

THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
VANVALKENBURGH & THOMPSON.
P. E. VANVALKENBURGH, A. C. THOMPSON.

Thursday, March 4, 1869.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

To-day the Inauguration takes place and Grant becomes president in fact as well as in name.

It is said that about 20 office-seekers from each county in the United States are present or represented in Washington to-day. We hope our Marshall county patriots will stand for their rights.

The "colored brother" from Louisiana, Menard, addressed the national house of representatives in behalf of his claims to a seat in that august body a few days ago. Several white rads advocate his right to his seat.

The profound mystery of who will get a lucky number in Grant's cabinet is very suggestive of the good old play "button, button, who's got the button?" And thousands of embryo statesmen are panting with anxiety, expecting the little joker to be dropped in their willing hands. Sturdy old Ben Wade to-day retires from public life, in conformity with the wishes of his "feller citizens."

The suffrage amendment is now ready for the ratification of the several states, and it remains to be seen if the radicals dare seize the favorable moment and force their pet scheme upon an insulted and outraged people.

Butler says Schueck's financial project for "strengthening the credit of the government," is a piece of villainy in the interest of brokers. Verily out of their own mouths are they condemned.

The propriety of admitting senator elect Pratt, from Indiana, to his seat one hundred and thirty pounds lighter than he was "billed" is being discussed, but it is said his loyalty will stand for the missing pounds.

Grant and the McClure delegation from Pennsylvania are said to have omitted the customary ceremony of "taking a drink" when they parted. The question now is who is a "representative republican?" Stuart is not and Grant says he is not.

Coffax and Grant are not cordial friends. Office-seekers will do well to present their claims without the recommendation of the "canary."

FIREMEN'S MEETING.

The members of the several fire companies of Plymouth met at firemen's hall, Thursday night, Feb. 25th, 1869, to consider the recent action of the board of trustees. J. B. N. Klinger, chief engineer, took the chair, and M. A. O. Packard was made secretary.

By direction of the chief engineer, the late ordinance of the board of trustees respecting the fire department was read; the chief engineer then stated the object of the meeting. After which remarks were made by Confer, Capron, Packard, Logan, Vinnedge, Toan, Westervelt, and others.

The following resolutions were then presented, and after an amendment to strike out all but what referred to preserving the organization of the fire companies impact had been lost, they were adopted, and on motion of Mr. Capron, they were ordered to be printed in the Democrat and Republican of Plymouth.

Whereas, The board of trustees of the town of Plymouth, in a special meeting called on the 22d day of February, 1869, for the more special purpose of securing the paltry sum of one dollar and fifty cents allowed to each member of the board, for each meeting, did then and there deny the authority of the volunteer firemen of the town of Plymouth to retain their organization, every member of which draws less pay for the labor performed, than is allowed said board for the onerous labor of meeting one evening to repeal ordinances passed at a previous meeting—every such meeting being attended by an enormous draft upon the treasury to pay the said board for services rendered, and for printing, leaving no funds in the treasury (after paying said board their one dollar and fifty cents, and for printing worthless and illegal ordinances) with which to redeem the bonds and orders of this corporation which have been outstanding for over one year, and the tax-payers have paid sufficient already to redeem all such orders and bonds, and have a balance in the treasury, had such fund been judiciously managed.

Therefore be it resolved by the chief engineer (elect of the fire department) and the members of the several companies, that the body known as the board of trustees of the incorporate town of Plymouth, shall be forever disbanded and dismissed from the service thereof

on or before the first Monday of May next.

And whereas, the statutes of the state of Indiana give no authority to the board of trustees to dissolve the organization of the fire companies, and therefore their order, to that effect, resembles the pope's bull against the comet, expressive only of their arrogance and stupidity.

Therefore resolved by the several fire companies, that they will preserve their respective organizations intact, and will not suffer or permit any interference therewith by the present board of trustees, whose reign will be very brief, and which will soon be remembered by the people of Plymouth for the folly and mischief they have perpetrated.

