

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867.

The Beginning of the End.

On Monday last, Jeff. Davis was brought by writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Underwood at Richmond, and discharged. This action by one of the most radical of all radicals, is equivalent to an admission that for nearly two years past, Davis has been wrongfully suffering imprisonment by the military power of the country. If not wrongfully imprisoned he should not have been released under the writ: if it is proper and right to discharge him now, he should have been released in the first place. Mr. Davis after being discharged, was immediately re-arrested on a charge of treason, and let to bail in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the court to answer the charge.

We very much doubt whether he will ever be brought to trial. The radicals fear to try him, because to do so, and fail to convict, as they most likely would, they would become the laughing stock of the whole civilized world; and to convict and execute him would bring down upon them the indignation not only of Davis' personal friends and associates in the rebellion, but also of all thoughtful and honest men, including hundreds of thousands in their own political party. Either horn of the dilemma is dangerous, and yet if he be tried, they must grasp one or the other. It is more probable that they will, under one pretext or another, stave off his trial in the hope that he may die, and thus leave the question of his legal guilt an open one for demagogues to harp upon in the future.

Should he be tried and convicted, it is extremely doubtful whether President Johnson would pardon him, although thousands of leading radicals would petition him to do so. Johnson and Davis are personal enemies, and Johnson by withholding his pardon could revenge himself against Davis and the radicals who have treated him so shabbily ever since they ascertained that they could not make him do their bidding. Were it not for these considerations Davis would have been released by the President long ago on bail or absolutely pardoned. Jeff. Davis is, and ever since his capture has been, an elephant on the hands of the radicals which they would be glad to dispose of very cheaply. He has been the bear which they have been holding by the ears, uncertain whether it is more dangerous to hold on or let him go.

Paying for the Whistle.

The expenses of the war department of the government for the present year are stated at the sum of \$150,000,000. The entire expenses per year during the administration of Mr. Buchanan were only \$96,000,000. Now, as then, the country is at peace, yet we spend for one department alone more than twice as much as the whole expenses of the government under a democratic administration. It seems to us that the people are paying pretty dearly for the radical whistle of a war for emancipation and its consequent evils. Perhaps it would be well also to remember that much of this radical expense is due to the tenacity with which, like leeches the radicals in power hold on to the body politic sucking the life blood of the laboring masses. With all their extravagance they could never by any fair means, run up so large an amount of expense for the people to foot up; but they have ignored all constitutional restraints, and stop at nothing that in the remotest degree promises success in consummating their corrupt schemes to retain power. Never in the history of the civilized world, have men been so overbearing, tyrannical, reckless and corrupt as the leaders of the party now in power. The rights of the people with them are nothing, the laws of the land nothing, the cries of the oppressed nothing, the wails of the laboring men nothing, the union of the States nothing, dishonesty, false pretenses, perjury, theft, robbery and murder nothing to them, provided these things promise success to the perpetrators of them in retaining their power and ill-gotten gains. Tariffs are increased, taxes piled up, the poor oppressed, the rich favored, the memories of our revolutionary fathers maligned, white men degraded, negroes lauded and thrust into positions for which they are totally unprepared and unqualified, military despotisms established, and a war of races threatened, all to retain in power a party the leaders of which are more wicked, revengeful, rapacious and satanic than were ever men before. Meanwhile the laboring classes have to foot the bills while these aristocrats ride in \$10,000 carriages and dwell in princely mansions. How long must these things be?

Maryland to be Degraded.

It is given out by knowing ones in the confidence of radicals here in authority, that Maryland is to be degraded from the position of a sovereign State, to a military satrapy similar in character to those recently established in the southern States. With a view to the overthrow of the state government in Maryland the petition of radical factionists in that State, was at the late session of congress referred to the judiciary committee of the House who now have the matter under consideration, and will doubtless report in favor of the scheme. In case of success, a military commander, such as Schenck would again figure largely as Oppressor General, and radical nincompoop over the people, subjecting the civil to the military power, when his will would be law and democrats be compelled to keep close mouths and stay away from the polls, or else be subjected to illegal and revolting punishments for their attempts to do otherwise.

And this is to be done in the name of liberty and all the people are expected to say amen. Will members of the republican party indorse such high handed outrages on the part of their leaders, or will they stop and think, and finally come to the conclusion that the people have some rights that Jacobinical leaders are bound to respect? The infamous Schenck, miscegenating Stevens, the drunken Chandler, the sot Yates, the braggart Butler, the polished Summer, the demagogue Colfax, the bloated Wade and a host of their ignoble confederates, favor the project, and we expect to hear by and by, that the rotten Moxa Morton and his cheek-by-jowl associates in political iniquity, from Hughes down to Mattingly, are all in readiness to defend this infamous outrage upon the rights of a free people. Whether they will be sustained is a question for the people themselves to decide, and the sooner they commence examining the subject the better it will be for them. Delay will jeopardize every right which an American citizen holds dear.

