

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. C. OSBORNE, S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867.

The Republican Party.

The objects sought by the party in power, and the means by which they are to be obtained, are set forth in an appeal to the members of that party, put forth by its executive committee. It is urged that immediate organization of the radical element in the Southern States be effected. "Not a day should be lost in forming and strengthening within those States a public sentiment in consonance with the principles which underlie the great political organization to which we belong."

Have recent developments in the Southern States alarmed the leading radicals and aroused their fears of success?

The committee say, "we desire to prosecute a systematic and thorough canvas of the Southern States, by the most efficient speakers of both races. We would second their efforts by distribution of documents, enforcing the principles, policy and aims of the Republican party." * * * "It is the pressing need of the hour that bold, judicious and able men, thoroughly imbued with our creed, should there explain our principles, establish our faithfulness to them, and prove that national greatness and human freedom, depend upon the permanent triumph of our cause."

Just how "national greatness and human freedom" are to be established by the triumph of military despotism, created and upheld in ten sovereign States, we are at a loss to determine. The human freedom secured by the triumph of radicalism consists, for the most part, in a compulsory song of praise to tyranny, or a forcible exclusion from the rights and privileges which American citizens hold dear. Veto the radical ticket, blow the radical bugle, sing psalms of adulation to radical leaders, and you may do what you will, all is well. Refuse to do these things, and behold in the Southern States a sample of the "human freedom" you will be permitted to enjoy under radical rule.

"Beyond this, it is essential," say the committee, "that we should now establish in these States free thought, free speech and a free press. Every part of this republic must be open to the discussion of principles and measures."

Not so do some of the military despots who reign in the south, understand the freedom of speech and of the press. The people have been forbidden to discuss the measures of the ruling power under pain of trial before a military court, "ordered to try and organize to convict." A free press and free speech, indeed, when the citizen is not allowed to write or speak aught in opposition to the oppressive measures instituted by a despotic and cruel cabal at Washington, of whom such men as Thad Stevens and Ben Butler are the leading spirits.

The committee appeals to the members of its party to furnish means with which to defray the expenses of the new southern movement. Speakers are to be sent out documents printed, and other things to be performed, which must all be paid for, and the masses of the party are appealed to, to furnish the money.

Whether they will respond, remains to be seen. If despotism, misrule and oppression are despicable, then should the Republican party be continued in power, and the proposed southern movement be sustained. No pains will be spared by the leaders to "organize for the remaining elections of 1867, and the Presidential election of 1868." To this end the south is to be flooded with such men as Wilson, Wade and Butler, who will sow broad-cast the seeds of hate, and train the blacks for a war upon the principles of freedom, and unite them, if possible, into secret bands to create and keep up continued strife and disorder in the south. By such means they hope to retain their grasp upon the sword and the pulse of the nation.

From the Indianapolis Herald.

The President Responsible for Davis' Release.

The Judiciary Committee is looking into the operation connected with the release of Davis. It appears that the President was directly responsible for the course pursued, having insisted, through the District Attorney, that the trial should proceed, and that the prisoner should be admitted to bail. The Attorney General is to be summoned before the committee regarding this matter.—*Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

The evidence is directly to the reverse of the foregoing statement in regard to the responsibility for the delay, or rather refusal to try Jeff. Davis. Ever since the arrest of Davis, over two years ago, it has been in the power of Chief Justice Chase to bring him to trial. Under the pretext that it would be beneath his dignity to hold court in a State which was under the jurisdiction of military authority, he has declined to proceed with the trial or rather evaded it. The responsibility for the release of Davis is with Chief Justice Chase and not with the President. The latter caused him to be turned over to the civil authorities, and it was no more than just to the prisoner that either the trial should proceed, or else that he should be admitted to bail or discharged. The prisoner has demanded a trial repeatedly, and announced that he was prepared for it at any time, but the prosecution has never been ready, and especially not prepared to proceed with the case, when he was delivered to the civil authorities; and it was not then, it is not probable that it ever will be. The fact is Mr. Davis was an uncomfortable elephant while in the custody of the Government. Justice Chase could not have presided at his trial, nor could a trial have been held without great embarrassment. When Governor of Ohio he threatened rebellion, armed resistance to the General Government, upon the contingency that it should attempt the enforcement of a federal law abominable to the Sons of Liberty in Ohio—a political organization which he represented. And the present Chief Justice of the Federal Court when Governor of Ohio, promulgated ultra State rights doctrines as were ever advocated by the leader of the "lost cause." When the secessionists of the south threatened to withdraw from the Union after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860, Governor Chase was

then the charlatan and demagogue composing the majority in the last Congress, reduced, to some extent, the taxes, while the debt is increasing, and millions upon millions of dollars were recklessly spent for partisan purposes. They doubtless hoped by reducing the taxes to bind the masses of the people and lull them into further security by which radicalism

would be longer enabled to remain in power.