Resolved, that in the elegant and comely language of said board, directed to their chief engineer, we, the several fire companies, do call upon all the good people of Plymouth, irrespective of party, to proceed at the next corporation election to elect a new board of trustees, who will protect the interests of the people, do honor to our beautiful little town, and exhibit a spirit of manliness and decency to the fire department.

Mr. Toan presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that as members of the Hook and Ladder, engine and hose companies, we pledge ourselves to join no other fire company which may hereafter be organized in the town of Plymouth, under the present ordinances.

Mr. Packard presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved that the chief engineer, J. B. N. Klinger; Adam Vinnedge, foreman of the engine company, and Sigmond Mayer, of the hose company, be appointed a committee to investigate the expenditures of the board of trustees for the fire department, and of all other matters pertaining thereto, and that they make a report two weeks from to-night.

And whereas, by the action of said board of trustees, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of these resolutions,

Therefore, the same shall be in force from and after their adoption.

On motion the meeting adjourned until two weeks from this evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.

J. B. N. KLINGER, Chairman.

M. A. O. PACKARD, Sec'y.

Female Suffrage.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—The woman suffrage convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance was very large.

The committee appointed on yesterday reported a preamble and resolutions affirming that all governments ought to be formed for the benefit of the governed; that the right of suffrage is the corner-stone of all permanent progress, the object being not to protect woman, but rather to place her in a position to protect herself; that to longer exclude one half of our citizens is foreign to the declaration of independence, and subversive of a republican form of government; that the word male should be stricken from every state constitution, and not be admitted to the federal constitution; that the ballot placed in the hands of woman will give her access to the best means of education, and blot out all barbarous and unequal laws relating to marriage and woman from our statute books; that as woman already possess great influence, the highest expediency directs the necessity of endowing her with full civil and political rights; that the democrat or reformer who denies suffrage to woman is a democrat only because he was not born a noble—one of those levelers who are willing only to level down to themselves.

The chairman invited the clergymen present to take seats on the platform, which met with a solitary favorable response.

The resolutions were next taken up, and, after an animated discussion, their consideration was postponed until the afternoon session, in order to enable Mrs. Stanton to make a biblical argument in favor of women's rights. The speaker's argument was able and exhaustive, and occupied the remainder of the morning hour.

At the afternoon session, Miss Peckham delivered an address, in which she expressed the usual platitudes on the subject.

The resolutions reported at the morning session were adopted.

Several clergymen were present, who engaged in a discussion on the biblical merits of the question of women's rights, at the conclusion of which a committee was appointed to effect a state organization, and draft a constitution, with instructions to report at the evening session.

It is proposed by several leading spirits of the convention to go to Madison and agitate the legislation on the subject.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Feb. 27.—Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe. Referred.

Mr. Ramsey moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of the act to establish an American line of steamships between this country and Europe. It gives the company another year to build their ships.

Mr. Hendricks opposed taking up the bill.

Mr. Whyte also opposed it, and said he would oppose the bill itself. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.

Mr. Nye asked him what flags those ships sailed under.

Mr. Whyte admitted that they sailed under a foreign flag.

Mr. Thayer was in favor of taking up the bill. He liked, at least, the object of it,—to take our mail carrying business from foreign vessels.

Mr. Morton then addressed the senate on the bill in relation to the public debt and currency.

