

Plymouth Democrat.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1868.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH. LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

A MASTERLY ARGUMENT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The citizens of Marshall county were favored with a rare treat yesterday in the form of a speech from Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin. It was not known until last Friday that he would positively be here on the 19th, as he had been advertised to speak here and at Warsaw on the same day; and the democrats of Warsaw had got out their bills for him to speak at that place at the same time that he was advertised to speak here. The matter was finally settled by securing his services for Warsaw on Thursday (to-day). This misunderstanding prevented many from the eastern portion of the county from attending yesterday.

The crowd in attendance was much larger than any democrat anticipated on so short notice, and was, in every sense of the word, a success.

We have not time nor space to notice in detail the masterly speech of Senator Doolittle. The principal portion of the speech was on the subject of reconstruction, and no man in the country can handle that subject better than he can. His arguments were unanswerable, and his conclusions incontrovertible. Such speeches convince the understanding rather than inflame the passions. They best sustain a cause of right, and shut the mouths of our opponents. Senator Doolittle carries with him the best wishes of democrats and conservatives wherever he goes.

Judge Farrand, candidate for congress in the 11th congressional district, spoke from the balcony of the Parker house in the evening; but the lateness of the hour precludes any review of his speech in this issue.

Raising hickory poles seems to be the principal pastime of democrats in this vicinity. Their increasing numbers are but a fair indication of the growth of democratic sentiment throughout the country. It was but a few days ago that a nice pole was raised in the south part of our town, almost wholly by men who have heretofore acted with the republican party; but, having seen the error of their ways, or the ways of the party to which they belonged, were desirous of doing works meet for repentance. Let the good work go on. Every banner floating from a democratic flag-staff, is a beacon light to the followers of patriotic impulses, and is a constant reminder of the glorious war democracy has ever waged for right, truth and justice. Let the polls go up,—let the banners float gracefully to the admiring gaze of toiling millions,—and let all the land be filled with rejoicing that the day of deliverance from tyranny, intolerance and oppression, draws nigh.

A CLERICAL MISTAKE.—A radical minister of this place made the remark in his sermon last Sunday, that the principal of the national debt was being steadily and surely reduced. We learn that he has made the same statement before, in his discourses during the present campaign. If this divine would devote all his time to politics,—instead of devoting a portion of it to religious subjects,—and pay attention to what he might read in republican as well as democratic papers, he would learn that the principal of the national debt was *increased*, according to the monthly statement of the treasury, nine millions of dollars in the month of June, and four millions more in the month of July, making the increase, in two months, with no unusual expenses, thirteen millions. The statement for August will doubtless show a still further increase, as the Alaska purchase money will be included in that statement, and the receipts for the month so far have not met the expectations of the treasury department. What object can a minister have in view, when he stands before an audience that should be intelligent, and says that the principal of the national debt is being steadily reduced? Does he think that his hearers are such numbskulls that they cannot tell whether he speaks truly or not, or that they will take his statements for truth without a why or wherefore? When preachers, so-called, undertake the enlightenment of the public on political subjects, the amount of truth told by them may be correctly printed on the point of a cambric needle with poster type.

A REMARKABLE FRESHET occurred recently on Emanuel creek, Dakota. Nine freight and emigrant wagons were standing near the banks of the creek, one or two of which were occupied by men sleeping in them. During the night a terrible roaring awakened one of the men, who lifted the wagon cover to ascertain from whence the sound came, and by the flashes of lightning saw approaching what appeared to be a wall of water, some ten or fifteen feet in height. Giving alarm to his companions, they instantly jumped from their wagons, almost naked, and ran towards a neighboring bluff, though about three feet of solid water struck them before they got out of its reach. The nine wagons were instantly taken away when the water struck them, and were washed into the Missouri some three miles further down.

CHOOSE YE.

There is no middle ground that can be occupied by any thinking, honest man in determining what position he will occupy in the political campaign this fall. The line dividing the two principal parties is clearly defined, and the principles advocated by the one are directly opposed by the other.

On the one hand the democratic party announces itself in favor of paying the bonds issued by the government in greencards, or currency.

On the other hand, the radical party announces itself in favor of paying the said bonds in gold, or coin.

The democratic party favors taxing the bonds, as all other property is taxed.

The radical party favors the continued exemption of said bonds from taxation.

