

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democracy of Marshall County will be held at the COURT HOUSE in Plymouth, on

SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1867,

at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Clerk, Commissioner and Surveyor. The Democrats of the several townships are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in each township (or as near thereto as convenient,) on Saturday, August 3, 1867, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the County Convention.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every twenty votes cast for the Hon. David Turpin, at the last Congressional election, and one delegate for every fraction of twenty not exceeding ten, which gives each Township the following number of delegates, to wit:

Bourbon.....	15	Union.....	8
Center.....	31	Walnut.....	10
German.....	12	West.....	8
Green.....	6	North.....	8
Polk.....	8	Tippecanoe.....	5
Total.....	111		

Let no Township fail to be fully represented in the County Convention, as a business of importance, aside from the nomination of candidates, is likely to come before the Convention.

By order of the Central Committee,

C. H. REEVE, Chairman.

A. C. CAPRON, Secretary.

Register! Register!

Next Monday the Boards of Registration meet in the several townships, at the usual places of holding elections, to superintend the registry of voters. All persons who are entitled to vote this fall, that did not vote last fall, and those who have moved into the county since then, must go before the board and register, in order to vote at the coming election this fall.

We urge upon such Democrats the importance of registering, and hope that none will neglect this important duty. Let the leading Democrats in the several townships attend to this matter in time, and if there are any who are not acquainted with the Registry Law, let them see that all such are made acquainted with the requirements of its provisions. It is a matter of the highest importance that we should poll a full vote this fall, and in order to do so we must work with a will. Again we say, do not fail to register.

Corruption Funds for the South,

There has been no doubt for some months past, that the radicals are engaged in a desperate effort to carry the elections in nearly all of the Southern States, and to secure their electoral votes in the next presidential campaign. Means utterly disgraceful have been resorted to by members of Congress, Governors of States, and other State officers, and by the District military commanders in the Southern States. This may seem to be a grave charge but we are prepared to prove it true. Thomas W. Conway recently made a report to the "Congressional Committee" of the Republican party, showing what he had done in the way of organizing Union Leagues in the South. From that report we give the following extracts:

"In my visit to Virginia I met General Schofield and General Brown, the one commanding the district and the other in charge of the freedmen's bureau. On learning my business in the South, and after perusing my letter of instruction, Gen. Schofield said: 'I thank God you have come with so good a work to inaugurate, and I wish you the greatest success. We want to see the Union men of Virginia fully and thoroughly organized, and your plans are the best I have seen or heard of. I will give you every proper assistance in my power.'

Gen. Brown made similar remarks.—All his officers whom I met while in the State were actively engaged in some way in aiding the work of loyal reconstruction.

In North Carolina I had the pleasure of meeting ex-Gov. Holden, Hon. Mr. Taylor, formerly of the State Legislature; Col. Foster, collector of the port of Wilmington; Gen. McKee, Gen. Rutherford, and others, who are distinguished for their devotion to the cause of the Union in that State, all of whom bore the strongest testimony to the value of the league. They represented it as already so far organized in the State that the loyal cause could not be otherwise than victorious.

In a portion of the South, Carolina over, I traveled, the testimony of the people same as in the old North. St. may say the same of Georgia, for hundreds of colored men, and some poor whites, as I passed along in, and while I tarried in one or two of the beautiful cities of that State, all of ... I proved to me that they were members of the league, and that the organization furnished their best hope of success in the struggle for equal rights.—In Alabama I met Gen. Swayne and some of the officers of the command. His testimony concerning the work of the league in that State is worthy of a bright page in the history of our great struggle, and especially in the history of our patriotic organization. He said: 'The league is saving Alabama. It works like a charm.—The colored people feel at home in it, and when they are ignorant of any of the duties or responsibilities of the citizen they are well trained in its councils. I hope it may have a foothold in every town and county in the State, and so far as I can properly aid it to that end I will do so with cheerfulness.'

In Louisiana I met the gallant Sheridan, who gave me a cordial welcome, and offered me any service that he could prop-

erly render in the promotion of what he termed 'the good and glorious work of this patriotic organization.' Gen. Mower, of the Freedmen's Bureau; Gen. Hartsuff, Col. Forsyth, Rev. Dr. Newhall, Maj. Heath, Gov. Flanders, Gen. J. L. Brown, A. Mary, Esq., Rev. J. B. Smith, Gen. Cyrus Hamlin, and others in Louisiana, were all free to express the conviction that this organization, above all others, was peculiarly adapted to head the wounds of the South, and to secure for the States of that section an early restoration to their proper relations within the Union and on the basis of justice to all."

