

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, Editors.

S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1865.



Special Session.

When the old farmers come into our office, they ask what is this extra session doing? What was it called for? We can only answer that we do not know what it was called for. We know it is costing about two thousand dollars a day of the people's money, and that it is proposing to buy property, create offices, legislate against the Germans and for the negroes, etc. Whether it will be able to wrangle through a bill to increase the interest on the two and a half per cent. bonds in order to make a gift to the bondholders and increase the taxes on the people we do not know. It is very likely, though, that they may, as the Republicans have the majority of the members present in both branches. But then, as the wealthy men have their property in bonds, which the Republicans have exempted from taxation, why, they care nothing, of course, about the gifts of State money, or the squandering of it as the farmers and laboring men have it to pay. —*In the old's Iron.*

The republican side of the legislature not only propose to buy property, create offices, legislate against the Germans, etc., but will, we have no doubt, succeed in wrangling through the bill to "increase the taxes on the people," under the pretext of dealing honestly with our bondholders, but in reality to enable the wealthy and aristocratic nabobs who have made their fortunes out of the war, still further to "feather their nest" by buying up at a heavy discount our outstanding State bonds, and converting them at par into available funds. The present appearances also indicate that an unscrupulous effort will be made to pass such an amendment to the liquor law as will in fact prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors, beer, wine and cider. In other words the Maine law in a modified form is to be enacted in Indiana, if the puritanical element in the legislature be not thwarted in its efforts at compulsory moral reformation. This party who for years has been crying out in favor of honesty, fairness and the largest liberty, is itself now engaged in pressing to final consummation more gigantic schemes of fraud and corruption, than ever before entered into the heads of any legislative body in the State, and at the same time looking up with countenances as devout as saints.

Who are Disunionists?

The *Anti Slavery Standard* a leading republican paper of the most virulent type, in discussing the President's reconstruction policy, remarks as follows: "His purpose, however, remains unchanged, and every desperate expedient he clutches at only shows how resolute he is to save his own scheme though he destroy the nation in the attempt." The *New York Times*, another leading republican paper of ability, commenting on the position of the *Standard*, thus lets in a flood of light upon the past history, and present as well as past wishes of the republican party. It says:

When the rebellion first broke out there was a party in the country, consisting mainly of the ultra-abolitionists, which was in favor of letting the South go, in order that the North might be relieved of all responsibility for the sin of slavery, and that Northern men might no longer be hampered the South in their control of the National Government. It was in pursuance of this policy that Mr. Chase, in the first meeting held after the attack on Fort Sumter, opposing raising any troops or making any war, and it was in pursuance of the same policy that the *Tribune* took ground in favor of secession, provided a majority of the people of the South wished to secede.

Now that the war is over the same party resist the restoration of the Union, or rather make it wholly subordinate in importance to the elevation to the political power of the enfranchised slaves. As the *Standard* clearly puts the case, they mean to make "everything bend" to the purpose of keeping the South out of the Union until negro suffrage is secured. Their policy has been steady and consistent. They have never swerved a hair's breadth from their purpose. They have made "everything bend" to the interest and elevation of the negro race. They would have consented to the division of the Union and the overthrow of the Government; rather than the continuance of slavery. The war destroyed slavery, and now they not only consent, but demand that the Union shall not be restored until negro suffrage has been secured to the Southern States. Their immediate purpose is to force Congress to thwart the President's efforts to restore the Union and re-establish the authority of the Constitution and Government, unless negro suffrage is secured as a condition precedent. We do not believe that either fanaticism or party discipline, or both united, are strong enough in Congress to give them success.

Ford's theatre at Washington, has now been completely remodelled, and will be occupied as a depot for "rebel" relics.

The 13th Article.

As the 13th article of the Constitution of the State of Indiana is about the only thing, excepting the whiskey question, that has received any notice by the members in the extra session of our Legislature, we annex the Article, that our readers may see the importance of an extra session of that body, at this time, and why it was probably called. The abolition members are clamoring loudly for its repeal, in order that the negro may be granted further "rights and privileges." The article is as follows:

"ARTICLE 13.

"Section 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in, the State after the adoption of this Constitution.

"Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into the State contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section shall be void; and any person who shall employ such negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

"Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or of any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes and descendants as may be in the State at the adoption of the Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

"Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this Article."

We are unalterably opposed to its repeal, as we think all right-minded men should be. We have negroes enough in our State; if we need more laborers let us employ white men.

Programme of the Radicals.

