

PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME 13.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1867.

NUMBER 13

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
AT PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

BY J. McDONALD,
OFFICE IN POST-OFFICE BUILDING UPSTAIRS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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Advertisers will be charged extra for payment
made for a longer period.

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desire, will be charged extra for payment
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Local notices 10 cents for each line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Medical.

G. R. REYNOLDS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
will respectfully inform the citizens of Marshall County
that he has permanently located in Plymouth, where
he hopes himself in readiness to attend promptly and
faithfully to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office
and residence, corner Michigan and Washington Streets,
nearly opposite the Parker House.

DR. J. M. COOPER, Late Surgeon of the 30th Indiana
Infantry, offers his professional services to the people
of Marshall County. Office and residence, west
side of Michigan St., three blocks north of the Parker
House, Plymouth, Indiana.

J. T. VINCENT, Physician and Surgeon,
Particular attention paid to obstetric practice, and
diseases of women and children. Office over Brownlow's store.
Residence opposite the north-west corner of the
public square, Plymouth, Indiana.

DR. W. J. JAYCOX, Physician and Surgeon, Office
over the postoffice.

DR. A. O. BORTON, Surgeon Doctor, can be consulted
at his office every day except Mondays and Tuesdays.
Office over Westcott's Store, Plymouth, Indiana.

Attorneys.

J. G. OSBORNE, Attorney of Law and Justice of the
Peace, has removed his office to the east side of the
street, on the block next north of the Parker House,
where he will be pleased to see those having business
to transact with him. Collections made and money
promptly remitted. Particular attention given to the
settlement of estates and guardianships.

A. C. CAPRON, Attorney of Law and Licensed
Notary Public, will attend to all professional business
placed in his hands, promptly and carefully. Particular
attention given to guardianships and the settle-
ment of estates. Tension, bounty and back
pay of deceased and disabled soldiers presented at
reasonable rates. Deeds, mortgages and other legal
instruments neatly and quickly drawn up, and ad-
equate taken. Collections made and promptly remitted.
Office over H. B. Dickson's hardware store,
Plymouth, Indiana.

C. H. REEVES, Attorney of Law and War Claims
Agent, will attend to all professional business
placed in his hands, promptly and efficiently attended to. Care-
ful attention given to probate business. Insurance of
firms, houses and property, in the best companies in
the United States. Special attention paid to the
protection of negroes, soldiers, sailors and negroes
from being, areas of pay, pensions and other claims.
References—Farwell, Field & Co., Chicago, Shaw,
Baird & Co., Cincinnati, Shadwell, Shadwell & Co., St. Louis,
Graff, Bennett & Co., Pittsburgh.

J. H. SCOTT, General Collector, continues to give
prompt attention to Collecting Claims. Best of refer-
ences given when required. Terms moderate. [15-15]

Livery.

P. S. ALLEN & CO., Business men, are
engaged at any time by presenting one of the many fine
Taxis and Carriages kept by P. S. Allen & Co., at their stables opposite the Parker House, in Plymouth.
Fine Carriages, Broughams, split-top Horses, and re-
sponsible drivers are what you want, can be accom-
modated there at any time of day or night. Drivers
furnished when wanted, and passengers carried to all
parts of the country at the lowest rates. Call and see
P. S. ALLEN & CO., July 18, 1867.

WM. SCHOFIELD—New Livery and Feed Stable,
Wm. Schofield, Proprietor. Corral and Vail,
West Street, New York, Ind. A splendid lot of horses,
carriages, buggies, &c., to be hired at all times. Pass-
engers conveyed to any part of the country on reason-
able terms. Call and see stock before hiring.

Mechanics.

BLACKSMITHING—C. Blasberg & Bro., manu-
facturers of Wagons, Carriages, etc. Blacksmithing,
painting and gilding done in order.

PICTURE GALLERY—H. B. DICKSON, second
floor, south-east corner of Corral & Bennett's block,
prepared to take all styles of pictures in the best man-
ner. Terms reasonable. H. B. DICKSON, Operator.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
over Davidson & Co.'s store. All kinds of work in our-
ing done in a superior style to any in the country, and
inferior to none in the north-west. Particular atten-
tion given to Custom Tailoring. Plymouth, Ind.—12-15-16.

Miscellaneous.

MONEY FREE AS WATER.—10,000 ACTIVE LO-
ANS and Traveling Agents, Male or Female, of all
ages, are wanted to settle in every City, Town,
Village, Hamlet, Workshop and Factory throughout
the United States. Terms—500 PER CENT. PROFIT and more
WANTER OFFERED! Smart men and women can
make from \$5 to \$50 per day, and no risk of loss. A
small capital required of from \$20 to \$100—the more
money invested the greater the profits. No money re-
quired in advance—see first and read the articles and re-
port given below. If you actually wish to make money
rapidly and easily, write for particulars and address
MILNOR & CO. (From Paris),
210 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE NOLL, Butcher—Shop east side Michigan
Street, opposite Branch Bank, Plymouth, Ind.—15-15.

