THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1867.

The prohibitionists are still rampant at Indianapolis. Petitions are being circulated in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and many signatures it is said are obtained thereto. Senator Cullen not long since introduced a bill providing for the appointment of guardians for habitual drukards, but thus far it has not excited much attention and few members seem to favor its adoption.—We suppose one reason to be that they prefer to manage their own estates.

The liquor question has not yet taken any very definite shape in the Legislature and although we are justified in supposing that some radical measure will be adopted, yet the details are not agreed upon by the advocates of a more stringent law.

We incline to the opinion that until the present law shall be more generally enforced, there is little need for a stronger one, as it would remain almost a dead letter on the statute book. If radical temperance men would give assurance of their sincerity, by enforcing the present law, they would, in our opinion, labor much more effectually to suppress the evils of drunkeness than by advocating some impracticable plan, such as seems to occupy their minds. It is much easier and cheaper to call hard names, and abuse whisky sellers than to prosecute those who violate the law.

Impeachment of the President.

The President's Washington evening newspaper organ says of the administration:

"If necessary its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population north and south will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends, north and south, and the army and navy, will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighting on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field, it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his congressional team of office."

The above has the ring of the true metal, and may be regarded as the embodiment of Mr. Johnson's policy toward the rumpers in the event of their attempt to eject him from office. Let us hope that the programme will be fully carried out.

Mr. Bromwell asked leave in the House on Monday to introduce a resolution declaring the power of amending the Constitution. It resolves, after a long preamble, that in ratifying amendments to the Constitution, as well those now pending as those which may hereafter be proposed by Congress, the States not represented in Congress shall not be entitled to vote, and shall be incapable either of accepting or rejecting any such amendment, and that when any amendment to the Constitution is proposed by Congress, it shall be adopted by two-thirds of the States recognized by Congress as lawfully entitled to vote on it.

The Legislature has ratified the Constitutional amendment by a strict party vote, all the Republicans voting for, and all the Democrats against it. This measure is no longer regarded with much interest by either party since it has become known that a sufficient number of States to secure its final adoption cannot be induced to commit themselves in its favor.—It thus falls still-born into the public lap, unless indeed Congress in its madness shall enact that only three-fourths of the States represented in that body are necessary to pass the measure, thus ignoring entirely the existence of the ten unrepresented States.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, has filed a libel suit through his attorneys, Krum, Harding, Crane and Decker, against the *Daily Republican*, for damages in the sum of $100,000. The alleged libelous matter consists in publishing a letter from Gen. R. C. Vaughn, in which the governor's railroad policy and militia war were scathingly rebuked, and it editorial comments on the letter.

A Merited Rebuke.

It will be remembered that some two weeks ago Messrs Stevens and Spaulding had a regular "pop-spat" in the lower House of Congress, in which both gentlemen (?) took occasion to indulge in the use of language that would have digraced a fish market. We are glad to see that quite a number of Republican as well as Democratic journals characterize the affair as it deserves. We clip the following from the Indianapolis Daily *Journal* and commend it to the consideration of the admirers of Stevens and Spaulding hereabouts. Under the heading "Decency in debate" the Journal says:

The world, very properly, forgives almost any shortcoming of a legislative body more readily than the use or toleration of indecent language or indecorous conduct. It may be stupid, or corrupt, or quarrelsome, and it will have apologists. It may waste days in idle talk, and its punishment will be simply that no one will read or heed its speeches. It may waste money wildly, and it will be denounced, but a conspicuous piece of economy will secure an ample pardon. But let it outrage decency and insult the moral sense of the community, and there is no pardon, and there ought not to be. Nobody excuses it. Nobody even palliates it. It will always be true, as Pope said,

"Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of decency is want of sense."

If we are enemies we denounce it, secure against retort or rebuke. If friends we bear the shame as patiently as we may. The current of events may carry it out of sight, but it can't wash away a particle of its offensiveness. It stinks as nasty last as first.

