

thick as it can be. Sheep and elk are very wild when they see or smell a person, but act very simple when a person is hid and shooting at them; they don't mind the crack of a gun more than the falling of a tree unless they have been shot at before.

Elk are very hard to kill—only four times as hard as deer. No furs of any consequence here, except beaver; any amount of them. They have their dams from twenty to one hundred feet apart for miles in a place, some five feet high and very ingeniously built. They say they are easily trapped and occasionally shot, mostly after sun-down. We cooked the tail of a large one—foot long and six inches wide—the best meat I have eat in the mountains, tastes more like a pig than anything else I know of.

We are anticipating some of the Eastern Kansas scenes here. Not for the hanging nor for the poor down-trodden negro. But we have a Provincial government forced on us by scoundrelry, by a parcel of lazy demagogues, such as could not get the office of *dog-pelt* in the States, yet by some are called smart and honest men here, got up mostly by valley men, and some from the mountains, I own, with them, for the sake of office. They held a Legislature with as much pomp and dignity as Congress at Washington; passed laws to pay the members and officers big salaries (as much more than in the States as the difference in brandy and cigars)—\$10 per day for the members, \$3000 per annum for Governor, \$2500 for Supreme Judge, and others in proportion. They issued script to the amount of \$30,000, to be raised by taxes, and another expense is to be added. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling an extra session this month, to organize counties, and regulate officers' salaries, &c., and we mountain working men don't intend to stand the taxes and pay those looting demagogues. We think the miners' law good enough until the country is settled with permanent settlers, which will be in a year or two more. We mountain men held a grass meeting the 33rd of December, in a large store-room; some 350 men were present, all for killing the monster, but differed in the way to get at him. Dr. Stone gave a speech, a very good one, and at the close he said his plan was to recall the mountain members, and have them withdraw from the assembly, as they could not have a quorum, and then we would have them where "Gabe had the hen." (Great applause.) Some were for taking the ballot box and not letting them vote. It was put to vote and carried, and they agreed to meet at 3 o'clock, A. M., the 2d day of January. Accordingly they met and went to the nearest voting precinct, having none here. The voters met them, armed to the teeth, in a friendly manner, and invited all to drink, which came very acceptable to some, as they had no money to buy with, and then told them what they might expect if they undertook to take the ballot box. So they drank friends and let it all "fizzle" out. What the consequences will be we know not. But back to the meeting: As we entered the house we beheld a pendant stretched across the room with the words—"No Provincial Government. No county organization. No taxes;" with a row of candles full length, and at the end of the pendant a tax collector, full size hanging in effigy, with a board across his breast, lettered, "Tax-Collector," and under his arm a large roll of paper. Near him sat the mountain band of music, four violins, one flute, tambourines, and bones. Before speaking, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was called for. After the first speech the "Rogue's March," for the tax collector. After the second speech, "Old Dan Tucker," and so on till winding up with "Hail Columbia," all good and in proper time.

One thing I can assure the working emigrants that wish to come here: it will not be as last spring, no work to be had, no mines opened that would pay grub; but the mines are discovered and opened, and lots of quartz mills. All want hands, wood chopped, and quartz dug out. Last spring it was like the devil's hog, "great cry and little wool." Men writing lies to the papers, of the fine prospect of gold, when they had found nothing that would pay; and when the emigration got here all cried "humbug," and Enoch cried "humbug" as lustily as any, and wrote to that effect; but I wrote as then discovered. Enoch stayed, however, to hunt for the gold, and has found some, and expects to find more, and wished the company to stay and hunt for it, until the provisions nearly run out; then, if we did not find it we were in time to return. But no, away they went as if the devil was after them—and I think he was after some of them—leaving Enoch, poor devil, to starve in the mountains. If they were too see him now they would not think he was preparing to starve, with a whole bind quarter of a large, fat beef, flour, bacon, sugar, coffee, &c. Charley, I must acknowledge you were always correct in giving me the best advice in the States, but you are out of your latitude in recommending me to leave the mountains while I have an opportunity, and go to the frontier, where I can get plenty to eat and enjoy myself, and for fear of desperate men taking my grub from me, etc. Why, Charley, I am about as desperate as most of the men in the mountains, and

there are more provisions here than can be consumed, and plenty of work to do, and no likelihood of being shut in the mountains, and I am enjoying myself like a nabob.

Provisions are much higher now than some weeks ago. The holders think there will be no more provision trains this winter and they put the tariff on accordingly. The main staple, flour, \$20 to 22, 50 and some ask 25 per barrel; bacon 40c; beef, 10 to 12c; sugar, 40c; coffee, 40; dried apples, 40; molasses 4.50 per gal, vinegar 3.50 and other articles in proportion. Hay 10c per pound; large nails 40, shingle nails 60; cast steel 1.00 per pound, and none a hat. Ox shoeing \$10 per yoke, or mules, per team. Work with one yoke of oxen, wagon and driver, \$10 per day; hands from \$1 to 1.75 per day, and found, chopping wood, 1 to 1.50—owing to convenience. Women, none in market, and in great demand. God bless 'em.

