

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE } Editors.
S. L. HARVEY. }

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Gen. MAHLOND. MANSON, of Montgomery.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY.
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 Congress,
DAVID TURPIE, of White.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
E. G. McCULLUM, of La Porte.

For State Senator,
L. J. HAM, of St. Joseph.

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.

Declines.

We are informed that Schuyler Colfax declines making a joint canvass with Judge Turpie, assigning as a reason therefor that he has engagements out of his district and cannot spare the time for a thorough canvass of his own district. This is as might have been expected. Schuyler made a record in the 39th Congress that will not bear ventilating. His prudent course is to make a few spread-eagle speeches, filled with glittering generalities, and then dodge the issue on the plea of "other engagements," trusting that the republicans of his district will vote for him through force of habit, and they will be more likely to from that reason than any other.

We are not surprised that he dare not visit his betrayed constituents and attempt to account to them for his treachery to them and to the people of the great west. His shameful trucking to New England fanaticism and aristocracy should bring to his hardened cheek the blush of shame, and he fears to trust himself before the people, subject to the seathing exposition Judge Turpie would make of his record. We commend "Little Greeley's" prudence, but have a very poor opinion of his honesty.

Club Meeting at Tippecanoe.

On Saturday last the democracy of Tippecanoe township assembled for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club, and proceeded to business by electing Wm. Hill President, John Vantrouse, Vice-President, and N. B. Allemen, Secretary. D. E. Vanvalkenburgh being present, was called upon and responded with a speech that was well received and appropriate for the occasion. He was followed by Messrs. Beals and Hagan, of Bourbon, whose remarks were creditable to themselves and interesting to their auditors.

The meeting was a large, harmonious and enthusiastic one, and a good omen for the democracy of Tippecanoe. The democrats of Tippecanoe have resolved to redeem their township from abolition misrule and possessing the power to succeed, we have no doubt as to the result of their effort. Success to them.

The New Orleans Riot.

The Black Republican press are raising a terrible howl over the death of a number of negroes and a few radicals who, in attempting to place the government of Louisiana in their own hands, thought it necessary to first raise a mob and kill a few copperheads. This resulted in the death of a large number of the loyal band, and had the effect of dispersing the bogus convention. The radicals claim that the convention of 1864 was the legally constituted tribunal of the State, and had the power to alter or amend the State constitution at will.

The convention was assembled on this occasion to amend the constitution as to allow negroes to vote, &c., and had about as much authority to act in that capacity as so many Indians would have in meeting to amend the constitution of the State of Indiana. General Sheridan, who has always been regarded as loyal, seems to look upon the convention in a different light from those self-styled loyalists of the abolition press. In his dispatch to Gen. Grant, he speaks of the members of the convention in the following manner:

"A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was likely to produce breaches of the public peace."

Gen. Sheridan places these men in a proper light, and shows he is not nearly as anxious they are to get a hold of the State governments of the south. Sheridan, we imagine, will receive the concentrated fire of the radical press for his copperhead sympathies.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY

GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

40,000 MAJORITY!!

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Tuesday morning, says, editorially, that "the result of the election in Kentucky equals, if not surpasses, the most sanguine expectations. The Democratic majority in the State will not be far from 40,000! From every quarter we hear of astounding Democratic victories. The Democracy have 1,000 majority in Kenton County; 300 in Campbell in which are situated the cities of Covington and Newport. The latter county the Radicals confidently expected to carry.

The overwhelming Democratic victory in Kentucky is but a presage of what will occur in all the State elections this fall. Everywhere we shall see the most enormous Democratic gains and the most splendid Democratic victories. As in Kentucky, the issue will be upon the President's policy and the restoration of the Union.

It seems perfectly natural that an abolitionist should be a demagogue, and of late it is growing to be an impossibility for a man to retain his membership in the abolition party unless he is a demagogue. The abstract principle of the right or wrong of African slavery is no longer an issue for the party to stand on, it is dead, and being dead should be buried away from the eyes of man; but the managers of the concern refuse to submit to this disposition of the corpse, and are endeavoring to galvanize it into apparent life and to support it on artificial limbs. There being no future for them; they having no defined policy or principle, except an avowed determination to accomplish the disruption of the Union commenced by secession, they are living on past glories, feeding on fond recollections, and rejoicing in the greatness of their "other days." No reason is assigned for supporting the abolition ticket except that democrats were traitors, copperheads and rebels; that the abolitionists were patriots and heroes; that slavery was wrong, and that the people of the south were aristocrats. Not a word for the present or future. Ignoring all but the happy past they will not hear of, defend or condemn the treason of the late Congress; they will not listen to so unimportant a matter as the exemption of rich men from taxation at the expense of the poor; the voting away of a few hundred thousand dollars in increased salaries to Congressmen is too trifling a matter for their consideration; they cannot so contract their views as to observe that to-day by the action of Congress the Union is declared dissolved, and that their traitorous members are laboring unremittingly to destroy the government. The truth is on all these questions they are better pleased to talk and act in Congress than before the people, and with prating about copperheads, and the men who stood by the country in its hour of trial, etc., they strive to draw a veil over their acts and conceal from the people the true condition of affairs. With what success their very natural effort will be rewarded remains to be seen; meanwhile we venture the prediction that the voters will manifest more interest in live issues than dead ones.