Last Saturday, in a debate in the lower House of Congress, on reconstruction, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, both old men, already stumbling among the clods of the graves that are waiting for them, men whose eminence directs thousands of young eyes to their example, indulged in a series of filthy allusions and repartees that would shame a doggery. And their jokes were received with "roars of laughter," which the speaker vainly tried to silence. If there were ladies present they no doubt hurried away with their ears tingling and cheeks burning. If there were any foreign ministers or visitors in the gallery, they must have received a flattering impression of American parliamentary manners. What a shameful spectacle! Two old statesmen, pelting each other with dirty jokes, and the House of Representatives gathered about them welcoming each new dab of filth with a roar of laughter! We fancy there are few of the actors in that spectacle, either as blackguards or applauders of blackguardism, who would relish the idea of being pickled in a photograph of it.—But it is due to the decency of the nation that such an exhibition shall not pass unrebuked into an accepted indication of national taste, or national morals, and we are glad to see that nearly every Republican paper in the country has denounced it in good set phrase.

Our country has suffered in reputation for years, from the violent conduct or language of a few ignorant or ill-bred Congressmen. Our legislative bodies of every degree have been set down as rude, boisterous assemblages of half drunken, half civilized men. It was useless to urge the thousand proofs of enlightenment furnished by our legislation. We were always met with the old story, "Your members call each other 'liar,' they strike each other in debate, they take pistols and knives into the hall in their pockets, they go to their seats drunk and incapable of attending to business." We could reply, "They are exceptions, and the great majority think of them just as meanly as you do." "But," came the retort, "the majority don't stop it; the majority don't expel the offenders." And the argument was closed. During the last ten years this prejudice has been very greatly weakened. An American could speak of Congress without having its disorders thrust into his mouth. Exceptional fools or bullies were not taken as samples of American parliamentary decorum. But now come Messrs. Stevens and Spaulding, to load us with a new odium, to change the half detestation, half dread, with which our violence was once regarded, for unmixed contempt for such indecency as was never witnessed before in any Legislative body on earth, we verily believe. Any thing more puerile, more witless, more disgusting, we never heard or read. The House ought to vindicate its outraged decorum by commanding an ample apology, and stigmatizing the affair as it deserves; but unhappily, the House shares the guilt, for it enjoyed the vile jokes as intensely as the venerable filth-flingers themselves.

The Crosby Opera House.

The great draw of the season occurred at Chicago last Monday and resulted as could easily have been foreseen, in the disappointment of some 200,000 persons, who have voluntarily paid tribute to U. H. Crosby, the getter up of the affair. Mr. Crosby we believe, was comparatively poor a few years ago, but by a lucky speculation in whisky suddenly found himself worth a half million or so. He built the Opera House at a cost of about $600,000 and thereby became embarrassed to such an extent as to endanger all he had hitherto acquired. The days of gift enterprises were in vogue and he conceived the idea of putting up the Opera House together with sundry paintings as gifts in a lottery, selling 210,000 tickets at $5,00 each.—The gifts including the Opera House were rated at $1,600,000 although in fact they were not worth more than $600,000 and sales were made of $900,000 worth of tickets over the amount of expenses incident to the enterprise, and he retained about 25,000 tickets himself. The result has been a complete success so far as Mr. Crosby is concerned. He has, in fact, sold the house and paintings for all they cost him and come out of the affair some $300,000 richer than he went into it. We give below a statement of the drawing of the first nine prizes, the others ranging in value from $100,00 down to almost nothing. Of the first nine prizes Mr. Crosby himself drew three, valued in the aggregate at the sum of $28,000. Thus it will be seen that the whole country from Maine to California has contributed to the relief of Mr. Crosby in his financial troubles and saved him from the fate of a bankrupt. The contributors, however, have the consolation of taking an occasional look at a cheap picture which each has received, and which will probably prove a remembrancer of their folly and his audacity:

The first nine prizes being the most valuable, were of course the paramount objects of desire. The remaining 293 prizes were of all values, ranging from a hundred dollars to an insignificant sum. The owners of the grand prizes are partly known; the others are not yet. The following is a list of the number of prize, name of owner, number of ticket and value of first premiums:

No. 1.—A. H. Lee, Prairie du Rocher. "The Opera House"—$500,000. Ticket 58,600.

No. 2.—U. H. Crosby, Chicago. The "Yo Semite valley"—$20,000. Ticket 161,832.

No. 3.—U. H. Crosby, Chicago.—"American Autumn"—$6,000. Ticket 176,187.

