

Plymouth Democrat. THE ELECTIONS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1868.

THE ELECTIONS.



WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS!

Republican Majorities Brought Down to "Doubtful!"

DAH. VOORHEES ELECTED TO CON- GRESS—JULIAN ON THE SHELF!

Great Democratic Gain in the Indiana Senate.

THE INDIANA GOVERNORSHIP YET DOUBTFUL.

Laporte County Democratic—Gain of Five Hundred.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN INDI- ANA OF 15,000:

PROSPECT FAIR FOR SEY- MOUR AND BLAIR.

The results of the state elections on Tuesday are now known with sufficient accuracy to warrant this statement:

The democracy will carry all three of
the great states, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and
Indiana, in November, if they work with
energy and bring every democratic voter
to the polls.

Taking the results in all three of these
states together, it is better than any consider-
ate democrat has anticipated. We have car-
ried Indiana. We have so nearly car-
ried Pennsylvania and Ohio as to show
that we can carry both of them in November.
We set about it with the determina-
tion to do so.

We had hopes of carrying Pennsylvania
in this election. We have lost it by only
a few thousand—perhaps by only a few
hundred votes—a mere bagatelle in a
state so populous.

We had no hopes of carrying Ohio.
No democrat has ever counted the electoral
vote of that state for Mr. Seymour. We
can elect Seymour without Ohio, if we can
carry Pennsylvania. And that, the result
on Tuesday shows, we can do.

One of the most gratifying results of
the election last Tuesday is the brilliant
victory of our democratic neighbors in
Laporte county. Entering the canvass with
over three hundred republican majorities
against them, they now emerge from
it with a majority of from twenty-two to
one hundred in their favor—electing their
entire ticket!

Considering the fact that the republicans
of Laporte, judged by the leaders of
their party, are the most arrogant and
overbearing politicians outside of New
England, this democratic victory is all the
more pleasant and enjoyable. It will be
the fault of the democrats if they do not
teach their opponents to treat them with
that courtesy and respect which is due
from a minority to a majority.

The following is the county ticket elect-
ed:

For senator, James Bradley.

For representatives, Simon Wile, James
Peelle, and Charles Spath.

For clerk, Charles Spath.

For treasurer, Truman T. Harris.

For county surveyor, James E. Bradley.

For coroner, Walter R. Godfrey.

For commissioner, Geo. Hall.

For real estate appraiser, Jacob Folant.

Three cheers for Laporte!

LAPORTE COUNTY.

While the democracy of the state have
made splendid gains in every locality, and
credit is due to all, yet the signal and un-
looked for democratic victory in Laporte
county, so fraught with benefits to us is
the most cheerful indication of the cam-
paign.

All honor to the working, living, self-
sacrificing democrats of our neighbor-
ing county, and may her glorious example be
emulated by all.

"What now lengthens the time of toil?
If we were free from any form of taxation
direct or indirect, six hours of work would
earn as much as ten does now. One hour
more of work ought to meet a laborer's
share of the cost of the government, another
hour should pay his share of the national
debt. He now works two hours each day
more than he ought to pay for the military
and negro policy of Congress and its cor-
rupt schemes." —SEYMOUR.

Democratic Plan of Paying the National Debt.

The democrats propose to pay off the
interest bearing public debt of \$2,200,-
000,000 thus:

Pay in 1869.....	\$300,000,000
Pay in 1870.....	300,000,000
Pay in 1871.....	300,000,000
Pay in 1872.....	300,000,000
Pay in 1873.....	300,000,000
Pay in 1874.....	300,000,000
Pay in 1875.....	200,000,000
Pay in 1876.....	200,000,000

\$2,200,000,000

How is this to be done? We will show
you.

First substitute the 400,000,000 national
bank notes by greenbacks. This will
enable the government to take up \$400,
000,000 of interest bearing bonds without
increasing the circulation of the country.

Second. Reduce the expenditures of
the government \$150,000,000 a year for
eight years, and add \$75,000,000 of green-
backs each year for eight years to the cir-
culation of the country. This would make
\$600,000,000 a saving in reduction of ex-
penses for eight years would be \$1,200,000
which with the substitution of greenbacks
for the \$400,000,000 National bank notes
would pay the debt and wipe out every
dollar of interest.

And after paying the debt off entirely,
there would only be \$600,000,000 more
currency about than there is now, and
this would come in gradually every year
to meet the increased demands of com-
merce and manufacturers, and agriculture.

The debt being paid in two democratic
administrations, the next step would be to
recall the \$600,000,000, and return to
hard money government issues three to
one.

How is that to be done? Let us show
you.

In 1879 let the customs and gold reve-
nue, equal to \$150,000,000 (which now
goes to pay interest, but which will then
be no longer needed, because the debt will
have been paid) be applied as a sinking
fund to redeem that amount of greenbacks
each year by exchanging gold and silver
for them, and thus, in eight years
more, or two democratic administrations,
the monster debt of radical misrule would
be cleared up, the \$600,000,000 green-
back currency redeemed and the country
flourishing under a gold and paper cur-
rency of sixteen hundred millions of dol-
lars.

