea, Coffee go to

Tyrel Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried

Fruits, Dye Stuffs, Wood and Willow

Wax, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons,

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

Tyrel Brothers.

In