

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Clerk,  
JOHN C. CUSHMAN.  
For Surveyor,  
MARTIN H. RICE.  
For Commissioner,  
JONAS MILLER.

### Negro Governments.

It is pretty certain that every Southern State, with perhaps the single exception of Georgia, will be re-organized with negro governments—governments formed by votes of negroes that have no more intelligence than so many oxen. White men are disfranchised and negroes enfranchised; white men disqualified from holding office, and negroes qualified to engineer the machinery of government. Such are some of the beauties of radical rule. Is there a white voter in Marshall county who is in favor of this policy? If so, we venture the assertion that he is ashamed to make it known—ashamed to meet his Democratic neighbor in argument of the question, and is disgusted with the party that claims the support of all Union men. The white men of the North believe as did the immortal Douglass, that "this government was made on the white basis, by white men and their posterity forever," and that the negro is not capable of self-government. Defying this, when they once fully understand the objects of the radical party, the honest Republicans will leave it by thousands, and unite with the Democracy in restoring the government to a white basis.

This must be the inevitable result of such a damning policy as the one of placing the government of white men in the hands of negroes. White men of all parties are bound in reason to unite for the overthrow of the mongrel idea of government, and the sooner our honest Republican friends cease to affiliate with the negro party, the sooner will this country be restored to its former prosperity. Many Republicans will not believe that their party are forcing negro governments upon the South. They do not read Democratic papers, and see nothing of that sort in their party organs, therefore they are loth to believe that their party could be so corrupt and faithless to its promises. Democrats should give them the free use of Democratic papers occasionally, where they will be enabled to see the truth of these charges. No time should be lost on the part of Democrats in making Republicans fully acquainted with the alarming condition of our country. Democratic documents should begin to circulate freely.

### The Ohio Election.

The radicals are becoming fearful of the result of the coming election in Ohio. The New York Tribune thinks the vote will be a close one. The M. C. Republican last week, remarks that although they carried the state handsomely last fall, "since then the Republicans of Ohio have taken a decided step forward by proclaiming themselves advocates of equal rights and impartial manhood suffrage, irrespective of color," and adds, "eminently right as this is, it must like all advance movements, cost." It sets down the probable cost at 10,000 votes and gives the reasons for its fears as follows:

That State was largely peopled from Virginia, from Maryland and Kentucky—States whose blood the virtue of slavery long since tainted beyond the hope of speedy eradication. The counties along the Ohio, and so far west as Zanesville and Chillicothe, are badly afflicted with negro-phobia; while *secret* *that were set* *years ago* *by a school hating, run loving breed of Pennsylvania Dutch* are the ex-Marylanders of whom Vandigham is a sample."

How do the Pennsylvania Dutch, of whom there are a good many in this country, like the character given them in the above extract? Many of them have heretofore voted with the Republican party; will they do so hereafter? Will the German element in this country, like the Spaniard, lick the hand that smites it?

Should the Germans hereafter vote the radical ticket, we shall think them deserving of all the abuse the radicals can heap upon them. Let every voter of German origin or descent vindicate his right to intelligent manhood by voting this fall against the party and the men who call them "school hating, run loving Dutch," and we shall be long find a party in power who think more of a laboring white man than a lazy, lousy, dirty, ignorant negro.

### Mr. Pendleton's Speech.

We publish to-day an able speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, delivered at Lima, Ohio, Aug. 15th. The speech is replete with wisdom, and is a seathing exposition of the policy of the radical party, showing their reckless extravagance, their bad financial management, and recommending the payment of the bonded debt of the nation in greenbacks. We hope every Democrat will read this speech and then hand it to his Republican neighbor.

The President has appointed Col. Frank Sherman Postmaster at Chicago. Secretary Browning, having recovered from his illness, designated Col. Sherman at the Cabinet meeting, and his appointment was at once made.

### Day is Dawning.

Sheridan has been removed, the President has announced his intention to remove Sickles, Seward it is said, will resign, Stanton has been kicked out of the Cabinet, and charges will be preferred against Howard, the chief of the nigger bureau, for malfeasance in office. Now, if the President would resign and leave the farther conduct of affairs to the radicals, who have so tied his hand and foot that he is powerless for good, we think there would be some prospect that the Jacobin leaders would soon be seen in their true colors. Until they shall be thus seen by those who have hitherto supported them, there is no hope for a return to a peaceful constitutional administration of the affairs of the government. Either resignation or impeachment by the radical rump would hasten the opening vision of thinking Republicans and thus be of advantage to the country.

The Republican party recognizes Ben Wade as one of its leaders, and his authority to speak for it has never been questioned. Recently he made a speech at Marietta, Ohio, in which he thus announces the sentiments of his party:

"If you will take the poor Irishman or other foreigner, who comes here and knows nothing of our institutions; if you will permit him to vote after five years' residence, then I insist on the same right for the other class of persons, (the negroes)."

"As a mass, they (the negroes) are better qualified to discharge their duties under the government than the great mass, equal to them in numbers, that we have always permitted to vote. \* \* \* I am glad to say that those people whom the Legislature has referred it to you to-day, whether they shall be voters or not, are *infinitely above the class I have alluded to* in that intelligence that qualifies men to vote right."