But radicalism proposes, under Sherm-
an's bill, to postpone the debt, or rather
take the stay for forty years, and in the
meantime compel the people to pay gold
interest forty years to the bondholders,
which, at \$130,000,000, a year would be
\$5,200,000,000, and at the end of that
time the principal unpaid.

Let the taxpayers and workingmen open
their eyes, and vote the democratic plan,
or leave.

Another Patriotic Officer Speaks.

Few men, if any, stood higher in the army
or come out of the war with a more enviable
reputation for gallantry and patriotic devotion
to the objects for which the war was
professively prosecuted, than Major General
John J. Peck, of this state. He is still labor-
ing for the restoration of the union and the
preservation of the rights and liberties of the
people under the constitution. In a letter just
written to a meeting of "Union White
Boys in Blue," in Indiana, Gen. Peck says:

The Freedmen's Bureau was a cunningly
devised machine for increasing the white
man's taxes, swelling the hordes of office
holders, and securing negro control at the
south. The lives and property of the people
have in many instances, been at the mercy of
men—scrapes, devoid of the qualifications
required for such responsible positions, and
carpet-bag knights have traversed the south,
sowing discord, creating jealousy, and
if possible, adding to the bitter winter of
public discontent.

Congress has a bill pending to give negroes
and radicals a share of their own, in addition
to the immense army under Grant. This
sounds like imperialism, and looks like an
Austrian order for keeping down her
people. No human intellect can portray
the horrors and wrongs of Poland and Hun-
gary, and they are but faint types of our own
Poland and Hungary. A war of races seems
inevitable from this radical campaign against
white civilization, and unless all conservative
patriotic and good citizens unite together in
this crisis, there may be an Africa and a
desert of Sahara within our own border.

No good can come from that party which
staidly and purposefully having no respect
or reverence for either, avoided all reference
to the constitution and all allusion to the
fundamental law of the land in their platform
adopted at Chicago.

Heretofore all parties have claimed to
stand upon the constitution, and no one has
dared to ask the support of the people with
on the fullest and strongest recognition of
its sacred principles. This action is in entire
harmony with the treatment of the Rev.
Henry Ward Beecher and other divines who
deemed it their duty to remind the radicals
that the gospel of Jesus Christ was based up
on charity, and taught kindness brotherly
love, affection and forgiveness. They were
laughed at, ridiculed and denounced, and have
lost their former great influence. Revenge
is now the watchword and reply.

The conservative patriotic men of Indiana,
who cherish the free institutions of their
fathers, revere their teachings and appreciate
the inestimable blessing and civil liberty
they have inherited, and mean to transmit
to their posterity unimpaired, are nobly and
gallantly struggling for the eternal right,
and in their patriotic efforts challenge the
strength and best wishes of the devoted
and true all over the land.

A mamma, who has succeeded in get-
ting her own seven daughters "well off
her hands," has determined to open a class
for the instruction of young ladies in the
art of husband catching. It is to be called
"School of Design."

They are beginning to see that they did
wrong in keeping the radical party so long
in power, and now they are coming to
their country's rescue, nobly, manfully.
And as they come joyfully into the demo-
cratic fold, they sing:

The radical leaders are struggling to
make their disciples believe that the con-
test now is a continuation of the war
against the rebellion. But here is what
the supporters of radicalism are really ex-
pected to vote for:

For payment of interest on public debt till
next century.

For the payment of the national debt in
coin.

For the support of a standing army to
subjugate states.

For the support of a free-man's bureau
to feed southern negroes.

For the enrichment of the loyal members
of a rump congress.

For the feeding of an army of pensioned
corruptionists.

For the support of a legion of tax gather-
ers.

For the protection of eastern manufac-
turers.

To pay the expense of impeaching hon-
est officials.

To pay the board and pleasure travel of
white-washing congressional committees.

For the interest of the eastern bank cur-
rency.

To pay the expense of military commis-
sions.

To pay for the suppression of printing
presses.

To pay for the suppression of the free-
dom of speech.

To pay for continuous sessions of con-
gress.

To enforce Sumner's bill regulating suf-
frage in the north.

To arm negroes south.

For every scheme of partisan greed and
despotism which a radical congress may
see fit to invent and enforce "outside the
constitution."

—The Lancet relates withunction the
method of punishing quacks in vogue in
England in the thirteenth, fourteenth and
fifteenth centuries. A woman suffering
from fever was attended by an incompetent
professor of medicine named Roger Clerk
who prescribed for the disease an amulec-
t containing certain potent words. This
was hung about her neck, but ineffectually.
Her husband very properly summoned
Clerk before the mayor, at Guildhall, to
show why he practiced medicine. On his
own statement he was condemned to the
pillory. The conclusion of his sentence
was as follows: "It was adjudged that the
same Roger Clerk should be led through
the middle of the city, with trumpets an-
nouncing him, and a banner before him
bearing the words 'Roger Clerk, a quack'
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