

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE & S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Gen. MAHONED M. MANSON, of Montgomery.

AUDITOR OF STATE, CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clarke.

TREASURER OF STATE, JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

The Bloodletters and Jeff. Davis.

Scarcely a republican paper reaches us that does not invoke the powers that be in favor of taking the life of Jeff. Davis.—Now that the government has completed its arrangements for his trial by the law for treason, and the case set for hearing in June, the radicals are fearful of his acquittal, notwithstanding Chief Justice Chase, as unscrupulous a radical as the worst of them, will preside at the trial. They see that his acquittal is almost a certainty, and hence are much disgusted with Andy Johnson for not having had him tried by a military commission "ordered to try, and organize to convict" him. These blood-thirsty sons of Satan are not satisfied with the blood of hundreds of thousands slain during the rebellion, which themselves and their counterparts in the south were alike instrumental in bringing upon the country. Hate still rankles in their fiendish hearts and their constant cry is "blood, more blood." What good could possibly come to the country by hanging Davis? What harm could possibly ensue by leaving him to the tender mercies of his own sad memories? The people of the south have had enough of rebellion, and Davis is powerless for evil. Besides this, the best legal talent in Europe and America unite in declaring that he cannot be convicted of treason without outraging all the doctrines and principles of National and Inter-State law. Had he been taken in armed opposition to the government and during the continuance of the rebellion, tried by military commission and executed, there might have been some apparent reason for the act, but even then he was entitled to the rights of a belligerent, and hence could not in justice, have been executed. This was probably the reason why the President refused to allow his trial in that manner. We can see but one good end to be accomplished by his trial now, and that is the judicial settlement of the question "What constitutes treason?" Perhaps another incident to this, will be the discrediting of the public mind of many of the radical notions infused into it during the last five years, by a set of unscrupulous and unprincipled, political thieves and gamblers so rife in the land. So far as we are personally concerned we care little for the fate of Davis, except as the principles and practices established in his case may affect the liberties of the people. His is but a single life worth no more and no less to him than were the hundreds of thousands of lives destroyed by the war, to their possessors. We append hereto a few samples of republican expressions relative to this subject, to show the spirit that animates the party who arrogate to themselves all the morality and piety of the country, and claim to be in such close proximity to the veil that divides this from the spiritual world, that they can distinctly "hear the whisperings of the infinite." We must be excused, however, if we suspect that the "whisperings" which they often hear, are nothing more or less than the echoes of their own evil thoughts and wishes:

Jeff. Davis is to be tried at last by Judge Underwood, at Norfolk, Virginia. We hope the court will be as lenient with him as the one which tried Mrs. Surratt were with her.—Northern Indiana.

Jeff. Davis has been indicted for treason in the United States Circuit Court, for the District of Virginia. We do not know what chance there is for an impartial trial in the Old Dominion, but we do know that his trial should be so conducted as to secure the infliction of such a penalty, as treason and traitors deserve under the law. *Porter Co. Videlte.*

"J. D."—The celebrated J. Davis, Esq., now a resident of Fortress Monroe, Va., has been indicted for treason, in the U. S. District Court of Virginia, and it is said his trial will commence in July. Good luck to him. May he find a halter strong enough to "hold him."—*Peru Republican.*

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Jeff. Davis.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia, which recently met at

Norfolk, found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis for treason, and he will be tried next month. The chief difficulty will be to find a jury, as there are none but fools who have not already formed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence.—*St. Jo. Valley Register.*

Jeff. Davis has been indicted for treason in the U. S. District Court of Virginia, at Norfolk, and will be tried, it is said, at the present term. We predict his acquittal. The object of trying him by a jury of secessionists, the only kind that will be accepted by the defense, is to acquit him.—*M. C. Republican.*

Negrophobia in Congress.

What is the first duty of Congress? According to the radicals, it is to "feed, clothe, protect and legislate for negroes.

Not long since there was a riot in Memphis in which negroes and whites participated, and which is pretty generally known to have originated in the reckless and outrageous conduct of the blacks. Acting under the advice of their abolition allies in the north and at Washington they became dangerous to the community and in many instances carried threats of violence into actual execution. The whites became incensed and the blacks more and more insolent until a collision ensued in which the blacks were worsted. Their allies in Congress forthwith appointed a committee to visit Memphis, avowedly to ascertain the facts, but in reality to whitewash their colored protégés and place them before the world in the light of innocent sufferers.—This is to be done of course at the public expense—the expense of the toiling millions of white men. We do not recollect any similar instance in the history of the country, although riots have frequently occurred among whites in different places. Congress has appropriated nearly twelve millions of dollars during the present session for the Freedmen's Bureau, which is to be expended in feeding, clothing, and educating negroes and in the erection of school-houses for their children. We believe that Congress has never yet undertaken to feed and clothe poor white men nor to educate their children at the expense of the Government. Does Congress think negroes more deserving than whites? Let the laboring white men think of these things.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, (Radical,) the Supreme Court of the United States stands as follows:

Of the eight Justices, three out of four of those appointed by the President, viz: Messrs. Weller, Swayne and Davis, and one of the older ones, viz: Mr. Swayne, are understood to be in sympathy with Congress. Justices Nelson, Grier, Wayne, Clifford and Field on the other hand, are believed to be in sympathy with the President.

Pleading Insanity.

