

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1865.



## Our State Legislature.

A Chicago daily speaking of our State Legislature, applies to it the "Indiana Legislature." Well, for all the good it has done thus far, for the people of the State at large, it might as appropriately have been called together solely to enact laws for the corporation of the city of Indianapolis, and the benefit of a set of scheming speculators, as for any other purpose. Indeed we incline to the opinion that these were the real objects for which it was called by H. E. Beecher, O. P. M. It may possibly be that we are mistaken in the matter, and that we misjudge the temper and spirit of that august body—a few days more will determine, as by law the session must soon come to a close. If when it ends any body can point out to us any important action taken for the public good, we shall be happy to make the *amende honorable* by promptly confessing our mistake. The difficulty in the way of beneficial legislation seems to consist principally of an overbearing desire on the part of republicans to endorse everything good, bad, and indifferent, done by the State and national administrations during the last four years, and to oppose any and all efforts on the part of democrats to bring back the government to the old paths and landmarks which rendered it so prosperous in days gone by, never, we fear, to return. The leaders of the dominant party act as though they were the divinely appointed custodians of the happiness and welfare of the people, and more than intimate that democrats must be kept down, without regard to their rights, even at the risk of a revolution if necessary. We shall see how it will end. It is to be hoped, however, that moderate counsels will prevail, and justice be accorded to all.

The fanaticism of abolitionism fits its victim's brain for any idea—except a sensible one. The system of reasoning by which an abolitionist justifies the taking of a neighbor's property without compensation, and then punishing that neighbor for having owned said property, is but one step in the way of mental derangement which pervades their entire course. They easily prove, as it suits their convenience, that the scriptures are a lie or true; that traffic in liquor is a legitimate business or the most cursed of curses; that black is white and white is black; that the Union was never dissolved or that it is now dissolved. By ceaseless glibness they prove everything, and a success makes them bold. At present this progressive party have concluded to disgrace womanhood and convince the world that women and negroes have alike the right to vote. As in their creed, Boston is the hub of the material universe, so is Henry Ward Beecher the hub of the intellectual creation. His brain originates and their restless tongues execute his beneficent designs. The next act on the programme of American self-government is fore-shadowed in the following:

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.  
Henry Ward Beecher's speech in the hall of the House to-night, seems to have been intended as an offset to what old friends have been calling his recent "check-killing." He argued that the constitution prohibited by Lincoln would not be complete till the freedmen were given all the rights which liberty means in this land to any other free man. He scouted the idea that suffrage was not a natural right. It is, if it were not, then liberty was not; for it was absurd to talk of giving liberty without all the rights by which liberty is to be maintained. But going beyond this, he insisted that not only all men, but all women had the right to vote.

His demands for the rights of the negroes were read with loud applause, mingled with a few hisses, but when he came to argue for "woman suffrage," the audience first laughed and then listened in silence, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Highland Garnett, a negro of amazing blackness and fine education.

The old doorknocker at the House says it was the largest audience ever gathered there in their recollection.

We may safely conclude that Beecher's desire in this respect will meet with prompt responses all over the country. Already it is endorsed by those "mighty to command." Chief Justice Chase and the reverend Highland Garnett have given it their support. With the mighty trio of Chase, Beecher, and the "negro of amazing blackness" as its champions, who can doubt the result? Already is their power felt in the country. In the proceedings of the legislature of our own great State on the 14th we find the following:

## HOUSE.

The House met at 9 A. M. The committee to whom was referred the joint resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to allow females 21 years of age to vote, reported the same back recommending its passage.

For the great principle of negro and woman suffrage we now have Beecher, Chase, the nigger and Indiana. What next? How does our neighbor stand on the new "principle?"

## Infant Legislative Proceedings.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the following bills were passed:

To amend section 23 of the valuation and assessment act.

To provide for the payment of watchmen in any of the cities of the State.

To authorize the Common Council of any town in the State to appoint a Town Attorney.

Amending section 83 of an act to provide for a general system of common schools, etc.

To establish and create a State Normal School.

Empowering incorporated cities to erect and construct gas works, etc.

Legalizing the acts of the March session, 1865, of the Whitley county Common Pleas Court.

In relation to the laying out and opening of public highways.

The bill in relation to fires on Railroads coming up, a lengthy discussion ensued, and the bill was recommitted.

The bill in relation to the per diem and mileage of members and officers of the Assembly passed—yeas 21, nays 8.

The bill declaring forfeited the right of way to certain Railroad Companies to branch roads, etc., was passed.

In the afternoon session a number of bills were read the first time and by title only.

A bill in relation to the Common School Fund was introduced, and after some debate passed—yeas 33, nays 4.

The bill amending the charter of the Evansville Insurance Company was passed.

The bill in relation to the erection and maintenance of Houses of Refuge was passed.

The bill amendatory of an act to enable owners of lands to drain and reclaim the same, passed—yeas 32, nays 4.

In the House Saturday a number of reports from committees were made.

