

# Plymouth Democrat.

THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1868.

## AN ABOLITION LIE NAILED.

Mr. Jasper Packard, republican candidate for congressman, has been speaking in the rural districts. He claims to be a fit man to represent the people in congress; that is, that he is a *gentleman* and a *statesman*. He tells in his speeches that a negro delegate presented himself at the New York convention, and that C. H. Reeve, as one of the committee on credentials, voted for his admission to a seat. We wish to say for the benefit of his friends and himself, that the statement is false in every particular, and he knew it to be so when he made it. Mr. Reeve is not a candidate for office and Packard don't want any loads to carry, but if he wants his affairs ventilated, or wants the history of his conduct while in the service written, if he wants the people to know whose property he has and where it came from, and how much (?) he paid for it, if he wants to be visited by gentlemen and ladies from the southern states either in person or by letter, in short, if he wants it to be known that he can do other things (as well as to lie deliberately) that are further down the scale of moral turpitude, let him keep on; for if he does, and Mr. Reeve sees fit to follow him, Packard will pray for some one to "lather him with *aque fortis* and shave him with lightning" to ease the pain of the flying he will receive daily by that gentleman. If Mr. Packard cannot find argument enough without lying about his neighbors and acquaintances, he had better withdraw and let some one take his place who can. If he can find such argument he had best use it, or he will stand branded as an infamous, unscrupulous liar, coward and dirty political demagogue.

GEN. KIMBALL, radical candidate for treasurer of state, addressed a good-sized crowd, composed about equally of radicals and democrats, in this place last Saturday evening. Democrats were invited to attend, and they attended, and listened respectfully to what the general had to say. About three-fourths of his speech was devoted to issues which have long since been decided, and was about as entertaining as a last year's almanac. After dodging the live issues as long as his ingenuity would enable him to, he came to speak of the public debt, taxation, etc. He made the statement, and repeated it, that poor men pay no government tax; that the internal revenue is paid by business men, and men of wealth. In support of this assertion he stated that the manufacturer of railroad cars, for instance, was taxed on his iron, on his tools, and on everything used in the manufacture of cars,—was taxed on his income besides; yet the mechanics who done his work were not taxed. This is a fair specimen of his whole argument on this question of taxation. We refer to it for the purpose of exposing its utter fallacy and falsity. The speaker knew that the mechanics who do the car manufacturer's work pay a tariff duty on everything they buy to live upon, and that in proportion as the manufacturer is taxed, are their wages reduced. When a manufacturer is taxed, he increases the price of his manufactures, and reduces the price of labor, to such an extent that his tax will cost him nothing at all. The manufacturer pays no tax; but the producer and consumer pay it all. It is an insult to the laboring people to tell them they pay no tax. They pay a tax on every yard of calico or muslin; on every pair of shoes, every pound of tea, coffee, sugar or tobacco they buy; and when radical speakers add insult to injury by telling the laboring people that they pay no tax, they lie low down in their throats. Other matters connected with the speech of General Kimball are treated of in another column by "Fairplay."

## RATHER LOW.

In referring to the court-house fund the *Republican*, of last week, says, "It may be secured, but we think it very doubtful, and if it is ever all recovered to the county the people will indeed be fortunate." The above is about as contemptible and cowardly an insinuation as we have met with for some time. Unless the author is a knave he must be an idiot. If he knows anything about the matter he knows the fund is amply secured. If he knows nothing about it he is a knave. To say he thinks it very doubtful that the fund is secured.

We do not refer to this matter for the purpose of defending the course of the commissioners, for that is entirely unnecessary, as every honest, sensible man approves their action relative to this fund; and the radicals are merely attempting to create false side-issues for the purpose of drawing off our fire from their rotten, sinking ship, and we are not so silly as to bite at some bare hook; but we simply quote the above as a model of mendacity, and a specimen, too, we must say we did not look for under any administration but that of Mattingly. We would advise our friends of the *Republican* to avoid as much of this kind of dirty-work as possible; they have a christian gentleman on the track just adapted to it, and while he is making a specialty of such matters let him have the whole job. After election he can repent and will then be as good as ever, which may not be the case with the *Republican*. We shall show them presently how plain a story will put them "down," and would advise them to hedge a little while there is time.

