

# THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
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Thursday, April 29, 1869.

## CORPORATION CONVENTION.

The democracy of the town of Plymouth will meet in convention to-day, Thursday, April 29, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the court house, for the purpose of putting in nomination a corporation ticket, to be elected next Monday. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

## CORPORATION ELECTION.

We wish to call the especial attention of those interested to the notice of convention published to-day, and to the election to be held on Monday next.

While this is only a corporation, and seemingly, unimportant election, we regard it as of much importance, and think every democrat should regard it. A cunning, well devised and powerful combination has been formed to secure control of the corporation, and under false guise place it in the hands of radicals. The town is democratic by over 100 majority, and it would be disgraceful to permit ourselves to be duped and defeated while we have such a majority. The convention is called at a convenient hour and with full notice. Every democrat can be heard, and if any fancy themselves aggrieved the proper place to make complaint is in the convention. We can, and of course, will nominate a good ticket, one composed of honest, competent men, in whose hands we can safely trust the interests of the corporation. After discharging this duty, then let us proceed to elect it by our full majority, and thus say to the radicals of this town that when we desire their assistance in our party affairs we will notify them.

We earnestly hope our democratic friends will give this matter the attention its importance demands, and thus preserve the prestige, unity and power of our party.

## GRUMBLERS.

Some men are by nature grumblers, some acquire the habit by practice, until it becomes second nature with them, and some to accomplish selfish and dishonest ends become perpetual grumblers.

These classes all seem to be represented in our prosperous town, and just at this time are ventilating themselves in an unusual degree, to their apparent eminent gratification. The subject which furnishes them food for the indulgence of their taste for abuse is "corporation." Corporation in all forms and departments.

The chief complaint, however, now is, that the books of the corporation show nothing, and the treasurer has made no report and can make none. This statement is unqualifiedly false, and is either an intentional falsehood, or a charge made through ignorance. The books are open for examination at all times and to all persons, and if anything is wrong these grumblers are welcome to ascertain it. The treasurer's bond is ample and he invites inspection of the books. The truth is a few of these grumbling patriots took such action as to delay the collection of taxes by the marshal to so late a day that it was impossible for him to make his return to the treasurer in time for a settlement before the paper goes to press. The report will make its appearance in due time and to the entire satisfaction of every honest, intelligent man. This complaint about corporation matters is an old-standing electioneering trick, the only exception to former cases being that it is pressed with more vigor this year than usual. But it won't work, gentlemen. It has failed heretofore and will fail again, and again, and until you become ashamed to try it.

## Robbery.

A robbery was committed in Miford on Monday evening last. The store of Calvert & Co. was broken open and about \$50 worth of goods taken, consisting principally of clothing. The drug establishment of John A. Smith was also entered, and about \$25 in cutlery and cash taken.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26, 1869.

ED. DEMOCRAT.—The legislature is moving along very smoothly. Quite a number of important bills have been passed, and the next two weeks will clear the calendar of all—or nearly all—bills really necessary for the public good. The bill making elections biennial passed the senate and has been signed by the governor, and is now the "law of the land." The general appropriation bill, which the republicans declared could have been passed in two hours if the democrats had not resigned at the regular session, has not yet been perfected, and eighteen days of the extra session are gone. A specific fee bill has passed the house. It goes through county officers at a terrible rate.

I paid a visit to the insane asylum the other day and through the politeness of Dr. Heaton was shown through the different apartments. The institution is in fine condition, and the inmates—over three hundred—are cared for in the best manner possible. Mr. Jacob F. Lewis, of Marshall county, is recovering rapidly. He understands his situation and expresses the hope that he will soon be himself again and enabled to return to the bosom of his family. May it be so.

The members are allowed no papers this session, and this is the reason none are sent to my "constituents." The session will probably terminate fourteen days hence.

D. McDONALD.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

DACOTA TERRITORY,  
April 14, 1869.

Eighteen miles above Yorkton on the banks of the Missouri river.

Here reaches you you will doubtless have heard of the fate of the unfortunate steamer, Antelope. She was

burned between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning; and sad to tell, two unfortunate beings perished amid the flames. We landed her and wooded just after dark, and tied up to wait until morning. We then retired to our places of rest for the night. Little after 1 o'clock the alarm of fire was given. I jumped up and stepped to the stern of the boat and saw the flames just beginning to reach the hind end of the cabin. I returned and awakened my bedfellows and drew on my boots and overcoat, picked up my carpet sack and stepped to the forward end of the boat, thinking that I would help put the fire out, but on reaching the forward end I saw the cabin passengers rushing down, and seeing that all must be lost, I hastened back to secure my bed, but finding it gone I thought to secure my rifle, but finding it gone, I endeavored to save my tool-chest, but being unable to carry both it and my carpet sack, I ran out with my carpet sack and was obliged to lose that which was left.

In the meantime all was excitement on shore. Persons were running to and fro inquiring for their friends and as to their safety. It was soon ascertained that the chambermaid, a colored woman, and a Frenchman were missing.

