

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY,.....SEPT. 26, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

All those who are in favor of taxing the laboring men of the country to support the bondholder, will vote for the republican candidates at the October election.

The proposition to pay off the national debt in greenbacks is fast growing into popular favor. The people are of the opinion that a currency which is good enough for them is good enough for the bondholders. The national bank notes must be withdrawn and their place filled with greenbacks; thus relieving the people of a burden of at least 20,000,000 of dollars annually, in the shape of taxation. The 5-20 bonds are legally payable in legal tender notes and should be paid, instead of paying in gold, as the bondholders insist. If this be done, the interest to be paid by the people will be so small compared with the amount required at present, that it could be easily met. Until the bonds are taken up, they should be taxed as other property; thus requiring their holders to bear their due share of the burthen sustained by the people. If A owns a farm worth \$10,000, he has to pay taxes, say \$200, while B, his neighbor, who owns an equal amount of bonds, pays nothing. What justice is there in such a discrimination? Let the people demand that taxation be equalized, and that the whole property of the country be made to bear the burthen of supporting the government. Equal taxation, one currency for the rich and poor alike, economy in the expenditures of the people's money, and an early payment of the public debt should be insisted on as the great necessities of the present time.

We see by our exchanges that the people of the great west are awaking to the importance of these things, and will not be satisfied with anything like half way measures. Bonds must be taxed; they must be paid in such currency as the government has provided for the people, and less money must be expended for mere party ends, such as are sought by the freedman's bureau, the reconstruction bills and military governments in the southern States. No man should be elected to any office where he can exert the least influence officially, who is not with the people on all these important issues. The radical corrupt demagogues who have the control of public affairs should be taught at the ballot box that their days are well nigh ended and that the people intend henceforth to put in places of trust and power those only who are "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution."

Democrats should be on their guard against false reports and lying circulars put in circulation on the eve of the election. Our opponents in this county are, many of them, old stages, unscrupulous and untiring in their efforts to achieve success, and will resort to every means, whether fair or foul, to accomplish their ends. They have thus far been unusually quiet during the canvass, and we may expect something from them in the way of a grand *coup de grace* between now and the election. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and democrats should watch the sly movements of the rumpers at every corner, and labor faithfully for the success of the right. The election takes place on the 8th of October. The time is short,—let every Democrat do his whole duty, and we shall roll up a large majority.

Those who desire a continuance of high taxes and stamp duties, will, of course, vote for the radical candidates this fall.

A Washington special to the Chicago Times, of Monday, says that Gen. Grant received the order of Gen. Pope for an election in Georgia on Oct. 29. In the matter of registration, a significant fact appears in the third paragraph of the order. Boards of registration are required, as provided in the law, to give fourteen days' notice before the election, for a revision of the lists. The order directs them to strike from the registry the name of any person who may have been improperly registered, and then declares: "The boards of registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who may at that time possess the qualifications required by the reconstruction acts; and in deciding who are to be added their attention is especially drawn to the supplemental act of July 19."—This act, it will be remembered, prohibits an executive pardon from giving any one the right to register. The order further provides that the polls shall be open for three days, and that the sheriff of each county shall render assistance in preserving order. No judge of an election is allowed to be a candidate for any office.

A Yankee school marm in Kansas has named her first-born Benjamin Butler Stevens. The Louisville Courier thinks the young hopeful will, beyond doubt, marry a negro, and live by stealing spoons.

The burden of the newspapers at present consists in accounts of murders, robberies, elopements, suicides and all sorts of devilities committed by most all sorts of people. There never was a time in the history of this or perhaps any other country, when crime of every kind was so rife. We are not surprised that short-sighted religionists are everywhere on the tiptoe of expectation, looking for the end of this mundane sphere, and the final consummation of all things. If we are not living in the "last times," surely we have at least enough wickedness in the world to alarm all good men and cause them to fear for the future of our country. The political situation is bad enough, in all conscience, but the moral status is far worse. If "righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is reproach to any people," certainly we as a nation, have little chance of exaltation, and are proper subjects of reproach.

Those who want a good Clerk, who has been tried and found wanting, will vote for Cushman, of course.

