

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. MCDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1868.

THE PROSPECT.

The prospect of a speedy, and it is to be hoped, permanent escape of the country from the rule of a profligate, corrupt and licentious party, is indeed cheering to every heart not wholly lost to the impulses of patriotism. The people, the rightful source of authority, from having trusted it, now turn away from its support, because it betrayed them—because it has been false to the pledges made to them, and because it does not possess the ability and statesmanship, or is not willing to rescue the country from the dangers which surround it. It has brought the nation to the verge of ruin; disregarded every interest which adds to national or individual prosperity, and with a high hand outraged every principle of justice, and trampled upon every right the citizen holds sacred. Is there not, then, just cause to rejoice that such a party, with no motive but the retention of power, no object but plunder, and no principles in consonance with the spirit and genius of our institutions, is failing to pieces, unable to bear the weight of its own corruption?

History furnishes no example of so corrupt and profligate a political organization as the radical party of to-day. The enormous taxes drawn from the people have been squandered and misappropriated, the public debt has steadily increased, and the business interests of the country are suffering a prostration unparalleled in its entire history.

The leaders of the Jacobin party proclaimed that it was necessary to commit the entire question of reconstruction to congress alone, and the country would enter upon an era of peace and prosperity never before enjoyed. We challenge any adherent of radicalism to point to one good result springing from the whole system of radical legislation. Wendell Phillips, though not generally correct in his conclusions, was right when he characterized this congress, as the "dawdling congress." It is an appellation justly earned, and which every man with the least desire to designate things by their right names will join with Mr. P. in according to that body.

But, as we remarked in the outset, the rule of radicalism is nearly brought to a close, and the hope revives that the government will again be fastened to its old mooring, and placed again upon its old basis, and controlled by white men only; that the states sought to be mongrelized, and surrendered to an ignorant, dissolute and semi-barbarous portion of the population, will, when freed from the military despotism to which they are now subjected, be released from negro rule.

Added to the repudiation by the people of the policy of the Jacobin party, are their own divisions and disagreements, which are the unmistakable evidences of decay. But let not the democratic party fall into apathy or abate one jot of its principles because there are indications of the defeat of the Jacobins in 1868. Rather let the glorious prospect stimulate every true friend of our country to renewed effort. It is not only a duty that we owe to the nation, ourselves and posterity, to succeed, but it is our duty to make that success permanent, and to confide every branch of the government, so far as we can by the ballot, to the hands of patriotic and honest men, and to place our institutions beyond the possibility of ever again being endangered by the incapacity, folly and fanaticism that now usurp the reins of power.

S23.199.

This amount, judiciously distributed among radical pots at Washington, is certified, by the clerk of the house, to be the entire expense of the judiciary committee "with the impeachment question." Among the items Hon. Jas. M. Ashely comes in for \$300 "for messengers to visit Quebec and other parts of Canada to procure evidence."

There is no reason why tax-payers should object to paying their taxes when the public money is appropriated for such meritorious objects as that of endeavoring to bring the country into disgrace by the impeachment of the executive.

Mr. Ashely acting as the high-priest of radicalism, has, according to report, received but a meager slice of the spoils. Congress should immediately rectify this matter, from the fact that his was an error of the head and not of the heart;—he wanted Johnson impeached, but what amount of evidence could congress expect him to manufacture out of the paltry sum of \$300?

Our late territorial purchases are the objects of much newspaper notoriety just now. In view of the late "unquietness" at St. Thomas, the anxious inquiry of Mr. TWAIN for a good "quiet" spot is exceedingly opportune. Alaska, too, comes in for its full share of public attention. If the government purposes—as has been suggested—slipping ice from the frozen regions to our large cities and selling it for one cent per pound, in order to pay the national debt, Alaska's ice mines will prove invaluable.

Up to the hour of going to press we have not heard the result of the convention which was held at Indianapolis yesterday.

Congress.

Congress re-assembled on Tuesday, and has a large amount of business on its hands. Nothing of importance has transpired in the "halls of legislation" up to this date, however, except, perhaps, a vote of censure against the president, and one of "respect" for Sheridan.

For the benefit of those of our readers who believe that nothing good can come out of Nazareth, we subjoin the late "Order" issued by Gen. Hancock, of the fifth military district:

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1868.

General Order No. 1.]

Applications have been made to these headquarters implying the existence of an arbitrary authority in the commanding general touching purely civil controversies. One petitioner solicits this action, another that, and each refers to some special consideration of grace or favor which he supposes to exist, and which should influence this department. The number of such applications and the waste of time they involve makes it necessary to declare that the administration of civil administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts.

The rights of litigants do not depend on the views of the general. They are to be adjudged and settled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here. It is not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas; it cannot be derived from an act or acts of congress. He is restrained by a constitution and prohibited from action in many particulars.

The major general commanding takes occasion to repeat that while discharging judicial functions in civil causes he can offer no forcible resistance to the execution of the process of the courts.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hancock.

Geo. L. Hartuff, A. A. G.

