

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE & Editors.

S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Clerk,
JOHN C. CUSHMAN.

For Surveyor,
MARTIN H. RICE.

For Commissioner,
JONAS MILLER.

Original Secessionists.

The beginning of the year 1861, just before the commencement of the war, the editor of the *Republican* made use of the following language:

"If no compromise can be agreed upon that will be satisfactory to the South, we would prefer peaceful secession to a bloody and desolating war."

Again he said:

"We are in favor of Congress calling a convention to settle the difficulties in some way, either by amending the Constitution or providing for a peaceful separation."

The above extracts are taken from a carefully written editorial in the *M. C. Republican* and show beyond cavil what were the views then entertained by Mr. Mattingly. Since that time he has swung around the circle of partisan tactics, sometimes advocating the preservation of the Union by force of arms, and sometimes counselling one thing and then another, until now he has arrived "at the place of beginning," and is again in favor of a perpetual dissolution of the Union of American States. He has found that the war for the Union has resulted in the destruction of the Union, and he "accepts the situation," and tries hard to convince his readers that things are in the best possible condition. What his opinions are on this or any other subject is of little consequence, perhaps, except as they serve as an index to the popular sentiment of his party.—There is not, to-day, a dozen of the radical leaders, who, like Mr. Mattingly, were not in favor of secession, and they consequently hail the present state of practical disunion as a thing desirable and to be perpetuated as long as possible. With this view many of them went into the war, and labored with might and main to render a re-union impossible. With this view the radicals in Congress have legislated into existence the so-called civil rights bill, the freedmen's bureau bill, the tenure of office bill, the three misbegotten abortion called reconstruction measures, and with this view they have passed the negro franchise bill for the District of Columbia. With this view the amendments to the Constitution have been passed, the State of West Virginia created contrary to law, and the Executive and Judicial departments shorn of their constitutional prerogatives. The military have been made independent of, and declared by Congress to be superior to, the civil power, and it is now seriously threatened to destroy the government of sovereign States never in rebellion against the Federal Government.

With such a record, the editor of the *Republican* and his party associates assume to be the friends, *par excellence*, of the Union, and with an effrontery that would shame the Evil One himself, ask the people to support their candidates for office.—When hereafter they prate of "loyalty," let them be confronted with their past record, and if they are not entirely lost to all sense of shame, they will at once cease their deceitful clamor and retire to some secret place for refuge and meditation.—Heretofore they have endeavored to conceal their own infamy by charging upon others the crimes of which they were themselves guilty. This will no longer do; they must be brought to face the consequences of their own acts before they are allowed to charge others with "disloyalty."

States Rights and Negro Voting.

"In the first place, then, the question of negro equality is one belonging solely to the States. The General Government having no authority or control in the matter, can not prescribe the qualifications of electors, nor decide who shall or who shall not be eligible to the right of suffrage."

* * * * * Should the requisite majority of the people of any State choose to so amend its Constitution as to place the black man upon an equal political footing with the white, no man has a right to call that action into question. It is in accordance with the spirit of a Republican form of Government that the majority must rule, and it is clearly within the province of each State to designate the qualifications of voters in such State, as well as to regulate its other domestic affairs, so far as is sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof."

One would suppose from the teaching of the above extracts that they were taken from some Democratic paper, but such is not the case. The language is that of the *Logansport Journal* in 1864 when pressed by the *Pharos* on the subject of negro equality. Democrats had for a long time before then charged the Republican leaders with being in favor of enfranchising the negro and placing him on an equality with the white man. This they denied and the *Journal* wrote the above to prove that they were opposed to the general government meddling with the franchise question in the States. The argument is sound and we should like to know how the *Journal* or any other Republican would answer it now since the party adopted the ravings of Wendell Phillips on that subject as one

of the chief planks of its platform. Perhaps the *Journal*, or our neighbor across the way, can give us the desired information; or perhaps the radical candidate for clerk, Mr. Sumner, can show us wherein the argument of the *Journal* is contrary to the "genius of free institutions." It is certain that the radicals have progressed far beyond the doctrine contained in the above extracts. Negro equality, civil and political, is now a cardinal doctrine with the dominant party, and will be insisted on as a test of "loyalty" in the admission of Southern States to representation in Congress.

The Ashley-Butler Conspiracy.

A plot has been brought to light to implicate the President in the assassination of Lincoln, concocted by Ashley and Butler. Sanford Conover, sentenced to the Penitentiary for perjury, makes the statement that Ashley had proposed to him to procure his pardon if he (Conover) would furnish witnesses for Ashley's purpose.

The generosity of the terms granted to Conover by Stanton, whose ingenuity suggested a method of circumventing General Grant's promise of clemency to the surrendered rebels.

Stanton sought to ruin those illustrious soldiers in the very hour of their triumph, as he had previously ruined General McClellan; because he hoped that if the prestige of military success made anybody President, it would be himself, whose services were pleased to call him "the Carnot of the war," and "the organizer of victories."