So much for Conway's report. It shows pretty conclusively how the people's money is being spent by the radical office-holders. It shows that the reconstruction plan of the radicals includes the appointment of Federal officers to be paid out of the people's money, while engaged in the dirtiest and most degrading work of organizing Union Leagues in the South. Is it honest, thus to use the people's money for mere partizan purposes? Honest! pshaw, we forget that honesty forms no part of the radical creed beyond mere professions.

We now give some extracts from a circular issued by the "Union Republican Executive Committee."

"It (the committee) has employed over seventy active and intelligent speakers and organizers, who have been at work in the reconstructed states, and to a limited extent in Tennessee. Both white and colored men have been and are now employed. In addition to those already employed by the committee, State committees and Union League councils, with other auxiliaries, have been aided.

The committee has the names of 20,000 loyal persons at the South to whom documents are regularly sent. To about one-fourth of that number large packages are forwarded, so that it is in the way of immediate distribution of 100,000 or more copies of any document it desires to circulate.

Union League councils are being rapidly formed. Our agents are all empowered and directed to aid the organization, and as the Grand President's office is located in this city, we are enabled to bring about harmony of purpose and effort. Were ample means at the committee's disposal, there would be no difficulty in widely extending its operations. The demands made, far exceed its means, present and prospective. A large number of intelligent men, white and colored, are ready to enter the field, most of whom could be advantageously employed. Our funds have been altogether devoted to circulating suitable reading matter, and employing speakers and organizers. They will continue to do so used."

We next present a private circular issued by Gov. Baker, of Indiana, and Nathan Kimball, Treasurer of State, to their radical friends in every county in the State. Their circular was received here by a Democrat to whom it was directed evidently by mistake. The Governor and Treasurer say:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20, 1867, Plymouth, Ind.,

"SIR:—The successful reconstruction of the rebel States under the recent legislation of Congress, and the triumph of the loyal men in the political contest now going on in Tennessee, are objects of paramount importance.

"To assist in these objects, the 'National Union Central Committee' have appealed, through our State Central Committee, to the Union men of Indiana for material aid. To devise measures whereby this appeal might be answered, a meeting of Union men from different parts of the State was this day held at Indianapolis, by which the undersigned were appointed a committee to present the subject to the Union men of the several counties, and urge upon them a prompt and liberal response.

"Our friends in Indianapolis have pledged themselves to raise one thousand dollars for the object, a considerable portion has been already collected.

"We respectfully, but urgently request that you will take charge of the collection of funds for this purpose in your county.

"Gen. Nathan Kimball has been designated as treasurer of the fund; and we trust that you will immediately collect and remit to him such sums as the Union men of your county may be willing to contribute to a cause so worthy.

The election in Tennessee will take place on the first Monday in August; hence the importance of prompt action. Upon the success of our friends in the South may depend the question whether the next administration of the general government shall be in the hands of loyal or disloyal men. Respectfully yours,

"CONRAD BAKER,
"NATHAN KIMBALL,
"J. T. WRIGHT,
"JOHN COBURN.

Here is a pretty kettle of fish! The Governor and Treasurer of our State, urging their party friends to raise means with which to influence the election in a sister State! Indianaans are seriously urged by the officers of the State to forward money to be used in controlling the approaching election in Tennessee. The trial of the Surratt case has become tedious and tiresome to an intolerable degree. The evidence was ill in a week ago, and the case ought to have been closed then. During the last four days (at the instigation of the court, it is understood, of John A. Birmingham, of Ohio, who is the real manager of the case on the part of the prosecution) the latter have been engaged in examining witnesses, for the purpose of re-establishing, if possible, the character of certain material witnesses, whose testimony had been knocked all to pieces by the defense. This attempt has most signalily failed. The testimony that was given by Cleaver, Dye, Weichman, Lloyd, McMullan and St. Marie, has been so positively contradicted that the Jury will give it to no weight whatever. In fact, the utter uselessness of all that the prosecution has been trying to do for the last four days is so evident, that yesterday the counsel for the defense stated to the Court that they were willing, now to consider the case as closed, and to submit the case to the Jury without a word of argument.

The prosecution were taken entirely by surprise by this proposal, and after a hurried consultation they rejected it, and stated that they wished and intended to argue the case fully to the Jury. All the argument they can make, however, will be unavailing. No reasonable man can fail to see that this trial has demonstrated the perfect innocence not only of John H. Surratt, but also of his unfortunate moth-

Sheridan's Removal.

It is reported from Washington upon good authority, that the President has fully made up his mind to remove Gen. Sheridan, the military commander of District No. 5. The President has put up with the insubordination of this understrapper much longer than he should have done, but the country will rejoice, even at this late day, if President Johnson kicks the impudent cur to one side and appoints an honest, faithful, upright man in his place. The Presidential office should not be longer disgraced by the retention of Sheridan as a District commander. We sincerely trust that the report of his removal will be speedily followed with an order for his immediate displacement.