REMINISCENCES.

NUMBER EIGHT.

Our remarks in reference to Tippecanoe township, in No. 7, were misplaced in the printing office, therefore we will refer in this article to a few items which may possibly be of interest to some of the old inhabitants of that township, if to none others.

In March, 1842, A. J. Cruzan, who is now a resident of Oregon, and others petitioned the board to organize a new township seven miles square, in the south-east corner of the county. The board granted the prayer of the petitioners, and named the township Tippecanoe, for the reason that the river of that name runs through the township. Very few persons, if any, settled there as early as 1830. Among the first settlers were Wm. Sprout, Thos. H. McKee, Wm. H. Rockhill, Samuel Rockhill, James Turner, A. H. Buckman, Jacob Barber, and Thomas Ivins. The first election was held at the residence of Wm. Sprout. A. H. Buckman was the first justice of the peace in said township; he was elected, however, when the territory belonged to Bourbon. In the year 1852 two miles were taken off from the west, which left the township only five miles east and west, which reduced it to thirty-five square miles, being the least township in the county, except Green. When the Indians sold their lands in this section of country, Stephen Bonack reserved sections six and seven, in township 32 n R 4 E, several families of the Indians lived there for a number of years after the township became pretty well settled up. Some of the Peashaw family, which are relatives of Bonack, own a portion of the reserve yet. The writer was at their village when there were more Indians there than white people in the township. We recollect a "capital joke" which occurred at an early day in that township. Mr. Thos. H. McKee, as many of the old settlers of that township well recollect, was politically known as a "liberty man," and no doubt was conscientiously so; he professed a great sympathy for the colored people of the south, and, as was his right, let no good opportunity pass without expressing his views in reference to the deplorable condition of the negroes, and his hatred of the "fugitive slave law." Some mischievous boys in the neighborhood concluded to have a little sport at McKee's expense. Accordingly, they blacked their hands and faces one evening and met at McKee's house and represented themselves as fugitives from Kentucky, making their way to Canada. They told him they understood that he was a great friend of the colored people, and that they had traveled hard to reach his house, and that they were very tired and hungry and would like to have something to eat, and to have the privilege of remaining with him until towards morning. The best that the house could afford was soon set before them. After partaking of a hearty meal they told their host that they had no money to pay him for his kindness to them. In reply he said they were a thousand and times welcome, and he only regretted that he was not able to do more for them. A kind of foreman among them told him that they could not think of leaving his hospitable mansion without compensating him in some way for his kindness. The foreman then proposed that they should dance a few rounds before they left. So at they went: one of the fellows sang negro songs and the others danced. Mr. McKee remonstrated and threatened to rid the house of them, and the more he threatened the more they didn't quit, until they were more exhausted, after which, to the great satisfaction of Mr. McKee and family, they left. He related the above

circumstance in our presence over twenty years ago.

The Tippecanoe river runs diagonally through the township, from north-east to south-west. The government surveyors meandered the river from the south line of the county up to where Tippecanoe town is located, a distance of three and a half miles. In the south-east part of the township there are some five or six sections of as fine land as any in the county. Yellow Creek runs through that neck of woods, and affords an abundance of water for stock. There is probably not one man out of every ten in the county that has the remotest idea what a beautiful country it is for farming purposes. In the south-west part of the township there are three or four sections of rich land and well timbered. These lands at no distant day will be very valuable for the timber if for nothing else. In the north part of the township there are some eight or nine sections of choice good land, and the greater portion well improved, and the farmers well supplied with "stamps."

Tippecanoe town was laid out by Hall, Kester and Sears, in 1853, on the west half of the south-east quarter of section eighteen, township 22 north, range 4 E. There is probably as good water power there as any place in the county.

The assessor returns for taxation 210 polls and 100 dogs. Value of personal property \$82,700. Value of real estate, \$215,495. Total value of taxable property \$328,195.

Mc.

Chicago Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6th, 1868.

ED. DEMOCRAT.—On Saturday last, the famous Ticknor divorce case ended. The jury after a very brief retirement from their box, awarded the decree of divorce to Mrs. Ticknor. According to their view of the matter, Mrs. Ticknor was a much abused, wronged and innocent female. She never arranged shutter signals with Fishburne; never was locked up with him for any improper purpose; never had him lying on her berth, kissing her, on board a steamboat; never did any naughty things with him; in fact, did not say anything which the witnesses against her swore to most positively. The most liberal construction of their powers would hardly allow them to go into a similar whitewashing of Fishburne, showing that he was not a professional gambler, and more but a christian gentleman of high moral worth and unsputed reputation. So they had to pass him over—Ticknor, of course, they deem a monster of cruelty, perjury, adultery, etc., a sort of criminal by wholesale. Disinterested and impartial people consider the jury think it's about as even thing between them. Ticknor is not an engaging cuss in personal appearance, while Mrs. T. is rather pretty, and in these days of gallantry it does seem as if a good-looking woman can get almost any verdict she wants from an intelligent jury—so people are not generally surprised by the result.

