

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

SHORNE
(HARVEY, } Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, APR. 12, 1866.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clarke.TREASURER OF STATE,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN R. COPFROTH, of Huntington.SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

Future Prospects.

The recent elections all show large gains for the democracy. Indiana and Missouri have taken an unmistakable stand in favor of constitutional rights, in opposition to radicalism and negro equality; while in Ohio, New Hampshire and Connecticut the radical majorities have been largely decreased. The frauds and military terrorism of the last few years are well nigh "played out," and we feel sure that next fall will witness the success of the democracy in at least one half of the States heretofore subdued by the northern disunion radicals. Already the benign influence of democracy (even after being diluted by a Chief Executive elected by its sworn enemies) is doing a glorious work for the country. Peace has been declared, the writ of *habeas corpus* restored, lynch law courts, in the shape of military commissions, to try civilians abolished, and radicalism generally so badly mauled that ere long there will be found but few so poor as to do it reverence. Good men everywhere rejoice, while thieves, demagogues, corrupt politicians, negro worshippers and all the balance of abolition fanatics, are weeping with elongated countenances, or howling and gnashing their teeth with impatient rage, over the sure promise of a speedy return to the true principles of republican government. Let the true friends of constitutional liberty be patient, prudent, and persevering in their efforts to secure success, and it will not be long until they shall witness the full, thorough and complete realization of their hopes. In the meantime work is what is required, organized effort, a candid, earnest exposition of democratic principles, and an honest, plain showing up of ends, aims and principles of radicalism.

Milligan, Bowles and Horsey.

The *Anderson Standard*, commenting on the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States releasing Milligan, Bowles and Horsey, says:

"The sober second thought has set in. The day of reason and reflection has returned. Justice and law have at last triumphed. The decree of the greatest legal tribunal known to the country sets the seal of condemnation on the usurpation of power, practiced at Indianapolis, by an irresponsible drunken court. Justice, though slow, is always sure. Let the people again take courage, and continue to uphold the Union, liberty and law."

Official Majority in Marshall County.

The following shows the official majorities given for Trustee at the April election:

These men, after two years of incarceration, anxiety and suffering, having had their business destroyed, their health ruined and their good names vilified and traduced, all for the purpose of creating political capital, for a lawless and desperate party are at last set free, by a court majority of which is composed of republicans. We should think that the official tyrants who ordered, and those who permitted such outrages on the liberty of citizens, would hang their heads in very shame, were it not that these outrages were as well known to be in violation of law at the time they were committed as they are now shown to be by the decision of the Supreme Court. We remember that democrats all over the country then denounced these things as illegal, and for so doing were often placed in great peril, and called copperheads and rebels and such like opprobrious names by those who, under the guise of loyalty were striking at the very foundation of civil liberty. Thank God those days of peril are past, and freedom of speech, of the press, and liberty regulated by law, are once more among the blessings enjoyed by the people.

TICKLE ME, SCHUYLER, AND I'LL Tickle You.

At a party in Washington a few evenings since, Mr. Colfax introduced G. S. Orth, of Lafayette, as the next U. S. Senator from Indiana; and in turn, Mr. Orth introduced Schuyler as the next president! Rather sarcastic, Godlove—

The Republican is in the habit of claiming all the morality, decency, intelligence and piety in the country, as the exclusive property of the republican party. Did it ever occur to the Republican that a large majority of all the drunkenness witnessed on our streets is exhibited by members of its own party, who buy, beg or sponge their whiskey from republican saloon keepers. Did it ever occur to our neighbor that three-fourths of the Sabbath breaking in our community is due to republicans, and that nearly every infidel in the land votes the abolition ticket? Has it ever been suspected by our worthy friend that more money, cotton, &c., has been stolen by his party associates since the beginning of the war than would now pay the entire national debt? Or has he been so busily "engaged in the interests of God and humanity" that he has not taken note of the peccadilloes of his party friends?

The Civil Rights Bill.

The Civil Rights bill, vetoed by the President, has been passed by a two thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, and is hence the law of the land. We have confidence, however, that the bill when it comes, as it soon will, before the Supreme Court for adjudication, will be shorn of its most objectionable features. Certain portions of it are so manifestly unconstitutional that the Supreme Court will be obliged to sustain that portion of the President's veto message relating to its unconstitutionality, and thus administer another merited rebuke to the fanatics who just now are in the ascendant at Washington. Should it, however, prove otherwise, it will make little difference, as *narry* a radical will be appointed by the President to carry out the provisions of the bill. Mr. Johnson has pretty much quit sending abolition fanatics to the south to lord it over the citizens of that desolated country.

