

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. MCDONALD, EDITOR.

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OUR PYRAMID.



OHIO
KANSAS
INDIANA
NEW YORK
MONTANA
MARYLAND
KENTUCKY
NEW JERSEY
MINNESOTA
CALIFORNIA
CONNECTICUT
PENNSYLVANIA

ORGANIZE!

Democrats of Marshall! the elections of the year are over and victory has again perched upon our banners! Connecticut, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, are now democratic states, while the immense gains made by the democracy in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, demonstrates beyond a doubt that the people of those states are fast becoming disgusted with the ruinous policy of the party in power, and that a similar gain next year will give the most of them to the democracy.

All that is necessary to secure the fruits of the victories of this year; and insure the election of a democratic president next year, is a thorough organization of the democracy throughout the country. We have a cunning and a vigilante foe to meet; already we see them preparing for the conflict. They are throwing overboard for the time being their extreme measures. They are carefully covering up temperance, women suffrage, negro equality, impeachment bonds, tariffs, &c., &c., and looking around for an available candidate. All these measures are intended to deceive the people, and they hope thereby to regain the ground they have lost. To meet them with any hopes of success we must be organized and guard at every point. This cannot be accomplished by a few men. Our leading men may plan for us, but that is all they can do. It depends upon the people after all; the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, whether we are organized or not. One of the first things necessary at this time is the circulation among democrats and conservative men of sound democratic papers. One paper now is worth a dozen in the heat of the campaign. Are we ready for the campaign in Marshall? If not, lose no time in preparing ourselves. Next year we have two representatives among other officers to elect, one of them being elected by this county and St. Joseph. It is our duty to see to it that we give a larger majority than St. Joseph. If we fail in that they will elect an Abolitionist.

In the next regular session of the legislature we elect a United States Senator in place of Thomas A. Hendricks. The legislature is expected to be close, and as Marshall gains or loses that representative, so possibly may the democracy of this state, retain or lose a United States Senator. There never was a greater responsibility resting on us than now. To meet it we must organize early and work. We make this proposition to you, and we do it in good faith. If you, the democratic farmers, mechanics, laboring and business men of Marshall, will take hold of the matter now, and increase the circulation of the PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT to one thousand subscribers in the county, we will guarantee you from 800 to 1,000 majority next year; you can easily do this. We have over 2,500 democratic voters in the county, no one of whom is not able to take the DEMOCRAT, and ought to do it. As you support the paper, so will the paper support you by becoming more and more efficient. Now is the time to subscribe, and see to it that your neighbor takes it also. We shall spare no pains on our part, of time or money to make it worthy of your support. The responsibilities resting upon us now, as a party, are the greatest we ever bore. It is expected that every member of it will discharge his duty. Will you do it? Let your action answer. We believe you will.

GREENBACKS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Among the many questions upon which the people of the states recently holding elections expressed a very decided opinion, were the two which for many months have been looming high above all others in the political sky, viz: the payment of the national debt in greenbacks, and negro suffrage. On these questions they have spoken with an earnestness and with a directness which admits of no doubt as to their desires and intentions in that regard; and when the people speak, opposition to their voice is as chaff before the whirlwind.

It has required all the ingenuity of party leaders, all the strength of party machinery, and all the potent power of monied nabobs, to make the people believe, even for a short time, that it was sound financial policy, and fair dealing with all classes of tax-payers, to exempt that class

of citizens from taxation who derive the most benefit from the government. Whenever and wherever the proposition has been made to pay off the national debt in national currency—the same that government creditors paid for national bonds—it has been met with the most venomous opposition from the bondholders and their defenders. Why one class of property-owners should be exempt from taxation, and all other property-owners heavily burdened with taxes to pay the interest on the debt owing to those who pay no taxes, is a question which it has heretofore been difficult to solve. But if the results of the recent election are indications of the temper of the people, it may confidently be expected that this question will be settled not far in the future, on a basis fair and just; on a basis that places the burdens of taxation not only on those who cannot buy government bonds, but upon the owners of property of every name and kind.

Gold for the rich, (received as interest on government bonds,) and greenbacks for the "common" people, is a legalized system of oppression, wrong and outrage, under which the people have been suffering ever since the advent of the republican party to power, and one which it is to be hoped will cease to exist when that party shall be forced to relinquish the control of the government.

