

Plymouth Democrat.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The Jacobin candidates for representative from Marshall and St. Joe. and Marshall counties have opened the campaign in the most startling manner.

Evidently not possessing general information enough to discriminate between a member of the legislature and a county commissioner, they are ignoring national politics, and in fact politics of any character, almost entirely, and playing on a harp of a single string, and that string is "country affairs," "only this and nothing more."

After an excessive amount of mental labor, (perfectly wonderful in them) they have arrived at the conclusion that the taxes of Marshall county are too high! That the per centum of Marshall county is higher than that of LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart or Kosciusko! And while they do not attempt to show how they as members of the legislature will remedy the evil, they insist on the votes of taxpayers "because this is thus." Truly a wonderful argument, and a wonderful pair.

They present facts and figures to show most conclusively that Marshall pays most enormous taxes, and without a figure now at our disposal in reference to the subject we venture the statement that Marshall collects less county tax than either LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart or Kosciusko; and also grant that the per centum is higher. These brilliant champions of economy, and profound mathematicians, are well aware of the fact that the taxable property of Marshall county is assessed at a much lower figure than that of either of the other counties above named; and that as our population approximate to them, the expense of doing the county business is almost as great, and that therefore with very nearly the same expenditures and less property to tax, our per centum is, of course, higher, but our tax is not so high. And one of the Jacobin candidates for commissioner has also commenced expounding his part. He startles his audience (which he assembles on the side-walk of our most public streets, to the disgust of a majority of his fellow-towners) with the statement that the democrats propose to "build a new court house at an expense of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and have already appropriated eighty thousand dollars of the money!" He either simply makes the statement in pure ignorance, or wilfully lies; which we hold ourselves in readiness to substantiate in any and every manner. As he is a Christian we give him credit for being a fool instead of a knave," i. e. more fool than knave.

The Jacobins profess their inability to define the real position of the democratic party on the financial question. If they are honest in their statements, and really cannot see the policy of the democratic platform and leaders, then they simply enunciate and exhibit themselves as the most unqualified numbskulls and beetleheads that ever before organized in any force. Any school-boy acquainted with the first principles of the English language cannot fail to comprehend the position of the party after reading the platform. It does not admit of the possibility of a double construction by any honest man of common sense. When it declares that 5-20 bonds are payable in greenbacks, it means that they are payable in greenbacks and not in gold.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.
CHICAGO, July 27, 1868.

Happy am I that I may record a fall in the mercury. For several days past, we have had comparatively comfortable weather—not cool enough to encourage any idea of fires or overcoats, but a decided improvement on what we had had. To my unspeakable disgust the change in the temperature reveals to me how shamefully I have been swindled in my thermometer. The cussed thing can't be boiled up above 85 or iced down below 85.

From all directions there come to us the most encouraging reports for the prospects for harvest; and it is believed that the crops of this season, through the whole northwestern country will be unusually large.

The wool convention, to be held here on August 4th, 5th and 6th, is expected to be one of the most successful and beneficial special enterprises of its class ever gotten up here. It is intended to be not merely an exhibition of various grades and specimens of wools, with a lot of talk about southdowns, merinos, etc., but to be an occasion which shall bring together wool growers and manufacturers for the discussion of matters of vital interest to both, and the opportunity of forming the acquaintance of each other. A prominent feature of the exhibition will be the specimens of American woolen manufactures. It may not be generally known, but is nevertheless true that at several northwestern woolen mills excellent woolen clothes are made for 87¢ per yard, better in quality and equal in appearance to Scotch or Canadian goods of their same class which are sold for \$1.25 and \$1.50 in the market. To introduce their wools to the public will be the principal feature of the exhibition.

When they get through with county affairs, we will ask them to turn their attention momentarily to a few other little things some of the people have been thinking of recently,—subjects of interest to tax-payers.

Finish up, gentlemen, and we will try and keep track of you, and try and preserve your veracity for you. If you make a mistake we will endeavor to correct it at once.

The manager of the Jacobin concern over the way seems to desire a continuance of our biography of Jap Packard. We have other matters of more importance claiming our space this week, but as soon as we have a little room to spare we will accommodate our neighbor. We are right well acquainted with the history of Jap, and it will afford us great pleasure to "write it up," especially as it will accommodate our neighbor. Don't be impatient, we will attend to the matter thoroughly, neighbor, and if not to your entire satisfaction, it shall certainly be no fault of ours,—only be patient and you shall have it all.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress has at last taken a breathing spell, and at the same time given the country one.