BOURBON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOURBON, Aug. 7, 1866.
Saturday was a lively day in Bourbon. A horse race came off just outside the city limits, and on the ground were collected the lovers of sport in large numbers. Notwithstanding considerable "fluid" was drunk during the day, I have no fight or quarrel to record. Messrs. Heller & Gaudin have just completed one of the finest stores in Northern Indiana, and are filling it brim full with new goods. They are enterprising men and have done much for the prosperity of Bourbon.

The railroad company have commenced lightening the switch at this station. This is a much needed improvement and will be of great benefit to the lumbering interests at this point. It is hoped that other improvements, as much needed as this will soon be made. The barn of Mr. Henry Sheets was entered on Wednesday evening last and two horses—ones belonging to Mr. Allemen and the other to Mr. Hatch, of Goshen—were stolen. A reward was offered and search made, but they could not be found. Another theft was committed at the depot the other night. A box containing Bologna sausages had been left on the platform and some hungry fellows opened the box, removed the contents, put an iron link and pin into it in place of the sausages and closed it again. The loss was not very heavy. The link and pin are about as easy to digest and about as palatable as most of the Bolognas for sale now-a-days.

Agricultural Fair.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:
In the Democrat of last week was an inquiry as to whether there was to be an Agricultural Fair in Marshall county this fall—the item also expressing the hope that steps would be taken at once for the purpose of having a fair, if they had not already been taken.

I am happy to be enabled to inform your readers that it is the intention of the officers and managers of the society to hold a fair during the month of October, and that every effort is being made to secure a successful and beneficial result therefrom. Work is now being performed on the ground, and with several important improvements. It is hoped that we will have a fair this fall which will result in the mutual benefit of all who interest themselves therein.

G. BLAIN,
President Association.

The cholera is raging with fearful violence at Cincinnati. During the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening 31 deaths were reported; and during the past seven days 108 deaths by the epidemic have occurred. In New York only five cases and two deaths were reported up to noon yesterday, while in Brooklyn 23 cases and four deaths occurred.

Verbatim Copy of the Bill for the Equalization of Bounties, Just Become a Law.

The following is the new bill to equalize bounties as it passed both houses and was approved by the President:
SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States under existing laws, a bounty of \$100; or any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease, or wounds contracted while in the service, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of \$100 hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, during the rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, after serving two years, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of \$50 and no more; and any soldier enlisting for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of \$50 hereby authorized; provided that any soldier who had bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away his discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever, and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required under the penalty of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given away either his discharge papers, or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid; and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the paymaster general, or other accounting or disbursing officers, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath, as by this section provided.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the paymaster general, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of war, to cause to be examined, the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the receipting, examination, certification, and payment of claims for said additional bounties, due the widows, or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the treasury, shall be governed by the restrictions prescribed for the paymaster general by the secretary of war, and the payment shall be made in like manner under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

The Assassination Evidence.

Our readers are aware that a committee in Congress and Joe Holt in the War Department, have been for a long time trying to hunt up evidence to connect Jefferson Davis with the killing of Mr. Lincoln. We published last week a letter from the Washington correspondent of a daily paper which revealed a conspiracy on the part of those trying to procure evidence, to suborn witnesses, and by false and fraudulent testimony connect Jefferson Davis with the assassination. Horrible as this seems, yet corroborating evidence is now furnished of the truth of the charge.

It appears that the Congressional Committee having the matter in charge, have made up their report and have presented it to Congress, an extract from which will be found elsewhere. There is but one Democrat on that Committee, the Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey. When Mr. Rogers demanded the papers, documents and evidence before the Committee in order to make up a minority report, the other members of the Committee refused to allow him to have them, or even look them over! Mr. Rogers at once appealed to the House, and will it be believed that body would grant Mr. Rogers no redress! We do not believe it is possible to find in all the annals of legislative acts, another such outrage as this. What more is needed to convince the public of the villainess of the present Congress? There are some questionable ones upon which we are sometimes charitable enough to suppose that their crazy fanaticism about negroes may lead them astray or blind them, but here is a case of cool, deliberate, determined scandalism. The records and evidence of a Committee belong as much to one member as to another, and one is just as much entitled to their use as another. When Mr. Rogers' colleagues refused to allow him to examine these records, it was the duty of Congress to have had them arrested and brought before the House for a contempt of its privileges. If they persisted in their course, it would have been their duty to have expelled them, for no greater crime could be committed against a legislative body than to withhold or destroy papers and evidence upon which the action of that body might depend. We confess we are astounded at this last act of Abolition scandalism. It seems impossible to imagine the depth of their villainy.—N. Y. Day-Book.

