

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.



## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Gen. MAHON D. MANSON, of MontgomeryATTORNEY OF STATE,  
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clarkes.TREASURER OF STATE,  
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

## CORPORATION ELECTION.

The contest at the Corporation election on Monday last was a sharp one, and a large vote was elicited. The radicals made a desperate effort and were well organized and drilled for the occasion. The democrats feeling secure made little effort in the forenoon, but finding that apathy was leading to inevitable defeat, went to work after dinner with a will and barely saved themselves from utter defeat. We give below the majorities for the successful candidates, and take this occasion to impress on the minds of democrats the necessity of a more vigilant attention to elections hereafter, if they do not desire to see the radicals triumphant. A little attention on Monday would have secured the election of our entire ticket by a majority of at least thirty or forty votes, instead of dividing the offices with our opponents.

Another feature in the matter was the attempt on the part of one or two democrats, who had been locked up as leaders in the party, to throw firebrands into the nominating Convention on Saturday and to create dissatisfaction with the nominees. We regret that this attempt was to some extent successful, and the disorganizers have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done all they could for the success of republicanism and the overthrow of democracy in this place. What their friends in the country will think of their democracy we are not advised, but of this we are sure, democrats here estimate such democracy at its true value.

A base deception was practiced on the hands at work on the wood train of the P. F. W. & C. R. W., which resulted in a loss to us of over twenty votes in the final count. They were told that an attempt was being made by democrats to tax poor laboring men for the purpose of draining the cellars of Corbin and Benson, Paul, Woodward, and Guipe. This secured their votes, and now the republicans are unblushingly avowing the fraud practiced upon these working men and congratulating each other upon its brawdness and the success of their misrepresentations.

The majorities of the several candidates were as follows:

TRUSTEES.  
Gray, rep., over Corbin, dem., 3.  
Oglesbee, rep., and Reeve, dem., tie.  
Kelly, rep., and Williamson, dem., tie.  
Dickson, dem., over Hurlbut, rep., 4.  
Koch, dem., over Westervelt, rep., 6.

CLERK AND TREASURER.  
Vanvalkenburgh, dem., over Tamm, rep., 3.

ASSESSOR.  
Capron, dem., over Blain, rep., 8.

MARSHAL.  
Hunrichs, rep., over Nichols, dem., 1.

In the case of the tie between Oglesbee and Reeve in the 2d, and Williamson and Kelly in the 3d District for Trustee, the lots being drawn resulted in favor of Oglesbee, rep., and Williamson, dem., thus making a stand-off by lot.

The final result as shown above gives us three of the five Trustees, the Clerk and Treasurer, and Assessor; while the republicans have two Trustees and the Marshal.

We hope that this lesson will teach democrats what they ought to have known before; that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The cotton factory overseer (or driver) at Taunton, Massachusetts, who beat the little white girl with a piece of leather belting, doubled, and cut one of her eyes out during the flogging, was fined ten dollars. This is getting of dog cheap—but what can you expect from such *philanthropic* people? If it had been a negro child, and the whipping had occurred south of the Susquehanna River, the eyes of all New England would have turned up, with holy horror, and the whips would have been imprisoned in some fort, his property confiscated, &c., &c., by order of the Freedmen's Bureau. So much for color. If radical ideas prevail, it would be better to have been born a dog than a white man—*Exchange*.

## A Dilemma.

The *Commercial* discovers a dilemma in the present political condition: Taxation and representation being correlative, we have no right to tax the South except upon condition of admitting its members to seats in the body in which laws for taxation are passed; while such is the malignancy of the people that to admit their representatives, thereby making them disturbing elements in the State, would be unwise and dangerous. The case thus stated is a bad one certainly. To say nothing of the need we are in for Southern money, there are other very cogent reasons why taxation must not be forgone.—There is the pleasure which we are to resign from laying burdens upon a people who have no means of resistance, which we cannot afford to lose; and there is the disciplinary force arising from the burdens themselves, which, for high moral reasons, we cannot afford to renounce. So that, in favor of taxation, we have: 1st, necessity; 2d, pleasure; and 3d, obligation; and, as we are a high moral people, appointed and commissioned to discipline the rest of mankind, the conclusion, no doubt, will be to impose the tax, whatever may come of the representation.