The question of negro suffrage in the north has been even more summarily disposed of, if possible, than the subject of having one currency for all. This question was going along swimmingly so long as its application was being made to southern states, by the people of the north; but when the question was brought home to those who were so clamorous for the rights of the colored man who had fought so nobly for the blessed privileges we all enjoy, there was an unusual fluttering among those into whose keeping was intrusted all that pertained to "the best government the world ever saw," and when the question was submitted to them for their action, their verdict was such as to appeal the stoutest hearts that beat for "equal rights." Never before, in the history of republics, was such ingratitude manifested as is now justly charged to the republicans who recently voted with the democrats, declining the proffered assistance of those of whom had in rolling up lusty majorities for freedom and union. The colored Americans have met and vanquished the enemies of our common country on many a bloody field, (*if reports be true*), always taking their rations with the utmost regularity. And yet, the republicans of Ohio, by a majority which requires an expert mathematician to decipher, have rudely thrust their man and brother from their embraces. Even Kansas—"bleeding Kansas"—hears no more the cry from the sons of Ham, but votes and acts as though this were a white man's government. We have not the heart to comment on such ingratitude.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

From the Indianapolis Herald, Nov. 11. The elections on the 5th inst., resulted in a series of democratic triumphs.

In New York State the democratic majority is about 48,000—the city of New York giving over 61,000.

In Massachusetts the radical majority is reduced 30,000, while two-thirds of the legislature is opposed to the prohibitory liquor law.

New Jersey and Maryland are both democratic by handsome majorities.

Wisconsin and Minnesota have gone republican by largely decreased majorities. There have been heavy democratic gains throughout Illinois.

In Kansas the woman's rights and negro suffrage propositions have been defeated by about 10,000 majority.

A correspondent of the New York *Advertiser* who has traveled through south-western Virginia, says every negro cabin contains firearms of some description, and in deserted churches, barns and school houses, negroes are nightly drilled with guards mounted, to prevent interruption or discovery. He witnessed a midnight drill in the woods, in which over one hundred negroes were engaged. The whites are apprehensive of a negro attack, and are in great terror.

The president is represented as being in a towering good humor consequent upon the result of the late elections. He is said to enjoy in a high degree the convulsions and expiring throes of radicalism, to engulf General Grant in the ruin which has at last overtaken it.

A terrible calamity occurred at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on the 8th inst. A portion of mill buildings belonging to a firm in that city were blown to atoms, and about twenty persons killed and many wounded. The explosion occurred in the forge portion of the mill; and, to add to the terrible accident, the building took fire and was soon in flames. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known, as the engineer and fireman—the only persons who could give the proper information—were instantly killed. Loss about \$10,000.

Gen. Grant, after having been shown Forney's late editorial, disapproved of portions of it, and said he had not authorized the editor to speak for him. The rads have a terrible time with Grant and the late elections.

Secretary McCulloch, in a late letter to a leading banking firm in New York city, says the department is not prepared to entertain propositions for the sale of the remaining issues of the 10-40 bonds.

The Good Templars are going to build a large hall at Richmond, Wayne county.

Why are well-fed chickens like a successful farmer? Because they are blest with full crops.

Miss Widup, postmistress of Centerville, has been removed and Mrs. Tuttle appointed in her place.

For the Democrats.

REMINISCENCES.

NUMBER ONE.

As many of the readers of the DEMOCRAT are new-comers, and consequently not posted in reference to the early history of Marshall county, it would probably interest some, at least, to codate a few items occasionally, and give to them through the medium of your paper.

The lands in Marshall county, except

the Michigan road lands, school lands,

and Indian lands, were offered for sale at Lapeer in 1835. In the spring of 1836, the county was organized, having previously been attached to St. Joseph county for judicial purposes. At the first election after the organization of the county, Robert Blair, Charles Osterhant and Abraham Johnson were elected commissioners. At the first meeting of the commissioners (which was held at the house of Mr. Osterhant, a building on the west side of the Michigan road, and now owned by Mr. Isaac Orr, one mile south of Plymouth, and occupied by him as a barn or stable), they divided the county, which is twenty-one miles square, into three equal districts. The north seven miles was named "North township," and "District No. 1"; the second "Center township," and "District No. 2"; the third "Green township," and "District No. 3." Each of these districts was entitled to a commissioner.

In the spring of 1837 the commissioners, on petition, formed a new township out of the west six miles of Green township, which they named "Union." If our memory is not at fault, Theophilus Jones was the first Justice of the Peace elected in said township. Vincent Brownlee, who is the oldest resident, settled there in the latter part of the winter of 1835-6, when there was not a white person except his own family, in the territory which now constitutes that township. An Indian chief by the name of Niswaugeon had a village near where "Fizzleton" is located; and an Indian squaw, called Missiniqueou, had a village a little south of the Paddock bridge. During the summer and fall of 1836, quite a number of families settled there, among whom were John Morris, Levi Moor, Wm. Thompson, Sen. Platt B. Dickson, John Anderson, John A. Shirley, James A. Houghton, John N. Vories, Lewis and Eleazer Thompson, David C. Morris, Ephraim Moor, Elias Dickson and T. McDonald; nearly all of this number have since been "gathered to their fathers."