Negro Riots.

Negro riots are fearfully on the increase all over the south; in every nook and corner where the Military Despotism Bill can reach a poor, half starved rebel. At Richmond, Va., riots occur almost daily, the negroes being the aggressors in every instance, and killing white men whenever their thirst for blood wants a victim. They attack street cars by night, smash in the windows, and if possible kill the passengers; make raids on the firemen of the city while in procession, and pelt them with stones, and not unfrequently fire upon them with muskets and revolvers. On Monday at Brownsville, Tenn., at the radical convention, a serious riot occurred. The result of negro incendiary speeches, saying that "every man that had owned slaves ought to have his heart cut out."

At Mobile, the same day, the negroes held a meeting, which was addressed by Congressman Kelly, of Pa., a blatant torch-and-turpentine radical. He did all in his power to incite a mob. The telegraph says he commenced by saying that he had defiance to all interruption; he had the 15th regiment at his back, and if this proved inadequate, he would have the whole United States army. In this strain he continued, using incendiary language, and was finally interrupted by a white man asking a question, whereupon the negroes commenced firing upon the whites, killing several and wounding a large number. These demonstrations are caused by the unrestrained liberty given the negroes by the military Dictator under the Despotism Bill, and the helpless condition of the whites to defend their lives and property, by command of the same tyrant. The people of the south cannot hope for any thing but the worst kind of slavery under the dictatorship of such shoulder-strapped tyrants as Schofield, Sickles, Pope, Ord, and last, though not least, that living pestilence, and initiator of Beast Butler, Maj. Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

The Miami Sentinel makes its appearance again, Judge Loughridge editor and sole proprietor. The paper appears in a very handsome new dress, showing that its publication has not been resumed without the addition of much expense. Judge Loughridge is a sound democrat, a writer of undoubted ability, and we trust will be heartily sustained by the Democracy of Miami county.

Death of Ex-Governor Wright.
Joseph A. Wright, Minister to Berlin, and for many years past well known to the people of Indiana, departed this life on the 11th inst. His disease was dropsy, and for some time before its fatal termination he had been in failing health; but a few days before his death he was apparently better, and hopes were entertained by his family that he would recover. On the night of the 10th he commenced sinking rapidly, and at 8 o'clock a. m. on the next day, he passed to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

A WRITER in the Knoxville (Tennessee) Commercial gives the subjoined incident touching the growth of Brownlow's militia:
"A Mr. Chambers, of Scott county, has been for several weeks trying to make up a company, and upon Thursday last, the 25th ultimo, they assembled at Huntsville to complete the organization of the company by the election of officers. After the election, the defeated parties, who appear to not be satisfied with the result, commenced a dispute. It appears to have been a general melee; a promiscuous fight; some fifteen or twenty persons engaged in it. One man, a Mr. Newport, was killed on the ground; a Mr. Pennington had his skull badly fractured, and is in a very critical condition. Some eight or ten others were more or less injured by the promiscuous fighting through the air of sticks, stones, bullets, etc."

They were the "loyal," law-abiding citizens who wished, by military organization, to preserve order and strike terror into the riotous "rebels and copperheads." It is for the protection of such lamb-like innocents as made up the company at Huntsville that Brownlow wanted ten thousand stand of arms from the general government, and congress passed a resolution to let him have them.—Times

BOURBON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOURBON, Ind., May, 14th, 1867.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:

I have no news of importance to communicate to your readers this week. The sensation has been Yankee Robinsons Circus & Menagerie. It afforded us an opportunity to see what length people will go to raise money to go to a "show," when they haven't perhaps got enough of the necessities of life to keep them comfortable for a single day. Had nine-tenths of those who attended the circus yesterday been solicited to give fifty cents a piece for the relief of some distressed widow or orphan, or for some charitable purpose, they would have said "I have nothing to give."

Our new city officers were duly installed into office on Friday evening last. The election is claimed as a temperance victory, and the Good Templar's Hall was used for the organization of the new Board.

Rev. Mr. Comstock addressed a temperance meeting at this place on Friday evening; another gentleman followed, whose speech was long and a good deal of it out of place.

I learn that the U. B's are about to make an effort to raise funds to purchase an instrument for their sabbath school.—This is a step in the right direction, and one which I hope will prove successful.

A chicken having four legs was hatched the other day, but was such an "ungainly bird," that the "woman of the house" dispatched it to the land where chickens never "come home to roost."

The Reconstruction Cases.

The Times' Washington special of Monday says:

There was a large attendance in the supreme court to-day, especially among the members of the bar, awaiting the decision in the Georgia and Mississippi applications for injunctions against the enforcement of the reconstruction act. Atty. Gen. Cushing and Black; Gov. Marion, of Florida, Robert J. Walker, Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, and others were present. After a large number of decisions had been announced, the chief justice said:

"I am instructed by the court to deliver its decision in the case of the state of Georgia against Edwin M. Stanton, John Pope et al., and to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. The opinion of the court will be read hereafter."

