

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Gen. MAHON D. MANSON, of Montgomery

AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clarke.

TREASURER OF STATE,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

For Representative,
D. E. VANVALKENBURGH.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer,
M. W. DOWNEY.
For Auditor,
A. C. THOMPSON.
For Sheriff,
DAVID HOW.
For Coroner,
ADAM VINNEDGE.

Ninth District Democratic Convention.

The Democracy of the 9th Congressional District will hold a delegate convention at LaPorte, Thursday, July 19, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress. By order of the committee, S. A. HALL, Chmn. Dem. Com. Com. Logansport, June 13, 1866.

The Tariff Bill.

The puritanical tariff bill now pending in Congress it seems, is distasteful to the radicals of the west. The Chicago Tribune even has the courage to give the thing a kick, and calls it a great fraud and an imposture, by which it is attempted still further to bring the agricultural districts of the Great West under the lash of New England manufacturers. There is some comfort in knowing that the people without regard to party are speaking out on this subject. The time is not far distant when they will demand equal rights, and when the corruptionists who manipulate Congress will be compelled to do something like justice to the rural districts in the distribution of the burdens of the government. There is no good reason why the west and other producing regions should pay tribute to the manufacturing establishments of New England. There is no good reason why the laboring man and small capitalists should be taxed to the very verge of endurance to pay the interest on bonds held by aristocrats who pay no taxes on the capital invested in these same bonds. The people are becoming tired of this puritanical drain of money from their pockets to the pockets of the favored few who happen to hold government bonds. Not one in five, perhaps not one in ten, of the citizens of the United States hold a single dollar of bonds, and the question of taxation or repudiation, and the question of the tariff will ere long be before the people's settlement at the polls. When that time comes, as comes it will, the people will be ready to meet it with unflinching firmness, and unless the party in power shall be willing to do justice, the people will assert their rights in a way that will drive the leeches and bloodsuckers from place and power, never more to return. Let those who have what they call a "good thing" now, beware how they insist on gratifying still further their unholly thirst for gain by heaping additional burdens upon the people.

County Expenses.

The Republican is not satisfied with the exhibit published by the Auditor showing the receipts and expenditures of the county; it says: "The amount expended on the county Asylum, and the expenses of the poor are enormous," and then asserts that it is the duty of the Democrat as the organ of the party in power, to "explain these enormous expenditures." Now we suppose that we are under no obligation "as the organ of the party in power" to furnish brains for the editor of the Republican, to enable him to understand a plain Exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the county. If he is unable to understand the records on file in the Auditor's office when he sees them, we do not feel called upon by any sense of duty to instruct him in the science of book-keeping. The office is a public one to which he and his friends have access and as we have little time to spare from professional duties we cannot afford to instruct him gratuitously, but if they will pay us a reasonable compensation for our time, we will show them how to ascertain the condition of the county finances by an examination of the books. An archon suggests this question—if Mattingly don't understand the Auditor's Exhibit, and has not examined the records of the office, how does he know that the expenses of the county Asylum, and of the Poor are enormous? He perhaps forgets that the population has largely increased since the days of republicans rule here, and totally ignores the fact that the poor are much better taken care of now than when they were dependent upon the scanty supplies doled out to them by the parsimonious hands of tight-fisted and overbearing abolitionists. The Republicans allude particularly to the item of \$169,66 paid out as interest on county

orders and says, "Is it possible, with he Duplicate in his hands, the Treasurer could not see that there would be funds sufficient in the treasury to redeem the orders?" Of course he could see all this, but until the funds were paid in he could not pay them out on orders, and hence the orders drew interest until the funds were paid in.

When this was done, there was a balance in the treasury, but not till then. Friend Mattingly you are catching at straws, if you want to find fault pitch into the cotton-stealing, trigger-robbing radicals; there is a fair field in which to display your peculiar specialty, and when you are done with that branch of radical sedition, wade into the non-taxpaying bond-holders, and the New England tariff bill advocates, and then if you have the ability and time to spare you can give the defaulting collectors and paymasters a specimen of your scintillating financial genius. Give 'em goss, Ignatius, they deserve it, and if you cannot understand their books and exhibits just call upon us, we'll help you "free gratis, for nothing."

Mr. Colfax, in a recent speech at the great National Fair, held in Washington, expressed strong sympathy for the efforts of the Fenians to establish Irish independence.—*M. C. Republican.*

A great Irish sympathizer is Mr. Colfax, the bloke knowning! We reckon he'd like to get the Irish vote this fall.—This prince of dark lantern gentry and Union League organizer, expressed sympathy for the Fenians did he? The next we shall hear of him we suppose he will be expressing sympathy for the tax ridden people in their efforts to have U. S. bonds taxed, when he finds it will save them from repudiation.

