

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY,..... SEPT. 5, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Clerk,
JOHN C. CUSHMAN.

For Surveyor,
MARTIN H. RICE.

For Commissioner,
JONAS MILLER.

Commencement of Vol. XIII.

To-day commences the 13th volume of the *Democrat*. We have not the time nor space this week to make even a brief allusion to the varied scenes through which the paper has passed during the twelve years of its existence which has just closed. It has had much pecuniary embarrassment to contend with in that time, and its success was many times regarded by its friends and publishers as extremely doubtful; yet it has stemmed the tide of adversity, and starts forth on its 13th birthday with every prospect of success, and is regarded by our citizens as one of the fixed institutions of the town and county.

If we had a better support—such a support as we are entitled to from the Democrats of Marshall county—we could give our readers a larger paper. But with the patronage given us by Democrats we cannot afford to increase the size of the paper. Indeed the paper is now larger than it would be were it made to correspond with the Democratic patronage it receives. We hope that our friends will yet realize the importance of a Democratic organ in the county, and give the paper such patronage as it is entitled to at least.

Organize.

We desire to urge upon the Democracy of this county the importance of a speedy and thorough organization. But little more than a month intervenes between this and the time of the election, and there is little time enough left to organize our forces. The opposition are confident, although in the minority, and will do everything possible to elect their ticket. This can be easily prevented if Democrats do their duty, otherwise we may be humiliated by defeat. We hope to see at once a thorough waking up to the importance of maintaining our party ascendancy here. We are looked to by our friends in other counties to keep the Democratic banner flying at the head of our advancing columns, and should we suffer it through negligence to be trailed in the dust, and perhaps trampled under foot by the radicals this fall, we shall have a sense of shame which only laggards ever experience. Let meetings be held in every school district, let every Democrat know that he is expected to do his duty, let the thinking honest Republicans be instructed in the true principles of our noble old party, and all will be well. Democrats, every one, work from now till the election.

Banishment the Remedy.

The question of reconstruction, was by Congress, nominally referred to the people of the late rebellious States. We say nominally because the practical working of the law under the administration of the military satraps who hold possession of the South, gives the people no choice whatever in the matter. Men who in good faith, honestly oppose the radical scheme of reconstruction, are in danger every day of being arrested and brought before a court martial and tried for sedition and punished. Gen. Pope recommends that those who are opposed to the radical plan of reconstruction, as construed by him, be banished from the States where they reside, as otherwise they may prove an obstacle in the way of the success of radical reconstruction. This is perfectly natural—Wherever despotism has had full sway, there have tyrants such as Pope used their power to harass, oppress and banish, or put to death all who dared to differ with them. Banishment in this once free country sounds, or did until very strangely to American ears. While the President is overhauling the affairs in the south we hope he will give this upstart and tyrant a touch of his reconstructing authority by at once removing him from office. What but hate would prompt any man to desire the banishment of his fellow citizens? Hate, revenge, fanaticism and cowardice are manifested in this desire to banish the people of the south.

The radical programme, as enunciated by Wendell Phillips, Thad. Stevens and the military tyrant Pope, means just to confiscate the property of southern men, and then banish them from the country, leaving ten States under the control and at the mercy of a set of ignorant negroes, who are led and governed by northern radicals for purposes of their own. If white men in the south would vote the radical ticket they would not be molested. If negroes in the south were not expected to vote radicals into office they would not be allowed to vote at all. Let the honest voters of the country reflect on these things and then vote as becomes freemen.

Morton Takes another "Set."

Morton is assisting the blacks over in Ohio to obtain equal civil and political rights with the white people. Morton, like all radical orators, tells some pretty tough stories. In a written speech, delivered at Columbus, Ohio, last Thursday, he

made the following worn out charge against the Democratic party. He said they favored—

"The repudiation of the national debt. "The restoration of slavery, or, if that can not be done, the payment by the nation for the slaves.

"Pensioning the soldiers' widows and orphans of the Confederate army.

"Recognition of the right of secession.

"And the unconditional return of rebels to the ring."

The hot springs of Arkansas seem to have had no good effect on the ex-Governor. He is as sore as ever, and hates copperheads with a vehemence characteristic of Morton only. The extract above shows that Morton is not advancing much in political speech making. His arguments against the Democratic party are but a rehash of what he said in his canvass with McDonald in 1864. There is no new feature in his slang, and his speech abounds in such stuff as the above, from beginning to end.

Morton delivered his speech while sitting, being unable to stand. So it seems he is not yet well. Having failed to receive any benefit from the "moxa," (burning process,) and "no good" from the boiling hot springs of Arkansas, he certainly can have little hope of a cure hereafter. The hot springs had about as much force on Morton as oil would have upon vitriol or aquafortis. Morton, after undergoing fire and hot water for a couple of years, is pronounced in excellent condition to make warm radical speeches.