J. H. LONG, Licensed Auctioneer, will promptly at-
tend to the sale of goods and chattels in Marshall Com-
munity. [15-15]

CHICAGO BARBER SHOP—Under Marks & Em-
broider's store. Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, &c.
done in the best style. Particular attention given to
Dyeing Hair and Whiskers. The highest price paid for
ladies' hair.

A. C. HOLTZENDORFF,
Liquor—pure Liquors for medicinal and other
purposes, can be had at my store, one door north of the
Branch Bank, May 18, 1865. J. F. VANVALKENBURGH.

Bank.

The Plymouth Branch Banking Co., successors to the
Plymouth Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, open
from 3 to 12 o'clock, a. m., and from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m.

T. CRESSNER, President.
T. CRESSNER Jr., Cashier.

LAMENT FOR THE RAD'S.

BY MR. ROTTIN.

AT THE WORLDS OF THE GREEN.
Oh, brothers have you heard the news that's going
round to-day?
New York has gone against us like a thunderbolt.
Our party has been whipped clean out of boots and
pantaloons. And now in land of Jiggy's hymns, we're singing
diseases of the soul.

Oh, brothers, it is joyful news,
New York is won to our side.
New York is won to our side,
From Erie to the sea.

We thought to hold the Empire State when Pennsyl-
vania fell,
And our chief officers speakers there, and told them
We scattered greenbacks lavishly, and documents ga-
but still it went against us, and our day will rise no
more.

The Confederates have beaten us,
Down with our trials and loss,
And now our banner trials in dust,
While theirs is in the skies.

The Trenton from the Zuyder Zee, and Germans from
the Rhine,
Went out on us for cutting off their lager bier and
when they voted square against us, and the Irish did so too,
Because they did not bear the shade of Puritanism.

The Mass. Law is for Albany,
Ohio, and Fitch and Felt,
We are all shocked into silence,
And we are blue instead.

We tried to raise the ugly Black above the White, and
see,
But when their mighty voice have said it shall
not be!
They say the freedom won by Whites, for Whites alone
And the world of Washington shall be the White
Man's land be the ebony day.

We look for battle or to-day,
We go for Black above the White,
We go for Niggers and Excuse!

What shall we do, oh brothers, dear, what will we do
at all?
We have all these a wrathful hand
To the front turned to us,
The party that once fondly thought
It power secured for age?

Oh, brothers all our hopes fall down when New York
said "good-bye!"
There's nothing for us to do but make our will
And when our epithaph appears the world will read, I
fear.
They died of local lesions, Africans and Igor-beer."

Oh, brothers, it is world news,
What's going round to-day?
They die of local lesions, Africans and Igor-beer!
Our only hope away.

Montgomery, Ala. (Nov. 18.) Dispatch to the New York
Herald.

The convention to-day again took up the
suffrage question, and several speeches were made for and against disfranchisement.
The general situation upon this question is very complicated. The more
extreme men have it, is said, been sum-
moned by Gen. Swaine and instructed to be
more moderate in their action. Gen. Pope and Swaine are said to be
hourly receiving telegrams from Washington
to restrain the convention from passing extreme measures. So far, however, it is
doubtful whether these warnings will
achieve that object. Some of the delegates
may be converted to a more temperate
course; but Bingham and Griffin, who con-
trolled the negro votes apparently ad-
dicted to carry the majority report.
These men refuse to look down at that
unless there is a disfranchising clause
the radical party in the state is not strong
enough to succeed in the coming election.
Gen. Swaine is reported to be endeavoring
to make Alabama, by means of the convention,
the only state in the Union to be elected to the
United States Senate. The proposition to pay negroes for services
as slaves is to be killed in the committee.
It was voted that the majority report
should be adopted, and the report of the
committee on suffrage was referred to a
subcommittee to be considered by the
radical party.

There is a certain mouldy old delegate
here—Bingham is his name and Vermont
is his nation—whom I have already at-
tempted to describe you as presenting the
general appearance of a ghost. The eyes
of this ancient man are shark's eyes, with
great bags there beneath. His hair is
mummy's hair, and his voice the voice of a
rusted saw. He talks much in a quaky
screed, and as he grinds out the word
"ter-r-r-a-ri-ast" is devoured by admiring
neophytes in the galleries with looks of flame.
The show is a rare one and, as to-day's
exhibition was progressing, a visitor ob-
served: "He looks as if he had a furlough from
h—l that had about run out." What
adds to that point is that the visitor
was himself a radical, and yet the remark
admirably embodies the prevalent conser-
vative opinion here of this Alabama "con-
vention."

