

Plymouth Democrat.

THURSDAY, SEP. 3, 1868.

NEW VOLUME.

With this number we commence the publication of the fourteenth volume of *THE DEMOCRAT*.

On the eve of the most important election ever held in this country, an election which will determine whether a republican form of government can be maintained by an intelligent people or not, for the success of radicalism will now prove the destruction of civil liberty, we ask our friends to aid us in becoming useful, by increasing our circulation, promising them that we will use our best ability to promote the interests of the people by advocating the principles of the democratic party, on the success of which the welfare of the nation depends.

Our subscription price is two dollars per year, less than five cents per week, and every democrat in Marshall county can afford to take his home organ, if he desires to, yet there are a thousand democratic voters in the county who do not take their county papers. Now is a good time for all such to subscribe, and we would welcome gladly the names of several hundred more on our books.

AVOIDING THE ISSUES.

The radical stumpers, from highest to lowest, from O. P. Morton to John L. Westervelt, seem to have agreed with one accord that it is not safe for them to discuss the issues before the people; and they are therefore busily engaged in hunting up side issues and dodges whereby to avoid an honest discussion of the real questions of principle before the people. The divisions of a radical speech of two hours' length, average about as follows: Forty minutes to the New York convention and Seymour's remarks to a mob in New York several years ago; forty minutes to Wade Hampton and N. B. Forrest; thirty minutes to "what we did during the war"; five minutes to the congressional plan of reconstruction, and five minutes to the present system of taxes and finances, and in many cases the last two subjects are ignored entirely.

It is almost impossible to get a radical to attempt to justify the position of his party on the reconstruction question, by which the states of the south are given over solely to the control of negroes and carpet-baggers, and by which they claim that secession accomplished its purpose and destroyed the Union. Or, what is still more of interest to our people, their infamous financial doctrine by which they propose to continue their system of robbing the poor and giving to the rich.

Not one in fifty attempts to explain the justice or propriety of giving from the national treasury about thirty millions of dollars yearly to the national banking companies of the land; or of paying pensions, bounties, soldier claims of every nature, and every other honest debt of the government in greenbacks and the boulder his usury and principal is gold; nor the reason why negroes should vote in Virginia and not in Indiana; nor why the constitution may be totally disregarded in one case, and must be strictly observed in another, if it suits their interest; nor the reason why the nation was put to the expense of millions of dollars in going through the farce of impeaching their own president; nor the reason why with their economical administration of affairs and immense revenues the national debt is increasing at the rate of about two million dollars per week.

All these trifles are beneath their notice, and their attention is exclusively occupied with such weighty matters as the private acts of N. B. Forrest, who lives some place in Tennessee and Wade Hampton, who resided in South Carolina, what somebody said who lives in Texas and what somebody who is now in Georgia talks of doing.

STOP THAT LIE.

Gen. Nathan Kimball, radical candidate for state treasurer, made the statement at LaPorte in a public speech last week that the county taxes of Marshall county were \$35,000 and that the taxes of LaPorte county were only about one half as much as those of Marshall county.

The expenses for the usual purposes of Marshall county last year were something under twenty thousand dollars, and by Kimball's own statement the taxes of LaPorte county were about eighteen thousand dollars, and, in fact, were much more; therefore, instead of being seventeen thousand dollars difference in the taxes of the two counties, even by radical authority, there is less than two thousand dollars difference. An exaggeration of about fifteen thousand dollars is made as to the taxes of Marshall county. Now, what publishing, wholesale lying! and by a public man; and a man who asks the people of Indiana to place him in a position showing confidence in his integrity and veracity.

If by such falsifications he hopes to bolster up the waning fortunes of the Jacobin party we pity his ignorance. If he made the statements believing them to be true, then his manner of reckoning is too glaringly incorrect to justify the people in intrusting to him the keeping of their state accounts and funds.

Is he dishonest or is he incompetent?

AMOUNT has gone radical by an "independent candidate," thus the Lord

GRAND REPUBLICAN FIZZLE.

For the past three weeks nothing has been heard throughout the county but the din of preparation for the great rally of the campaign to take place here on the 29th August. The faithful were appealed to in the most earnest manner to turn out in such numbers as would strike terror to the hearts of the wicked copperheads. The usual "truly loil" dodge was tried, by advertising, in big letters on mammoth posters, as the speakers. General Carl Schurz, Billy Williams, and in more modest type, General Jasper Packard. Committees were sent to the several townships to urge on the Fighting Boys in Blue, and such other steps taken as would make the 29th of August a memorable day for the republicans of Marshall county. The day came at last. Early in the forenoon the marshals were seen mounted on their war horses; the Silver Band paraded the streets, discoursing their sweetest notes; and all eyes were gazing in the direction from which the hosts of Grant and Cofax were expected to put in their appearance. But "what a fall was there, my countrymen!" The grand procession all told, contained forty-seven wagons, including band wagons, sixty-two horses, including marshals, three hundred and one voters, and the borrowed cannon! The most of the crowd was from Bourbon and of all the soldiers that went into the army from Marshall county, there were less than 100 in the ranks of the "Fighting Boys in Blue," and some who wore the uniform had to our certain knowledge never been soldiers.