The radical members of the approaching session of congress have chalked out their programme for action and will doubtless follow it out to the letter. The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times* says:

The breach between the president and the radical members, in relation to the president's restoration policy and the admission of the southern members, is now open palpably and avowed. The radicals, having counted noses and compared notes, are now so satisfied with their own strength that they have boldly proclaimed their views and intentions, and thrown down the gauntlet of battle. This task was intrusted by them to Mr. Colfax, and was ably performed by that gentleman in his recent speech. That speech is understood by the president as being an open defiance to him; and as equivalent as saying, "This is our platform, come and stand on it with us, or we will carry it out without you." It is, in effect, the Sumner and Stevens programme. On it, Mr. Colfax was re-elected speaker, and Mr. McPherson clerk of the house. The house will then be organized without the southern members, and such conditions will be imposed upon those of them that present themselves as will secure their exclusion during the whole of the session. The southern states will thus be kept out of the union. The representatives of the northern states will then proceed to legislate for the southern states, and, under the operation of the constitutional amendment or without it, will pass laws designed to keep the south without representation in congress for thirty years to come.

If the radicals succeed in their nefarious undertaking they will have thereby accomplished the schemes designed by Phillips, Garrison and Sumner years ago, and for which they have toiled, with unwearied interest from the first. We should think that the people might now at least see the truth of the charges made by the democracy against these men and their reckless coadjutors, the leaders of the republican party. But the most iniquitous part of the radical tactics, and that without which perhaps they never could have succeeded, consisted in falsely charging democrats with a desire to dissolve the union while they were themselves bending all their energies to the accomplishment of that end. While they were steadily plotting treason and disunion they were at the same time engaged in imprisoning democrats whom they falsely alleged were in favor of the same thing. They boldly charged others with their own crimes, and then paid pimps and tools to substantiate the charges before military courts, "ordered to try and organize to convict." This they did to turn attention from themselves until such time as they could so debauch the public mind as to render it safe for them to avow their own infamy. That time in their judgement had arrived and we see the scheme of practical disunion boldly advocated by all the radical leaders at Washington.

Arrest of T. K. Barrett.

T. K. Barrett, Esq., editor of the *La Porte Democrat*, was arrested last week on a charge of "assault with a deadly weapon" on an individual named Richardson, Captain of a company of "loyal A. M. A. men" or negroes. The *Democrat* says Richardson had repeatedly threatened the life of the editor, and the latter acted in self defence; that he had shot the brute down in his tracks, no impartial jury of freemen would have censured him. The arrest of Mr. Barrett was undoubtedly the work of politicians who concocted this scheme to release themselves, for a time, from the repeated castigations he so justly administered to them.

A resolution in favor of Negro suffrage was defeated in the Missouri Legislature.

The Jamaica Revolt.

The negro revolt in Jamaica, by which so many innocent and helpless white men, women and children were cruelly butchered, has finally been suppressed and the leaders have met their fate by execution. That our readers may know the nature of the outrages perpetrated on the whites by the negroes of the island, we give place to this subjoined article which we clip from the *Jamaica Guardian*, in relation to the butchery at Fort Moran:

The Rev. Mr. Herschell, knocked down on his knees, in vain sued for mercy and offered ransom; the blows fell thick upon him until he was laid low, and while the heart yet beat, a savage cut out his tongue and held it up in triumph. Cheer after cheer rang through the fiendish band after each new act of atrocity.

Mr. Cooke, the Clerk of the Peace, was pushed under the floor by a faithful black servant boy, and remained the whole night in a mud puddle under it formed by hogs. Lying here he could just see through the intervals of the pillars the feet of the rioters as they went by, and hear some of them boast that they had chopped him to pieces. His unfortunate brother had probably been mistaken for him, and he had owed his safety to that circumstance, which prevented further search after him. The next morning his faithful preserver and companion watched the opportunity and led him to the woods, where he arrived concealed until the military returned from Kingston. While the wife and children of this gentleman remained concealed in the house of a druggist, they heard the boast of some men who had brought wounded companions there to be dressed, that "they had chopped that fellow Stephen Cooke so fine his wife would not be able to find a piece of him." The unfortunate woman with difficulty suppressed a shriek, which had she uttered it might have at once drawn down a bloody revenge upon her kind protector, the druggist.

Mr. Major was lifted over the railing at Mr. Marcheleck's, and that gentleman summoned by the rebels to come and take charge of him and lock him up out of harm's way.