THE NEW LAW CONCERNING REVENUE STAMPS.

The new tax law concerning revenue stamps went into operation on the 1st inst., and its provisions are especially interesting to bankers and brokers, from the fact of their being taxed at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of stocks, bonds, coin, bullion, promissory notes or other securities. On every bill or memorandum of sale, stamps are to be placed equal to the amount of the above-mentioned tax, and in computing the amount of the stamp tax is to be computed as one hundred dollars is to be computed as one hundred dollars. Heavy penalties will be incurred by neglecting to comply with the provisions of this law.—Ec.

It was the stamp tax and the tax on tea that led our Revolutionary Fathers to declare their independence of Great Britain. Our Jacobins of to-day have a tea tax several times larger than that of the British King. Their stamp tax is infinitely more vexatious and annoying. We believe that the people at the coming election will initiate the men of 1776 by shaking off the yoke of the stamp tax party. They can do by the ballot what our ancestors had to do by the bayonet.

The President's message to Queen Victoria, containing 77 words, passed through the cable in 11 minutes, and was delivered to the Queen almost immediately.

The News.

TUESDAY, August 7.—The City of Boston, with European dates to the 24th ult., arrived at New York yesterday evening. Her news is merely confirmatory of dispatches received by the cable, with further details of the London reform riots, and the late engagements on the continent.

In the bill to equalize bounties, passed at the last session of Congress, the sailors were unintentionally forgotten, and consequently cannot receive the benefits of the bill.

An order just issued from the State Department provides that in every case in which a commissioned officer actually entered on duty, but by reason of being killed, captured, or other cause beyond his control, and without fault or neglect of his own, was not mustered within 30 days, the pay department shall allow to such officer or his heirs full pay and emoluments from the date on which the officer actually entered on said duty, less the amount actually paid.

Gens. Steelman and Fullerton are in Washington. They have concluded their investigations of the freedmen's bureau, and made their last report.

Advices from Hayti announce that the recent insurrection at Gonaives has been entirely suppressed by the government, and the town given up to the regular authorities.

The commissary general has decided that commutation of rations for soldiers while confined in southern prisons, shall be allowed only to them, and not to their heirs.

The acting comptroller of currency issued during the past week currency to the amount of \$767,700, making the total amount issued to date \$289,894,545.

The boiler of the steamboat Gen. Lytle, a Cincinnati and Louisville packet, exploded yesterday afternoon when near Madison, Ind. The captain, eight of the crew and four passengers were killed.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.—European advices by the Atlantic cable, to the fact, inst., state that the Prussian army, before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria, had secured a good footing in that state, where they are forcing a paper currency upon the people. By the agreement the Prussians are to occupy Warburg; but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress of Mentz. The Austrians had been pouring into the Tyrol during the past three days, and their army there now numbers 40,000. A new Italian loan of 350,000,000 livres had been ordered.

Additional news by the steamer City of Boston announces that the Prussian government has made a demand upon the English government for the treasure, 1,250,000 thalers, carried off by the King of Hanover in his flight, and deposited in the bank of England, asserting that she will retain the Hanoverian domain if it is not given up. The Paris Patrie announces that a Mexican army, 50,000 strong, recruited in Mexico, and offered by Europeans, will take the place of the French troops and maintain Maximilian in his throne. The municipal council of Vienna had presented a petition to the emperor, reaffirming their loyalty, but seriously urging upon him certain reforms in his military and civil affairs.

The charge that the published dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, in which he denounced the members of the New Orleans convention as agitators and revolutionists, is a forgery is denied. It passed through the proper channels and was duly authenticated by Sheridan's adjutant general.

The Democratic convention for the 5th Congressional district of Indiana, met at Cambridge City yesterday. Over 5,000 persons were present. No nomination was made, the convention deeming it best to wait until after the Philadelphia convention.

The assistant commissioner of freedmen's affairs in Tennessee states that there is a larger amount of land under cultivation this year than before the rebellion, and that there will be a large cotton crop. Great harmony exists between the freedmen and their employers.

Later accounts relative to the steamer Lytle disaster, on the Ohio River, near Madison, report 14 killed and about 70 wounded. Most of the killed were deck hands.

The Canadian authorities anticipate another Fenian invasion, and are actively engaged preparing for the reception of the "brotherhood."

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 147½ and closed at 148.