"After this ignoble attempt to ruin the reputation of our great Generals, the next infamy perpetrated by Stanton was packing a military commission to try Mrs. Surratt and the other alleged conspirators, in time of peace, and in violation of law. At first, he had this military commission, which was packed with his creatures, sit as a secret star chamber with closed doors; but after a few days, the public indignation compelled him to throw open the proceedings publicly.

"When Stanton saw that the President was likely to adopt a healing and conciliatory feeling towards the South, he shrank out of public view, like a snake in the grass, and plotted the political destruction of the President and General Grant. It seemed to Stanton, in the autumn of 1865, that if Mr. Johnson's reconstruction policy succeeded, it would make him President again, if any civilian; while if a military man was preferred, no claims could compare to General Grant's. In either contingency, Stanton would not be President himself. He, therefore, used his influence with leading Republicans to sour them against Mr. Johnson and his policy, in which he succeeded; and at the same time he conducted a counter plot to get General Grant committed to the policy of the President in the hope of thus removing two supposed rivals at once. General Grant was sent South on a tour of observation, that he might report favorably on the fitness of the South for immediate readmission, while Stevens, Sumner and the radical cabal in Congress were fed with reports of malignant Southern disloyalty.

"All this time, Stanton, kept out of view, pretending to devote himself to merely administrative duties, and to stand aloof from politics. He did not wish to commit himself until the near approach of the Presidential election disclosed the final temper of the public mind. But he is now suddenly flung out of office against his expectations, and all his aspirations have miscarried. Even in the recent transaction, Stanton has disclosed the same persistent wish to head off the premonitions of every popular General. He feared that if Sheridan were removed, the removal would make him the radical candidate. Stanton therefore remonstrated, hoisted the radical colors, and made himself as insolent and offensive as possible to the President, for the purpose of dividing and weakening the radical sympathy for Sheridan by drawing a large part of it to himself."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

The president this afternoon sent an order to Gen. Grant, as acting secretary of war, directing him to relieve Gen. Sheridan as commander of the fifth military district, and to transfer Gen. George H. Thomas to the vacancy. The president further directed that Gen. Sheridan should be ordered to the department of Missouri and Kansas, and Gen. Hancock to the department of the Cumberland. Before the adjutant general was directed to frame an order in accordance with these instructions, Gen. Grant proceeded to the white house and conferred with the president relative to the transfer of Gen. Hancock, whose presence on the plains, in connection with the Indian troubles, Gen. Grant thinks should not be interfered with. The president acquiesced, and it is probable that when the official order is issued Gen. Hancock will not be disturbed. The regular order of supercedence will be issued to-morrow. This change has been anticipated so long that it does not create much excitement.

The *Star* says that Maj. Gen. Howard, chief of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, will shortly be relieved from duty, and an officer of the regular army, not above the rank of colonel, be assigned to the bureau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

The official order, promulgated through the adjutant general's office, relieving Gen. Sheridan from the command of the fifth military district, and appointing Gen. H. Thomas in his place, was sent by mail to Gen. Sheridan this afternoon, preceded by a telegraphic notification. Gen. Thomas is directed to proceed at once to New Orleans, and Gen. Hancock assumes command of the department of the Cumberland. Gen. Grant directed the adjutant general to frame the order so as to report army headquarters in Washington before he proceeds to the department of Missouri and Kansas. Casual inquiry to-day leaves no doubt of the fact that Gen. Grant opposed the displacement of Gen. Sheridan. That portion of the official order which requires Gen. Thomas to continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the fifth military district, at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the general of the army to annul, alter or modify them, was issued by Gen. Grant without consulting the president, and elicits no little comment in political circles.

Forney's Press calls Stanton the "iron-nerved Secretary of War." There is, after all, something stronger than iron, for Stanton, as he fell, exclaimed, "I yield to superior force."

Maj. Gen. Pope, Emperor of the 6th Military District, favors the banishment of all opposed to the radical reconstruction schemes in the South.

It is a noticeable fact that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of this city, at its meeting last evening, voted down a resolution endorsing the course of Gen. Grant in obeying the order of the president: assign-

ing him to the charge of the war department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

An official telegram from Gen. Griffin says that the regular troops attacked and drove the Indians from Buffalo springs, northern Texas, where they were gathered in some force, committing depredations.

Washington, Aug. 20, 1867.

A week has now elapsed since the Attorney-general of the United States published to the world the facts showing the existence of a perfectly arranged conspiracy on the part of James M. Ashley, Benjamin F. Butler and Joseph Holt, to procure false witnesses, who would swear that President Johnson was an active accomplice in the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

Ashley and Butler confess their guilt by their silence. They dare not deny the truth of the facts set forth in the Attorney-general's statement. The *Chronicle*, of this morning, attempts to drag Joe Holt out of the scrapes, by saying that he "merely applied for the pardon and release of Conover upon reasons of public policy." The *Chronicle* must think its readers are very stupid. They have Joe Holt's letter to the President before them, and in that he says, in substance, that the Government is under great obligations to the perjured wretch Conover; that Conover ought to be rewarded for his great public service, and that it was Conover who got up and prepared the Surratt case.