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1867.

Editors Democrat:

The initiatory steps for the erection of a new hospital on the north side were taken yesterday in the formal laying of the corner-stone. We have already some sixty charitable institutions and agencies in our city, therefore, considered as simply an addition to one of the list, this merits nothing more than mere mention. From another fact, however, it derives additional importance. It is the first public demonstration of benevolence made by the Jewish portion of our population. Let it not be understood by this that they have not before been generous in their aid of misfortune. Especially among their own people, they are always found ready to aid the needy, and evince a care in seeking out worthy objects of benevolence which Christians rarely imitate. Some of their wealthiest people, too, have done worthily in their aid of enterprises of Christian charity, but this new hospital is the first public manifestation of exclusive Jewish charitable effort. As an illustration of their promptitude and generosity giving, I may remark that the \$30,000 required to erect the building were all subscribed at two meetings called for the purpose.

It is intended that it shall be a model hospital and that its care shall not be confined to professors of the Jewish creed alone. The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone were quite impressive. Mayor Rice presided. Orations were delivered by Mr. Snydacker and Henry Greenbaum, Esq., and the Jewish societies and congregations, numbering several thousand people, were present.

The amusement season opens quite brisk. The Black Crook has gone from McVicker's and in its place McKee Rankin, with the stock company now here, is doing Artemus Ward's comedy of "Ours." At the Opera House a combination company has opened a season with Lucille Western in East Lynne. Arlington's minstrels are back in their own hall. The Turngemeinde is holding a grand fair. The horticultural society is having an exhibition.

The Attorney General on Sickles.

Atty'g Gen. Binkley has submitted to the president a long opinion on the subject of General Sickles' interference with the United States Courts in North Carolina, a synopsis of which will be found in the dispatches this morning. The Attorney General pronounces Sickles' conduct a high misdemeanor, and one, which, if persisted in, would amount, in effect, to levying war against the United States. He also expresses the opinion that Sickles has already made himself liable under the statute punishing persons who willfully obstruct the process of the Federal Courts the supremacy of which, over the military is already fixed by the Constitution. The reader, however, is referred to the document itself for more complete information upon the subject. All we have to report upon the matter at present is, that it is disgraceful to the age we live in, a dishonor to our people, an insult to their intelligence and to all ideas of free, constitutional government, that the supremacy of civil law should even have to be argued. "In nomine," therefore, is a feeble word with which to characterize the party (or the man acting under the behests of that party) whose brazen fronted policy makes such an argument necessary. But under Republican domination, we have had so many similar cases of reckless usurpation, that the country has ceased to be surprised at any of it; the people have become callous to infractions of the law and the Constitution; and wrong, by frequent repetition, has at last come to be regarded as justice. If President Johnson were to do his whole duty in the premises, he would not stop with Sickles' removal from the command of the Second Military District; he should have him court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace from the service. Then Attorney Binkley's "arguments" would more appropriately come in on a prosecution under the statute, for the offense of interfering with the process of the Federal Courts. One example of this sort would go further toward a vindication of the civil supremacy, than all the "opinions" Binkley or Stanbury could write from now till doomsday.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Business to-day is not particularly active. Quotations on Change are as follows:

Flour \$8.25@10;25 for spring extra— Wheat \$2.15 for No. 1; rard, \$2 for No. 2 do., \$1.75@1.78 for No. 1; spring, \$1.65@1.66 for No. 2 do, \$1.59@1.60 for No. 3 do. Corn \$9.44@9.36 for No. 1, 9.22@9.21 for No. 2. Oats 44@44.1; Rye \$1.06@1.07—Barley \$1.05@1.10. M. Mess pork \$32.00, shoulders 11c; clear sides 14; lard 12@12c.

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Amnesty Proclamation.

The forthcoming proclamation of am-

nesty, was again under consideration by the administration on Tuesday.

The President is urged to make the amnesty universal in its character; but he has not positively decided to do so, though it is probable that he will yield. Among the classes which it has been decided so far to pardon are the following:

1. All who or shall have been pre-

tended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended government.

2. All persons who have been abs-

ented from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

3. All who left judicial stations under this government to aid the rebellion.

4. All persons who held the office of governor of a state while the latter was in insurrection.

5. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty prescribed in the proclamation of Dec. 8, 1865.

6. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction of the United States and passed beyond the federal lines into the rebellion, for the purpose of aiding it.

7. All who left seats in Congress to aid the rebellion.

8. All who shall have been military or naval officers of the rebel government below the rank of lieutenant general.

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