A doctor on board was badly burned about the face and hands, but it is hoped not fatally. The doctor stated that he was unable to pass out through the door and escaped by breaking through a window; that another man endeavored to follow him, but became suffocated by the smoke and fire and dropped to the floor. This was doubtless the Frenchman. From all that could be learned concerning the chambermaid, was that one of the negroes kicked the door open, and that she gave a scream, and he supposed she got up, but that she did not hurry out as soon as she should, and thereby was lost.

The French press has agitated the question much in the same tenor, and special meetings of the French Cabinet were held on Tuesday and Wednesday, which resulted in a special envoy being sent, yesterday, to London, with despatches referring to the present complication of events.

WASHINGTON is to be inflicted this week with "A National Dress Reform and Equal Rights" convention, in which Dr. Lydia Somebody and Dr. Susan Somebodyelse, A. B., and Drs. Ellen, Maria, Jane, Clementine, and Samantha, and numerous other female soubans, are to take an active part. If Washington were not so accustomed to the presence of congressmen, department officials, and officeholders, she would have the earnest commiseration of the world. As it is, the capital will not be seriously affected, and Boston has reason to congratulate herself that the female reformists have turned the cold shoulder upon her.

The call of the convention shows at once the object—the wearing of the breeches. This is made synonymous with the doctrine of woman's "Rights."

No particular effort will be made to change such a state of affairs as has been recently shown up in Boston, where the slavery of white women is certainly more abject than the slavery of black men ever was in the south.

But the *panier* will be dissected; the under-bustle, with its conveniences and inconveniences, its anatomical relations, its beauties and deformities, will be discussed; corsets will give way to shirt-bosoms, and the inalienable right of woman to show her legs, which has long been established on the stage, will now be confirmed among the female doctors, and the shortening of the skirts will be an evidence of progress that will lead to the enfranchisement of the whole sex.—*Times*.

Sentinel.

## Too Much of the Nigger.

It is reported that Clay, the aristocratic "geman of color," of New Orleans, appointed minister to Liberia, and Professor Bassett (colored), of Philadelphia, appointed minister to Hayti, have each declined the honor. This is so very curious that most people will ask why have these blacks declined these high official distinctions. We suspect that the true reasons are that they prefer to stay among white people; that they recoil from the idea of living in a community where there is nothing but niggers; that for Clay there is too much of the nigger in Liberia, and for Bassett too much of the nigger in Hayti. Even in the old slavery times, between slavery with all its drawbacks in the United States, and freedom with all its advantages in Liberia, there were many blacks who declined Liberia for this simple reason: "Don't want to go massa, where dere's nuffin' but niggers." Besides, in sending the black man Clay, for instance, to the black government of Liberia, Clay may think, after all "it is only putting me on a level with the nigger." The mission to England would be different thing. The United States nigger is as good as a white man, and must not, therefore, be picked out as a nigger for Hayti or Liberia.—*New York Herald*.

## The Land Grant Business.

During the three weeks the forty-first congress was in session there were introduced in the senate and the house of representatives bills granting land and money to railroads, canals and wagon roads to an unprecedented extent. The following estimate of the grants made by these bills has been published. By senate bills:

To railroads..... 131,524,440 acres  
To canals..... 2,421,200 acres  
To wagon roads..... 3,524,000 acres

The house bills propose to give:

To railroads..... 21,000,000 acres  
To canals..... 1,000,000 acres  
Add senate bills..... 137,529,510 acres

Grand total..... 181,955,610 acres.

In addition to these donations, the senate bills proposed to give in national bonds \$99,300,000, and the house bills, \$15,000,000, or an aggregate of bonds of \$114,300,000. These do not include the money and other subsidies of the Spanish authorities, and the rebellion very much the same position which England did toward us and our rebel lion at the time of the forcible seizure of an American vessel, and the capture from her of two of our countrymen. In this respect, we occupy toward the Spanish authorities and the rebellion very much the same position which England did toward us and our rebel lion at the time of the forcible seizure of an American vessel, and the capture from her of two of our countrymen. In this respect, we occupy toward the Spanish authorities and the rebellion very much the same position which England did toward us and our rebel lion at the time of the forcible seizure of an American vessel, and the capture from her of two of our countrymen.

This American feeling toward Cuba, originating in a sentimental but inactive regard for liberal demonstrations everywhere, and intensified by the positive action of the Spanish authorities, has been still further strengthened by an inadvertent entanglement of the Cuban question with Great Britain. The outrage was committed upon a vessel which was, to some considerable extent, under protection of the British flag. The insult to us was permitted by British authorities, and, therefore, our old dislike of Great Britain appears opportunely to strengthen our hostility to Cuba. It needs but the assurance that any course of ours is distasteful to our English cousins, to constitute it at once as popular; consequently, the accidental connection of the Mary Lowell affair with Great Britain has given an immense impetus to our sympathy for the Cuban rebellion, and has changed an immobile sentiment into an active hostility. It is quite possible that had congress not adjourned, the reaction of the popular feeling against the Spanish-Cuban authorities would assume a much more practical and decided shape than that of the harmless and blustering resolution passed by the house of representatives.