It was expected by the counsel for the state that one of the associated justices would state that some of the judges dissented from the decision; but no such announcement was made. The full opinion on the legal questions involved will not be read before December next. Nothing was said about the Mississippi case, but it is virtually settled by the decision rendered in the Georgia case.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Prisoner Discharged by Judge Underwood.

Immediate Rearrest by the United States Marshal on the Norfolk Indictment for Treason.

Departure of Mr. and Mrs. Davis for Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.

There was quite a crowd on the street in front of the hotel and court-house to-day, but no demonstration or disorder. The court-room was crowded.

At 11:15 A. M. Gen. Burton entered the court-room with Mr. Davis, and after remarks by Messrs. O'Connor, Evans, Chandler and Judge Underwood, delivered Mr. Davis according to the order of the writ.

The court then discharged Mr. Davis, who was immediately served with a warrant on an indictment for treason, and taken into custody by the United States Marshal.

The case was then brought to the attention of the court, which fixed his trial for next term. Remarks were made by Messrs. O'Connor, Evans and Chandler in reference to the amount of bail and the character of the bondsman. The court fixed the bail at \$100,000, to be given by twenty different persons, one-half of the amount by residents of this judicial district, the other half by any residents of the United States.

Judge Underwood paid a high compliment to Gen. Burton for the humane manner in which he treated Mr. Davis while a prisoner. He also said he had received a letter from Chief Justice Chase, who would be present at the next term for the court, which will convene on May 25.

When the announcement was made by the court of its intention to admit Mr. Davis to bail, no demonstration took place, but all present were evidently pleased at the result. When the court called for those intending to go bail, Horace Greeley, who was present all the while, rose, and made a few remarks, saying that he was present, and walked around where Mr. Davis was sitting with his counsel, shook hands with him, and announced himself as one of the bondsmen.

The arrangements for sureties then commenced, each one walking up to the clerk's desk and signing his name. They are for \$5,000 each as follows: Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell and Chas. O'Connor, of New York; W. H. McFarland, Richard Burton Haxall, Isaac Davenport, Thos. R. Cause, Abram Warwick, Horace Clark, Henry Welsh, David K. Jackson, Gustav A. Moars, Wm. W. Camp and James Thomas, of Richmond; Wm. Allen, John Minor Botts, Thos. W. Doxwell, Thos. R. Price.

The court then commanded the marshal to release the prisoner, which was done, amid cheering and congratulations. Mrs. Davis was not in court.

Mr. Davis, his counsel, Horace Greeley and others then proceeded to the hotel in carriages, and as they appeared on the street the dense crowd received them with cheers. The community appear delighted at the result, and Mr. Greeley could be now easily elected to any position within the gift of the deities of Richmond.

The court-room in which the case was heard this morning was used by Mr. Davis during the rebellion as executive headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. Davis and servants left tonight, by the steamer Niagara, for New York.

York, en route for Montreal, to see their children who are at school.

Mr. Greeley leaves for Washington tomorrow en route for New York.

WASHINGTON, May 13.
Gerritt Smith arrived here to-night on his way to Richmond, to become one of Jeff. Davis' bondsmen, but was greatly rejoiced to learn that Mr. Davis had already been released on bail.

RICHMOND, May 14.
As Mr. Davis came out of the court-house yesterday and entered his carriage, after his release, there were loud cheers from the crowd of negroes outside, and about fifty of them gathered around the coach and shook hands with him. He remained quietly in the hotel all the evening.

The first name signed to the bail bonds, after that of Jefferson Davis, is Horace Greeley; then that of Mr. Schell, of New York, and Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia. A little lower down is the name of John Minor Botts, of Virginia. The residents who signed were prominent citizens of Richmond, merchants and lawyers. There seems to be a general feeling of relief among the citizens and authorities, that Mr. Davis is in the city.

THE IMPACHMENT.—Postmaster Gen. Randall was before the judiciary committee Monday, testifying in the matter of the impeachment investigation, relative to alleged presidential appointments of postmasters who could not take the oath.

Col. Conger, who captured Booth and took from his body all his effects after he was shot, testified relative to the condition of Booth's diary. According to his recollection, the diary was not spoiled when he took it from the dead body. Col. Conger will continue his evidence.

Madison is to be added to the list of Democratic cities of Indiana. At the election on Tuesday a Democratic ticket for city officers was elected by a decided majority, together with seven of the twelve councilmen. We congratulate Col. Garber, of the County, that he lives in a Democratic city, and Major Simpson, of the Free Press, on his election to the city clerkship.