This is the exact language of Mr. Wade in his speech, as reported in the *Advertiser* and *Commercial* of Cincinnati, both radical papers, and this is the estimate the radicals place upon the intelligence of the German and Irish voters. The radicals endorse that sentiment. The negro, says Ben. Wade, is infinitely above the foreigner in intelligence and in everything that qualifies men to vote right. After such an expression of the real sentiment of the radical party, is there a German Republican in Marshall County who can, without compromising his manhood, without a sense of self-degradation, go to the polls and assist in keeping such men and such a party in power? For the sake of the high character borne by the great body of our foreign born population, we hope there is none.

Quite Refreshing.—The Warsaw *Advertiser* tries to make its readers believe that the finances of Kosciusko county have been well managed. That won't "mouse" Reub. It is too early to talk about the admirable management of financial affairs in that county. The people have not forgotten that hardly two years have elapsed since an investigation proved the Treasurer of Kosciusko to be a defaulter to the amount of \$12,000. This may be good rational management, but if Democratic Marshall should show such a record we would call it rather bad management. The financial record of Kosciusko would make a sorry appearance compared with that of Marshall, and the editor of the *Advertiser*, if he is sharp, will not boast of the management of the finances of his county. When the orders of Kosciusko were worth 70 cents, the orders of Democratic Marshall were worth 100, and so they have been for six years, all through the war. If the county of Kosciusko was so healthy, financially, why were her orders so much below par?

A Washington special to the Chicago Times says the dissolution of the Cabinet is close at hand. Every member but Attorney General Stanbery has intimated his willingness to the President to tender his resignation, and will formally write it out the moment he is informed that it is desired. Postmaster General Randall has already written his. So far as the Executive views can be learned, the resignation of Secretaries Browning, Seward, Welles, and Randall will be accepted from time to time, as their successors are determined on. Attorney General Stanbery and Secretary McCulloch will be requested to resign.

It seems to be decided that original writs and other legal process, headed with the legend, "By the authority of the United States of America," are to have no more force down in Sickles' dominions for the present, he having probably convinced President Johnson either that North and South Carolina are not in the United States of America, or else that his little military dukedom is a considerably bigger institution. If we don't hear something from Daniel's shoulders soon, we shall begin to think so too. So says an exchange.

The first election in Indianapolis under the registry law, took place on Tuesday last, for Councilman in the Fifth Ward. The Democratic candidate was elected by 169 majority—a large gain. This result shows that on a fair vote the Democracy have a large majority, and demonstrates where the swindling has been done heretofore.

The Boston Post gives the following counsel to mothers: "Mothers who refresh infants in the horse cars are not required to exhibit the process to other passengers."

The Post might have included other places.

**GRANT.**—A New York exchange says the mongrel papers are in a great quarrel over Gen. Grant. The Weed-Raymond conservatives want Grant, while the Greeley Mongrels are down on the General-in-chief. Greeley says Grant is not "sound." Raymond and Weed say he is. Grant seems to be in the position of the ignorant clod-hopper who, when asked what were his politics, declared that "he didn't have a darned politie." If Grant has any political ideas, he has never put them forth. Let the Mongrels quarrel over him. He has done their dirty work without winking or blinking. The Democracy don't want him.

**DONE HIM GOOD.**—The *Day-Book* thinks the suggestion of President Johnson's resigning has done him some good. He woke up and sent Stanton off, but seems now to be taking another nap—How he can sleep nights with such a wretch as Joe Holt about him, passes comprehension. Holt, it seems, has been busy lately in trying to get up evidence to implicate Johnson in the assassination of Lincoln, and yet the President sleeps on. Sancho Panza was no where in sleeping compared with Johnson.

The radicals insist on the preposition that there shall be two classes of currency—specie for the bondholder and paper for the laborer and farmer. Greenbacks are taken by the farmer for his produce and by the laborer for his services at par; the bondholder receives his interest semi-annually in gold, which commands a premium of 40 per cent. The people can easily detect the tendency of the radical leaders to elevate capital and crush labor—to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer."

Official investigation develops the existence of an armed secret negro organization in Richmond, Virginia.

Ex-President Buchanan has been lying dangerously ill at Philadelphia, but later reports place him beyond danger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The President to-night issued the official order removing Gen. Sickles from the command of the 2d military district, and appointing Maj. Gen. Canby in his place. The President, in the order, directs Gen. Grant to make future disposition of Gen. Sickles and Gen. Canby is required to assume immediate command.

The President has also issued an official order to-night appointing Gen. Hancock to the command of the 5th military district in place of Sheriden, who is directed to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and not to come to Washington, as ordered by Gen. Grant in the previous order.

Gen. Thomas is ordered to remain in command of the department of the Cumberland.