It is evident that our Cuban relations have assumed a character so delicate and impulsive, that a word, an accident, any little event, may precipitate an armed conflict. Our north Atlantic squadron is being reinforced and active preparations are in progress to enforce, if necessary, the demand that is about to be made for reparation for all outrages against American citizens.

Meanwhile, England is somewhat involved in the settlement of the Cuban question. It is a party to the insults which have been offered us, and upon it has been made a formal demand for explanation and apology. As to the course of England, there is no very great doubt. Rather than involve itself in a war, it will afford the required reparation, although there is a strong British party that would favor assistance to Cuba. There are a good many Englishmen who will esteem the present opportunity a most desirable one for the settlement of English dislike to America. The injudicious speech of Chandler will have the effect to intensify the anti-American feeling in Great Britain. There is a good deal of bitterness about the rejection of the Alabama claims agreement. The old war, which welcomed our late civil war as the beginning of the end of this republic, has a powerful and extended existence. All these antagonists will unite to form a formidable war party, in case our difficulty with Cuba should proceed to extremity. Hostilities against Cuba would, therefore, certainly involve Spain, and possibly Great Britain, whose directing minds might conclude the opportunity a most excellent one for the wiping out of old grudges and the settlement of existing differences.

Whether or not France would aid Spain is doubtful. There is every reason to believe that Napoleon is the real author of the revolution which overthrew the Spanish Bourbons; and that he is actively engaged in shaping the course of Spanish politics at the present time. He may not have forgotten the humiliation connected with the result of his Mexican intervention scheme, through American influence. Sympathy with Spain and dislike for this country might induce him to give assistance to his trans-Pyrenean neighbors, should they become involved in a war with the United States. And yet, the necessity of ceaseless vigilance in the case of Prussia; the unpopular among his liberal subjects of a war

## Our Foreign Relations.

Whether willingly or not, this country seems drifting into a position in which serious difficulties, if not actual war, are likely to characterize its relations with one or two or more European powers. Daily is the feeling against the Cuban loyalists growing more pronounced in its hostility. In Washington, New York, New Orleans, and even in Chicago, are clubs being formed, and meetings held, whose purpose is either to express sympathy for the insurgent Cubans, or to extend to them pecuniary assistance. Whence originating, or how directed, we know not; but it is certain that a powerful current of public and popular opinion is setting in the direction of Cuban recognition.

Chicago Times.

From the Brandon (Miss.) Republican.

## A Manager at Large.

This sympathy for the revolutionists originally came from two sources. One of these is the very general predisposition of the people to extend moral encouragement to any class of people who rebel for the avowed purpose of securing a larger liberty. The other is the prevalent belief that the Cuban revolutionists, if substantially aided by this country, will, as a matter of gratitude, favor a union with the United States. This belief is entertained despite the fact that Cespedes has threatened with death any one of his adherents who shall dare to advocate annexation.

This sentiment toward the Cuban revolutionists, while at first existing without activity, has been energized and given impetus by the action of the Spanish authorities toward the United States citizens; and more particularly by the forcible seizure of an American vessel, and the capture from her of two of our countrymen. In this respect, we occupy toward the Spanish authorities and the rebellion very much the same position which England did toward us and our rebel lion at the time of the forcible seizure of an American vessel, and the capture from her of two of our countrymen.

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## NEW ADVERT'S

### DRY GOODS.

### J. M. DALE & CO.,

Headquarters for the

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS,  
Are still in full blast, with the largest stock in  
Plymouth, and always the lowest prices,  
\$4,000 worth of Dress Goods,  
Poplins, Alpacas, Skins,

Staple Goods, Hats, Caps, and  
Gent's Furnishing Goods,  
Cambric, Dyes, Skins,

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All other premiums in same ratio.

Enlarged Exchange List, with new and useful

Merchandise.

Please send your Money by Registered

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## DRY GOES.

### WE ARE COMING.

### ONCE MORE WITH A NEW SPRING STOCK

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### One Dollar Sale of Dry and Fancy

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### CUTLERY & C., & C.

### PREMIUM RATES OF SHEETING:

For Club Thirty-<sup>1</sup> 31 Yds. Sheet.

For Sixty-<sup>2</sup> 28 " "

For One Hundred-<sup>3</sup> 25 " "

For Two Hundred-<sup>4</sup> 22 " "

For Three Hundred-<sup>5</sup> 20 " "

For Four Hundred-<sup>6</sup> 18 " "

For Five Hundred-<sup>7</sup> 16 " "

For Six Hundred-<sup>8</sup> 14 " "

For Seven Hundred-<sup>9</sup> 12 " "

For Eight Hundred-<sup>10</sup> 10 " "

For Nine Hundred-<sup>11</sup> 8 " "

For Ten Hundred-<sup>12</sup> 6 " "