The first highway that was located in Union township commenced on the Michigan road where Mr. Taber now resides, from thence via Wolf creek to the North east corner of the township, and thence to Birmingham, now Marmont, Wm. Blakely, John Houghton, and the writer

were the "viewers."

The personal property in Union township at this time, is valued for purposes of taxation, at \$82,365. The real estate, at \$222,535, making a total of taxables of \$304,900. No. of polls, 209. No. of dogs, 153.

The burr oak flats in the north-west part of the township are not surpassed in fertility, by any lands in the county. Maxenckee lake, which teems with the many tribe, is situated near the center of the township, and is about one mile and three quarters wide, and two and three quarters long.

As an instance of the appalling power of the explosion, one huge section of the boiler, estimated as weighing a ton, was hurled high in air, a distance of over 500 feet, and in its fall crashed through like pipe the roof, corner walls, second floor and partially the first floor of another building at that distance. Another huge section which was thrown in an opposite direction was actually red-hot when it fell. All the buildings in the vicinity had their walls pierced by the flying fragments of the mill, and their windows blown in by the shock of the explosion. The fire which followed the explosion destroyed quite a number of buildings in the vicinity, inflicting a total loss of somewhere near \$50,000, not half covered by insurance.

Another terrible fire occurred yesterday over on South Water street between Wells and Market, by which some \$70,000 worth of property were destroyed. It originated from a stove in a little Israelite's tailor shop.

Still another fire yesterday on North Market street, rendered fifteen families homeless and destroyed \$20,000 worth of property.

The recent lively quarrel between the Young Men's Christian Association and the Chicago Christian Union, the former

representing orthodox evangelical charity,

and the latter Universalist and Unitarian charity, mainly seems to be in a fair way

to settlement. Sensibly seeing that their

rivalry would offer opportunities to the un-

deserving to plunder all round, they have

taken the initiatory steps toward a combi-

nation of their energies for charitable pur-

poses. To-night, at the Tremont House,

an organization will be effected, under a

charter from the last legislature, in which

the Y. M. C. A. and the C. C. U. and the

Citizens Relief Association will have equal

share. It may be said to a well-balanced

orthodox mind like Moody's to have to la-

bor with unbelievers in the cheerful doc-

trine of eternal damnation, but the general

public will rather view it as a good omen

and look for them to effect much for the

relief of the needy during the winter.

The preparations which are being made

for the soldier's fair which is to open on

Wednesday next at the Wabash Avenue

Rink, are now almost complete, and there

is every reason to expect the fair to prove

a grand success.

The Odd Fellows had a banquet last

Thursday evening, the profits of which

some \$1,000 they donated to the fair, and

similar action is to be taken by a score of

other societies. The individual contribu-

tions are also said to be immense. Gen.

Sheridan will not be here in time for the

opening of the fair, but Gen. Wilson will

be present and very imposing ceremonies

have already been arranged.

One noteworthy feature in connection

with this subject will be the establishment

of a bazaar for the sale of the

novel, elegant and popular elastic sponge

goods, all the profits of which are to go to

the fair. This elastic sponge is, by the

way, one of the grandest discoveries of the

age, being as superior to curled hair,

feathers or any other material for stuffing

pillows, mattresses, etc., as curled hair is

better than a pine board or a Japanese

hard-wood pillow. It costs but a little over one-half to three-fifths as much

as curled hair or feathers, is far more elastic

than either of these substances and never

by age loses this superiority, is ex-

tremely durable and possesses the

extraordinary merit of keeping all

insects away from its vicinity. A contin-

ued and thorough trial of nearly three

years demonstrated that it possesses in the

fullest degree all the points of superiority

herein claimed for it, and already it has

been adopted by the best upholsterers in this

city who do not hesitate to pronounce it

the best elastic sponge ever made.

Two thousand recruits for the Fifth

military district are now ready for New

York awaiting orders.

Thirty members of Congress have arri-

ved in Washington.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 9.

The Boilier Explosion at Pittsburg.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 11 o'clock, the residents in the Ninth ward, lower part of Pitt township and Lawrenceville, were startled by a tremendous report, as of an explosion, which shook the foundations of the houses for half a mile around. It was soon ascertained that an explosion had taken place in the forge department of the Fort Pitt iron works, owned by Messrs. Rees, Grati & Hall, and located on the bank of the Allegheny river, between Wilson and Boundary streets, in Pitt township, and fronting the track of the Allegheny Valley railroad. The building had been blown to atoms.