

FRIDAY APRIL 13, 1853.

Michigan remains in the Democratic column. It is the home of the Hubbell.

Fishback has peeled Peels with two more of his laudative letters. Fishback is a scale-raiser.

The jury in the Gougar-Mandier case, on trial at Lafayette, brought in a verdict of \$5,000 damages for the plaintiff.

At the recent election the Democrats carried Leavenworth, Topeka, Atchison, Emporia and all other important towns in Kansas. The Democratic tidal wave of last fall continues to roll on.

After more than fifty years of litigation the celebrated Jumel estate case of New York is to be settled. Madam Jumel was for a short time the wife of Aaron Burr.

Liz Pinkston recently gave birth to twins, one of whom is called Rutherford B. Hayes and the other Stanley Matthews. Poor John Sherman! He was not remembered by the disgruntled Liz.

Mr. Fishback stated that \$400,000 was used by Dorsey and his gang to buy votes, hire repeaters, bribe election officers, stuff the ballot-boxes and falsify election results in the interests of the Republican party in this state in 1850.

Thirty million dollars are annually paid over the bars of Chicago for drinks. The United States spends \$60,000,000 a year for their alcoholic drinks. It is estimated that more than 200,000 people are engaged in selling that amount of poison.

The Boston Commonwealth quotes Governor Ben Butler as saying, in justification of his continuing to a tend to his law practice: "Governor Talbot did not stop his woolen mills when Governor; when then should I stop my law mill when I am Governor?"

"It was this right hand that saved the Republican party in 1876," said Senator Kellogg to a Washington correspondent the other day. It is alleged that it was the same right hand that took a check for \$20,000 from a star route contractor named Price, a year or two later.

Conkling seems to be getting the judiciary of New York under his thumb. He has secured the appointment of an incompetent nephew, A. C. Cox, as United States district judge and has had his former secretary and personal attendant, Tim Griffiths, made clerk of the United States courts in that city, and young Cox's brother-in-law, Doolittle (who is a Conkling democrat, by the way), made clerk of the courts in the northern district, in order to secure Doolittle's appointment. Major Bright, the late incumbent who lost an arm at Cold Harbor, was requested to resign. Conkling is a "Stalwart."

The Indianapolis News (Republican) says: It will be remembered when the whisky ring was making its desperate effort to get free from the taxes it owed the government by reason of the expiration of the bonded period, that dismal predictions were freely made of the stringency which would befall if the collection of this tax was insisted upon. The banks we were told were "in for it" and that to force the payment of so many millions would work disaster. It is to be noted that thus far there has been no destruction. The whisky is paying its tax as it comes due, or getting ready to run out of the country till a more convenient season. It is thus with all protected interests. If you believe them, big ruin will follow the withdrawal of the simplest of the privileges under which they have grown rich. When the people shall wake up to a realization of the fact that they are being humbugged, and under a specious pretense are made market for the benefit of the favored few, they will make an end of it.

The Chicago Times, a very independent newspaper, says of the results of the Chicago election: "While the outcome of yesterday's voting will be a sore disappointment to the managers of the Gary canvas and the hungry horde of expectants who followed their banner, the many good citizens who joined that army and strove earnestly for a victory that would bring a change of city administration will not despair of Chicago's future because of their failure. They know that, though the management of municipal affairs has not been all they could desire, it has at least been clean handed and reasonably efficient in most directions. The utmost malice of the mayors' associations has never charged him or the administration for which he has been responsible, with peculation or corruption. If the police force has not been at all times effective in protecting property, it will be remembered that that force is smaller in proportion to the area and population than in any other great city on the continent, and that the smallness of the force is a direct and inevitable result of the smallness of the revenue. In this last respect, also, Chicago compares favorably with other American cities, and the tax payers are his friends."

Jap Turpin, one of the best informed journalists in the State, says:

The Republican Legislature of 1851, during the regular session of sixty-one days, passed 39 laws. The Democratic Legislature, of 1853, during a regular session of sixty-one days, passed 140 laws. The Republican Legislature of 1851, at its regular session, did not pass either the general or specific appropriation bill. The general appropriation bill was not passed until April 13th, near the close of the extra session. The Republican Legislature of 1851 cost the people of Indiana full \$100,000 more than the Democratic Legislature of 1853.

He further states:

The road law is universally approved. Under Republican rule the highways o' the State became impassable.

At the recent election the Democrats carried Leavenworth, Topeka, Atchison, Emporia and all other important towns in Kansas. The Democratic tidal wave of last fall continues to roll on.

People doing business through express companies for the first time within the history of the State are protected.

There is a law now upon the statute books that will prevent the taking of constructive fees.

The dog law will materially increase the public revenue.

The drainage act is simple, will prove efficient, and undoubtedly give satisfaction.