## A CLERICAL MISTAKE.

Messrs. Ebs.—I suppose that your remarks, under this head in the *DEMOCRAT* of last week, had reference to an incidental statement made by me in a missionary discourse last Sabbath evening. It was as follows: "The cost of the foreign missionary work is often complained of—the waste of money thus used. But the sum of thirty-two (32) cents from each one of the present population of the United States would give a larger aggregate amount than the whole expenditure of the American Board (with which we are in connection) during the fifty years of its existence." The *DEMOCRAT* replied by the government during the four years of the recent conflict, would support the operations of the Board at about the present rate (\$500,000 annually) for six thousand years. The interest on the debt, at six per cent, for a single year, would support the operations of the Board, at the same rate, for three hundred and sixty years. Of the interest of the debt at six per cent for a single year, put at interest at the same rate, would yield an annual income of \$10,800,000. And yet the people of the United States have not only PAID THE INTEREST UPON THE DEBT AS IT STOOD, BUT HAVE ACTUALLY REDUCED THE DEBT."

This is the only passage in the discourse of last Sabbath evening that could have afforded the pretext for your remarks. The eager ear of your reporter caught up the last sentence of the passage quoted as an item suitable to be worked up by you. But the statement there contained, and as I made it at the time mentioned, I presume that neither he nor you will attempt to deny.

The publication of this remark in the connection and in the language as delivered and as above given, will be a sufficient answer to your question, "What object can a minister have in view when he stands before an audience that should be intelligent, and says the same principle of the national debt is being steadily reduced?" To this end I respectfully request its publication in your columns.

J. E. CHAPIN.

We publish the above by request of the writer. We have no desire to draw the clergy into newspaper controversy, or to make any remark concerning them which will necessitate a reply; but when they talk about the national debt, and do not talk correctly, we deem it our privilege,—our duty,—to do what we can to counteract the evil effects of gross misstatements, and more especially when they come from a source which has ever received credence by men of every shade of belief. We did not hear the discourse wherein our clerical friend left his bible behind him, and entered the domain of politics, which is just now the scene of heated discussions on the subject of the national debt, but learn from parties who did hear the discourse, that their impressions, from hearing his remarks, were the same as those given in our article last week. But the difference between the debt "being gradually reduced," and the version given by Mr. Chapin above, is so slight, that we will give him the benefit of his disclaimer, and will show his statement, as it now stands, is as far from the truth as the remarks we attributed to him last week.

Mr. Chapin says that his statement is as follows: "And yet the people of the United States have not only paid the interest upon this debt as it accrued, but have actually reduced the principal." In another part of his article, he says: "But the statement there contained [the statement quoted above] and as I made it at the time mentioned, I presume that neither he [our reporter] nor you will attempt to deny." And here Mr. Chapin is again mistaken, as we shall not only make the attempt to deny his presumption, but will show figures sustaining such denial.

In short, when any man or speaker says or insinuates that there is anything unlawful or dishonest going on in connection with the management of the affairs of this county, he tells a falsehood, and all any honest man wants to do, is to be satisfied that such is the case, is to go and search the records of the county, which are at all times open for inspection.

JOHN L. WESTERVELT told his hearers a few evenings since in German township, that he was the only man out of an assemblage of 2,500 persons present to hear General Kimball, last Saturday night, that paid any revenue tax, and that no one ever heard him grumble about his. From the manner in which he gives in his property for taxation, we should think he was the last man to grumble about any of his taxes. He gives it in so that he can stand it, and none of his friends need concern themselves on that score.

## CONGRESSIONAL JOINT CANNASSA.

We learn from the *LaPorte Herald*, of last week, that arrangements have been perfected for a joint congressional canvass between Messrs. Farrand and Packard.

Their appointments are as follows:

### SEPTEMBER.

Cahem, Monday 7, 1 p.m.  
Hobart, Tuesday 8, 1 p.m.  
Lewiston, Wednesday 9, 1 p.m.  
Lewiston, Thursday 10, 1 p.m.  
Hebron, Friday 11, 1 p.m.  
Valparaiso, Saturday 12, 1 p.m.  
Wauhaw, Monday 14, 1 p.m.  
San Pierre, Tuesday 15, 1 p.m.  
Medaryville, Wednesday 16, 1 p.m.  
Bradford, Thursday 17, 1 p.m.  
Remington, Friday 18, 1 p.m.  
Rensselaer, Saturday 19, 1 p.m.  
Morroco Monday 21, 1 p.m.  
Kentland, Tuesday 23, 1 p.m.  
Brookston, Wednesday 23, 1 p.m.  
Muncie, Thursday 24, 1 p.m.  
Pulaski, Friday 25, 1 p.m.  
Rochester, Saturday 26, 1 p.m.  
Winamac, Monday 28, 1 p.m.  
Montez, Tuesday 29, 1 p.m.  
Argos, Wednesday 30, 1 p.m.