A Puzzle for the Rumpers. A new difficulty has just appeared in the South, which promises to be a great impediment to reconstruction. The first election under the reconstruction act took place in Richmond, Virginia, last week, the negroes being the principal electors.—When they came to vote a large number of these intelligent people had *forgotten their names*, and as a matter of course their votes could not be taken, and were in consequence thrown out. Ugly, difficult and naughty questions have arisen in the South for the loyal Congress to settle, but they have never been wanting for "a plan." This last difficulty promises to be more annoying to the Rumpers than all the questions heretofore coming before it for adjustment. To furnish "a plan" by which a nigger can be made to remember his name, is going to be no ordinary work, even for the rumpers. However, we opine that old Thad, the Bottled-up and others, will fish up some arrangement for the nigs to go safely through on.

We would suggest that some loyal gentleman would beard the contract of manufacturing four million brass collars with the name of "Pompey," "Julius Caesar," or whatever the cuffed gemmen's name may be, engraved on each collar, that the same be placed about the neck of the loyal voter, and an agent appointed under the direction of the freedmen's bureau, with a liberal salary, to stand at the polls on the day of election, and examine each nigger's collar and tell him his name. By this arrangement the intelligent voting population of the Southern military districts will be enabled to poll a full vote for the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

Next Tuesday the Board of Registration will be in session to revise and correct the list of voters for several townships, preparatory to the October election. Every voter should see that his name is registered, as otherwise he may lose his vote. Let no legal voter neglect the matter and thus voluntarily disfranchise himself. Our opponents will be registered to a man, and we should be as diligent in a good cause as they are in a bad one.—Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Let no democrat neglect to register next Tuesday, and vote the Tuesday following.

RADICAL CONSULTATION.—There is quite an influx of Radical politicians at Washington to devise means to secure Pennsylvania and Ohio at the coming elections. They claim, says the Boston Post correspondent, that a victory, or even a decided Conservative gain in either of these States, would dampen the ardor of their party, and add strength to the President, embolden the Conservative leaders, and give prestige to the moderate Republicans—such as Fessenden, Sherman and Bingham. They admit that the influence of the election upon the Presidential question must be very great. Senator Thayer of Kansas, who is in Washington, says a decided Radical victory will insure the nomination of Stevens, Wade or Stanton. A falling off in their vote will bring forward more prominently Chief-justice Chase, while Conservative victories will necessitate the nomination of General Grant or Senator Fessenden.

Voters who are in favor of having a competent Surveyor for the next two years, should vote for Martin H. Rice.

Conference. There has been two Methodist Conferences in session lately in Indiana. One at Indianapolis and one at Connersville.—The one at Connersville nominated Colfax for President. At Indianapolis, Moxa Morton was discovered in the audience and was called upon the stand. Oh! shame, where is thy sting.—*Cambridge City Mirror.*

The nomination of candidate for the Presidency by a body of men styling themselves the servants of Christ, is a step from the path of duty, that in other days would have been rebuked by the church. But calling upon the stand a pot-house politician, whose private character, even his own political friends admit to be the blackest kind, is indeed a mockery to Christianity and a stain upon the church and those ministers who called him forth.

Democratic Prospects. The Chicago Times of a recent date, speaking of the probable results of the October elections, says:

The Democracy, to carry Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York at the ensuing elections, have not to gain as largely, relatively, as they gained in Connecticut,

Maine and California at the last elections in those States; and, in surveying the ground, the belief certainly seems well grounded that they will carry Pennsylvania and New York, if they do not Ohio. A change of 9,000 will give them Pennsylvania, 7,000 New York, and 15,000 Ohio. They gained 11,000 in Connecticut, 14,000 in Maine, and 26,000 in California; and to these we may add 5,000 in Vermont, 2,000 in Rhode Island, 5,000 in New Hampshire, 29,000 in Kentucky, and 1,000 in Montana. On what hypothesis can it be argued that they will not gain in an equal ratio in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York? There is one element animating the Democracy of these latter named States that did not animate in the same degree, their brethren in the other States above named, and that is, CONFIDENCE and especially is this true of Pennsylvania and New York. In these States, the Democracy feel perfectly confident of success.—In Wisconsin, too, the Democracy ought to win, and we believe will. And altogether, are not the signs such as to prompt patriots not to despair of the Republic?

Soldiers Deserting the Radicals.

In all parts of the Union brave soldiers are leaving the radical party, and denouncing that organization as opposed to the best interests of the nation. Recently Col. John Turley, of Clay county, Ohio, repudiated the radical party, to which he has always belonged, in the following truthful and strong language:

I am compelled to say that no party has ever had an existence in this country which has shown such an utter disregard of law or the Constitution; none has ever been so corrupt. I have never been a Democrat, yet as one who loves his country, I am willing to unite with Democrats, conservatives, or men of any party, who love their country above party, to arrest this anarchy or despotism to which we are drifting.