While Dr. Gerard was about, parties frequently came around him with threatening gestures, protesting that, but for his being a doctor, they would chop him up fine, and warning him by what they had done of the necessity of sticking to them if he wished to continue safe. At other times he was embraced and patted.

While Mr. Cooke lay concealed under the house he heard distinctly each dreadful act of murder, and could tell the victims by the exclamations of the mob. He heard the dying groans of Mr. Price, who lay with his entrails protruding, having been ripped open by women.

The Custer got hold of a sword and sold his life dearly. The mob disfigured his fingers, leaving them hanging by some small teguments, and laughingly dangled them about with the jeer, "Now you'll write no more lies to the queen about us."

THE RELIGIOUS ORGIES OF THE NEGROES. Rev. Mr. Sloan, one of the survivors of the massacre, furnishes the following account of the "religious" ceremonies of the assassins: Under the mask of religion the negroes living in the negro houses on the estates, and in the mountains on plots of land where they had, tierishly squatted or honestly purchased, had been imbued by certain wicked and desperate men with the doctrines that the soil belongs to the blacks, that the whites are tyrants and oppressors, and that to exterminate root and branch, the latter would be "doing God service," and cause to dawn on the Island an unending day of happiness. Among the thick bushes on the mountains where most of the negroes live, in hovels of their own erection, down in the gullies, ravines, crooked spots for hiding and holding secret meetings nightly, and generally from midnight towards the morning, assemblies were convened, addresses made and hymns sung under the leadership of some one intent on a work of blood and pillage. It was impossible to sleep on a moonlight night for the howling of the wretched delusionists. Frequently the promoters of these orgies of darkness might be seen riding along, dressed in the Anglo-nigger style—tall hat, black suit, with white necktie, extending from ear to ear.

THEORIES VS FACTS.

Quoting an article from the *New York Tribune* of Oct. 17, on Jamaica affairs, the *Colonial Standard* of Nov. 4, appends these comments:

Mr. Horace Greeley, has been, it will be seen from the above article, exercising his powers *en amateur* on the subject of Jamaica. As our columns are at present engaged in the chronicling of events in the history of this island, which Mr. Horace Greeley never dreamt of in his philosophy, and which he and others like him will have some difficulty in reconciling with certain theories, we have not room just now to go through with the lengthy though easy task of answering Mr. Greeley. We will, however, do so very soon. In the meantime the perusal of the article may unfurl the brows now bent in painful thought of our plasters, and produce the agreeable effect in these awful times of provoking a smile. It is, thanks to such men as Horace Greeley, Dr. Underhill and others, that the poor negroes themselves are decreed into furnishing by their own acts the best possible evidence against negro freedom.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.

In the house numerous petitions on temperance were presented. Reports from the judiciary committee—the majority recommending the repeal of the 13th article of the constitution, relative to negro emigration and the majority reporting against it—were tabled.

A joint resolution was introduced, urging on Congress legislation equalizing the pay and bounties of soldiers. A bill was passed providing that the failure of appraisers to do their duty should not invalidate the duplicate. A large number of bills and resolutions were presented and referred.

The house bill abolishing courts of conciliation was passed after an animated discussion.

cussion, and awaits the signature of the Governor.

In the afternoon the senate was not in session. In the house the senate bill for the authentication of county records was passed; also the senate bill defining assaults; also the bill authorizing Sheriffs to use the jails of adjoining counties in any emergency; also authorizing cities to issue bonds to erect and repair school-houses; also a bill relative to the organization and support of schools. A debate was had upon the repeal of the 13th article relative to negro congregations, and the matter was again postponed. Leave of absence was refused to the southern prison committee.

A rumor prevails that Horace Heffren, late senator, and representative at different times, in the Indiana legislature, and who was on trial before a military court martial, along with Dodd, Milligan, Bowles and others, was shot dead last night in an altercation at the town of Salam, Washington county, where he resided.

Advices from Mexico.

New York, November 25.
By way of Havana we have advices from the City of Mexico up to the 8th, and from Vera Cruz to the 13th.

Additional small victories over Republicans are claimed by imperialists in States of Oajaca and Michoacan.

It is said that the latter has been nearly cleared of Republicans and guerrillas, a force of 600 of them having recently met with a severe defeat there in the State of Guanajuato. Gen. Guzman and party under him are said to have been completely annihilated.

There is nothing to signify the intention of withdrawing the Imperial troops from their frontier positions, as heretofore reported; nor is any reference made to the rumored Imperial evacuation in the northern Mexican States, it being asserted that in Sonora and Sinaloa the condition of affairs remains unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Letter to Gen. Humphreys.