### OCTOBER.

Bourbon, Thursday 1, 1 p.m.  
Bremen, Friday 2, 1 p.m.  
Plymouth, Saturday 3, 1 p.m.  
Knox, Monday 5, 1 p.m.  
Walkerton, Tuesday 6, 1 p.m.  
Kingsbury, Wednesday 7, 1 p.m.  
Westerville, Thursday 8, 1 p.m.  
Michigan City, Friday 8, 1 p.m.  
New Carlisle, Friday 9, 1 p.m.  
South Bend, Saturday 10, 1 p.m.  
Mishawaka, Saturday 10, 7 p.m.  
LaPorte, Monday 12, 1 p.m.

### HARD UP.

The republicans at Argos, last Saturday, appeared to have on hand a better stock of impudence than of "stamps," from the fact that they asked several prominent democrats to help them pay for their band. A set of men with no more spirit than that are not to be feared. They do not possess sufficient manliness to exert any influence. They probably made the application, believing that Mr. Tyner's speech did the democracy more good than did their cause, which we are inclined to believe is the case.

FAIRPLAY.

But error cannot eternally triumph over truth. The signs of the times indicate a return of many who went astray after false teachings. The time has passed, we hope, when the people will receive political statements emanating from the pulpit, for truth, without investigation.

If "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto every good work," it is a query in the minds of many why radical clergymen find it necessary to go outside of that scripture for comparisons, or the subject matter of their discourse.

We entertain none but the kindest feelings toward Mr. Chapin, and hope that it will not be necessary for us to correct political misstatements of his again during the campaign. He has a perfect right to adopt any political views he thinks proper; but he has no right to say the principal of the public debt has been reduced, when in fact it has been increased over one hundred and fifty-six million dollars in a little over three years.

We call attention to the extract published on our first page to-day, from the speech of Gov. Morton, delivered at Richmond, Ind., September 29, 1865. Let the reader compare the arguments made in that speech (which, by the way, was one of Governor Morton's best efforts) with the arguments which he and his party now make in favor of universal and indiscriminate negro equality. The arguments in that speech against negro suffrage in the southern states, are unanswerable by any man who takes the position which the speaker and his party now take on that subject. Governor Morton is one of the bright and shining lights in the brilliant constellation of black republicanism, and is by far the ablest man they have in this state. But he is a consummate demagogue, and in three years from this time will be as far in advance of his present position as he is now in advance of his position three years ago.

WESTERVELT & Johnson continue to peddle their falsehoods and misrepresentations through this county concerning the management of the county finances. Why do they not take the annual exhibit of the auditor, (which is not like Fuller's used to be, but foots up right, and proves every way,) and dissect it? It gives a true and complete account of all the funds that have been paid into the treasury, and for what purpose they were paid out. To read that exhibit in a manner that it could be understood, (this we would not ask of Johnson,) would be more instructive and satisfactory to honest, sensible men, than for them to undertake to show up the matter in the manner they do.

In short, when any man or speaker says or insinuates that there is anything unlawful or dishonest going on in connection with the management of the affairs of this county, he tells a falsehood, and all any honest man wants to do, is to be satisfied that such is the case, is to go and search the records of the county, which are at all times open for inspection.

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FAIRPLAY.

If the abs. have any niggers down there they want to prepare to vote them early and often, but it would look better for them to not ask democrats to help pay the expenses incurred by their nigger shows.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

EDS. DEM.: John L. Westervelt and Amasa Johnson entertained the people of German township at Schroeder's schoolhouse, last Monday evening, upon the great political questions of the day, and, judging from the tremendous cheering for Seymour and Blair after the meeting, the people must have been deeply impressed with the powerful arguments they brought to bear on their subjects.

Johnson went back to the war record of the radical party, and endeavored to show that the democratic leaders were engaged in rebellion; that they robbed the treasury, burnt the navy, and thus began the war. He remembered how the blood ran cold in his veins when Ft. Sumter was fired on. The democrats did not feel it; their blood always ran cold; they were engaged in organizing the Knights of the Golden Circle. There was no doubt in his mind that presidents Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln were all killed by the same party. Senator Doolittle had told in Plymouth of the great pressure brought to bear on senators in the impeachment trial to convict the president, but he knew that pressure had been brought to bear on Butler, Stevens and Wade to prevent conviction. When Lincoln died, so he told in his speech, he was deeply grieved.

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