REJUVENATING.—Old age is after our neighbor, much to his disgust and mortification. He dislikes to be called an "old gentleman" notwithstanding "old age is honorable," and to avert such unpleasantness he has invested in a bottle of Christy's hair restorer, the result of which has been a marvelous transformation of his grey locks to a beautiful dapple yellow. We congratulate our neighbor on this fanciful change of the color of his hair covering, and shall henceforth studiously refrain from denominating him "an old gentleman" while the color lasts. By the way, are those kinks natural? Or are they the legitimate result of the political doctrines imbibed and practiced by our neighbor?

Gov. Willard's Tomb.

We take the following, in relation to the last resting place of the lamented Governor Willard, one of Indiana's most eloquent sons, from the *Louisville Courier*:

We visited to-day the grave of Asahel P. Willard, in the cemetery adjoining this city. He died at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the summer of 1860, it will be remembered, and his remains were brought to New Albany for interment. The grave is very modest and unpretending. No sculptured stone or monumental bust marks the spot where lies the mortal part of Indiana's most gifted son. A few flowers and evergreens, planted by the hands of affection, are all that distinguished the spot. Mrs. Willard, who died two years later, was also buried here, and the people of Indiana, who knew and loved him, and who have so often listened, spell-bound, to the witchery of his eloquence, should at once move in the matter, and place upon his grave a monument worthy of his fame and creditable to the State.

A HOME THRUST.—Mr. Beecher, in his lecture on "Reconstruction," made this most happy illustration of the relations of Mr. Lincoln and his successor to the radicals:

"The kind and patient Mr. Lincoln was engulfed and whacked by Congress, and he bit it with a patient spirit, reminding him of some horses, who merely sit when engulfed as though it was to brush flies off. When they commenced whacking Mr. Johnson, they found a pair of heels through the dash board, and they left the wagon and took to trees and bushes, crying 'beast, brute,' but since then had engulfed more carefully."

The Andy Johnson men carry all before them in Tennessee. We wish they were to have an election soon, in which they could get a lick at Brownlow. He would never have breath enough to say "hell, fire," "devil," and "damnation" again.—*Louisville Journal*.

What we must pay.

In his speech on the Loan bill, Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, said:

The amount of our public debt on the first of this month was \$2,711,850,000.—Less than half of this amount is funded. Within the next three years \$1,600,000 of this debt will fall due, and will be presented at the counter of the Treasury Department for payment. That payment must be promptly made, or our paper goes to protest and our credit is broken. Between this day and the 30th of June next, we must pay in addition to the regular expenditure of the government, \$138,674,847.82. During the six months ending December 31, 1866, we must pay \$47,665,000. During the six months ending June 30, 1867, we must pay \$58,471,000.—During the six months ending December 31, 1867, we must pay \$50,000,000.—During the six months ending June 30, 1868, we must pay \$287,564,482. So that between this and the assembling of the next Congress, there must be paid over the counter of the Treasury, besides the ordinary expenses of the government, \$1,201,890,608.63.

We have received the following copy of the *Huntington Democrat Extra*, announcing the glorious triumph of Liberty over Despotism—let all the people rejoice and say amen:

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HUNTINGTON APRIL 10, 66.

The Bastille Open.

Military Despotism Overthrown.

COL. MILLIGAN FREE!

HE WAS RELEASED TO-DAY AND WILL ARRIVE HERE THURSDAY!

The annexed dispatch was received at this office at 7 o'clock this evening, and we hasten to spread it before the public:—

COLUMBUS, O., APRIL 10, 1866.
I have opened the prison door! Col. Milligan is free! Constitutional liberty still lives in America! We will be home on Thursday!

JOHN R. COPFROTH.

We commend the following sensible remarks from the New York *Evening Post*. It seems to us that these are mere childish fears. Just now, in Ireland, the English have forbidden the wearing of a shamrock and the flaunting of Irish emblems. But suppose they had said, "Put out your emblems, cover yourselves with shamrock," would they have not done much more to allay irritations? And suppose that they had added: "You Irish shall be, in every respect, as free as we are; you shall not pay for our churches and priests; you shall not be any longer subject to the mismanagement which has driven three millions of you to America. But you must keep the peace." Would not that have been wiser and more effective than to cram loyalty down their throats with bayonets?