Charley, I send you some specimens of gold, just to let you know we have it here. No. 1 is Tarryall gold, in the South Fork, where Kilvert & Shirley, and a thousand others got so badly humbugged, where they are now tunnelling in a hill, in the old bed of a creek and taking out one dollar per pan. No. 2 is out of Spring Gulch here, perfect lead gold. I send one pennyweight of each. The nugget is out of the Gregory Gulch here, six and three-fourths pwt. I believe it is worth six dollars and eight cents. I kept some Deadwood Gold a long time, but shell it with other gold. I wish you to show it to any of my friends that wish to see the gold from the Pike's Peak region, &c.

If you get this published, don't be afraid of personalities, as I am good for every assertion I make. My love to the ladies, and best wishes to all.

Yours, truly,  
ENOCH BELANGEE.

### XXXVITH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1860.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fenton called up his resolution offered on Wednesday that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that a quorum has assembled, all for killing the monster, but differed in the way to get at him. Dr. Stone gave a speech, a very good one, and at the close he said his plan was to recall the mountain members, and have them withdraw from the assembly, as they could not have a quorum, and then we would have them where "Gabe had the hen." (Great applause.) Some were for taking the ballot box and not letting them vote. It was put to vote and carried, and they agreed to meet at 3 o'clock, A. M., the 2d day of January. Accordingly they met and went to the nearest voting precinct, having none here. The voters met them, armed to the teeth, in a friendly manner, and invited all to drink, which came very acceptable to some, as they had no money to buy with, and then told them what they might expect if they undertook to take the ballot box. So they drank friends and let it all "fizzle" out. What the consequences will be we know not. But back to the meeting: As we entered the house we beheld a pendant stretched across the room with the words—"No Provincial Government. No county organization. No taxes;" with a row of candles full length, and at the end of the pendant a tax collector, full size hanging in effigy, with a board across his breast, lettered, "Tax-Collector," and under his arm a large roll of paper. Near him sat the mountain band of music, four violins, one flute, tambourines, and bones. Before speaking, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was called for. After the first speech the "Rogue's March," for the tax collector. After the second speech, "Old Dan Tucker," and so on till winding up with "Hail Columbia," all good and in proper time.

Mr. Barksdale asked if there should be a protracted contest for Clerk, who would recount the proceedings.

Mr. Smith replied in such a case they could appoint a Clerk *pro tem.*

The Speaker decided that the practice had been in accordance with Mr. Fenton's resolution. There was no necessity to have any delay until the election of a Clerk.

Mr. John Cochrane said sending of a message to the Senate, was no more business than the running up of a flag to the top of a pole.

Mr. Fenton's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Grow offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to act in conjunction with such a Committee as may be appointed by the Senate to await on the President to inform him that the Houses are assembled and ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Grow gave notice of his intention to introduce a Homestead bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the Steamboat law, and also a River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the election of Clerk, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. Schwartz nominated Mr. Forney.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, nominated Jas. Allen, the late Clerk.

Mr. Nelson nominated Samuel Tyler, of Tennessee.

Mr. Cobb nominated David E. J. Dawson, of Alabama.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Elliott, Whately, Smith, of Virginia, and Maynard, tellers.

The ballot resulted:

Whole number ..... 221

Necessary to a choice ..... 111

Forney ..... 112

Allen ..... 77

Tyler ..... 23

Dawson ..... 8

Mr. Forney's election as Clerk of the House was effected by the votes of all present who had voted for Speaker Pennington, together with those of Horace F. Clark and Riggs, and with the exception of Mr. Davis, Mr. Hoffman also received the votes of the Republicans and about half the American vote, and thus was elected. Seven Americans, viz. Messrs. Maynard, Moore of Kentucky, Quarles, Stokes, Hatton and Smith of North Carolina voted for Mr. Underwood.

A number of Democrats, who are here from Kansas, have conferred with the southern Democrats in Congress, and propose to advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Wyandotte constitution, changing the boundaries so as to include Pike's Peak, and a portion of Nebraska south of the Platte river. The change is to be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and when ratified, to be admitted as a state by the proclamation of the president.

The Salt Lake Valley *Tan* says, of over two hundred murders committed in that territory within the past three years, not a single offender has been convicted or punished.

### THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, ::::::::::: Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1860.

### Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

DAVID TURPIE, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,

JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

NATH'L F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT,

M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

### Disposed to Grumble.

The Republican party has always taken to itself great praise for the unity and harmony which pervades that organization. To be thoroughly united in a good cause, and harmoniously working together for its advancement, is a condition of which every true patriot may well be proud; and if a perceptible vein of egotism should characterize their self-glorification, to withhold a full and complete pardon would be manifestly unjust. We think the "Republican," or "Opposition" party, has neither a good cause, or harmony in its ranks.

It pretends are no solution of its *intentions*; and if we would acquaint ourselves with the latter, we have but to look at actions. It pretends to labor for the good of the country, when in truth it ignores the existence of one half, or, if it recognizes it at all, it is but to outrage and wantonly abuse. The harmony which has heretofore pervaded their ranks was attributable to their lack of power, and not from any virtue that might be supposed to exist in their cause. Now, that they feel their strength, the murmurings of dissatisfaction which have heretofore been stifled for the good of the party, begin to bubble on the surface. The heterogeneous mass which compose the active elements of the party, can no longer be kept in subjection from motives of propriety. If such an incongruous conglomeration of the refuse of all defunct political organizations could nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question that by the law of 1789, and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected, sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know if the resolution was adopted who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, raised the question