The President, in assigning Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sheriden's place, has issued an order making a direct issue with Gen. Grant, as to the powers conferred by the reconstruction act on commanders of military districts. He permits Gen. Hancock to annul or repeal such acts of Gen. Sheriden's administration as he may see fit, without reference to Gen. Grant's recent order assigning Gen. Thomas to that command and continuing them all in force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—As regards Gen. Grant, there is no doubt that he is indignant at the President's removal of Gen. Sickles, and opposed it this morning when the President's order was handed him. He attended the Cabinet meeting to-day, as usual, but left a short time before its conclusion. Mr. Washburne, who has been here for several days with Grant, freely declares that the latter is thoroughly opposed to the President in the course he is pursuing.

The Indian loss is estimated by Powell and Porter to be at least 300. Our loss was the brave Jenness and five soldiers.

Every tribute of praise is paid to the cool and courageous intrepidity of Powell Jenness and the men who fought this bloody battle.

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1867.

*Editors Democrat:*—The "Personal" advertisements of the New York papers have long constituted a feature almost exclusive with themselves, but our Chicago press is now made a medium for similar communications to an extent which bids to rival ere long, even New York. It has not yet reached such a point of perfection as the New York Herald's system of classification, dividing persons into "matrimonial," "correspondence wanted" and the plain "personal," but, patience, all will come in good time. Already our papers contain, every day, a number of each of these classes. There are amongst them all the things which people speak or whisper to one another, sometimes slightly euphemized, but in all cases quite capable of being understood. S. M. delicately breathes a hope that "the young lady with the green hat and black veil and violet lined parasol, who got out of a Cottage Grove car at Washington street will send her address to the above initials, Chicago P. O., to the young man with long brown hair, wide awake hat and slender cane, who said 'excuse me, Miss,' as she got out." G. M. is besought by "his loving" —— to return from Canada, or wherever else he may be roving and all will be forgiven." C. G. is warned by G. B. to "call and settle that little account."

Harry G. is tenderly besought "come and see me soon if you love me as you said you did" and the invitation is signed "478." Half a dozen people of both sexes request correspondents, "with a view to love and perhaps matrimony," or as in some instances "for the purposes of amusement and mutual improvement."

The decision threatens the connubial felicity of the white and black couple united in the holy bonds of holy wedlock a few years ago by Senator Morris.

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### THE INDIAN WAR.

#### FIGHT ON REPUBLICAN RIVER.

A dispatch from Hays, Kansas, Aug. 23, says: "A court has just arrived from Capt. Ames, with dispatches to Capt. Corbin, to the effect that Ames had a severe battle with 800 Indians under Santoni, on the Republican River. Their village was two miles long. Capt. Ames charged twice through their wigwams. The savages fought desperately. Three of our men were killed and twenty-five wounded. Thirty horses were lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops. Our dead were left on the field. There was an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village. The savages surrounded our troops. The fight lasted three days. Two of the men killed belonged to the Kansas cavalry, and one to the Twelfth Regulars. Capt. Ames had 125 men."

"A strong force under Maj. Elliott, and some Kansas cavalry, under Maj. Moore, leave for the Indian village in light marching order. A severe battle is anticipated. We have not troops enough here."

#### THE BATTLE AT FORT KEARNEY

From the Omaha Herald, Aug. 22.

We recently published the news of the attack on Porter's train near Phil Kearney and the great battle which occurred on the 24 of July. The arrival of Mr. Porter himself enables us to give the full particulars of that bloody affair as from his own lips.

Mr. Porter's train was engaged hauling

wood for Phil. Kearney from two pines located within about four and a half miles of that post. On the outskirts of the border of the more northern portion of the timber the great bulk of Porter's oxen were detached from the wagons, grazing over the care of eighteen teamsters. On the south, a half mile distant from a point midway between the two pines, was another party in charge of other wagons. Between the two was an open tableland of rolling prairie. At this point was a corral which had been modeled into a fort for defense in case of attack some days before. This was occupied by the gallant Powell the ill-fated Jenness, twenty three soldiers and eighteen citizens. This corral was understood to be the base upon which the men were to retreat from the timber in case of an attack.

The first attack was made at 10 o'clock

A. M. by from forty to fifty Indians with the object of driving off the herd. The men drove back this party, but they were soon followed by increasing numbers, who then ran into the adjacent mountains, hotly pursued by the Indians until the pursuers had shot away their arrows, fighting as they retreated and killing large numbers of the red skins. Simultaneously with this attack, another was made upon the men and herd in the smaller prairie, and upon the corral or central fort for defense commanded by Powell. By this time the Indians were seen from Kearney pouring over in the direction from the adjacent hills towards the devolved herd within it. On they came, first upon horseback, charging and yelling, in their gorgeous war attire. They made three distinct and determined charges upon horseback, and were repelled with great slaughter by the breeders in the hands of men fighting for their lives. They finally retreated to the hills, and stripping themselves entirely naked, and tying their horses in the timber back they came afoul, not less than 3,000 of the red devils surrounding the corral. For two hours and a half did the battle rage with incessant fury. To show the reckless bravery of the Indians and the determined resistance of Powell and his beleaguered little force, it is a fact that scores of Indians were killed within ten paces of the corral—so near that it was impossible for the Indians to remove them to their hospital which was in the rear of the timber. Long had the battle raged with doubtful issue, when the timely arrival of Smith with re-enforcements and a gun caused the Indians to slowly and sullenly retreat.

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