How to Treat the South.

The old method of suppression has been often tried, and has always failed. Let us try a new plan. Let us say to the southern people, "you shall be in all things as free as we are; you shall be represented in Congress; you shall say what you please, shout for whom you please, wear what colors you like, elect whom you like; we only require that you shall grant the same right to us, that you shall keep the peace, obey and enforce the laws, and protect all others in the rights which you demand for yourselves." We believe there is common sense enough among the southern people, and statesmanship enough among their leading men, to accept and fulfill these conditions, and where they find it difficult at the moment, to receive kindly the assistance of the general government. And if there is not, we are strong enough to enforce these simple rights, and we are bound to do so with the utmost vigilance.

What remains to be done, over and above this, can be best done by private effort. If there are poor and helpless in the southern States, the private benevolence of the north can better feed, clothe and educate them than the Government. If public opinion is to be enlightened, let Beecher and Curtis, Sumner, Phillips and Garrison go through the South; their presence, their speeches *there* will be more powerful than an armed host, in allaying hatred, calming exasperation, and producing kindly and brotherly feelings.

To Impach the President.

The *Chicago Tribune* calls for the impeachment of the President for the crime of treason, committed in adhering to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid and comfort. The provisions of the Constitution, in respect to impeachments, declares "that the President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors." Says the *Tribune*:

"We believe, therefore, that the President should be impeached for high treason, for his attempts by his message, his vetoes and other official acts to secure the admission of Representatives to Congress from States and communities with which he conceals that the Government is still at war."

The *Tribune* goes on to allege the President guilty of "bribery," as being implicated in acts of pardon-brokerage, and of "high crimes and misdemeanors," upon the ground that he was in a state of exaltation from strong drink when he took the oath of office; and concludes as follows:

"Whether it is practicable to impeach the President, and what would be the consequences of his impeachment, we leave to future discussion. We believe we have shown that, on the simple merits of his action, he deserves to be impeached by the House of Representatives, tried before the Senate, convicted and removed from his office, for treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors."

The *Tribune* proposes to the future the discussion of two pretty important matters: "Whether it is practicable to impeach the President, and what would be the consequences of his impeachment." That the *Tribune* very accurately reflects the prevailing spirit of its party, we suppose, may be taken for granted. In its statement of the first part of its dilemma, however, it evidently confounds impeachment with conviction and removal from office. The problem it desires to solve, or to have solved for it, is: What would be the party consequences of an attempt to remove the President from office by process of impeachment.

It is rather late in the day to grow indignant over this thing. The article of the *Tribune* makes it no more apparent than it was before, that the radical leaders in Congress would impeach the President if they dared; and this fact is enough to set all the great and little engines of the party at work by innuendo and defamation, to convince the people that he ought to be impeached.—*Con. Eng.*

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The contest opened at 1 o'clock by a speech from Senator Lane, of Kansas, in which he declared very vigorously for a support of the president, thus relieving all doubts that were circulated in the morning as to the way he would vote on the veto. He was replied to by Senator Trumbull, to whom he in turn replied. Then came a long speech from Mr. Doolittle in support of the veto, at the conclusion of which a vote was anticipated. Spectators looked around for the heretofore absent senators, Wright and Dixon. The former was already in his seat, looking in very fair health, and a thousand anxious inquiries were made as to the whereabouts of Mr. Dixon, but he did not appear. Then Garrett Davis spoke for an hour, notwithstanding the impatience for a vote. When he had concluded, Senator Yates arose and urged the republican union senators to press immediately onward to victory, and take a vote straightway. There was a sensation. Members of the house came pouring in on the senate floor, and formed a solid front of spectators around the outer semi-circular row of senatorial seats. It was now 6 o'clock and the sparkling make jaws were turned on from the ceiling, adding great brilliancy to the scene. A rumor flew over the senate floor, and up into the crowded reporters' gallery, that Senator Morgan had decided to vote against the president. The general speculators were not aware of the change, and a buzzing hum ran through the galleries. "Where is Dixon?" but Dixon had become aware of the change and his health was so very poor that he did not enter the chamber at all, but returned again to his room.

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