The horror, the apprehension, the fury with which the whites regard it
are something terrible, and yet, in the
midst of this sentiment, appears a deep-
seated conviction that the whole thing is
too abominable bad to last. In a prior
way of Alabama, I came to know something
of the way in which the military power of
the United States was prostituted to the
advancement of the radical party, but that
knowledge was as nothing to this information
lately obtained. It an honest con-
gressional committee could be obtained to
examine into, and report upon, the whole
subject of reconstruction in this state, the
people of the north would have such an
exhibit laid before them as would swamp
the villainy in a whirlwind of popular dis-
gust.

In the registration of voters, in the
apportionment of electoral districts, in the
conduct of the election, and in the action,
so far, of the "convention," such mon-
strous illegalities appear that there is nothing
short of an official report that could
give them credence. In this very city
where I write, a registrar boasted that he
had added 200 names of his own more will
and motion to the registration lists, and in
Ferry county another registrar stated that,
if the polls failed to show a radical majority,
he would make them.

The Montgomery correspondent of the
N. Y. World gives the following brief
sketches of some of the members of the
Alabama constitutional convention now in
session:

Ben. Alexander of Hale, a negro of the
ordinary type of field hand.

John Carroway is a light mulatto with a
black hair of magnificent proportions. At
its supreme altitude this ornament extends
five full inches out from the nape of his
neck, forming a right angle very comely to
the eye. Mr. Carroway is an assiduous editor
of the Mobile Nationalist.

Thomas Diggs is a negro whose head is
grizzled and whose hue is brown. He
"represents" Barbour, and makes a beau-
tiful cross mark when signing his name.

Peter Finley is a city negro, who once
held the door open for members in that
very chamber where he now sits as a de-
legate, and, if memory do not fail, I have
seen him a received belief that suffrage meant
to cast a vote each day an election contin-
ued.

James K. Green is a negro who takes
the name of the master of the carriage he
once drove. The name of this statement
does not appear on the signed list, from a
modesty which withheld his signature, an
act to go to the polls, would be sent to the
penitentiary for three years for breach of
promise, or "bridger-trous" (breach of trust)
as it was carefully explained to me by
a suffrage agent.

Ovide Gregson is a light mulatto from
Mobile, whose thin lips, keen cut jaws, and
furtive eyes seem to body forth a Malay
type of man.

Wash. Johnson has the very blackest
skin and the very worst signature of any
patriot of the whole eighty-three. His
hue is, without a doubt, a jet black, and his
autograph, the sum total of his writing
abilities, might stand equally well for
Satan or Van Lant, or Schermerhorn.

Jordan Hatcher, of Dallas, is a grizzled
negro of light hue, who, after a not un-
usual fashion, takes his former master's
name. "Then," said the wag, "if you give up your certificates to that man
up there, he'll get all the lands and mules,
for he'll have all the tickets. Don't you
see?" Ethiopia did see it; so emphatically
that the last man of 'em trudged homewards
with "de stikkis" in a death-like grasp, while all the all the alluring
invitations given him to vote.

As the result of all this, the official fig-
ures give 90,283 for convention and 5,583
against, though, in place of these numer-
als, any others with equal propriety might
have been put. Figures don't lie, but they
may be made to lie with great exactness.
It was necessary to have a majority for
convention, and necessity, as we are aware,
knows no law—reconstructed or otherwise.
The majority was had and the convention

is its sequence—a convention in which
the 87 present, 16 are negro barbers, coach
drivers, and valets, 19 are men of southern
birth, 17 of such unknown antecedents as
to seem, like Topsy, not to have been born

From the Franklin (N. Y.) Gazette. The Duties of the Hour—The Great Campaign of 1868.

A great and glorious victory has been
achieved by the friends of the country, of
the union and the constitution, of equal
laws and economy, and honesty in admin-
istration, over the destructive and revolution-
ary doctrines, the corrupt practices, and
unjust and oppressive legislation of rad-
icalism. The triumph of right and justice
is unexpectedly sweeping and overwhelming,
and the people have a right to rejoice
and feel glad, and to give fervent thanks
for the great deliverance which it promises.

But the work is not yet complete, and
the fruits of the great victory are still to be
gathered. Many citadels of power remain
in the hands of the enemy, and a powerful
party, unscrupulous in character, desper-
ate in its extremity, and rich in cor-
rupt resources, still controls the legislation
of the country and the immense patronage
of the government. The work is therefore
not yet complete. Other battles are to be
fought, more victories to be won, before
the full fruition of our hopes. The hour
of victory is often the hour of greatest
danger, in that it is too often apt to beget
carelessness over confidence, and a relaxa-
tion of the vigilance necessary to turn it to
good account.

The duty of the hour, then, is to
keep the situation and the far-reaching
consequences of the great victory so
legibly in lead pencil on paltry scraps of
paper that neither he nor his secretary can
make them out. Of that secretary I say
nothing. He has been not inattentive,
but he has been more than a match for
the great victory. He has been a
thoroughly good man, but he has been
so engrossed in the great victory that he
has not been able to see the danger in
the great victory.

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