Mr. Morton thought the bill reported by this committee less remarkable for what it did than what it failed to do. It was not a bill for the resumption of specie-payments, nor for funding the debt represented by greenbacks, and it made no provision whatever for the resumption of specie-payments by existing national banks. The committee seems to have been at a loss for an appropriate title for the bill. He thought the might have better called it a bill to improve the value of the bonds of the country, for it was not designed to improve currency. It made no provision for the payment of that portion of the public debt already due and dishonored; but provided that the surplus gold in the treasury should be devoted to purchase, through the medium of gold notes, of bonds that would not be due for fourteen or fifteen years. The speech of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Sherman, upon the bill, seemed to him inconsistent with itself, because, after declaring that gold and silver were the standard values of the world, and setting forth the importance of an early return to specie payment, he had made an elaborate argument to show the disasters that would result to the business of the country from depreciating the currency to par, and had drawn such a dark picture of the condition of things to be brought about by such appreciation, that, if his views were correct, it would seem to be the duty of congress to avoid resumption as long as possible; but he believed the dangers and hardships of resumption had been greatly exaggerated by the senator from Ohio, and by others, in and out of congress, and that the resumption, if brought about gradually, and by proper means, would not result in evils of the hundredth part of the magnitude anticipated by those gentlemen.

Men. It should be remembered that there was a great interest in the country opposed to the resumption of specie payments, for the premium on gold was demoralizing the nation. That interest was trying to alarm the people in regard to the effects of redemption and indirectly attempting to control the legislation of congress; and it was idle to expect that those whose incomes were payable in gold, which they could sell at a premium of at least 35 per cent., would release their advantage until compelled to do so.

News from Mexico.

HAVANNA, Feb. 20.—The steamer from Vera Cruz brings news to the 13th inst. Gen. Negrete, on the 3d, captured the city of Puebla. He issued a proclamation, but evacuated the city on the approach of the government troops, taking the road toward Matamoros. Gen. Bairdi, of the government troops, now holds Puebla.

The report that Porfirio Diaz was implicated in this movement is untrue.

The revolutionists at San Martin, on the 6th, levied a forced loan of \$200,000 on the merchants.

The revolutionary Gen. Zapata, at Sinal, had fled. Gen. Vargas having attacked the insurgents.

The insurrection in Yucatan was local, merely.

A revolution was expected at Guaymas. There was considerable trouble between the military and civil authorities. The governor had resigned and the courts had declared their inability to administer justice.

A revolution has also broken out in Tlascala and vicinity.

A revolution has also broken out in Nuevo Leon. Guirgoza, with 1,200 well armed men, had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna.

It was reported that Gen. Corona would be appointed minister to Washington.

Gen. Canto had arrived at Durango.

LEGISLATURES, ETC.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 27.—The firm of Stanton, Livermore & Anthony were here, and held forth in the assembly chamber last evening, to a crowded house. Gov. Fairchild presided over the meeting. The strong-minded women brought out the crowd, but they made on legislative converts. Stanton was severe on Horace Greeley and Massachusetts Sumner; she gave them fits. Anthony was particularly vindictive on the sixteen Wisconsin state senators who yesterday voted against allowing women to vote at school district meetings. The trio left without any particular escort.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—The report of the city civil engineer shows that during the fiscal year of 1868, closing to-day, there were 98 miles of gaspipe laid and 13 miles of sewers.

The city solicitor reports suits pending against the city, during the year, to recover \$130,000.

The auditor reports the present bonded debt of the city to be \$1,500,000; the value of the property owned by the city to be \$11,350,000, an excess above the debt of nearly \$7,000,000.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of this evening, says: "All the crew of the tug Rogers have been released, excepting Capt. Ford, and it is understood that a writ of *habeas corpus* has been applied for in his case. Gov. Clayton has instituted a libel in the United States district court against the tug for \$50,000 in a cause of collision, civil and maritime, and notice has been given to parties to appear here on the 5th of April to answer. The whole affair is kept very quiet."

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—Work on the permanent bridge across the Missouri is progressing. The first installment of pneumatic tubes has arrived and will soon be sunk.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 27.—On the Pacific road, yesterday, between St. Anthony and Manomni, the train encountered a broken rail, throwing the baggage and smoking cars from the track, and piling them up in a heap down a slight embankment. No one was seriously injured.