But our "loil" friends were doomed to another disappointment. Carl Schurz, as usual, did not come. Billy Williams was sick (?) and they were obliged to listen for two mortal hours to Jap. Packard, who entertained them in the old worn out style of four years ago. He takes to lying as naturally as Senator Yates takes to whiskey, or Ben. Butler to spoons; but in getting off some of those he related in his piece, he really presumed upon the intelligence of his audience. For example, he stated that the New York soldiers did not vote in 1864, because Governor Seymour vetoed the bill passed by the republican legislature allowing them to vote. He has forgotten, doubtless, that Col. North was arrested at Washington in the fall of 1864 on a trumped up charge of forging soldiers' votes for the New York election; that he was confined in a dungeon for more than a year, and then released without a trial. We remember distinctly of a farmer in northern New York telling us that a vote was sent to his town at the elections of 1864, purporting to be the vote of his son who was in the army, and that at the time his son had been dead over eighteen months. The soldiers of New York did vote in 1864, dead as well as living ones, as Jasper Packard well knew, when he made the statement. His audience was more noted for women and children than voters. He "slopped over" entirely when he addressed the ladies. He said he could not close without paying them a tribute for their loyalty. He then rehearsed lines of poetry as old as the hills, for nearly thirty minutes, when he closed with the beautiful thought, "O! woman thou art lovely!" The forging is a sample of his whole harangue, and if republicans are satisfied with it the democrats certainly are. On the whole, Jasper Packard is a fit candidate for the Jacobin, God-and-morality party. His long hair, fragrant with the aroma of bear's oil; his gushing oratory, of the most approved blood-and-thunder type; and number of lies he is capable of, rowding into a two hour speech, makes him not only an available candidate, but the fit associate for such statesmen as John A. Logan, Ben. Butler, Washburne, Donnelly & Co. He is the representative of a class of hypocrites who will never come upon the poor of our community or any other; and that distressed humanity the world over may ever find better friends than is this man.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

A significant feature of the radical demonstration here last Saturday was a transference carried by the Bourbon delegation inscribed with the frank avowal of "Universal Suffrage for All." For years the republican party has denied that it favored negro-suffrage, and even now some few members of that party are so ignorant or so reckless as to state that the radical party is not in favor of negro suffrage. By a systematic course of lying and deception they have, up to a recent date, convinced the masses of their party that they were not committed in favor of this obnoxious doctrine, and by so doing have preserved their organization and even held their supremacy in the land. Since the recent elections in Ohio and Michigan, where the question of negro suffrage was by them made the main issue, and in which states Schuyler Colfax and almost every radical of prominence in the whole country urged and plead with the people for negro-suffrage; it is useless to attempt to deny their position further, and hence we see the chief delegation to their grand() demonstration carrying a banner inscribed "universal suffrage for all."

We hope to no longer hear men who vote and act with the radical party say they are opposed to negro-suffrage. Such a statement certainly proves the maker of it to be very dishonest or very ignorant. True, it is not a plank in the radical platform, expressed in so many words, but there is scarcely a radical of prominence in the United States who has not either voted for negro-suffrage, or argued in its behalf, and the success of radicalism will bring, as a legitimate result negro-suffrage to the whole land. All who are in favor of it vote the radical ticket, all contrary-minded vote the democratic ticket. The choice is easily made; every man to his taste.

JOHN L. WESTERVELT AND THE LAST DRAFT.

Perhaps some of the poor men of Marshall county, who were unable to leave their families with sufficient means to insure them from the encroachments of want and actual need of food, at the time the last draft was ordered; when apparently almost every able-bodied man of our community was demanded by the government; perhaps some of these men who gave the last dollar in their puny purses, and even borrowed money by mortgage on their little farms, to save the township in which they resided from the stern call of "more men," are interested in knowing how much the rich, philanthropical, people-loving, tax-economizer, John L. Westervelt,—who now smilingly asks their votes,—gave to assist and relieve them in their hour of dire necessity! We can inform them. When approached by the men who were giving their time and money to relieve their poorer neighbors, and asked to contribute to this truly charitable purpose, he answered substantially: "Not one cent! I am exempt from the draft,—let those who are liable to be drafted, pay, or if drafted, let them go, I cannot and will not help them!"

Truly, he did not love his fellow-man as sincerely then as he does now just before the election! There are widows and orphans in Marshall county who have sad cause to remember such men as the rich candidate, John L. Westervelt. "A friend in need, is a friend indeed," and we hope an hour of greater need will never come upon the poor of our community or any other; and that distressed humanity the world over may ever find better friends than is this man.