A CANDIDATE.—The Republicans last week spoke of Col. T. Sumner as a candidate for County Clerk, and thinks if he will consent to run, he will be nominated, and if so, elected, "as he will show up the extravagance and corruption of the present incumbent in such a way that every honest tax-payer who has to work for his money cannot fail to be disgusted."

Bless your soul, old man, the "honest taxpayers" who "work for their money" are becoming "disgusted" already with the extravagance and corruption" of the party with whom the Col. votes and for whom he works. It is cool, though, yea quite refreshing, this hot weather, to have a radical paper howl about "extravagance and corruption" in Democratic officials.—As to the election of Col. Sumner, or any other radical in this county, that is all bosh, gammon, the most twaddle, and the expression of a belief that the thing is possible, is intended to operate on the weaklings of the radical party.

Gen. Sickles has issued an order placing some of his subordinates in North Carolina under arrest for taking part in the political campaign in that State. This is pretty good evidence that some of Gen. Sickles' "subordinates" are not strictly "loyal," for as every one knows, Gen. Sickles and his subordinates are placed there expressly to take part in the political campaign. They have no other business there. It was because the veterans were not working for the negro ticket that Lord Sickles had them arrested.

Suicide of Hon. Daniel Mace.

Hon. Daniel Mace, former Representative in Congress from the Lafayette District, and Post Master at that city, committed suicide about 9 o'clock on Friday morning last. The act had been in contemplation for some time. He was stricken with paralysis in the spring of 1866, while in Washington, and although able to be about and competent to transact ordinary business, was a great sufferer, and in complete despair of his recovery, contemplated the idea of self-destruction until it became a fearful necessity. A few months since, in conversation with Mr. Linglie, editor of the Courier, allusion was made to the tragic end of Gen. Lane, of Kansas, who had shot himself. "That was sensible," said Mr. Mace, "for when a man's life becomes a burden to him, that's the way to end it." He has at several different times endeavored to procure the means necessary for making way with himself, and has made two attempts—one about a year ago, and one only a few days ago.—Friday morning he went into the pluming store of Wallace & Bro., adjoining the postoffice, and took a pistol from the draw of his unobserved. Mr. Wallace went out for a few moments and on his return found Mr. Mace seated in a chair with his head thrown back and an empty pistol lying on the floor. He died almost instantly. Deceased had filled a large space in the political history of this section. He was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1837; was appointed United States District Attorney for Indiana in 1845; elected to Congress in 1851 and twice re-elected. At the close of his last term he took issue with the Democratic party on the Kansas Nebraska question, and thereafter acted with the Republican party. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and it was on his motion that Mr. Johnson was nominated for Vice President. In 1865, he was appointed Postmaster as a personal favor, he having served in Congress in company with Mr. Johnson for many years. He was born in 1811, and was therefore 56 years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Surratt Trial.

From the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, we glean the following particulars of the progress of the Surratt trial:

The trial of the Surratt case has become tedious and tiresome to an intolerable degree. The evidence was ill in a week ago, and the case ought to have been closed then. During the last four days (at the instigation of the court, it is understood, of John A. Birmingham, of Ohio, who is the real manager of the case on the part of the prosecution) the latter have been engaged in examining witnesses, for the purpose of re-establishing, if possible, the character of certain material witnesses, whose testimony had been knocked all to pieces by the defense. This attempt has most signalily failed. The testimony that was given by Cleaver, Dye, Weichman, Lloyd, McMullan and St. Marie, has been so positively contradicted that the Jury will give it to no weight whatever.

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The prosecution were taken entirely by surprise by this proposal, and after a hurried consultation they rejected it, and stated that they wished and intended to argue the case fully to the Jury. All the argument they can make, however, will be unavailing. No reasonable man can fail to see that this trial has demonstrated the perfect innocence not only of John H. Surratt, but also of his unfortunate moth-

er. An acquittal therefore, is certain, and I should not be surprised, now that the Jury have been doomed to the infliction of dry political harangues, for four days, if they were to give their verdict before leaving the box.