The Legislature at its last session, followed the example of their friends in Congress, and reduced the State taxes, although the State is largely in debt. At the same time they appropriated large sums of money for purely partisan objects, and for purposes worse than useless, increasing the public debt while they were reducing the taxes. The State organ of radicalism strongly recommends the boards of County Commissioners in the State to follow the example, and our neighbor of the State Journal. He prefers a debt-drawing interest, to raising the means by taxation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of necessary improvements. He is hard to please. If the County goes in debt he howls lugubriously; if it raises money by taxation to defray the cost of necessary improvements and current expenses, he whines pitifully, and in either case grumbles like a bear with a sore head.

We dislike running in debt and do not admire heavy taxation, but we believe it better policy to levy a sufficiency of taxes to defray current expenses and make all needed improvements, than to go largely in debt and pay interest from year to year. In those counties which have gone largely in debt, county orders are hawked about the streets at a discount of ten to twenty per cent., while in those that pay as they go, the county orders are at par—good as greenbacks. We think it more equitable, better policy and sounder financing, to provide means as we go, than to run in debt and pay interest, and issue orders that cannot be redeemed perhaps for years.

BOURBON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOURBON, Ind., May 21, 1867.

EDIA DEMOCRAT:

If there was ever a more disagreeable "spell of weather" than we have had for the past week or two the oddest inhabitant fails to remember it. The roads are "dreadful bad," and as it rains almost continually the prospects are favorable for the same bad condition. Farmers are distressed about the condition of the ground, for planting fields that have been plowed look more like vast mud holes than any thing else, and unless the weather soon changes for the better, the corn crop in this section will be a failure. The coming wheat crop looks well, at which we are greatly rejoiced.

Mr. James' wife of Marshal James of this place, died on Wednesday morning last. Her remains were taken to Prof. Pa., the former place of her residence, for burial. She was an excellent woman and beloved by all who knew her. She leaves a husband, several children, and a large circle of friends here and elsewhere to mourn her loss.

The Evansville Journal says that Jack Angel, of Newburg, shot James Law for calling him a rebel. The shot took effect in Law's hip, inflicting a serious wound.

STARRED A WOMAN.—A Richmond rough, named Taylor, dangerously stabbed Miss Bowing in the abdomen, last week. Taylor was held to bail in the sum of \$500.

In Frankfort, Robert Steed, a sixteen year old boy, threw a stone to frighten some smaller boys. The stone struck a little fellow named Lestey, dangerously fracturing his skull.

RISURRECTION.—David Hess, of Terre Haute, who died and was buried ten months since, was disinterred on Friday last, on suspicion of foul play. His son will be analyzed for poison.

LEVANTED.—Henry Jacobs, merchant and stock dealer, recently cut his stick from Morristown, Delaware county, leaving his creditors to hold a \$20,000 bag. Henry is said to have operated extensively in the forgery line, doing one party out of this place, and the animal was killed by Dr. Tillman, as I understand.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The recent intimations held out from an apparently authentic source, in the Washington Republican, that financial matters would necessitate a meeting of congress in July, are completely negatived by Secretary McCulloch's opinion. He says that the treasury can get along easily until December. The maturing indebtedness of the United States is being converted at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 per day, and there is no reason to doubt that the first series of seven-thirties and early compound notes will all be converted by the end of the fiscal year. The treasury will therefore not be pressed to redeem them. As regards the recent publication that the war department will need for the current year \$125,000,000, both Secretary McCulloch and Secretary Stanton deny it. The secretary of war has made no such estimates, and declares that the figures published are made up from false premises. It may be concluded, in view of this, that if there is any session in July, it will be called by the judiciary committee.

The Presidency.

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The Democrat, this morning, in discussing the presidential question, utters the following language: "There is a statesman who has been the military superior of all our generals, and whose part in the war has been not less deserving of honor than that of the bravest hero that ever slept on a hard-fought field. There is one such man, and but one—the secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton." It also favors the election of the vice president from Missouri, and says, of "all the former slave states no other so well deserves the honor, and no others can more justly claim for her leaders in this struggle the confidence and the gratitude of the nation."

McKee, the Radical opponent of John D. Young, for the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky, has given notice that he will contest the election. McKee stands as much chance of being elected to the Senate as does to a seat in Paradise.

SAYED B.—A robbery occurred in this city the present week, in which the sum total exceeded one thousand dollars in cash.

He was working in the stave factory, when the trial should be admitted to bail. The Attorney General is to be summoned before the committee regarding this matter.—*Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

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