

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 vigilant 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's 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 guarded 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. At 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 monetary rabble, to make the people believe, even for a short time, that it was sound financial policy, and fair dealing with all classes of taxpayers, 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 flinching among those into whose keeping was entrusted 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 appal 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 color who 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 ration 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.

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 Herald who has traveled through southwestern 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 and fine hall at Richmond, Wayne county.

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

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

REMINISCENCES.

NUMBER ONE.

As many of the readers of the DEMOCRAT are new-comers, and consequently are not posted in reference to the early history of Marshall county, it would probably interest some, at least, to collate 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 reserve, were offered for sale at Laporte in 1825. In the spring of 1830, 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 Osterhaut and Abraham Johnson were elected commissioners. At the first meeting of the commissioners (which was held at the house of Mr. Osterhaut, 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 Niswagoo had a village near where "Fizzleton" is located; and an Indian squaw, called Missinequoque, 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. Tabor now resides, from there 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 \$22,365. The real estate, at \$222,535, making a total of taxable assets of \$244,900. 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. Max-eukuckee lake, which teams with the finey trike, is situated near the center of the township, and is about one mile and three quarters wide, and two and three quarters long.

The Storm in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Herald, Nov. 11.

The damage by the storm of Friday last seems to have been more serious than was at first supposed. From all quarters in the track of the tornado, which seems to have been from the southwest to the southeast, we hear of houses, fences, and trees being blown down, though, fortunately, without loss of life. In the Eagle creek neighborhood the storm was terrific. J. H. McClure's new frame house, partially completed, was badly damaged. Chislett's new frame, at Crown Hill cemetery, strongly built, two stories high, was completely demolished. On David Stout's farm a large breadth of timber was blown down, fences leveled to the ground, and shocked corn scattered all over the country. The fence on Jesse Pugh's place were blown down, and 40 mules escaped. Some of the roads are impassable on account of the fallen timber. In Warren township a good deal of damage was done. The gable end of Leo Cox's house was blown in, and some of his children hurt, though not seriously. East of town the damage was considerable.

A correspondent writes the following account of the destruction in Greencastle.

"GREENCASTLE, Ind. Nov. 9.

"Last evening, about half-past 6 o'clock there appeared in the northwest an unusually dark and threatening cloud, accompanied by vivid lightning. In a few moments a rumbling and roaring, more fierce and terrible than the confusion of forty railroad trains, was heard in the direction, and in a moment it was upon us. It came from a southwesterly direction, occupying a space of about two hundred yards, in which scarcely anything was left unharmed. Entering the city as it did, the first prominent building which came in its course was the college (Indiana Asbury university), where near two hundred students had convened at the library societies, and an evening prayer-meeting, which was also being held in the college building, was in session, all of which broke up in a general stampede. No one was hurt, but all were badly scared. The loss sustained by the college building was slight, principally in chimneys and windows. The damage done to the campus, in loss of trees, was by no means slight.

"The next public building in its course was the seminary, which was almost unroofed, leaving the cupola and a small portion of the roof next to it remaining with a part of the walls. The next building of note was the Methodist Episcopal church, a two story brick building, whose roof was carried entirely away, leaving the walls only, very badly damaged, standing. The next public building, and the one which sustained the heaviest loss, was the Baptist church, which was wholly destroyed, the building being razed to the ground,--a very beautiful little church, which had just been completed. As the church was comparatively new, and composed of but few members, most of whom are not wealthy, or at least not sufficiently able to rebuild again immediately, this will be an irreparable loss to them. The total loss of property is estimated at not less than \$30,000."

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1867.

ED. DEMOCRAT: At an early hour yesterday morning, but a little after 2 o'clock, all Chicago was startled by a fearful explosion, and a few moments later a lurid glare from the west lit up all the heavens, while the fear inspiring alarm of the clanging bells broke upon the stillness of the night. The explosion was one of those terrible catastrophes which from time to time occur to warn the imprudent of the dangerous and tremendous power of steam, and sudden an entire community. Marple's flouring mill on Canal street, near Randolph, was under contract to furnish some three hundred barrels of flour on Monday morning, and to effect this ran on up to the time mentioned, into the early sabbath. The engineer had been kept at his post every day and far into the night of each day for a week previous, and this night, overcome by fatigue, laid down beside the engine and went to sleep. He awoke in eternity, while his poor, mangled corpse laid beneath the mill which had been torn to fragments by the explosion of the boiler. But one man, a miller, was in the building at the time, and he, by the heroic exertions of a brave policeman, was rescued alive, although terribly burned, scalded and bruised. For a time it was believed that one of the owners and several workmen in the mill had perished, and there were rumors of the death of a number of persons who were asleep in a small German boarding house which stood just beside the mill and was crushed by the falling walls. It is now understood that all escaped but the engineer. He was a sober, industrious and faithful man, but his energies were taxed by the exertions of his employers beyond his strength, and his life paid the forfeit. He leaves a wife and one little child. 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 paper 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 \$80,000, 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 for settlement. Sensibly seeing that their rivalry would offer opportunities to the unfeeling to plunder all round, they have taken the initiatory steps toward a combination of their energies for charitable purposes. 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 shares. It may be said to a well-balanced orthodox mind like Moody's to have to labor with unbelievers in the cheerful doctrine 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 contributions 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 far superior to curled hair, feathers or any other material for stuffing cushions, 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 substantial and never by age loses this superiority, is extremely durable and possesses the extraordinary merit of keeping all insects away from its vicinity. A continued 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 upholsters in this city who do not hesitate to pronounce it

ahead of anything they have ever used. This sponge is brought from Bahama Islands and prepared by cleansing and chemical treatment at two manufactories, one at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and the other in Birmingham, Connecticut. The office of the Western Elastic Sponge Co., who have the right of all the north-west, is at No. 192 and 194 Lake street.