No. 4.—Owner unknown. "Washington Irving and his friends"—$5,000.—Ticket 72,365.

No. 5.—J. J. Taylor, Springfield, Ill.—"Woods in Autumn"—$5,000. Ticket 35,460.

No. 6.—Owner unknown. "Recognition"—$5,000. Ticket 21,996.

No. 7.—D. Russel, Boston. "Deer on Prairie"—$4,000. Ticket 61,942.

No. 8.—E. P. Duyer, Chicago. "Alpine Scenery"—$3,000. Ticket 56,960.

No. 9.—U. H. Crosby. Marble bust of Lincoln—$2,000. Ticket 161,544.

A Democrtic National Convention.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT:

I see no position announced by you in relation to a Democratic National Convention. Such a convention ought to and will be held. It should be a convention of the people, represented by men they can trust. Office-seeking politicians should be totally ignored. The delegates to that convention should be Democrats in every sense of the word, and those whom we can rely on with most certainty. We have been bartered for policy and temporary success long enough. Let us now go to the fountain—the people—and get a set of representatives who will truly represent us, declare for what we want and ought to have, and leave the time-servers to sell and buy themselves until they are tired.

The people have no confidence in their leaders—and with some reason. When we are sold out, as we were at the Chicago Convention—when we are forced into a vile amalgamation, as we were at Philadelphia—when we denounce men like Lincoln and Seward, and then sing peans to their memory—when we despise men like Johnson, and then become his champion—when we pin our faith to their skirts and trim our sails to the veering of men who run counter to our expressed theories, as our State and National Committees have caused us to do for five years past, no plain, honest, thinking man can have confidence in us. Our opponents tell us plainly that they mean to centralize the government and wipe out State lines. That is revolution and the establishment of absolute in place of free government. Counter-revolution must and will stop it. They expect that counter-revolution, and have organized the "Grand Army of the Republic" in every town in order to be able to crush any movement of the people to prevent the overturning of the government. The rank and file of that army—except the commanding officers—do not believe there is any such duty for them, and are taught to believe that *we* are the ones who wish to overturn the government; and many of them are good liberty-loving people at heart, but they will fight us when ordered.

We need and must have an assembling of representatives from our own ranks of true men, from every district in every State and territory, and they must distinctly and peremptorily declare what we favor and oppose; and they must declare that at every hazard will we preserve our Republican, Representative form of Government composed of separate States, with separate, limited, delegated powers, united under a general constitution of like delegated, limited powers—and that each and every branch shall be fully maintained inviolate in the exercise of the powers so delegated, and that we will recognize and treat as a traitor, every man who seeks to destroy that form of government. We know that liberty cannot dwell in any other form of governmental organization. We know that capital and power cannot be kept distributed in any other form. We know that centralization cannot be successfully resisted in any other form. And more than all, that progress, civilization and genius cannot have a chance for full development in any other. We cannot afford to lose all we have, because fanatics and moralists, and time-servers wish to profit themselves and seek to put in practice "profitless abstractions." That convention will meet next May or June *somewhere*. It will proceed to re-baptize the party of the nation—the party that made it nearly three quarters of a century ago. It will give a plan of organization, political and military; and if our form of government cannot otherwise be saved, then we will fight for it; for property is of no value without liberty to enjoy it, and political organization is useless unless the will of the majority can be enforced.

If our opponents can revolutionize the government against the will of the majority, then we must and will restore it at every hazard and every cost. That convention will be the rock on which the present revolutionists will split. Let it be held, and let no man be seat to it who has ever shown the white feather or has pandered to the prejudice of the times from fear or for hope of temporary success. Let every representative come from the people—fresh and pure—uncontaminated by lust of office, or antecedent fusion for policy sake. Then will Democracy once more be what it was, and the people will rally to the standard as they did under Jefferson, Madison and Jackson.

C. H. REEVE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate to-day, most of the time was occupied in reading the tariff bill, of which 107 of the 109 printed pages were read. Several amendments were offered. The most important was one changing the duty on imported books and papers from 30 cents per pound, in the original bill, to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of his intention to oppose this at the proper time.

A bill to punish illegal voting in the district was passed.

Mr. Sumner's resolution, calling for the correspondence in the possession of the State department with Mr. Motley on the subject of his resignation as a minister to Vienna, was adopted. This is the first step toward Cowan's rejection.

