

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

The Coming Election.

Less than three weeks are now left in which to make arrangements for securing a full vote at the approaching election. What is to be done must be done soon, or be left undone. Democrats should remember that so far as local effects are concerned the election this fall is of more importance really than the election of State officers or Congressmen. Once let the county offices pass into the hands of the radicals, and then comes the same series of frauds and peculations that has always characterized the party wherever and whenever it has obtained power. Besides this, the effect would be bad on the Presidential election. Radicalism would be on a constant rampage from now till then, and the only way to prevent such a consummation is for Democrats to maintain their accustomed majority, and by dint of earnest effort if possible increase it. Our opponents are assiduously engaged trying to persuade Democrats and doubtful Republicans to vote for the radical candidates this fall. As yet they have endeavored to labor in a very quiet way, making as little ado as possible about it, instilling falsehood and fanaticism into the minds of the honest and unwary, hoping thereby to escape notice until it will be too late to undo or counteract their nefarious work before the election. No Democrat should forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," nor that radicalism is desperate and will leave no stone unturned to insure success.

Our cause is right, our candidates in every way qualified for the several offices for which they have been nominated, and should be elected by an overwhelming majority. We institute no comparison between the candidates of the two parties; that is not necessary to any man not blinded by prejudice, and with such an advantage would enable him to see. Let every Democrat consider himself a committee of one to secure as far as in him lies, a sweeping majority for the Democratic ticket in this county.

Master and Servant.

Some time ago the office of the Eagle paper, of Camden, Ark., was destroyed by soldiers, led on by Major Pearce. Col. Gilbert, commanding the post, wrote to Gen. Ord, in which he said: "The censure of the press directed against the servants of the people may be endured, but, Gen. Ord, Neil's force, detailed to enable him to perform his duties, are not the servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, and it is felt to be a great piece of impertinence for newspapers in this State to comment on Neil under any circumstances whatever."

Gen. Ord, in reply, says: "Your letter of the 15th ult., in which you attempt to justify the act of a party of soldiers who, misled by an officer, forcibly entered a citizen's house and destroyed his property, is received. You will please explain why this act was not prevented by you, as post commander, and if the requirements of the 32d article of war have been complied with. Your assertion that Neil's forces are not the servants of the people of Arkansas, but rather their masters, is unjust to both the people and Neil, and unfounded in the laws, and the laws are for the benefit of the people. The assumption that a party of soldiers could at their own option, forcibly destroy a citizen's property, and commit a gross violation of public peace, would not be tolerated under a Napoleon."

Booth's TRUNK.—A Washington dispatch says the War Department has refused to allow the trunk of Wilkes Booth, which has been detained at the National Hotel, to be forwarded to Edwin Booth, who requested it from the proprietor of the hotel in order that the family might obtain all of Booth's effects. A queer law, indeed, which makes a man's private property pay forfeit for his crimes. Ours is a government of jacobinism, not a government of law, as administered by radicals.

BEN WADDE ON FOREIGNERS.—Old Ben Wade, who wants to be President in place of Andrew Johnson, made a speech at Marietta, Ohio, the other day, in which he alluded to foreigners in the following chaste language. He said:

"They come here from a foreign country and we give them the privilege to vote when they know no more than the horse they drive. * * * If you will take the poor Irishman or other foreigner who comes here and knows nothing of your institutions—if you will permit him to vote after a five years' residence, then I insist upon the same right for this other class of persons, (negroes). * * * As a mass, in my judgment, they (negroes) are better qualified to discharge their duties under this government than the great mass equal to them in numbers, that we have always permitted to vote. I am glad to say that these people whom your Legislature has referred to you to say whether they shall be voters or not, are infinitely above the class (foreigners) I have alluded to, in all that intelligence that qualifies men to vote."

Formerly, when negroes voted in New Jersey, a candidate sent an old negro preacher two barrels of nice potatoes—Next meeting day he exhorted his hearers on the duty of voting, and the difference between whigs and democrats. He told the story of the receipt of the potatoes, and added: "My dredge, some tell you to vote for de Whigs, some tell you to vote for de Democrats, but I tell you to vote where you get de 'taters."

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1867.

Editors Democrat:

A drive through some of the highways and by-ways of our fast city, has suggested to me the idea that nothing marks our peculiarly transitory condition to a greater degree than the almost infinite varieties of pavements to be seen in our thoroughfares. In a walk of half a dozen blocks one passes through as many successive stages of progressive development of roadway, from positive barbarism up to complete civilization.