St. Paul is but little excited over the efforts to remove the capital to Yandiyohi. It is generally regarded as a land speculation that will ultimately fail.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—At Frankfort, Ky., the jury in the seduction case of Hancock against Wilhelm returned a verdict this evening in favor of the plaintiff for \$5,000 damages, being the full amount claimed. This is the second trial, with the same result. John T. Scott, P. U. Major, and Gov. Craddock argued the case for the plaintiff; and Thomas N. Lindsay, and John Rodman, the attorney general, were counsel for the defendant.

QUINCY.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 28.—For the last three days our ice-dealers have employed all the force possible, and have put up sufficient ice for two years' supply; therefore we have no fears about high prices next year.

Business of all kinds is exceedingly dull since navigation has closed the second time this winter. The river is running full of heavy ice, and some steamboats are now lying up in the bay, having been run in there to keep out of the heavy running ice.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 27.—In the legislature, women's suffrage was finally killed to-day; also, the bill to tax railroads. Among the bills was one authorizing the consolidation of the Minnesota Valley and the Sioux City and St. Paul railroads, and another appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a state reform school building.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 27.—The legislature ratified the constitutional amendment, being the first state on the record. The vote in the senate was unanimous, twenty-two senators being present. The vote in the house was sixty-four republicans for, and seven democrats against,—a strict party vote.

The house passed appropriating bills this morning to the amount of nearly \$250,000.

The governor approved the bill appropriating \$15,000 for the purchase of seed-wheat for gratuitous distribution among the destitute on the western frontier; also, the bill introduced by the Hon. John F. Wright, for the protection of the frontier. They are by far the most important measures yet passed by the Kansas legislature; and, if fully carried out, that country will now rapidly settle up, and soon pay a large revenue to the state.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28.—The excursion of the legislature to Saginaw valley, and the asylum at Flint, passed off very pleasantly. All the leading towns on Saginaw river were visited, and at each point formal receptions took place, with collations and lunches. Thursday night was spent at East Saginaw, and devoted to a grand banquet in Irving hall. On Friday, the excursion party, which was over 300 in number, proceeded to Midland, and then returned to Flint, where they spent the afternoon at the asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind,—where the exercises were of a most interesting nature. In the evening a formal reception took place at Fenton hall, with speeches by Gov. Baldwin and others. —and, afterward, a collation was served at the Irving house, followed by a hop.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Women's Suffrage association was held this afternoon, and was better attended than any previous one, the large Mercantile Library hall being nearly half full. Speeches were made by the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, and the Rev. John Monteith, of St. Louis. Mrs. Alfred Chipp read a paper defending the women identified with this movement against the charge of infidelity, drawing copious illustrations from both the Old and New Testament to prove her position. Mr. Collyer also spoke of this charge, and told the ladies to fear not; that all leaders in great reforms for the progress and advancement of mankind were similarly charged; that the Savior and His disciples were the greatest infidels that ever lived to the prevailing thought of the time and system surrounding them. All the speeches were well received, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. A large number of gentlemen were present.

MADISON, Feb. 27.—The senate postponed the special order on the resolution to allow state aid to railways, until Tuesday morning.

Bills were passed. Appropriating money to the governor, to be used in supporting the wives of soldiers in St. Mary's hospital, and the Milwaukee eye and ear infirmary.

Amending chapter 130, general laws of 1858, providing for the assessment of property for taxation, and the levy of taxes thereon.

Providing for the levying and collection to the state tax of \$293,000, 123, for 1869.

Also imposing a penalty for prize-fighting.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—It is rumored that the suffrage constitutional amendment will be received here early this week. This is the last week of the session. If it is received before the close of the term, it will be communicated promptly to the legislature, and all business put aside for its consideration. If not, it is probable that the governor will convene the legislature, in extra session, to act upon it. The opponents of the amendment, both democratic and republican, will do all in their power to defeat its consideration by this legislature, for the purpose of having it submitted to the people at the next general election.

The Speakership.