Bills were passed in the House, for the construction of statues to General Grant and Abraham Lincoln!! We presume suggestions will be in order for designs for the latter. We would, therefore, offer two or three. Abrahamus Africanus as he appeared in Scotch cap and cloak, fleeing from Harrisburg to Washington—or an equestrian statue representing him riding over the bloody field of Antietam, and calling for a gentleman present to sing "Jump, Jim Crow"—or passing through the streets of Washington surrounded by an armed guard, the President of a republic.

A DEAD ELEPHANT.—The elephant "Antony," belonging to Bailey's circus, died on Thursday morning, of consumption, at Belfast, Maine, where it had been detained some days by its sickness. The remains were given to Dr. Pendleton, city physician of Belfast, who dissected the huge creature, and found its weight to be about three thousand five hundred pounds, and the arrangement of its internal organs the same as those of the ox. Its heart—which has been preserved in spirits—would fill a large water bucket. Dr. Pendleton intends to have the skin stuffed, and set up the skeleton in his private museum.

The Indians in Idaho are getting troublesome. They made a raid, July 1, on Boulder creek and robbed the city. They were pursued by troops, when a fight occurred, in which 7 soldiers and 30 Indians were killed. Latest advices say that Capt. Jennings with 40 men, was surrounded by 300 Indians, and fighting desperately. Reinforcements were hastening to him.

A teacher at a national school recently asked a boy which was the highest dignity of the church. After looking up and down, north, east, south and west, the boy innocently replied: "The weathercock."

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CAPITAL:
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CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF OHIO IN 1865.

STATEMENT OF FINANCES.	
Authorized Capital.....	\$1,000,000 00
Capital Subscribed (Paid and Secured).....	\$800,000 00
Cash Assets, May 1, 1866,	\$190,000 00
Secured Notes and Collaterals convertible into Cash at will.....	\$640,000 00
Total assets.....	\$830,000 00

By the laws of Ohio each stockholder is liable for the indebtedness of the corporation in double the amount of his subscribed stock, therefore the ultimate liability of the stockholders is

\$1,600,000 00.

he Accident Insurance Company of Columbus

Insures against every variety of accidents causing loss of life or personal injury.

Such as accidents incidental to travel by railway, steamboat, or other modes of conveyance. Accidents by Machinery, all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushes, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Poisoned Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs or other vicious Animals, Assaults by Robbers, Burglars, or Murderers, Lightning, Sun Stroke, Explosions, Drowning, &c., &c.

PREFERABLE TO LIFE INSURANCE, Inasmuch as it is cheaper, may be secured by every person, irrespective of age or condition of health, and gives the policy holder WEEKLY BENEFITS in case of Accident which the Life policy does not.

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Sole Patentees of LIGHT'S Celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frames. Have been awarded TWENTY FIRST PREMIUMS together with the highest Premium at the American World's Fair.

The testimonies are from the highest musical celebrities of Europe and America; such as S. THALBERG, VIRXTEMPES, STRAKOSCH, C. SATTTER, ECKHARD, HOFFMAN, W. MASON, JULIEN, Etc.

As an evidence of their great durability, general excellence, the official certificate of the PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, of New York, is annexed:

"Over 100 of your PIANOS have been used in the different School districts of New York, and they have invariably given the best satisfaction."

Wm H. WILSON, Esq., Pres't of the N. Y. Board of Education, ALBERT GILBERT, Esq., Clerk of the N. Y. Board of Education.

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THEY ARE SUPERIOR IN Great fullness and completeness of tone, expression and Elasticity of Touch.

4,000 Have been Sold the past year

SEVENTEEN (17) FIRST PREMIUMS were awarded to the American Organs in the month of October, 1865, over all competitors, at different State and County Fairs.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS

are the only real REED ORGANS, now before the Public, the only Organ having a reverbating Sound box or Wind Chest, and when controlled by the Super-Octave Coupler and Sub-bass, Double bellows, Blow Pedals, Knee Sled and Tremolo Attachment.

The most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Aeolian Harp to the full volume and power of the Church Organ.

N. B. Every Instrument warranted for five years. For circular giving prices and styles of each Instrument, address,

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Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Tobacco, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Shaving and Washing Soap, Starch, Indigo, Dye Stuffs, Mess Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Lard, White Fish, Mackerel Herrings, Raisins, Rice Citron, English Currants, Peaches, Coal Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Glass, Queens-Ware, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Salt Flour, Tubs, Pails, Wash Boards, Mops, Brooms, Bowls, Baskets, Clothes Lines, and Pins, and all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS.

Which we will offer at the lowest CASH PRICES, Come and examine our stock, it will cost you nothing to look at our goods. Be it remembered that we will pay the highest Cash Price FOR BUTTER, EGGS, AND EGGS.

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WHERE WE WILL SELL OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT

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Regardless

OF

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110-12-13

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DYE STUFFS of every kind and of the best quality, at

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