In summing up the acts of the party in power, the Colonel continues as follows:

They have already, by unjust, tyrannical, and despotic rule, made slaves or worse than slaves of millions of our countrymen. Americans, by denying them protection for life, liberty, or property; taxing them beyond anything ever known, with no voice or power to prevent or regulate it, with no right to hold office, no right to the jury box, no right to testify, no right to protect their persons, their families or their property, no right to enforce just claim, all at the mercy of a thousand and adventurers, whose only warrant by which the Radical party to invest the country, is their entire concurrence, and willingness to engender malice and ill feeling between the former slave and master. No monarchial government has ever treated its citizens thus.

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24, 1867.

Editors Democrat:

After a sing' week of wretchedly hot weather, we are now enjoying the most delightful season of the year. I never was able to remember when the season of Indian summer may be expected, but I have a very clear idea of its characteristics, and certainly this is as much like it as anything could be and yet not be the actual thing itself. All we need to make it complete is that delicate purplish haze of the atmosphere and the skies which so softens distances and lends such an infinite charm to the landscape, that which seems to fasten the glorious colors of the heavens on the forest leaves, the peculiar autumnal charm of our own dear land. By the way, I wonder why that word "Indian" is tacked to one's remembrances and hopes of that glorious season. The idea of having to remember together nature's brightest glories and the skulking murderous savage, the wretch who has not an atom of the good, the noble or the beautiful in his composition, seems positively repulsive to me. But the idea suggests itself that this is not necessarily a part of a Chicago letter, not absolutely a piece of news from the big city of the west. Still, it is about as much news as anything I have to tell you to-day.

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Trade is brisk in all departments and merchants generally wear more smiling faces than we have been accustomed to for months back.

Yesterday the grand billiard tournament for the benefit of the contemplated soldiers' fair, opened at Brunswick's hall, on State street, and games were played by J. Con, Cyrus Con, Henry Rhines, Al Le Burn, Brunswick and other noted players. The tournament will continue nearly, if not quite all week. The object is no doubt a good one, but there is certainly room for reform in our present mode of bestowing our care and attention upon our disabled heroes. I can not pass this subject without reference to at least one "specimen brick" in the management of our Soldiers' Home, which is our principal, or indeed, our only charitable institution for disabled soldiers. There are here a number of men who have become cripples, blind and maimed in the war, unable to earn their living. To support them private citizens have from time to time made liberal donations.—Thousands of dollars were received from the Northwestern Fair of '65, and only last winter some \$25,000 (if I remember aright) were obtained from the Legislature. The institution occupies a splendid building erected for it, and rejoices in multitude of controlling minds, male and female who guard its interests and are foremost in getting up the grand Fair soon to come off. Certainly the Soldiers' Home is not "on its last legs" and there exists no necessity for the exercise of petty economy in its management, no call for absolute meanness and injustice. Still the unfortunate inmates of this "noble charity" have been subjected to this meanness and injustice. Under the pressure of some valuable legal advice, the Board of Directors, some time since, adopted a rule requiring every inmate of the Home who receives a pension from the government to turn over entire, to the last penny, to the Home, as a partial payment of the expense of keeping him. Whatever they do get, much or little, is gobbed instant by the Home; nothing is allowed them for even the purchase of tobacco, the want of which

is so severely felt by old soldiers; and none is furnished them. Even if charitable visitors give them any, they are not allowed to use it—tobacco is "contrary to the rules." The petty amounts of pensions thus plundered from the poor fellows are too important to be considered as among the resources of the Home, yet to men in their condition are very considerable, as enabling them to procure many small comforts of which they are now deprived. In short I can not but regard it as one of the meanest little things I have ever known in connection with "great public charity."

Quotations on 'Change to-day close as follows:

Flour \$11@13.00 for white winter; \$8@10.50 for spring ex. Wheat \$1.88 for No. 1 Spring; \$1.83 for No. 2, Corn 1.02@1.04. Oats 55c. Rye 1.16 for No. 1; 1.14 for No. 2. 111. Timothy seed 2.25@2.30. Flax 2.25. Clover \$0.90. Freights 7¢ for wheat; 6¢ for corn to Buffalo by sail.

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