The Radicals here are exceedingly mortified at the alacrity with which General Grant stepped into Stanton's vacant place.

The office of Secretary of War is a civil, not a military one, and General Grant could, with perfect propriety, have declined to take it. The President had

no more right to "order" General Grant to discharge the duties of Secretary of War, than he had to order him discharge the duties of Postmaster-general. The fact is, the President consulted General Grant on the subject, and found that he was perfectly willing to take the office for a short time, with the understanding, as I stated in a former letter, that his duties were to be performed by General Townsend. The "order" of the President, appointing General Grant Secretary of War *ad interim*, who only issued as a matter of form.

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1867.

Editors Democrat:

On Saturday evening last, Crosby's Opera House was filled, "from pit to dome," by an immense assemblage of orderly, respectable and intelligent citizens, mainly of German birth or parentage, convened together to give expression to their unanimous feeling of opposition to the so-called temperance reform which at this time threatens to interfere so seriously with their liberties. I do not feel sufficiently interested on either side to express a preference for "temperance" or against it, but feel that this meeting was of so much importance both socially and politically that I should devote it to a liberal portion of my space to-day. Socially, because it has shown how large and respectable an element of our society is bitterly, radically opposed to the intolerant prohibitory measures which have been carried into operation in Eastern States and which are proposed here now. Politically, because those measures, when adopted, have been carried by the strength of the Republican party, to which belongs this large foreign-born class, and they, feeling that these prohibitory laws are aimed at them, threaten to desert the party if it does not repudiate its connection with the "reformers." In making this threat, they are in earnest. It is not the idle bragadocio of a few beer drinkers over their lager, it is the calm dispassionate expression of such men as Herman Raster, Editor of the "Illinois Staats Zeitung," Edward Juesseen and others of their stamp, backed by the enthusiastic approval of at least three thousand of such an audience as I have already described, and this at the very inception of the movement. Another fact, in no small degree suggestive, is the tone in which the "Chicago Tribune" speaks of the wild opposition of the Good Templars and their accomplices to start a *daily* paper here, to advocate their cause. The Tribune says:—"We welcome them cordially to this field of endeavor. If we were as intolerant and irrational as they, we should demand a law to prevent them from ruining themselves by starting a newspaper. But we shall do no such thing." Let it be understood thoroughly in this struggle which promises to be the one of the greatest importance in the next campaign, that the Germans, *en masse*, oppose these prohibitory and restrictive laws which they deem them an unwarrantable infringement of personal liberty, a bigoted and intolerant attempt to set up their own ideas of right and wrong for the government of others—a despotic power which they believed they had escaped on the soil of America. In one sense they are the trust and best temperance men, for their favorite beverages are lager, Rhine wines, and "weiss" beer, on which it is rare to see any of them become intoxicated to such an extent as to interfere with the enjoyments of others, while no class of the community will more heartily than they endorse any laws which will impose the severest penalties on the sale of the adulterated, doctored and drugged liquors which produce those direful effects the Good Templars are so fond of describing.

The second annual Convention of the National Labor Union is at present being held here at the Wabash Avenue Rink.

There are about fifty delegates present, of whom ten belong to Chicago; and some idea of the magnitude of the concern may be gleaned from the report of the Treasurer of said National Union, that last year \$205,21 had been received; \$187,25 ex-

pended, and the balance on hand.

The reports of the officers represented the prospects of labor and the general adoption of the eight hour law as remarkably good;

advocated the establishment of a daily pa-

per to advance the interests of labor; recom-

mended that Trades Unions be formed

among colored men so that they could not

compete with white labor. The sessions

excite little interest, and the attendance

upon them is rather slender.

The great chemical works formerly con-

ducted by A. H. Granger, in this city, are

now under control of Messrs. F. A. Har-

rou & Co., and with extended facilities

and a laboratory equal to any in the country

are carrying on the business on an enlarged

scale. They manufacture essences, ethers,

perfumery, flavoring extracts, photographic

preparations, etc., in vast quantities and

their goods have already attained an en-

viable celebrity for purity and excellence

in every particular, being deemed even

superior to those of Eastern houses which

have hitherto in great measure controlled

the market. Determined to occupy the

first rank in their highly responsible pro-

fession as chemists, these gentlemen have

exercised the utmost skill and care in all

their preparations and the reputation

which they have already attained is the

highest proof of their ability. Principal

in the list of their perfumes are the cele-

brated "Ristori" and "narcis-Montague,"

so fashionable and popular wherever

introduced on account of their durability

and exquisite delicacy. Dealers have

everything to gain and nothing to lose by

patronizing such "home manufactures,"

as their

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