The following letter explains itself. Feb. 24.—To the Hon. J. G. Blaine, My Dear Sir: Having determined not to be longer a candidate for speaker, I deem it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us that I should communicate this determination to you at the earliest moment. I am, yours truly,

H. L. DAWES.

It is understood that the entire New England delegation will cordially support Mr. Blaine, and there being no other candidate, he will, it is believed, be nominated in the republican caucus by acclamation, for speaker.

Tenure of Office Law.

Feb. 25.—The rumor from Washington that Grant will appoint Geo. H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury, creates the most intense disgust among the republican leaders, who in private freely predict the failure of Grant's administration.

The New York Tribune denounces the proposed repeal of the tenure of office law, and says: "We have never asked nor cared what Gen. Grant thought of the tenure of office act, nor whether he preferred its retention, its modification or repeal."

Resolutions in favor of the repeal were laid on the table to-day in the New York assembly, which is strongly republican.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ST. DOMINGO.

St. Domingo advises to the 20th inst. have been received.

The negotiation for a loan from British capitalists had proved a failure—the security offered not being satisfactory.

The question of annexation to the United States is exciting considerable interest.

CANADA.

Feb. 27.—The exportation of specie goes on favorably. The rate has fallen to 34 per cent. discount. Total amount now exported \$203,000.

The organization of the militia in the country districts has frightened a large number of French Canadians to the United States, ignorantly fearing that war must be imminent.

MEXICO.

Late advices state that the reported escape of Gen. Canto, while being conveyed to Durango for trial, for the murder of Gen. Patom, is untrue.

Negrete, pronounced at Puebla, at the head of 500 men, for the purpose of capturing \$3,000,000, but fled on the approach of the government troops.

PERSTIA.

Feb. 12.—It is stated that the Persian army, with the Shah at its head, has gone to Bagdad. In the meantime the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Persian front.

FRANCE.

Feb. 12.—The bullion in the bank of France has increased 14,000,000 francs.

SPAIN.

Feb. 28.—An insurrection was attempted last week in Barcelona, but it was quickly suppressed. About 40 persons connected with it were arrested.

LONDON.

Feb. 28.—A report is prevalent in London that the present Spanish minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington to settle any difficulty which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

GERMANY.

Feb. 28.—Bonds firmer and higher; 5-20s 86½.

Funnysims.

"Old Dog Tray" is so affectingly played by some hand-organs, that troops of pups will squat before the machine, and wipe tears from their eyes with their paws.

"My son," said a tutor of doubtful morality, but severe aspect, putting his hand on the boys' shoulder, "I believe Satan has got hold of you." "I believe he has, too," was the reply.

One cannot believe the story that the kiss of a pretty girl is so delicious until he has it from her own lips.

What kind of vices is that which the wicked shun? Ad-vices.

A certain doctor used to cook into medicines all sorts of roots and herbs, and then try them on his wife. If they didn't kill her, he was ready for his other patients.

"How many children have I?" asked a woman of a spirit-rapper.

"Four." "And how many have I?" asked her husband. "Two," was the astonishing reply. Mistake somewhere.

If tho be spelt "though," na "neigh," and bus "beaux," potatoes should be spelled "poughteigneaux."

"Can I go to the circus, dear mamma?" "No, my sweet darling; but if you will be good, I will take you to see your grandmother's grave."

A pupil in declamation, having been told to gesticulate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with "The comet lifts its fiery tail," immediately lifted the tail of his coat, and looked around for applause.

Temperance has promising children; but among the sons of Drunkenness are Debt, Dishonor, Disease, and Death.

Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, relatives for nothing.

"Do you chew tobacco?" asked a lady, hesitating to sit down by a gentleman in a car. "No, ma'am, I don't," he replied; "but guess I know where I can get you a chew if you want one."

A sentence of forgiveness in five letters, I x q u.

What word of five letters will contain only one after two have been taken away? Stone.

Breckinridge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The statement which has been published, that Gen. Breckinridge spoke at the dinner given to him last week, and disclaimed the use of his name as a candidate for governor of Kentucky, is positively denied. The general did not speak on that occasion.