Under the above caption the Chicago Tribune thus hits off the somewhat fashionable plea of insanity so frequently put forward by opponents against the majesty of the law:

The recent novel and decidedly dangerous treatment of the man Hopper—dangerous to the community, not to his neck—suggests a few parallel cases. How would such records as the following read of transactions in the Police Court?

An Irishman was brought up on the charge of breaking his wife's head with the handle of a broom, thereby seriously endangering the life of the woman, and breaking the broom handle in two. The outrage was admitted on the part of the defense, but it was claimed that the prisoner was insane, inasmuch as he cherished a delusion that brooms were manufactured for that purpose. The plea was accepted, and the man was acquitted. Application was made by the prosecution to have the person of the defendant secured in some asylum, to prevent a recurrence of the offense. The justice, however, refused to grant it, on the ground that as the broom handle was broken, the object of his delusion was removed, and the man must now be considered perfectly sane. He therefore ordered the prisoner to be liberated.

Another singular instance of this obliquity of moral vision was brought before the same Court, where a youth named Timothy Sharp was accused of picking the pocket of one Thomas Jones. The young man seems to have cherished the insane delusion that the money in Jones's pocket belonged to himself, and seizing a favorable opportunity he appropriated the same. Several eminent physicians testified that Sharp was unmistakably insane when the supposed theft was committed, and that the cause of his insanity was the fact of the money being in Jones's pocket. The prosecuting attorney moved that an investigation be made into the present state of the prisoner's mind, with a view to have him removed to the Asylum at Jacksonville in the event of his still cherishing such delusions. The motion was overruled by the Court, who considered such a course entirely unnecessary. It was clear to him that the "object of delusion" had been removed from Jones's pocket, so that the prisoner could no longer be regarded as insane. He therefore ordered Sharp to be liberated.

The way they are doing it.

We saw a few days ago an item in a Cincinnati daily, stating that a lot of twenty or more negroes had been shipped into a city of the State of Ohio, to be placed in shops along with white laborers, and that more was expected. So it will continue. These fanatics labor best to make the negro dissatisfied with his present relations and then induce him to come to the North to compete with white labor. The Northern States will be overrun by these colored men, within the next two years, and the laboring men now will be compelled to work in competition with them, and side by side in their daily toil, if Republican policy shall prevail. It is time the masses were rousing up to the importance of this question.—*Dem. Standard.*

Cold Coffee.—Coffee, if kept from meal to meal, with the intention of renewing for use, should not stand in tin. Let it be poured into an earthen dish, and the coffee pot be washed and dried each time of use. There are few things that will take a flavor more readily than coffee. When in the berry, it often imbibes the odor of spices and liquors, which in transportation may be placed near it, to such an extent as to result in entire loss to the owner. Ship

Porter Co. Videlte.

Jeff. Davis.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia, which recently met at

We are under obligations to our friend Mayers of the firm of Nussbaum & Co., for a copy of the *Daily Ranchero*, published at Matamoras Mexico. It is a spirited seven column sheet, published in the interest of the Imperial government. That our readers may have an idea of the feeling prevalent there, we reproduce the following from the columns of the *Ranchero*:

The Radicals in Maryland.

On the 14th instant there was a mass meeting of radicals at Hagerstown, Maryland, which was addressed by Horace Maynard, Senator Creswell, Hon. Frank Thomas, General Garfield, and other well-known radical leaders. The subjoined resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we are alike opposed to granting suffrage to the negro in Maryland and representation of non-voting negroes by rebels, and therefore we fully and completely endorse the constitutional amendment to the Constitution, basing representation on the voting population, and all laws forever prohibiting the leading rebels from holding any office of confidence or trust."

"Resolved, That we firmly believe that safety and perpetuity of the republican government, both State and National, depend on the retention of power in the hands of loyal men and therefore that we adhere to the doctrine that none but loyal men should govern the State, even if their number should be less than 5,000."

The first resolution declares for the pending constitutional amendment because it repudiates negro suffrage, and alleges that it bases representation on the voting population, and forever prohibits the leading rebels from holding any office of confidence or trust.

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The Grant house, at Franklin, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.—Two girls perished in the flames.

J. P. Chapman, formerly of the Indiana State Sentinel, known throughout the country by the sobriquet of "Crow, Chapman, crow," died in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon.

In the House on Saturday no business of any importance was transacted. Several speeches were made on the condition of the country.

The report of the Fort Goodwin massacre turns out to have been a canard. Gen. McDowell, in a telegram to Gen. Grant from San Francisco, under the date of Saturday, says he has reliable information showing it to be utterly unfounded.

Brig. Gen. Sol. Meredith has been nominated for assessor of internal revenue of the 5th district of Indiana.

The Senate will reject all appointments of conservatives, even when they have served in the army and navy, in place of the present office holders.

The Tennessee Senate, on Saturday, passed the house bill to disfranchise all persons who participated in the rebellion, from holding office, civil or military, in that State.

Under orders from the Secretary of War, all government funds were on Saturday withdrawn from the national banks in Washington and placed in the United States Treasury. The same proceedings will be instituted in every city where disbursing officers employed by the war department have deposits in national banks.

The Davies (Ind.) conspirators, George Y. Scott, Daniel Seales and William Whitesides, were sentenced in the United States court, at Indianapolis on Saturday, to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to a fine of \$500.

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