In the House Mr. Baker introduced a joint resolution declaring that the ten communities lately in rebellion were left without civil government on the overthrow of the rebellion, and that the pretended governments since set up therein, through the military interference of the President of the United States, are *de facto* governments of military origin, without civil foundation, and are not valid State governments under the Constitution of the United States, and can only become such, if at all, by being so recognized and declared by Congress, in due form of law.—Referred to the Judiciary Committe.

Mr. Buckland introduced a bill to amend an act of March 34, so as to prevent any further withdrawing or diminution of legal-tender notes. Referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill for the publication of the laws of the States recently in rebellion. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The Speaker introduced a bill in relation to the Michigan City Harbor Company. Referred.

BOURBON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOURBON, Jan. 22, 1867.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:

Business is very dull here. Aside from the lumber and timber trade—which at present is very active—there is but little doing. Merchants and business men generally who have been doing a credit business for the past year or two, just begin to find themselves greatly in want of their money to meet their own indebtedness—the most of which is now past due since the first of January. "Good men" cannot now pay with any more promptness than those who have as a general rule been considered "second class customers."

The wheat crop was an entire failure—or so nearly so that no revenue to amount to anything has been derived from the surplus.

The corn—although an average crop—is of an inferior quality, and is worth in this market but 33 cents per bushel.

The pork crop, which farmers had expected would yield them a handsome profit, brought on the average about 5 cents per pound gross—little more than half the prices of last year.

The potatoe crop amounted to so little that it is hardly worth mentioning; so that after all, a "rich farmer" who owns his farms and lands by the hundred acres, is but little better able to pay his debts than the "poor man" who earns his living "by the sweat of his face," at two dollars a day.

But debts have been contracted and debts must be paid. The screws are beginning to tighten and if there is any blood in the turnip it must come out.

The U. B's for the past two or three weeks have been holding a "protracted meeting." A considerable number have "bowed the knee," and professed their belief in the doctrines of that church. Is is hoped that much good will result from the "protracted" efforts of the brethren.

If the world is to be converted before the promised Millenium takes place, there is no reason why the good work might not begin here. There are plenty of subjects to work upon and ten or twelve preachers to "proclaim the glad tidings." But as the promised "good time coming" will not likely come for a few years it will be necessary to have places in which to worship—churches "dedicated" to the uses of christian denominations, and, as the U. B. church of this place is not yet "dedicated," a plan for the raising of funds sufficient to pay off the indebtedness incurred in building it, so that it may be "dedicated" suggests itself. It is this:

As soon as the "protracted meeting" is closed let all those who have regularly attended the meetings—men and women—give as many days work—or as much money as they would receive for so many days—as they have spent in attending the meetings. The amount they would realize in this way would be amply sufficien to liquidate the debt and leave a handsome sum in the treasury.

For example we will say the meetings have been held three weeks, or 21 days.—Average daily attendance 150, divided as follows: Men 75 each day for 21 days, $1,575 total; say at $1,50 per day would be..... $2,362 50

Total attendance of women 1,575, at 75 cents each..... $1,181 25

Total $3,543 75
Indebtedness of the church.. $1,350 00

Balance in treasury..... $2,193 75

which ought to be appropriated for the purpose of finishing the "college." But leaving the women out of the question and putting the value of men's labor at one dollar each, we shall have $1,575—or $225 more than the indebtedness. We hope soon to be able to announce that our suggestion has been carried out, the money raised, and Bishop Weaver sent for to dedicate the church.

An old vagrant Dutchman who will perhaps visit your town in his peregrenations, walked into the bar-room of the American House, which is generally left open for the accommodation of boarders, sometime during Saturday night, and after warming himself proceeded to divest himself of his boots which were not of the latest pattern, nor possessed of a very great amount of sole, and after putting on the landlord's boots, and taking whatever of value he could find, he left the room. He was discovered during Sunday and made to "trade boots" with the landlord, and return what he had taken. During the day he visited perhaps half the dwelling houses in town. He has a peculiar way of making himself "at home" wherever he goes, and generally stays until he gets ready to go on his own accord. He walked into the house of the undersigned in his usual unceremonious manner, and had it not been for the councils of the women folks there would have been a "flying Dutchman" landed out of doors sprawling into the snow.