The Mad-Stone.

From the Memphis *Avalanche*, Feb. 12. For the first time in our life we saw, yesterday, a genuine mad-stone, and heard its history from the owner, who inherited it from his father. The fortunate possessor is Col. E. Lee Milam, of Waterford, Marshall county, Miss. Col. Milam is a prominent citizen of this county, and his statement is set at rest any doubts which we may have had about the efficacy of mad-stone in curing the bites of mad dogs, cats, snakes, spiders, or other venomous animals or insects. Col. Lee Milam is a native of Madison county, North Alabama, from whence he removed in 1835. The family came from Virginia, and the colonel inherits also his middle name, being a second cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The mad-stone in his possession is about the size of a hen egg; as heavy as so much brick and rather more porous, and is of a light, clayish color. One end is flat as if it had been sawed off, and a grain runs through the stone from end to end as if it had been in some former age, been so much wood or bone. About fifty years ago this stone was split in three or four pieces, but was carefully fastened together with wire, which still preforms its office. The stone was brought from China, in the year 1810, by Dr. Baler. The doctor died in a few years, and the stone was sold at public sale among his other property. Mr. Jarvis Milam, the colonel's father, was the purchaser, and at his death he willed the stone to the present owner, with the condition that all the family should have the use of it as often as necessary, free of charge.

As to its virtues, Col. Lee Milam states that it has been applied with success in over 1,000 cases, and has only failed in two, and in those the parts affected could not be successfully reached. He has used it himself over 250 times. When applied it adheres as if by suction, and usually remains 10 or 12 hours. When the poison is all extracted the stone falls off. During the process a very offensive stench fills the room making the air sickening in the extreme. The stone is then soaked in warm water from 24 to 36 hours, when it becomes cleansed and is again ready for use. Col. Milam assures us that he can cure any case of dog, snake or other bite where madness or dislocation has not actually set in. Cures have been effected even as long as two weeks after the bite. Last week the stone was used successfully in several cases. It is known for many leagues around, and the people come from far and near to be healed.

Col. Milam has been offered \$5,000 for this wonderful stone, but always refused to entertain the proposition. He said playfully yesterday that he might sell it for \$10,000 if the buyer would promise to always allow him the use of it. Great is mad-stone. We are converted; what says the medical world?

A Sensation.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, Feb. 15. About 11 o'clock Thursday night, a man named Geider, the foreman of Stuebaker Brothers' blacksmith shop, repaired to his home on Fifth street, between Olive and James. There is nothing strange in this, of course, as well-regulated husbands go home at a reasonable hour. Now it happens that Geider's wife recently presented him with twins as a pledge of her affection, and since that little domestic occurrence a lamp has been kept lighted in the room all night. When Geider reached home on the night in question the lamp was not burning, and he thought it strange. He awoke his wife, and asked her why she had "doused the glim." She was no less surprised than himself, and told him that she had left it burning and could not account for its extinguishment. Like a good husband, Geider said nothing more, but quietly relighted the lamp, went to bed, and was soon locked in the embrace of Morpheus.

Ever long his wife awoke him, stating that she heard some one or something snoring in the room. He at once got up, thinking that it was a stray dog, probably, and picked up one of his boots as a missile. After searching the room in vain for the supposed canine, he glanced under the bed, and was rewarded by the sight of a huge negro sound asleep. He gave him a terrible blow with his boot, which knocked off the heel of that article, whereupon the sleeper awoke and pointed upon him with the fierceness of a hyena. A hand-to-hand fight ensued for some minutes, during which Geider's shirt was torn to shreds, and the darky received some well-directed blows. Watching his opportunity, the sable son of Satan leaped through an open window, and disappeared in the darkness, leaving his shoes behind.

It is supposed that the negro's object was to obtain money, a considerable amount of which Geider was supposed to have on hand. The villain was not recognized, and may never be captured.