The bill amendatory of the Free Banking law, authorizing the administrator of a deceased owner of a free bank to settle up the business of the bank, passed—yeas 35, nays 9.

The soldiers' relief tax bill was taken up and debated during the balance of the morning session, and made the special order for 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon session, the Life Insurance bill was taken up, but failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority yeas 43, nays 28.

The soldiers' relief tax bill [S. No. 198] being the special order, was taken up and after being passed—yeas 71, nays 4.

The bridge bill (to erect a bridge across the Kankakee river) was passed.

The bill to prevent the killing of birds failed for want of a constitutional majority.

The joint resolution [H. R. 29] for the passage of a law by which soldiers and non-commissioned officers may be placed on annual footing, etc., was passed—yeas 65, nays 1.

Resolutions in relation to the Gas Company, and the furnishing of gas, were adopted.

The city corporation bill was taken up, and after being amended and discussed for some time, the further consideration was postponed till the 1st made the special order for ten o'clock this morning.

A motion to have a night session was lost.

EXTENSIVE LOSSES BY FIRE have occurred in several of the large cities in the west within a short time past. Last week Chicago suffered to the tune of over half a million of dollars. Madison, Wisconsin lost over \$10,000, and several other places less amounts. This is the season of the year when destructive conflagrations are most apt to occur in both large and small places, and no prudent business man can afford to be without insurance in some first class company. We take pleasure in saying to our readers that there are several such companies represented here, the names of some of which, and the terms of insurance, can be learned by calling on the senior editor of this paper at his office over the Branch Bank.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Goshen Democrat of the 13th inst., records the following terrible accident:

"A most he-revending accident occurred at New Paris, six miles south of this place, on Saturday last. A little son of Mr. J. C. Gilson was trying to draw a load from an old gun barrel which he had picked up somewhere, when the contents, or a portion of them were discharged into his face, tearing one eye out, and cutting a terrible gash in his forehead. The little fellow is still living, but suffering great pain."

The oft repeated "hanging story," "that the nigger troops were needed to put down the rebellion," has had a quietus given to it by Secretary Stanton. The total number of white troops called out during the war is 2,653,534; total number of nigger troops, 178,975. The greatest number of nigger troops in the service at any one time was in July, 1863, some four months after the war was over, when these scoundrel warriors counted 123,156. So it appears, after all that Sumner did not "bear the palm."

APPROPRIATION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.—Mr. Washburne of Ill., from the Select Committee appointed to take action on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, reported the same with a substitute, namely: that the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Mrs. Mary Lincoln wife of the late President of the United States, or in the event of her death before payment, then to her legal representatives, \$25,000, provided always that any sum of money which shall have been paid to his personal representatives, since his death, on account of his salary as President of the United States, shall be deducted from the said sum of \$25,000.—The bill was passed.

## Terrible Accident—Boiler Explosion.

The Logansport Journal gives the particulars of a sad accident which occurred in that place on Friday last, by the explosion of a boiler in C. B. Knowlton's foundry.

dry. It says:

The boiler was raised and thrown about half a square into the canal. The stone foundation of the building forming the first story, was badly shattered, and the frame shop above was entirely destroyed.

The shock was so great that heavy lathes and other machinery was thrown over, and the body of one boy was thrown across the canal, and that of another across the street.

As near as we could ascertain, the following is a list of the casualties:

Three children of Mr. Frank Brice—two boys and one girl—killed.

A son of Mrs. McManey killed.

A son of Wm. Brice badly scalded.

Isaac Edgerton scalded, not dangerous.

John Leach hurt in hip.

Harry Barker cut on the head.

Alfred McAllister and a Mr. Clark slightly injured.

"Oh God! If Thou did'st but know!"

was the opening sentence of a prayer by one of those divines who think they know much more than the Almighty! Some clergymen give the best good advice. Some inform H. M. of the last news. Others use the form of words which to launch sharp arrows at our brethren. Reverend Mr. Beaman of the new Chapter, in the House, made an opening prayer, with a stumpy speech in the belly of it, thus:

"We thank Thee, O God, that the Congress of the United States represents one great free nation; that by the organic law there is virtually now freedom throughout the whole land. No manacle, chain, slave or master is legally existing, and we pray Thee to give to Congress wisdom and courage and advice to carry out all such measures as are needed to make the right of freedom an empty formality, but convey with it all the rights and privileges of manhood."

This information was not quite correct. As the Legislature of Iowa had not yet passed upon the amendment to the organic law, but were yet to act, the amendment was not yet complete. It soon will be, probably by this time, and the Reverend politician should put the Almighty on the subject with all promptitude. God knows so little and these men so much!—*Albany, (N. Y.) Argus.*

Gen. Butler

A report having gained currency that Gen. Butler was to relieve Gen. Terry in command of the Department of Virginia, the lower branch of the Legislature of the State took cognizance of the matter, which perhaps the redoubtable hero may incorporate in his reply to General Grant.