RUNNING AFoul OF A BUZZ SAW.—NO. 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30, 1853. HON. STANTON J. FEELEY:

Last week I addressed you a letter which was published in The News, asking why you voted for the tariff law enacted by the late Congress, a copy of which you had been kind enough to send me under your frank. You do not seem to think the matter worth your attention. So far as the public know you have nothing to say by way of justification or apology for your vote. If you knew what was in the bill when you voted to make it a law, you deliberately obeyed the demands of the lobbyists who asked you to help the people for the benefit of a small class of men who aimed to increase by their laws the wealth of others. If you plead ignorance, I beg of you, in behalf of your constituents, who are responsible for your re-election, to set apart a small portion of the vacation for the purpose of acquiring information which will fit you in some degree for the duties of a legislator. But you do not plead at all. You stand mute. To assume that your vote was an ignorant vote; that you did not willingly approve of so crude a measure would be complimenting the goodness of your heart at the expense of your intelligence. I prefer to look upon your conduct as having been directed and controlled by short sighted partisan considerations. You knew the bill was full of injustice, but you gave it your vote for the sake of party. You foolishly supposed that the interests of the American party would be subserved by the enactment of such a law. Such, I hear, is the curb—one apology you are making for your vote, and for lack of a more authoritative statement, I must perform accept it as the best explanation you can give. Politicians, short-sighted as they probably are, have never made a worse mistake. The republican party can afford to insult the intelligence of the country, and when it admits that such legislation is necessary, it confesses it confesses that its defeat is essential to the welfare of the nation. Patriotic men have voted the republican party for nearly five years, based upon questions of the welfare and honor of the nation, the democrats were always in the wrong. The questions now before the country are questions of finance, tariff, collecting and disbursing the revenues. Can the republican party put itself in the wrong on these questions, and carry elections by proving that democrats were copperheads in 1850? I re-assert what I said to you in my previous letter, that the tariff law, for which you voted as a party measure, was framed and passed in the interests of a small class of monopolists, and in utter disregard of the interests of the public.

The salt monopoly for instance. The establishments in this country which produce salt by evaporation of means of artificial heat, employ 4,280 persons. The annual value of the product is \$4,829,566. The amount of capital invested is \$8,225,740. The wages paid to employees are \$1,260,023, or an average of \$295.78 to each laborer, or less than one dollar a day, allowing 300 working days in a year. Meanwhile the capitalists who own these works divide \$1,562,567 profits, or 19 per cent on their capital. Yet you have imposed a tax on the salt consumed by 50,000,000 people, to protect American labor from competition with foreign laborer labor. You protect the monopolist by employing him to make a profit of nearly twenty per cent, per annum, and the monopolist protects his labor by paying him less than a dollar a day—and out of that he must pay back to the capitalist the tax on the salt used in curing the meaty pork which he buys at his employer's store to feed his family. And yet the statements from Michigan bamboozled you into believing that the great Republican party would be ruined unless the salt tax was retained. There was a strong demand that you should relieve banks and banking capital from their taxes, amounting to \$12,000,000 or more, but the carpenter's slate and chisel, the schoolboy's slate and slate pencil, the poor sewing woman's salt and salt must be taxed. By the way, did you notice the statement in yesterday's news that the schools state manufacturers have entered into a combination and advanced the price of their goods 20 per cent?"

A very prompt response to the provision in your tariff law which protects the makers of slate and slate pencils, and shingles, the sugar and cotton and woolen goods are to be taxed at 30 per cent. I will not annoy you with any more figures for the present, promising you, if the courtesy of these columns is allowed me, to remind you of other provisions of the law, which as flagrantly disregard the public welfare as those to which I have called your attention.

One word more: I think I understand what you mean when you say the interests of the party demand such laws. Such laws put money in the pockets of bankers and manufacturers. Bankers and manufacturers will contribute of this money to the campaign fund, and men like Dorsey will come to Indiana again as they came in 1850, and disburse \$400,000, in the Denison House parlors, to be used in buying votes, hiring repeaters, bribing election officers to stuff ballot boxes and falsify election returns. You know that there are men high in office because they connived at such crimes, and it is no secret that other men honored by the party are so honored mainly because they were hired to come from other states to violate the election laws of Indiana. I may be over sanguine, but I hope to see the day when honorable leaders of the republican party will regard such practices as disreputable and will refuse to be officiated by such methods. W. P. FISHBACK.

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This is the way it works: A poor man, by hard work and close saving, may come out even at the end of the year. If sickens or other misfortune increase his expenses or diminish his income, his position becomes still more difficult and he becomes disengaged. If his sugar had cost him a little less, if his wife's needle had not been taxed, if the clothing and food of his family had not paid tribute to the monopolists you favored in the law you passed, he might have a little more from sale. A sum of \$10 in the poor man's exchange is enough to a Congressman, but like Mercury's wound, "will serve." So you see by the trifling additions you put on the cost of the poor man's living you wreck him. Who profits by it? Look at the lists of delinquents are poor people whose taxes are

pay a large debt with a great deal of money than to pay a small debt with no money?" See what these trifles can do!

I looked over the list of sales of real estate for this country which is a great part of the revenue of the state. Most of the delinquents are poor people whose taxes are

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