The irregularity with which trains run on the various roads these stormy times, the broken rails and axles, and engines and cars, forcibly reminds us of Saxe's "Riding on a Rail:"

"Men of every station,
In the eye of fame,
Now are very quickly
Coming to the same.
High and lowly people,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level
Going to the old scratch
Together!"

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The *Republican's* St. Joseph special says that a letter dated North Platte, 13th inst, reports the Indians very warlike. Several rumors were afloat regarding depradations near us.—One that they have killed 40 men west of here, and that they are marching for this place in great strength, with the determination of clearing the road to Fort Kearney. Eight thousand troops have been ordered for service on the Plains and in the mountains, the first instalment of which is now *en route* by the Pacific railroad.

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CAUTION—To guard against Imposition be particular to notice that skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz. "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the center, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other skirt.

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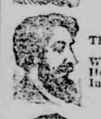
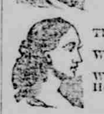


This is the Man who was bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.



This is the Maiden, handsome and gay,
Who married the man once bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Parson, who, by the way,
Married the maiden, handsome and gay,
To the man once bald and gray,
But who now has raven locks, they say.
Because he used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Bell that rings away
To arouse the people sad and gay
Unto this fact, which here does lay—
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ERADICATED FROM THE SYSTEM
BY THE USE OF
DR. SEELEY'S
LIQUID
CATARRH REMEDY.

CATARRH
WILL SURELY RESULT IN
CONSUMPTION
Unless checked in its incipient stages

IT NEVER FAILS

Warranted if Directions are followed

IN GLEBOTTLES WILL LAST A MONTH

COLD IN THE HEAD
Relieved in a Few Minutes

BAD BREATH
Caused by offensive secretions.

WEAK EYES
Caused by catarrhal affections

LOSS OF SMELL
When lessened or destroyed

DEAFNESS
When caused by catarrhal difficulties. Also cured by this remedy.

Throat Affections
Are more frequently than otherwise caused by thick, slimy mucus falling from the head; especially during the night and resulting from catarrh; and are cured by
DR. SEELEY'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS
The symptoms of catarrh are first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge thin and acrid, afterwards thick and adhesive, may ensue.
As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.
Another common and important symptom of catarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a slick or slimy mucous which has fallen from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs and should lose no time in arresting it.
The above are but few of the many catarrhal symptoms. Write to our Laboratory for our pamphlet describing fully all symptoms; it will be sent FREE to any address. Also directions where to procure the medicine.
We are receiving letters from all parts of the Union and also numerous testimonials from those using it, bearing the evidence of its infallible merits.
☞ This remedy contains no minerals or Poisonous ingredients, but is prepared from vegetable extracts EXCLUSIVELY, therefore it is perfectly Harmless even to the most tender and delicate child.
☞ CALL FOR SEELEY'S CATARRH REMEDY, and take no other. If not sold by druggists in your vicinity, they will order it for you.—Price $2.00 per bottle
☞ All persons suffering with any affection of the Head, Throat or Lungs, should write at once for our pamphlet fully describing all symptoms pertaining to the above diseases.
It will be sent free to any address
ADDRESS
DR. D. H. SEELEY & CO.
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.
Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists.
GENERAL AGENTS.
John D Park, Cincinnati, Ohio. Fuller, Finch & Fuller Chicago, Ill. Barnhams & VanSchaack, Chicago, Ill. Demas Barnes & Co New York D Ransom & Co Buffalo, New York, Farrand, Sheley & Co., Detroit Michigan, Weeks & Potter, Boston Massachusetts, French, Richards & Co Philadelphia, R E Sellers & Co Pittsburgh Pa. Collin's Bro's St Louis Mo. Barnes, Ward & Co New Orleans La. R A Robinson & Co Louisville Ky, Bigley & Bro Memphis Tenn. P E Richmond Va, Thompson & Block Baltimore Dexter & Nelleger Albany N Y. Streng & Strong Cleveland Ohio, Wm Johnston Mich. Wilson Peters & Co Louisville Ky.
v12-n6-1y

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KINGS VEGETABLE AMBROSIA.
A rare article for the Toilet, sold only
LEMON'S Drug Store