This is their action, as we find it in an exchange:

In the House of delegates, Mr. Hirsch, of Norfolk county, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported, and generally believed that the celebrated Hubertine General B. P. Butler is about to take charge of this Military Department, with power extraordinary; therefore,

Resolved, That whatever money may remain in the State Treasury be immediately divided among the widows and orphans of the fallen soldiers, and couriers be dispatched to the various counties, requesting the people to secrete or bury their plate.

Several agents of the New York brotherhood have returned to New York from Dublin. They state that during the last month, the latter city resembled a military camp. The streets were patrolled by detachments of soldiers, and general alarm prevailed. The New York quarrel creates great excitement. The meeting of the Manhattan circle on Thursday evening was so largely attended that the floor gave way.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—The Gospel Banner, under the head of "hope and pleasure," mentions that in Augusta three ministers, Congregationalist, Episcopalian, and Unitarian are boarding together with a living Universalist from Portland. We think it quite probable that the kitchen girl is a Catholic.

Gen. Grant's Observations South.

Gen. Grant had an interview with the President yesterday, and communicated to him the result of his observations during his recent trip through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

He was respectfully received by all. The majority of the negroes in these States are in comparative ill-health, and nearly all refuse to renew their labor contracts until after Christmas, believing that a general Division of property is to take place at that time. The Southern men of influence were outspoken in favor of continuing with any demands the President might consider necessary for their restoration. Gen. Grant believes that the people of the South, almost unanimously, desire a speedy ready redemption to their old position in the Union, and that their professions of future loyalty and good behavior are honest and sincere.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, a resolution was introduced relating to the President to inform the House why Jefferson Davis has not been brought to trial for treason.

Congress.—In the House, Mr. Niblack, on one committee, that of Claims; Voorhees on the Committee on Appropriations, and Kerr on that of Accounts. These are the only Committees on which the Democratic members from this State are placed.

The Adams Express Company is reported to have loaned two millions and a half of its accumulated capital to aid in the reconstruction of some of the main lines of Southern railroads.

It is said that the House Judiciary committee will soon report an amendment to the Constitution making the number of votes in the States the basis of Congressional representation.

## New Advertisements.

## SANTA CLAUS

## HAS AGAIN

## SELECTED

## LEMON'S

## DRUG STORE

## FOR HIS

## Headquarters.

## CALL AND SEE

## THE

## Tremendous Stock

## OF

## Toys

## NOTIONS,

Gift Books and Photo  
Albums, &c., &c.,

## SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY  
PRESENTS.

## HELMBOLD

## FLUID EXTRACT

## OF

## BUCHU.

## AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

## THE HOTTENTOTS

## Have long used

## BUCHU

## FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the

## ENGLISH AND DUTCH PHYSICIANS.

On whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use.

## IT IS GIVEN CHIEFLY IN

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder,

## MORBID IRRITATION

OF THE BLADDER AND URETHRA.

## FOR

FEMALE WEAKNESS and Pidity,

For Protrusion and Bearing

Down, or, Protrusion Uteri.

DISEASES OF THE

## PROSTATE GLAND.

RETENTION, OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation.

IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED IN CASES OF

DYSPEPSIA,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action

the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily and mental powers.

UR FLESH AND BLOOD

are supported from these sources

PERSONS AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE

From Infancy to Old Age,

are in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases.

The cause in many instances are unknown.

The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Editor.

Sep. 15, 1864.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are made. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison of these set forth in the United States Dispensatory. These remedies are prepared by H. T. Helmbold, a druggist of sixteen years' experience in this city, and we believe them to be reliable, in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. Helmbold's success is certainly prima facie evidence, His Drug and Chemical Warehouse, in the City of New York, is not excelled, if equaled, by any in the country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that city to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

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## 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 &amp; SHOES

OF all kinds and descriptions. Our Stock was bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at small

Profits. We also MAKE BOOTS &amp; 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.

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

Plymouth, Indiana, July 27, '65—n471e

E. PAUL.

Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

ALLEMAN &amp; BRO.

(SUCCESSORS TO JONATHAN WRIGHT &amp; CO.)

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THESE gentlemen having purchased the

Furniture of the late Jonathan Wright &amp; Co.

Belleville, Mo., and being desirous of disposing

of the same to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining

counties, they have on hand and are constantly

manufacturing the best and

Latest styles of Furniture, Ready-made, C. Mass.

Furniture frames, Dressing Suits, Stand Tables,

Bedsteads, etc., etc., Kitchen and upholstered

and Rocking chairs, Looking Glasses, etc.

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 con-

stantly 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 as-

ortment of

BURIAL CASES OF ALL SIZES.

The public are solicited to give them a call

and examine their stock of furniture before pur-

chasing elsewhere.

Plymouth July 27, '65—n456f.

Stave Bolts,

HEADING &amp; HOOPPLES.

We will pay the following prices from this date

until January 1st, 1866, for Stave Bolts, Hoops

and Hoop Poles delivered at our Stave Factory

at Plymouth.

White Oak Stave Bolts, \$6.00 per car-