The Cleveland Leader of the 9th inst. says:

"Notwithstanding one or two severe frosts and cold winds we can find no injury to fruit blossoms, and our letters from many persons through Northern Ohio give us reason to look for a great crop of fruit the coming season. We hope it may be so, but do not consider the crop safe until after the 15th inst."

New Advertisements.

CORPORATION TREASURER'S ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

A. C. CAPRON, Treasurer of the Corporation Town of Plymouth, Ind., presents to the President and Board of Trustees of said town, the following

Exhibit,
Showing the condition of the finances of said town at the present time, and the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending May 1, 1867.

Balance on hand May 2, 1866	\$4,482.11
June tax payable for 1866	4,622.11
Licenses collected	33.00
Sale of grave-yard lots	18.00
Total receipts	\$19,065.22
Disbursements and credits	
Delinquent taxes returned	\$1,188.14
Debt assessments	22.49
Engine bond and interest	225.00
School orders redeemed	500.00
Corporate expenses	2,416.00
Grave-yard expenses	15.75
Total disbursements and credits	\$4,367.38
Balance on hand	\$81.00
CONDITION OF GRAVE-YARD FUND.	
Received from school tax collected	\$500.00
Balance on hand	\$300.00
Received from school tax collected	\$25.00
Balance on hand	18.00
Total	\$843.00
Balance on hand	\$15.75
Balance on hand	\$50.00
Balance on hand	\$1,023.45
Balance on hand	631.25
Balance on hand	702.25
Balance on hand	19.12
Balance on hand	\$4,440.37

All of which is respectfully submitted.
A. C. CAPRON, Treasurer.

The above account, being duly examined by the Board, is found to be correct, and the same is approved and confirmed, and the Clerk is ordered to publish the same.
H. B. DICKSON, President.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the next term of the Commissioner's Court of Marshall county, Indiana, apply for a license to retail wines, malt and spirituous liquors in less quantities than a quart. The location on which I propose to sell is on Lot No. 18, in the addition to the town of Marshall, Marshall county, Indiana.

FLISK & SHENEFIELD.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Celebrated Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in crowded assemblies, Opera, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinolines, not found in any Single Spring Skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

It will not bend or break like the Single Spring but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered; preventing them from wearing out when dragging quips, stairs, etc.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashionable Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt, perfect manner, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, or Double Spring Skirt, and be convinced of the genuine article.

CAUTION.—To guard against imitations be particular to notice that skirts offered by "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz., "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt" 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, and the genuine article, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other skirt.

FOR SALE in all stores where first class skirts are sold throughout the United States and also where.

Manufactured by the sole owners of the Patent.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY
37 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Sts. N. Y.

N. B.

B. D. BILLS.

In the Store adjoining Dr. Leslie & West's Drug Store, keeps a choice selection of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.

Which he Guarantees to Sell as low as can be bought at any other house in town.

FARMERS

Will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as they can buy their goods in my line as cheap as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Exchange their Produce

and supply themselves with goods in my line as cheap as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

On La Porte Street!

AT THE

FURNITURE ROOM

OF

C. Palmer

May be found the best and cheapest assortment of Goods, ever offered in

PLYMOUTH.

UNDERSTANDING attended to with a first class House, on very reasonable terms.

May 9, 1867. C. PALMER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that we will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Marshall county, Indiana, at their next term, commencing on the first Monday of June 1867, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than a quart. One place of business, and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold, are located on Lot No. 24 in the town of Bremen, Marshall county, Indiana.

FELDEN & GRILE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Marshall county, Indiana, at their next term, commencing on the first Monday of June 1867, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than a quart. The location on which I propose to sell is on Lot No. 1, in the addition to the town of Bremen, Marshall county, Indiana.

RYL BEALS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Wright & Palmer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PLYMOUTH, April 22, '67. CHAS. PALMER.

All the shares of the above firm are left in the hands of Chas. Palmer for settlement.

J. WRIGHT.

CHAS. PALMER.

All those knowing themselves indebted to the said firm will please take notice and be governed according to the following:

CHAS. PALMER.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Isabell B. Halsey v. Attachment.

Samuel E. Capron, Plaintiff.

The defendant in the above entitled cause is hereby notified that the same is pending before me, and that I will hold a sale of the property of the defendant on the 24th day of May, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office in Center Street, Plymouth, Indiana. Property has been attached and a return made to the court.

Should the said Samuel E. Capron appear to said action, the same will be determined by the court.

JOHN G. OSBORNE.

Justice of the Peace.

Application for License.

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JOSEPH REIL.

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JOHN C. HASLANGER.

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GEORGE KOCH.

Dr. Samuel E. Capron's

COGNAC.

A French Brandy, of the highest quality, and of the most pure and delicious flavor, and of the most perfect and reliable character.

It is sold by the bottle, and by the case, and is of the most perfect and reliable character.

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C. H. REEVE.