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1865.
To C. G. Humphreys, Governor elect of Mississippi:

The troops will be withdrawn from Mississippi when, in the opinion of the Government, peace and good order and the civil authority has been restored, and can be maintained without them. Every step will be taken while they are there, to enforce strict discipline and subordination to the civil authority.

There can be no other or greater assurances given than has heretofore been on the part of the President and Government. There is no concession required on the part of the people of Mississippi or the Legislature, except a loyal compliance with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the adoption of such measures giving protection to all freedmen and freemen in person and property without regard to color, will entitle them to resume all their constitutional relations in the Federal Union. There is no disposition on the part of the Government to dictate what action should be taken, but on the contrary, to supply and kindly advise a policy that is believed will quickly restore all the relations which should exist between the States composing the Federal Union.

It is believed they will appreciate and feel the suggestions herein made, for they are offered in that spirit which should pervade the bosoms of all who desire peace and harmony, and thorough restoration of the Union. There must be confidence between the Government and the States, and while the Government confides in the people, the people must have faith in the Government. This must be mutual and reciprocal, or all that has been done will be thrown away.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

President of U. S.

New Jersey Official.

The following is the official vote of New Jersey for Governor:

Ward (Republican)	67,520
Ruayon (Democrat)	54,721
Republican majority	12,799

The *Morrow (Ohio) Register* says:

"Marion Township, Mercer County, gave 305 votes for Morgan, and 'nary' one for Cox; Jackson Township, Auglaize County, gave 265 votes for Morgan, and 'nary' one for Cox; Palmer Township, Putnam County, gave 44 votes for Morgan, and 'nary' one for Cox; there was not even a ghost of a republican there. Yet we are told that the Democratic party is dead. How many Republicans were at its funeral in the townships of Marion, Jackson and Palmer? Echo answereth, 'nary' one."

Permanent Exclusion.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Express* writes:

"The radicals are taking courage from the lolly of the Southern ultras, and now begin to talk openly of a permanent exclusion of the South from all participation in the government of the country. This is the plan of Thad. Stevens, and those who 'troop under his dirty flag.' Unless the president shall prove as firm as a rock, there is great danger that all our efforts for the preservation of the Union will have been in vain. Thus far he has behaved admirably. It remains to be seen how he will conduct himself under fire—with the batteries of New England in full blast against his devoted head. In conversation he does not hesitate to express his unqualified condemnation of the Northern radicals. Upon this you may rely. If his public policy shall square then with his private sentiments, all will be well."

EUROPE.—By the arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portland, we have European advices to Nov. 17th. The Irish Judges have decided that no action can be maintained against the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for his course in the Luby case. The French army has been reduced nearly 50,000, and soldiers of the Papal army of occupation are retreating to France. The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, will soon be crowned king of Hungary and Croatia.

An Honest Admission.

The Republican papers, now that the war is over, and its passions have somewhat subsided, occasionally let out facts about it that they used to conceal or deny while the struggle was progressing. For instance, the *New York Evening Post* says:

"We have done much, in spite of appearances, to reduce our national wealth by the war; we are now less industrious in production and more extravagant in consumption than ever before; we are burdened with a debt vast in proportion to our wealth and numbers than has ever been paid by any nation; and this debt is in forms almost the worst possible for control. Our national credit in the market of the world is lower to day than ever a civilized nation's has yet been, save when followed by general disaster and repudiation; and is steadily falling lower month by month. And the prospect before us, preventing fearful difficulties to avert, is, that the engagements of the Treasury within the next three years must far exceed its possible resources."

New Advertisements.

A. REISECKER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Michigan St. Plymouth, Ind.

HAS RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Such as
BROAD CLOTHS,
CASIMERE,
BEAVERS,
VESTINGS,
AC.

If you want a stylish garment, and honest workmanship, go and see him, before purchasing elsewhere.

SATISFACTION WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.

CUTTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

The Public are invited to call and examine my stock and prices.

A. REISECKER
November, 30th, 1865.

"Can Such Things be AND overcome us like a summer's cloud, Without our special wonder?"

It does seem very strange, but yet it is equally true, that of a sudden we find in our midst the most mercurial stock of goods at the Post Office, ever brought to our town, consisting of

Toys, Slates, Toilet etc.

Books of the choicest literature, all the mercurious Periodicals, Daily and Weekly Papers, a full assortment of the School Books now in use.