The Representative Convention held here last Friday pursuant to previous call, was attended by all the delegates appointed except those from German Township in this county. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. After the organization was effected the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Representative, when on counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. D. E. Vanvalkenburgh had received the unanimous vote of the Union, and are entitled to representation; oppose the restoration policy of the President; against a high protective tariff; favor equalization of bounties, and ample pensions for wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of those killed. The Convention was addressed by Messrs. McDonald and Voorhees in able speeches, that were enthusiastically received. The watch-fires are burning in the Second District, and she will do better for the State ticket than she has ever done.

Let democrats pay no regard to any of these things, but go on in the even tenor of their way during the campaign and vote the democratic ticket at the polls, and all will be well.

We suggest to the Good Templars at Bourbon that a little judicious pruning would be a good thing for the Order at that place. On the 20th June, no less than three members of the Order in our neighboring town, while here to see the circus, got gloriously fuddled and succeeded without much effort in making themselves ridiculous. We are also informed on what we deem good authority, that a certain prominent official at Bourbon, a member of the Lodge there, is in the habit of taking his morning bitters quite regularly. We don't go much on Goodtemporalism as a reformatory influence, but we think when a man joins the order he ought to live up to the pledge, and not go about seeking how many glasses of lager he can find to demolish.

Firemen's Celebration.

The fire companies of this place duly and patriotically celebrated the 4th at the grove about half a mile west of town.—The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. M. A. O. Packard, and an oration delivered by T. D. Phillips, Esq. There was plenty of refreshments provided for the occasion, and after the ceremonies of the occasion were concluded, the crowd enjoyed a dance on nature's green carpet, in which a large number participated. There was a large attendance of citizens from both town and country besides the firemen, and all passed off pleasantly till between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the crowd dispersed, delighted with their day's enjoyment.

Love for the Fenians.

The sudden love conceived by the abolition party for the Fenians is a clear case of passionate attraction. Horace Greeley is smitten; all the abolitionists in congress are smitten; the poor old morning abolition newspaper concern of this city is smitten; so is the junior bankrupt morning abolition newspaper concern, and the two evening weaklings. It is unaccountable. The sudden passion conceived by Benedict for Beatrice is explained by the ingenious device of the conspirators to trap him into love, but no such artifice has been employed by the Fenians, nor by any person or persons in their behalf. They do not return the absorbing, tender affection of the abolitionists. They look upon them as being little better than "nigardises," but the latter are as persistent in their wooing as they were industrious a few weeks ago in denouncing the Irish as ignoramuses, brutes, thieves, drunkards and "copperheads." The passion of Bottom for Titania, of Fitz Falco for Don Juan, of Leyde Lynde for Byron, or of Faedale for the minstrel king, was not more sudden and violent than that which now rages in the breasts of abolitionists for the children of the Emerald Isle. So melancholy an example of "the pangs of unrequited love" has seldom been afforded, even in the pages of romance, and never before in the history of political parties. Let us hope that the hopeless passion will not lead to suicide.—*Chicago Times.*

From Europe.

New York July 1. The Herald of Florence, Italy, correspondent, writing on the 11th of June, states that Italy, with all her national enthusiasm and fire, had decreed that Venetia should be free. She accepts the issue of war with Austria, full of hope, and after a mature consideration of the dangers which must inevitably result to her from the continuance of a State of armed peace.

Parliament has proposed, and it is certain to be carried into effect, to abolish all religious corporations in the kingdom and apply their revenues to State uses. The law which exempts the clergy from military service was likely to be repealed, and as there are 100,000 priests in the country, it was thought the ecclesiastical body would furnish quite a respectable quota to the army.

Garibaldi was as popular as ever Victor Emanuel was just about to start for the front.

We should think that would be far from flattering to the General. He was stopped on that line, and had to change it long before the summer was over for a new base of operations.

In the portrait of General Grant upon Leutze's easel, the General holds upon his knee a scrap of paper, upon which he has just penciled the famous telegraphic dispatch; "I mean to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."—*Exchange.*

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The Freedmen's Bureau.

JACKSON, Miss., June 26.—Generals Steadman's and Fullerton's investigations in Mississippi disclose abundant evidence of dishonesty in the management on the part of bureau agents, most of whom, however, have been recently removed.

Under Colonel Thomas' administration great irregularities prevailed at Columbus.

According to the statements of citizens fees were taken for the approval of contracts and for procuring labor. Bribe were received, and the two first agents appointed returned enriched. At Grenada, Captain Livermore, a reverend Bureau agent there, displayed remarkable speculative properties. He charged fees ranging from a quarter of a dollar upward for every conceivable thing—fees for marrying freedmen and fees for permits to marry. No fish was too small that came into his net. One day he owed him a dollar and a half, and had only a dollar to meet the claim. Livermore took his wallet and jack-knife for the balance. He sold pork, potatoes and captured mules to citizens. He made arrests and convicted and acquitted according to the pecuniary argument employed. When his real practices were exposed he offered fifty dollars to any one who would use his influence to keep him in his position. This man declares his intention of returning to Illinois with ten thousand dollars in his pocket. He was removed in February last by Colonel Thomas, and placed under arrest for a short time, but nothing further was done with him. Like General Sexton, he took his record with him.