The democratic party favors the infinite redemption of a large amount of the bonds and the abolition of the national banking fraud, thereby saving many millions of dollars yearly, in interest.

The radical party favors a continuance of the present currency system.

The democratic party favors a material reduction of the present useless standing army and unnecessary navy.

The radical party favors an increase of both rather than a reduction.

The democratic party favors retrenchment, reform, and public economy.

The radical party are continually increasing the public expenditures by impeding internal improvements, corruption and fraud, daily growing more unblushing and dangerous.

The democratic party oppose negro suffrage.

The radical party favors it, and attempted but a few months ago to engraft it in the laws of Ohio and Michigan, and have forced it upon the southern states contrary to law.

The democratic party opposes any departure from a strict observance of the constitution, and denounces the reconstruction infamy as a violation of all law.

The radical party openly admit that they have been "legislating outside the constitution," and by all their acts manifest their supreme contempt for that solemn compact.

These are a few of the prominent points of difference, and on every subject connected with the administration of the government the line between the parties is equally distinct.

The democratic party presents live issues and asks the support of the people on the ground that the greatest good will result to the country by the success of democratic principles. While, on the other hand, the radical party harps upon past glories, airs its war record, glorifies itself for what it did years ago, and asks support for its leaders because they are "truly bold," "only this and nothing more."

It was agreed at the Wauwatosa convention that Dan. Noyes, esq., of LaPorte, should be the democratic candidate for the office of common pleas judge of this district, if Elkhart county, not represented in that convention, should concur. The democrats of Elkhart having acquiesced in the nomination of Mr. Noyes, he will be considered the regular democratic nominee for that office.

Mr. Noyes is an able lawyer, a sound democrat, and a very popular man where he is best known. The democrats of LaPorte have twice elected him mayor of the city, when the prospects of success were anything but flattering; he is now serving his second term. The people of the district will do themselves an honor if they elect him to the common pleas judgeship.

The joint representative convention of St. Joseph and Marshall counties, held at Lakeville, last Saturday, did a good thing in the nomination of M. M. Galentine, of Bourbon, vice Kliengel, declined. Mr. Galentine is a talented young man, of unexceptionable character,—just such a man as all good democrats love to vote for. He will command the entire strength of the party, and, before the campaign is ended, will convince his opponent that all is not quiet on the Potowmack. The convention passed off harmoniously, and the best of feeling prevailed among the delegates from both counties.

The Indiana district of the M. P. church held its annual session in Jalapa, Grant county, Ind., commencing August 12, and closing August 15, 1868. The following is a complete list of appointments, with the resolution of thanks adopted by the conference:

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

President, Rev. M. S. Morrison.

St. Mary.—J. Shaffer.

Union.—E. More.

Trenton.—J. M. Kenley.

Middletown.—J. C. Miller.

Marion.—E. Huntzinger.

Kokomo.—A. B. Ranier.

Frankford.—B. A. Babb.

Greencastle.—A. S. Meek.

White River.—H. A. Paris.

Yellow River.—N. M. Douglass.

Jalapa Station.—Mothers.

Mississinewa.—H. Fulton.

Anderson.—E. J. Puckett.

Summersett Station.—B. F. Perry.

Laketon Mission.—to be supplied.

The following is the resolution of thanks adopted by the conference:

Resolved, That the members of this conference tender their thanks to the citizens of Jalapa and vicinity for their kind reception and hospitable entertainment exhibited to us during the session of the

annual conference, and that we will ever remember them with feelings of highest regard and christian affection.

J. SHAFFER,
M. S. MORRISON.

An important meeting was recently held in the governor's office, New Orleans, between prominent men of both parties. All conceded that the danger of collision was imminent. The democratic gentlemen expressed the opinion, that the best and only way to secure peace was to stop the system of aggressive and oppressive legislation now in progress, that the democratic and conservative elements of the country expected to accomplish nothing except in a legal and constitutional way; but that it was unsafe for the state government to defy the wishes of the people; that if he would throw himself upon the people, they would sustain him, and no resort to force would be necessary for the preservation of the peace. Gov. Warmouth stated that he was authorized to say, in behalf of the republicans, that there was nothing in reason that the republicans can do or concede that will not be done to secure harmony. He promised that measures of party policy, obnoxious to the citizens, shall be modified, and said they were in earnest in their desire to secure the welfare of the people, and to secure peace and order. Another meeting will be held in a few days, when it is believed some practical illustration of the mutual desire for harmony will be presented.