The committee appointed by the common council to investigate the truth of Alderman Comiskey's charges against the police have issued a call for all parties who have anything to offer to come before them and testify. Their investigation bids fair to be a sort of "Star Chamber" affair, as they have resolved to hold their sessions in private, and even gone so far as to unmercifully lay on the table a request from the police superintendent to be allowed to attend their meetings. It is rather difficult to imagine what effect they can produce. They have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and even if they could prove all the allegations which Comiskey has made, they themselves could do nothing toward punishing the offenders or reforming the evil—all their work must be preparatory simply, and the fight promises to be a long one.

Chicago seems to have become the headquarters of the roughs and pugs, and prize-fighting in this locality is fast rising to the rank of a high art. The Dory, Bussy and Lowry fights following each other in quick succession, gave a sort of sensational interest to such enterprises, and ever since there have been "mills" and rumors of "mills" among the pugs, without number, unadjusted differences and slight unpleasantnesses in days gone by, have been the excuses for a number of murderous and brutal fights in alleys and saloons, and yesterday afternoon there was a regular prize fight for a hundred dollars between "Pandean the pug" and the "Laarache street chicken," an Irishman and a chicken was whipped badly. One of two things should be done with these law-breaking scoundrels. They should either be severely punished for each infraction of the law or made to fight until one or other is killed when they get up their "trials of skill."

Ole Bull, the great violinist is to give to-night his first concert in this country, after an absence of ten years. Already there have been \$1500 worth of tickets sold and in musical circles there is a positive furor over him. He starts here for a tour through the country and is now to appear here but twice, returning again in the latter part of the month.

The Home Amusement.—The cheapest and best illustrated family Magazine published.—Filled with the latest illustrated fashions, choice stories, poetry, wit and humor. It is just the thing for the young folks. Published semi-monthly, at only \$1.50 per annum. Large and splendid prizes are given to agents raising clubs. Agents easily clear \$18 per day, besides, every agent gets one chance for every subscription agent, in 1,500 in cash sent to agents. Sample copies with list of prizes, and terms and instructions to agents, sent by inclosing five cents.

PARTICULAR attention given to filling Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipts, by an Experienced DRUGGIST.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Congress organs and the Taylor & Farley Harmonie Melodeons. Prominent on the list

stands the Vose piano, which has now won its way to the favor of the public by its advantages of combining excellencies of durability and cheapness to a greater degree than any other piano made. There are three separate and distinct styles of these instruments, each of which stands at the head of its class. The smallest and cheapest is an excellent instrument, fitted with the French action and English dampers; while the other two styles have top lever dampers with the French action.

The first-class instruments with the new scale, A to A are the largest made and their immense sounding-board gives them wonderful power and remarkable singing tone. They are in reality by every way superior pianos and are sold at very low figures.—Messrs. Root & Cady, of No. 67 Washington street are the sole northern agents for their sale.

Tippecanoe is the last week of "Undine," and it seems to be even more popular than when first produced. Were it possible to retain the Opera House for it, it would without doubt run to full houses for two or three months yet.

"C."

A very destructive fire occurred in Chicago on Tuesday last, destroying Farwell Hall, and some adjoining buildings. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000, a large portion of which is covered by eastern insurance companies. If Chicago firemen, with steam engines, and all the modern appliances for extinguishing fires, cannot prevent such extensive conflagrations in daylight, should not our citizens be very lewd to our firemen if they fail to do all that is expected of them?

"C."

Having been ordered to the west by

Mr. REEVE, Land Agent.

FIFTEEN SPLENDID TOWN Lots, within five minutes walk from the bank, in Plymouth. FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE, by C. H. REEVE, Land Agent.

HIRAM MUNGOLD.

19-3

For Sale Cheap,

and on time. A fine residence in Plymouth, April soon, to

C. H. REEVE, Land Agent.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

And dealers in all kinds of

Provisions, Western & Southern Produce,

of all kinds.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Beef, Eggs, Fruits, Hops, &c., &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock, & Co.,

Have the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

best quality.

13-4

G. BLAIN, & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Southwest corner of Michigan and Ga. Streets,

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of every

article of merchandise, consisting mainly

of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Varnishes,

Leather, Stationery, &c., &c.

Having from time to time, made

advantage of the best quality.

13-5

MESSRS. BLACK, SHERLOCK, & CO.,

also issue a

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish free of charge to their friends and customers.

15-3

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned

administrator of the estate of Joseph E. Smith, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the residence of Joseph E. Smith, 1000 Main street, in the city of Plymouth, on the 21st day of January, 1868, the best and

most valuable portion of the personal property of said deceased.

15-6

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY.

in the old "New York Life Insurance Co."

the oldest, safest and best company in America.

C. H. REEVE, Agent.

15-7

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

in the old "New York Life Insurance Co."

the oldest, safest and best company in America.

C. H. REEVE, Agent.

15-8

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY.

in the old "Alma of Hartford," the best and

<p