The Bureau duties in this State are now discharged most satisfactorily exclusively by the military officers of the department.

Second District Democratic Convention.

The democratic congressional convention of the Second District, held at New Albany last Thursday, was the largest and most imposing ever held upon a similar occasion.

Every county was represented, and never

was more determined spirit manifested. Major W. F. Sherrill, for five years a soldier in the Union army, presided and made an effective speech. By acclamation the Hon. M. C. Kerr, the present able member, was nominated for re-election. Robert M. Weir for Circuit, and J. N. Cavers for Common Pleas Prosecutors. The resolutions indorse the President's veto message and 22d of February speech; oppose the Constitutional amendments; favor taxation of Government bonds; compliment Representative Kerr and Senator Hendricks; declare that none of the States lately in rebellion are out of the Union, and are entitled to representation; approve of the restoration policy of the President; against a high protective tariff; favor equalization of bounties, and ample pensions for wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of those killed. The Convention was addressed by Messrs. McDonald and Voorhees in able speeches, that were enthusiastically received. The watch-fires are burning in the Second District, and she will do better for the State ticket than she has ever done.

Very little was done in the senate yesterday. The bill to prevent the exclusion of negroes from suffrage in the territories was discussed. In the house a resolution offered by Mr. Clark, of Ohio, to recognize the Fenians as belligerents, was laid on the table without discussion. A report on the Rousseau-Grimm case was made, but no action was taken. The report recommends the expulsion of Rousseau and censure of Grimm. A minority report was presented by Mr. Raymond proposing only a public reprimand of Rousseau.

Gov. Stone of Iowa announces that he will not call an extra session of the legislature, at least at present, and that the governors of Illinois and Wisconsin will do the same.

The freedmen's bureau bill has been

agreed upon by the committee of conference of both houses, and has been sent to the President for the signature. He will probably veto the measure.

The commissioner of patent will issue, for the week ending July 10, 202 new patents.

A treaty has just been concluded at Fort Laramie with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.

It is said that two of the New York city judges have unofficially stated that the new excise laws is constitutional.

Gen. Jordan, chief editor of the Memphis Appeal, on Saturday challenged M. A. Gallaway, of the Avalanche, to mortal combat. The challenge was accepted, and the two gentlemen repaired to Hernando, Miss., to settle the matter, where they were both arrested immediately upon their arrival, and placed under bonds. They will probably visit Arkansas and head their wounded honor. Two printers, in the same city, will to-day adjust a little difficulty between themselves with the aid of pistols. A lady is said to be the cause of their trouble.

Senate of Senator J. H. Lane.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 2.—United States Senator Lane, of this State, shot himself last evening, inflicting a wound which resulted fatally at 9 o'clock today. He had been acting strangely for several days, and careful watch had been kept over him, but while riding last evening with his brother-in-law, Mr. McCall, and Capt. Adams, brother of his son-in-law, he got into the wagon, which stopped at the gate of the government farm, at the residence of Mr. McCall, and, stepping to the rear, drew a pistol and shot himself in the mouth, the ball passing out through the top of his skull. The act was undoubtedly the result of temporary mental derangement. This is the third member of the family who destroyed himself. The occurrence created universal sadness here.

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The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells for about an hour, and fire-crackers were in great demand by the boys throughout the day. We have seldom seen a more orderly Fourth of July than yesterday.

We have not the space for a more extended notice of the Celebration yesterday as our paper is ready to go to press. We may have something further to say on the subject next week.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 39. At the Texas State election, Galveston, Houston, Austin and Houstont went largely in favor of Throckmorton for governor, and the union conservative ticket is elected by an immense majority. Negro suffrage is killed. A very large vote was polled throughout the State.

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The News.

MONDAY, JULY 2.—A letter from Col. Forney to the President is published in the Times this morning simultaneously with its publication at Washington. In it Col. Forney professes his great admiration of the President both as a man and a statesman. He closes with a request for the nomination of Hon. Henry G. Stebbins as a collector of New York city.

In the Senate on Saturday the freedmen's bureau bill was called up, when Mr. Wilson moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and agree to the committee on conference called for by the house, which was so ordered. The Indian appropriation bill was also taken up, and, after some discussion, it further consideration was postponed until Tuesday. In the house a number of bills were reported and appropriately referred, after which the consideration of the tariff bill was resumed and seven pages disposed of. The Senate amendments to the Paris exposition bill were adopted.

Advices from South America state that a desperate battle was fought on the 2d of May between the Paraguayans and the allies, in which the right wing of the army of the latter was completely annihilated. The Paraguayans were finally repulsed with heavy loss in killed and wounded, but were not at all demoralized. Another battle was daily anticipated, which it was thought would decide the fate of Fort Huamanga, and even of Ascension.

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