We have arrived at a condition in our affairs which an apprentice in politics might have foreseen, upon the predicates of success in the war, and the continuance in power of the war party. The war party wants power now as much as ever; it needs security in order to make its theories practical, and to make its theories practical, to realize security. It told the people that if it could only hold on until the rebellion was conquered, the Union restored, and slavery abolished, it could then afford to retire gracefully and repose upon its laurels in the comfortable assurance that it had eliminated every element of discord, and removed every obstacle to perfect unity, unlimited progress and unadmitted excellence, social, political and economical. But with every step in the highway of success, the path to be traversed in the place of growing shorter, appears to have elongated; and the perils instead of diminishing, have been all the time on the increase. The country is now in a highly critical condition; and although the patient has grown continually worse and worse, under its physicians, we are told that unless we continue to employ the old doctors, the only prospect is immediate dissolution.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

## Principles of the Government.

In one of last week's New York *Times*—*Veteran Observer*—E. D. M., of this vicinity—said:

"I don't believe it is at all necessary that the rebel States should govern this country. I don't mean myself to help them to that result. I don't mean to say anything about it, except this: In my opinion, if the rebel States are not represented in Congress during the next ten years, the country will be a great deal better off for it."

The *Times* could not exactly swallow such doctrine as that, and raps "Veteran Observer" for his anti-Democratic views. The *Times* says:

"No man of intelligence can delude himself into the belief that this theory is in harmony with the fundamental principles of our Government, or fail to see that it strikes a death blow at the fundamental principle of all representative government, of whatever form. If there is any thing fundamental in free institutions, it is the principle that all States, and all people that are required to obey the laws, shall be represented in the Congress which makes them. A government which denies or discards this principle is a despotism—we care not what may be its form, or under what pretext it may cloak its tyranny. *Unless this is true, then the whole theory of free institutions, of self-government, or representative republics, is a cheat and a sham.*"

## Ignorance Exposed.

The following is a part of a recent debate in the United States Senate. Howie is of the mental caliber of a score of other Republican Senators, that the excitement of the past few years has contributed to lower the character of the American Senate:

Mr. Cowan.—This Government of the United States is a Government of delegated powers.

Mr. Howe—I should like to see the authority for that.

Mr. Cowan—I am aware that there are a great many people who do not understand that, and who really come here, and attempt to be Senators of the United States, and to legislate here upon this floor as if they were members of Parliament, and as if they had omnipotent governmental power over this country. I know such gentlemen sneer; I know they snigger at this doctrine; and I know that a man has a right to snigger at his own disgrace and at his own ignorance. He has that right, there is no doubt. I know of no provision in the Constitution which prevents a man from being just as big a fool as he pleases. [Laughter.] I do not know of any law to the contrary.

Let rains have badly injured the cotton crop in Texas. Replanting is going on in many places.

Gen. Chilly McIntosh, chief of the Creek Indians, is in New Orleans, seeking relief for 300 of his people who were driven from their homes during the late war, and are now in a suffering condition.

The ladies of Mason decorated the graves of federal as well as rebel soldiers with flowers in the cemetery at that place, on the 26th ult.

A violent storm swept over Georgia and Alabama on Sunday night, April 29th, causing great destruction of property and some loss of life. A house was blown down in Cass county, Ga., killing a woman and two children.

An address has been issued to the planters of Alabama, asking for relief for the suffering and destitute people of Cherokee county in that State.

Intelligence from Montgomery, Ala., represents a fearful destitution there. As many as 300 women have been seen at once time crowded around the court-house, waiting for the rations that are furnished them by the government.

Two negroes lately murdered Mr. Reeder, a citizen of Lauderdale county, Miss.

They are under arrest and say that they were instigated by Mrs. Reeder.

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