NO TAXES.

The tax on incomes exceeding one thousand dollars scarcely pays for its collection; at least so trifling a surplus is returned that it constitutes but a drop in the bucket of immense expenditures of the government. Yet Jacobin orators daily assure the poor people that they "pay no taxes!" That taxes are only paid by rich men, whose incomes exceed one thousand dollars per annum. Therefore "nothing is going wrong and nobody is hurt." They will hardly succeed, however, in making the poor man believe this pleasing statement, when he comes to pay his grocery, hardware, dry goods, shoemaker's hatter's and every other species of bills that may be presented to him, and finds that three dollars now goes no farther than one dollar used to before the "national blessing" was incurred.

Few men with families but that remember the day when three hundred dollars per year provided a better living than one thousand dollars per year does now; and few but that reflect sadly on the fact that wages and salaries are not now proportionately higher, and that in these days when poor men pay "no taxes" it is daily growing harder and harder to "make both ends meet." Truly, a little "taxation" especially if it were administered justly the rich and poor alike, would be a better thing!

A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

It is probably not known to very many of the voters of Indiana that in the legislature of 1866-7 a most odious temperance law, amounting in its provisions to a prohibitory liquor law, was passed in the senate by a strict party vote, and in the house of representatives only lacked four votes of passage, thereby making it the law of the state, if the governor did not dissent. Such was, at all events, the case; and but for three or four timid republicans who feared for their reelection, we would to

most as odious in its provisions as the famous Maine law.

Those who desire a prohibitory law should vote for both John L. Westervelt and Amasa Johnson. They are of the right stamp to stand up to the rack and vote for the most radical temperance law that can be conceived. The fear of the future will hardly restrain another radical legislature in Indiana from carrying out their puritanical proscriptive doctrines to the utmost.

MORALITY AND DECENCY.

At the close of the Jacobin demonstration on the streets here last Saturday evening we witnessed and listened to more profanity, vulgarity and indecency than ever before disgraced our streets, to our knowledge. Several wagon-loads of delegates who went south on the Michigan road made the night hideous with their fearful blasphemy and drunken shouts. The four-horse wagons in particular, each containing from eight to ten fellows with torches, could be heard almost a mile, and scarcely one word emanated from the dirty scoundrels but curses and vulgarity, which should eternally disgrace any human being. We understand the load which most distinguished itself for its diabolical howls, belonged in Argos; if so, it is a pity that pleasant village is not situated on some river in which the scamps can be washed occasionally. These men belong to, and are tolerated by the all morality, decency, God and morality party, and just now with brother Westervelt are "hale fellows well met."

RADICAL MOTTOES.

The procession at the radical rally last Saturday was well supplied with mottoes of all grades, a few of which are appended for the reader's delectation:

"The democrat platform it has a gray-back candidate and a green back look."

Some of the "loil" are becoming quite luminous, but where is the point?

"Jeff. Davis skedaddled in 1864. See-mour is skedaddling in 1868."

They meant to the White House, and they will "see" it.

"Honesty is the best policy. Be virtuous and you will be happy."

The latter part of the above is supposed to have originated with Gov. Morton about the time he was dubbed "Moxa," or at the "Swedish remedy" was applied to him.

"O. J."

The joke which the radical juveniles attempted to play off some days ago, by stealing the ropes and flag from their pole east of Brown Bros' drug store, and laying the blame on democrats, was exceedingly "stale, flat and unprofitable." Try again, boys, and get off something that will have more of an odor of "freshness."

A NEW WORK on mathematics is being compiled, by which twice two makes four, and twice four makes two, to suit the occasion. The work is for the use of radical candidates exclusively, and Gen. Kimball and J. L. Westervelt each have advance proof sheets.

WESTERVELT and Johnson insist that the taxes of Marshall county are too high. Do they dare allege that one dollar that has been collected has been misappropriated by any democratic county officer of Marshall county, and if so, who is the officer? Come, gentlemen, the books of the county are all open to your inspection and any information you may desire is at your command.

Never make a charge by insinuation, for that is cowardly, and it is dishonest to make one without foundation; you should not do that, for you are both christians, you know.

For the Democrat.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

MESSES. EDITORS: I am not a little surprised at your attempt to prove the incorrectness of the statement that the principal of the national debt has been reduced. To show that it has not been reduced, but on the contrary increased, you go back to the date of March 31st, 1865. Why did you not go back to a still earlier period of the war?

They will hardly succeed, however, in making the poor man believe this pleasing statement, when he comes to pay his grocery, hardware, dry goods, shoemaker's hatter's and every other species of bills that may be presented to him, and finds that three dollars now goes no farther than one dollar used to before the "national blessing" was incurred.

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