The principal portions of our city are certainly the best paved in the United States, but one does not have to go far to experience all other gradations. This will no doubt be the case for many years to come, for Chicago, with its tireless activity, extends its boundaries much faster than tax-payers are willing to stand the cost of the best modes of paving. It is pleasant to observe, however, that the work of improvement is going on steadily and constantly, even if slowly.

Speaking of improvements, we have now a cheerful one before us, nothing less than the filling up our court house park or square with a huge block of buildings, the upper portions of which shall be used for county and city purposes and the lower for store rooms and offices. The fact is undeniable that Chicago is worse supplied with public offices than any other city in the Union. All our records are liable to destruction by fire at any moment. Poor accommodation is furnished for the several necessary offices. Our Board of Health is in one part of the city, our Board of Public Works in another, our Board of Police Commissioners in a third, and all the others similarly scattered about. The fact is that our chiefest want is a city hall.

The county officials generously permit the city, to use, by sufferance, certain portions of the county's edifices, but that is all.

The mechanics' fair opened yesterday

at the west-side rink, and bids fair to be quite as successful as could have been expected of such an enterprise, inaugurated by a new and comparatively unknown association, especially when every resource has been taxed to produce contributors to the Paris Exposition.

The fall trade has so many branches that when one says that it is flourishing one almost says that everything is prosperous. Not half the people understand however, what is really meant by the fall trade. For instance, candy; who ever looked on that as an autumn specialty? Yet so it is. From the first of this month to the first of January next, one factory in this city, that of C. W. Sanford, at No. 38 Randolph street, makes three tons per day of candies and confectionaries. One w'd think such a stock as this w'd cover the ground so far as the requirements of the northwest are concerned, for months to come, yet the capabilities of this extensive house, one of the largest of this branch of manufacture in the United States, are constantly taxed to their utmost. There are, of course, many other factories, but this is the principal and most highly favored one and its goods are in request everywhere.

The establishment of a new independent telegraph line to Milwaukee and northern Wisconsin, has forced the old company to reduce their tariffs. They have therefore charged 60 cents for the first ten words and 4 cents for each additional word of a dispatch. Now, the charge is but 20 cents for the first ten words, and 2 cents for each word additional. Rough on the telegraphers, but jolly for the public.

Quotations on "Change to-day are as follows: Flour 12 00@12.50 for white winter; \$10.50 for red winter; \$8.25@10.50 for spring ex.; \$7.00 for rye. Wheat \$1.88@1.90 for No. 1 spring; \$1.79@1.84 for No. 2 do. Corn \$1.03@1.05 for No. 1 Oats 47@48. Ry. \$1.11@1.12. Mopspork \$24@24.50. Lard 12. Shoulders 12. Sides 16@17. C.

List of Registered Voters.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

A Ammacher G
Andrews Jos
Alexander T
Apple Michael
Anders J G
Anders C J
Abbel John

B Bowers J Jr
Beckner Saml
Beyer Michael
Beyer J Jr
Beyer Geo Jr
Beyer Geo Jr
Bender Henry
Burduran H
Battzly Sacob
Battzly Jos
Battzly J C
Burduran A

C Bayler Peter Jr
Brower J A
Bolman John
Burger Jacob
Bashford Francis
Burduran Jeptha
Bates James
Biehl Jos
Beyer J Jr
Croom Geo

D Deuch Fred
Dilla Israel
Deigal Geo

E Ellis A B
Eshleman Jos
Enald Jacob
Ellis C R
Ellis Levi
Ewald V

F Fulmer J
Fulmer Fred
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

G Cling John C
Cline Dan Sr
Cox Henry

H Dutrich Jno
Dilla Israel
Deigal Geo

I Engle Jacob
Essex P
Essex Wm
Engle M
English E

J Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

K Engle Jacob
Essex P
Essex Wm
Engle M
English E

L Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

M Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

N Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

O Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

P Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

R Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

S Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

T Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
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V Fress Peter
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Z Fress Peter
Fore Dore
Freese J Jr
Fink Martin
Fisher Val
Fisher Adam
Fisher Jacob
Fites Peter

Fultz M M
Fultz M Jr
Fultz John A

Feitton Geo Jr

Feldman A

Felton G Sr

Fisher P R

G

Giger D

Glyre Jacob

Gruber Peter

Geimiller Jno

Giselman Isaih

Goshey Chas

Goshey Henry

G

Gigler Jacob sr

Goss John

Garver Adam

Gelman Isaih

Gruber Fred

G

Hennlinger Geo

Harpzog Henry

Hantz Phillip

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