ALBUMS,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
RETICULES,
CARD CASES,
KNIVES.

Perfumery of every kind—except a poor article of—Photographs, Brads, Tobacco, and some choice Cigars, and an endless variety of Pens.

COLD, STEEL AND ZINC.

A full assortment of

STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY,
FANCY NOTIONS.

ALL GOOD, ALL CHEAP.

O. H. P. BAILEY.
November, 30th, 1865.

A Change of Base!

Richmond has Fallen

JEFF DAVIS

WITH A PORTION OF THE

REBEL CABINET HAS BEEN CAPTURED

AND

Peace will Soon be Declared

In the meantime the people are running to

T. A. SIMONS'

New Family Grocery

AND

PROVISION STORE.

Which has lately been removed to the

NORTH ROOM OF CORBIN'S BLOCK,

WHERE HE HAS ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions.

and is constantly receiving NEW SUPPLIES, which he pledges himself to SELL AS CHEAP as any other house in Plymouth, for Ready Pay.

He will also take

All Kinds of Country Produce

In exchange for Goods, or Pay Cash at the highest market prices for almost every thing the farmer has to sell.

His stock consists, in part, of

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Tobacco, Pepper, Allspice, Fish, Bacon, Crockery, Stone and Wooden Ware, Provisions, etc., etc., etc.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

T. A. SIMONS.

July 6, 1865—v9.44tf.

LIQUORS.

PURE LIQUORS for Medical and other purposes, can be had at my Store, one door North of the Branch Bank.

J. F. VANVALKENBURGH,
Plymouth, May 15, '65—4t

E. PAUL.

IS AGAIN IN THE MARKET WITH AN ENTIRE

NEW STOCK OF CUSTOM MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS FULL AND COMPLETE OF

Ladies', Men's, Misses, Boys, Youth's

AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS & SHOES

OF ALL kinds and descriptions. Our Stock was bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at Small Profit. We also MAKE BOOTS & SHOES TO ORDER, and think we can please all who may favor us with their custom. Our Stock is such

That no one can fail to be Satisfied who may Give us a call.

17 Store on the South side of Hewitt and Woodward's Block, at the Sign of the Big Boot.

Plymouth, Indiana, July 27, '65—v47r.

E. PAUL

Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

ALLEMAN & BRO.

(SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH WRIGHT & CO.)

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

South of Rice & Bro's Store, Michigan Street,

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THESE gentlemen having purchased the Furniture establishment of J. Wright & Co. announce to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties, that they have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing the best and

Latest styles of Furniture, Ready made, Coffins, Picture frames, Bureau Sets, Stairs, Tables, Bedsteads, cabs, Office, Kitchen, case, upholstered and Rocking chairs, Looking-Glasses, &c.

In endless variety, and of the various styles, and at all prices. They keep the best workmen that can be procured in the country, and are constantly prepared to put up work on the shortest possible notice.

They have two Houses, and are ready at all times to attend Funerals in town and country, and they keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

BURIAL CASES OF ALL SIZES.

The public are solicited to give them a call, and examine their stock of furniture before purchasing elsewhere.

Plymouth, July 29, '65—v46tf.

Stave Bolts,

HE'DING & HOOPPLES.

We will pay the following prices from this date until January 1st, 1866, for Stave Bolts, Hoopple and Hoop Poles on delivery at our State Factory at Plymouth.

White Oak Stave Bolts,	\$5.00 per cord
Red "	5.00 "
White Oak Rived Hoopple,	12.00 per thousand
" "	17.00 "
Hickory Hoop Poles,	25.00 "

ALSO AT

Invited, Bourdon and Elm Green, we will pay \$1.00 per cord for Red and White Oak Stave Bolts, and \$1.25 per cord for Red Oak, Ash, Elm and Maple Hoopple bolts, and \$2.00 per thousand for Hickory Hoop Poles, delivered on the side tracks convenient for load & g on cars, the above to be of good quality and to be piled and in good condition [v10 n7t]

HURLBUT BROS & CO

GOOD NEWS

County!

Wool carding and Spinning at Tippecanoe Factory, Tippecanoe, Indiana.

Mr. A. HOYD

Will receive wool for carding, and spinning at Plymouth, office at Shoemaker and Bay's Grocery Store. Wool received and returned the same week. We have a large

ASSORTMENT

BLANKETS, CASIMERE, JEANS, SATINETTS, WHITE AND PLAIN FLANNELS

in great varieties, which we will exchange for wool at the factory.

Cash paid for wool