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1867.
Editors Democrat:

For a number of days past, Chicago has had but one topic, but steady application to that one has insured its pretty thorough discussion, and a degree of attendant excitement from which we have not yet quite recovered. That one all absorbing topic has been base-ball, in connection with which, the press of our city has managed to confer upon itself deep and lasting disgrace, by its malicious and unwarranted invective by our citizens, and entitled to us by our generous and hospitable courtesy, instead of the coarse abuse which they have received. Language forcible as this requires an explanation. I will give it briefly. Wednesday last, the "National" Base Ball Club of Washington, visited our city, by invitation of the "Excelsior" of Chicago. Thursday, while they were all weary from eleven successive days of travel and severe play in other cities, and two or three of their members were sick, the "National" played with the "Forest City" Club of Rockford, Illinois, and were defeated. Friday they had rest, and Saturday they met in friendly contest our "Excelsior" Club and beat them by the enormous majority of 49 runs to 4.—Straightway the papers raised a howl at the "National's" having thrown away Thursday's game for the purpose of winning heavily on Saturday, and averred that their members were picked players from several eastern cities, got together for the purpose of making a show, and that the "National" had been beaten by a team of rascals.

On a branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, leading from Rogersville, is the little village of Rogerville. It is the capital of Hawkins county and has about 700 inhabitants, and is distant 24 miles from Knoxville, the home of Brownlow. Like many other places in Tennessee, it has its clique of radical time servers, who are as bitter and relentless in their hatred of every conservative as Sutliff in his hatred of everything good. It had been announced through the newspapers that on Tuesday of this week, Etheridge, the conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee, would address the people at that place, and when the announcement reached the village, the radicals swore that he should never mount the stand to speak to a crowd there as long as trusty guns and men could be found who would use them. These threats of violence, however, failed to move the great conservative chief one jot, and he determined on filling his appointment, come what may. Everybody anticipated trouble, and when the day arrived the people crowded in from all quarters, armed with muskets, shot guns, revolvers and other weapons, the radicals bent on riot and bloodshed, and the conservatives determined to defend themselves to the last, should they be assailed.

With I o'clock came Etheridge, and a mass of not less than 500, half of them colored, gathered about the Court House, on the square, to listen to the speech. As he proceeded, his terrible denunciation and thorough exposition of Brownlow corruption fired the radical heart to such a degree that he had spoken but an hour when one of his sentences was picked up by Tom King, a notorious partisan, who shouted back, "That's a damned lie!"—Not knowing who had flung the insult into his teeth, Mr. Etheridge hurried back a withering epithet, which he scarce had uttered ere a whistling bullet cut the air in dangerous proximity to the place where he was standing, and this was quickly followed by others in all parts of the assemblage. The crowd at once broke, the radicals moving to one side of the square, shouting and yelling like demons of the lower pit, and the conservatives going in an opposite direction, both parties firing as they went. They soon drew up in position and the work of soon commenced in earnest, volleys after volley of minnie balls, large and small shot and the contents of numberless revolvers, being poured in rapid succession, every round carrying wounds and death into the ranks of the combatants until they began to waver, break into squads and move from the square, keeping up a scattering fire as they slowly retreated.

It is duly recorded that Jonah's gourd sprang up to a considerable height in a single night, but that interesting precedent in the vegetable kingdom is scarcely deemed good in the animal. Fortunately or unfortunately, as you please, a baby is not a gourd. The prejudices of education are such that a husband expects a series of at least nine "waxing and waning" moons before he becomes a father,—at least as a general thing; judge then if you can of the horror of a young husband on Wabash Avenue, who after the laps of about a third of that time hears his wife shout, "It's a boy!" He seems to treat the thing philosophically, saying that he "doesnt know but what it may be," so if he is contented why should I expose the affair? To repress the names, but assure you that the incident is strictly true.

On the occasion of several great fires recently, the want of an adequate supply of water has caused immense losses of property. The water works have not yet been gotten in such condition as to give us all the advantages of the tunnel, and as chemists have not yet settled the question as to whether there is a trace of the tenthousandth of a grain of sulphur in a gallon of the artesian well water, the city refuses to avail itself of that inexhaustible supply offered it for almost nothing.

Trouble is anticipated in other portions of East Tennessee, as in many places the Brownlowites have sworn that Mr. Etheridge shall not speak, but he will not for a moment shrink from the duty before him. He will neither be intimidated by their threats nor driven away by their bullets. No such measures of the Brownlow despotism can put down free speech in Tennessee, though backed by the militia of his despotic service.

The time for the conversion of the 1st series of the 730 notes expires on the 15th of August. The Second National Bank of this city is converting them, paying interest up to July 1st, and returning 520 bonds with interest from date named.—Their charge for doing the business is one-fourth of one per cent, which covers all express charges. The same bank has also been appointed agent for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific R. R. Company, for the Northwest, and now offer them for ninety cents and the accrued interest in currency, which is 18 cents below Government Bonds bearing the same interest. These bonds have 30 years to run and bear six per cent. interest, payable in gold semi-annually, on the 1st of January, and first of July. They

are now ready, and will be delivered free or charge.

Quotations to-day are as follows: Flour 30¢ per bushel, 100 lbs for \$1.20; sugar 20¢ per pound,