The Rev. Hart L. Stewart scandal has been opened afresh by two suits instituted by the Rev. H. S. against the witnesses whose testimony enabled his wife to get a divorce from him not long since. One is a criminal prosecution for perjury, and the other a civil suit for damages for defamation of character. Both take in his former wife, her father, Capt. Turtle, the female detective, and half a score of other people. The case was rather too nasty to be enjoyable even when it was fresh. But now, the very idea of reviving it is revolting. The Rev. gentleman failed as a preacher, failed as a tunnel contractor, failed in his former suit, failed as a lecturer, and now he fails to preserve the slight respect which some may have had for him hitherto. His former suit he says cost him \$7,900.

The Opera House season closed on Saturday. Joe Jefferson is doing the Rip Van Winkle to immense houses at McVicker's. "Tudor," a bigger leg spectacle than Black Crook, is coming to the Opera House in December.

President Johnson and the New York Democracy.

Certain parties, disappointed in securing the president's assistance to advance their selfish purposes, are now making strenuous efforts to prove that Mr. Johnson, after making overtures to the New York democracy, has broken faith with them, utterly failing to carry out his promises. It is charged that Cassidy, of New York, addressed a letter to a prominent gentleman of this city, in which he announced the purpose of the New York democratic state convention to pass a resolution repudiating Mr. Johnson and his administration, and that this announcement by some means reached the president's ears. It is further announced that the president immediately dispatched a distinguished Missouri gentleman to New York to confer with parties in that city with a view to arrest the resolution of repudiation, and to negotiate, if possible, an amicable arrangement with the New York democracy. It is further charged that after sundry meetings held at Mayor Hoffman's, in New York, it was understood, concerted and agreed that the resolutions repudiating the administration should be stricken out, and that a distinguished New York statesman should be forthwith installed in the president's cabinet. Such, I understand, are the charges as preferred by the New York parties who say they carried out in full faith their part of the agreement, but that Mr. Johnson has broken faith with them and failed to make the promised change in his cabinet. On the other hand, the president's friends assert the want of good faith was not on his part, but that the agreement required the convention to endorse the administration, which it failed to do, and hence Mr. Johnson was relieved of any obligation to make the change in his cabinet. Several spicy letters, I understand, have passed between the representatives of the high contracting parties in their efforts to settle the question of bad faith. It is more than probable Mr. Church or Mayor Hoffman could decide the issue.—Boston Post.

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The Boiler 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 Port Pitt iron works, owned by Messrs. Rees, Graff & Pail, 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.

To add to the more horrible nature of the catastrophe, the ruins of the building had taken fire and were in flames. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, nearly all the frame work of the building was destroyed before the flames could be subdued.

As soon as the flames had been subdued sufficiently to admit of the removal of the charred timber and iron, efforts were made to take out the bodies from the ruins. Many of the spectators present assisted in the work, and succeeded in recovering about half a dozen of the bodies, some of which were so terribly burned as to be almost unrecognizable.

The boilers (three in number) were parallel with the river and Allegheny Valley railroad track, and about seven inches apart. They were built in July, 1863, by Carroll & Snyder, and were 42 inches in diameter and 30 feet in length, with two 10-inch flues in each boiler. The shells and flues were made of full quarter inch iron. The iron was manufactured by Schoenberger & Co., each shell stamped C. H. (Charcoal Hammered) No. 1. It is impossible to ascertain which boiler exploded first, as the engineer and fireman, the only persons capable of giving such information, were instantly killed. The probabilities are, that one of the boilers exploded, and immediately caused the explosion of the other two. They all appear to have broken in the middle, and the fragments were thrown in all directions, the fine caps principally going in the direction of the Allegheny Valley railroad track. From an examination of all the fragments of the boilers that were to be seen, it appears that they were broken in pieces where riveted together. Several of the flues were collapsed, but little remained by which a boiler could be identified. Immediately after the explosion, the building took fire, and the damage was thus rendered much greater than it otherwise would have been.

Coroner Clawson arrived on the ground shortly after the explosion, and took immediate measures towards holding inquests on the bodies of the unfortunate victims.

A Hurricane in the West Indies. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

The Herald's St. Thomas correspondent gives further particulars of the disasters by the hurricane: "There is not a dwelling on the island that has not suffered. Many houses have no roofs. The small houses of the poor classes were leveled to the ground, and there have been buried already over one hundred persons who were killed on shore, and a like number have been wounded and maimed. Every few moments the harbor throws up the dead, and their is one continual string of coffins through the streets.

Over 500 persons were drowned. In some cases not a soul is living to relate a word regarding their vessels. The steamer Wye lost 33 souls. The steamer Ithone out of 150, only 21 were saved. The Spanish steamer Camaguay, whose heroic captain, Aguilar, saved many lives, lost 17 out of 30. The American ship Ches. Sprague had but the captain and one man saved. In fact, hardly a vessel but can report some of the crew missing.

Men were lifted bodily from shore and carried to a watery grave. Not a wharf nor a lighter is left. Houses were carried six inches deep with brick, tiles, shutters, and doors. Nearly every tree is rooted.

The English steamer Columbian just arrived with 8,000 packages of dry goods was sunk in less than three hours after anchoring. Eight millions of dollars will not pay the losses. The merchants suffered heavily with the rain, as the tops of the stores were off up to date. Three hundred and sixty persons have been buried of those who lost their lives in the hurricane.

This awful visitation has inflicted severe suffering upon all the inhabitants of this island, the poor especially. Messrs. Peniston & Co., of No. 17 South street New York, who have vessels trading