"GRANT AND COLEFOX VS. JEWS AND FOREIGNERS."

—*Arg. 3.* Which party of rational liberty and progress? Continued.

The above title is becoming a misnomer for Mr. M.'s articles, and the sooner he changes it the better for the great moral ideas he pretends to advocate. For several weeks he has been devoting his time to Mr. Vero, and in so doing has lost sight of his subject. I do not propose to reiterate what I have already said. My arguments against Mr. M.'s theories are before the people, and I will cheerfully concede to their decision. Now, if M. proposes to devote his time to slandering and blackguarding those who differ with him he will receive no more attention from Vero. Vero has aimed to avoid sarcasm, and inasmuch as he has so far avoided it, he does not now propose to condone so low.

The democratic party can advocate its issues in decent and respectable language. They need not resort, as their only hope, to the meanness of vulgarisms, to sustain themselves. When argument has become so stale in a party as it has with the republicans, the party can only be supported by the meanest kind of slang and blackguardism.

Thus we find the party of "high moral ideas" endeavoring to sustain themselves by treating their opponents with the meanness of epithets, and the lowest vulgarisms known to any plebian race. No, Mr. M., I cannot spend my time in noticing such articles, when they can only be sustained by the lowest and most degraded language known to American literature. You have not made an argument for four weeks pertaining to your subject, but you harp that Mr. Vero has misrepresented you in your ideas. You say that you did not argue that the German was equal to the negro; that the one had no preeminence over the other. You deny the conclusion. Now, sir, did you not say that "Every participant in the active as well as the passive interests of a commonwealth, must have a right to participate officially in the functions to establish the common will. He must have the right to vote and be voted for as a member of the official state power." Is not the negro a participant? Is not the German a participant? Then, sir, both are equally concerned, as you say. Then how can any priority prevail, according to your doctrine? Can you see the German or the native American possessing priority upon the basis of your common-will theory? Sir, you cannot deny my deductions from your articles. You cannot deny that you did argue an equality of races. Then sir why do you endeavor to remark what has been unmasked? Verify your aim to deceive. Your passions have got the better of your intellect, and now you speak, not as an intellectual man, but as one filled with the highest pitch of anger. You called my attention to the following quotation from Sir Lyell, that "Eminent anatomists have shown that in the average proportion of some of the bones, the negro differs from the white race, &c.," and ask "What is the subject of the sentence?" If you are so ignorant as not to know what the subject of the above sentence is, I would recommend you to commence the study of grammar forthwith, because it is very essential to correct political writers, and as you aim to be a moralist and political writer, I cannot see how you can avoid taking at least the primary course common to boys of your stolidness. When you are through with your article No. 2, I may notice them in a general review, but shall wait to see the termination of them on your part ere I write again.

John M. Connell, of Fayette county, O., who was a staunch supporter of Lincoln's administration, has abandoned the radical party and declared his intention of voting for Seymour and Blair. Finally, greatest of all our present joys and future hopes, the prairie chicken season is come, and the hearts of sportmen and epicures are made glad. Truly, now, is not this a jolly look-out for Chicago.

—John M. Connell, of Fayette county, O., who was a staunch supporter of Lincoln's administration, has abandoned the radical party and declared his intention of voting for Seymour and Blair. It says that "the German republicans of Indiana are abandoning that party by thousands and enrolling themselves among the supporters of Seymour and Blair."

—Disaster follows neglect.—The radicals having neglected the people's interests, are now meeting with their just deserts.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE. CHICAGO, Aug. 17, '68.

Another of the sensational mysteries in which Chicago abounds was developed yesterday, and is the general topic of conversation all over town. Had it only appeared in one of the papers—no matter which—people would have given it the cold shoulder, as a casual at once, but as it comes out in all, the natural supposition is that there is something in it. It is stated that a week ago a boy, Henry Hinwig, was carried off by some unknown man in a buggy, taken to some unknown place and there confined in a cellar, with a gag in the shape of a plaster over his mouth—in company with some fifteen or sixteen other boys all supposed to have been similarly kidnapped. In some way this boy escaped and, coming home, lets out all about the affair. The story is very improbable, but the papers insist that it is true, and offer a score of ridiculous theories of explanation—subjects for dissection, a thief's academy, stolen to get ransom, meat pies, etc.

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