The proceedings of that body seem to grow more infamous with each succeeding session. The months passed in the session just closed have produced no one single act that is even remotely beneficial to the white people of America, unless we except the bondholders, Jacobin office-holders and whisky-rings. Taxes are higher instead of lower; money is scarcer instead of more plenty; the rich are richer and the poor are poorer than when the session first convened. Millions of dollars have been thrown away on the impeachment farce; the freedman's bureau is made more expensive instead of being abolished; the standing army has not been reduced, and in no one thing has an action been taken to lighten the burdens of the tax-payers; to restore the government; to render the fundamental law of the land supreme, or to promote the happiness of any class of people save office-holding and office-aspiring Jacobins and negroes.

Continued.

Under this head I shall include both the first and second of Mr. M.'s continued articles!

The first was devoted to the gathering rays generated by the enlargement of the "terrible word humanism."

No new argument was produced, but a strenuous effort upon his part was made to draw to a focus such rays and only such as would mostly conduce to the establishment of his common will theory upon the basis of "humanism." The common will theory was a trick to induce his readers to believe the physical and mental equality of races, and that the white race has no pre-eminence over the negro, who "must vote for, and be voted for" and hold office in common with the white man.

We are now no longer left to doubt

the meaning of Mr. M.'s doctrine, and since the radicals concur with him we are confirmed in the opinion that he promulgates radicalism as it truly is. Radicals, generally, are too apt to adopt a spurious style of oratory, the end of which is—when their cause is such that it cannot be supported even by special fallacies—to say something, when there is in fact nothing to be said, so as to avoid the ignominy of being silenced. "To this end," says

Whately in his Elements of Rhetoric, "the more confused and unintelligible the language, the better, provided it carry with it the appearance of wisdom and of being something to the purpose." Had Mr. M.'s article the resemblance of profound wisdom, and being something to the purpose, we might cite it as a fair specimen of spurious oratory, but being deprived of such resemblance it comes under that kind known as "Utopian oratory." This, then, is the kind of oratory Mr. M. has reference to when he says "the genius of the republican party is to build up the frame of their constructions from below, from primary principles." That is, the republican party, with a view to deduce facts from primary principles, adopts Utopian oratory; and it follows that in all their

reasonings they select Utopian assertions for the foundation of their "constructions."

Hence they commence with vision and end in vision. In a mathematical problem an error at the commencement will lead to error *ad infinitum*. So in argument, if the primary principles are Utopian "it seems," says M., "the democratic party is rather inclined to construct from above down." That is the democratic party commences with facts and deduce therefrom principles that admit of practical application. They know that which men most seek for are general facts—the linking together of causes and effects. Facts are to the intellect what the rules of morals are to the will. The mind must be thoroughly acquainted with facts before any correct generalizations can be made, for generalization is the act of bringing to application individual facts. The Utopian argument will not admit of generalization because no facts are involved. Thus, Mr. M., we kindly accept the *a priori* argument and leave to you the Utopian, and are glad that you do not misunderstand our method. In pursuance to Mr. M.'s request I would with pleasure write my thesis in German if it were possible to have it published in that language, but for want of German type and a German compositor I am obliged to use the English language. It has been through the request of German citizens of this place that I have undertaken the reviewing of Mr. M.'s "assertions," and so long as my thesis is written in the English language meets their approbation I presume it will so appear.

The last article written by Mr. M. is characteristic for its veracity and moral ideas. He argues that "the children of white emigrants were sold into slavery on arriving at New Orleans"; that "no free negro could go south without being sold into slavery"; that "slavery was the cause of Texas separating from Mexico." Thus

you see the radical party is not content to let the dead carcass of slavery alone, but must resurrect it that they may have something to harp about. In short Mr. M. would impress it upon his constituents that slavery is still the issue of the day if he could but mask himself more fully. Slavey is dead and no democrat wishes to see it revived. They are cognizant of its evils and influence in a free country. Then why, Mr. M., argue a subject which exists but in name? No one can be benefited by discussing it and I would not notice the points alluded to were it not to show how grossly you have misrepresented them.

By white emigrants is to be understood Europeans; then American slavery consisted of Europeans as well as Africans, Europeans were sold as slaves, the supreme court decided the European a property, it said the slave-holder might take to territories his European slaves. Such are the conclusions which must follow Mr. M.'s assertion, he cannot deny them, but another radical writer who had not lost all honor for truth verifies the statement of white slavery by saying "so white at least as to pass themselves off as such," thus in a word he denies European servitude, and had Mr. M. examined carefully the civil code of Louisiana he would not have ventured so boldly to found one of his "moral ideas" in New Orleans.

No free negro could go south without

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