

# all Democrat

Editor.

YOUTH, IND.

morning, Feb. 21, 1856.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.

For Lieutenant Governor,

JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.

For Secretary of State,

DANIEL McCLOUE, of Morgan.

For Auditor of State,

JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

For Treasurer of State,

AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.

For Attorney General,

JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,

WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.

Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,

GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—LIST OF LETTERS, SHERIFF'S SALE, SURVEYORS' NOTICES: D. C. Larue, and others; Moses Hemminger; P. Shirley, and others.

## The Bank Question.

We had purposed in our mind to give our views on the Bank question, and the disastrous effects of making it a test of Democracy &c., but finding an article in the *State Sentinel* which embodies substantial views on that subject, we adopted it and give it to our readers as a leader.

## The Democracy of Indiana and their Position in Reference to Banks. The *Sentinel* and its Views on the Subject of Banks.

A question seems to have arisen in the Democratic ranks as to what is the true and proper position of the Democratic party in reference to the subject of banks and banking. A question of such importance and magnitude is not easily answered in such manner as to be satisfactory to all classes of the community. The State Convention on the 8th of January, at a late hour of its proceedings, adopted without discussion, a resolution offered by Judge Lowry, of Elkhart, declaring that the Democracy of Indiana, as represented in that Convention, were opposed to banking and all other chartered monopolies, and disclaiming all responsibility for the passage of the new State Bank bill. This resolution was introduced as the individual feeling and opinion of its author, and late in the evening, it passed, without investigation, discussion or much consideration. It was certainly untrue in some of its parts and declarations. The Democratic party could not truthfully disclaim "all" responsibility for its passage, if, as a party, it held itself responsible for the individual opinions and votes of its members. Some few democrats supported and voted for the Bank charter, and they, no doubt, thought they had a right to do so, without violating any of the cardinal principles of the Democratic creed. A man's opinion upon banks has never been a test of his democracy, and we hope never will be made one. We have known the most orthodox democrats to differ as to the policy and expediency of establishing banks; and we have ever thought that all such questions should be determined as business matters should be, by the condition of the times, and the necessities of trade and commerce. The present State Bank charter was passed by men of all political parties, without reference even to party lines. The charter of the old State Bank was about to expire, and it became a question whether another one should be chartered. The circulating medium of the country was too small for the business of the people, and if the State Bank was to be crushed out, at least four millions of our own state currency must have been withdrawn from the already limited supply.

Since the days of the difficulties of the Democracy with the old Bank of the United States, it has been a principle of the Democracy to look upon all banks with suspicion, and to place such restraints upon them as to prevent them from exercising a political influence in Government. It was the attempts of the managers of the old United States Bank to control the political action and policy of the United States Government that aroused the patriotic indignation of General Jackson in opposition to that institution. The people were invoked to protect their political privileges from the grasp of a monster money-king, and they with alacrity joined the standard of Jackson, in crushing the enemy of their liberties. It has never been truthfully urged that Gen. Jackson, or even the Democracy of the nation, or hardly of any State, are totally opposed to all banks under all circumstances.

It has been well remarked that even Gen. Jackson gave intimations in his message to Congress, that there could be such a bank organized as he would approve, and he gave the most unequivocal evidence that he had great confidence in the State Bank system, by making State Banks the depositories of the public treasure, after he removed the deposits from the old Bank of the United States.

Thus it seems that the Democracy, as a party, have never been unconditionally opposed to all banks. They always declared their hostility to the dangerous political

power of banks, and have ever striven to place such checks and restraints upon them as would make safe the rights of the people, and as would give the best security for the safety of their issues and the prevention of frauds upon the public. In short, the Democracy have always been more or less divided upon this question, so much so that they were, even among themselves, designated as "hards" and "softs." These facts are the late history of the times, and require only to be mentioned to be remembered by all candid political men.

This is, therefore, in our opinion, the real position of the Democracy in reference to Banks. The circumstances of the case control their opinions and actions—in some instances and for some reasons they are opposed to Banks, and particularly dangerous political form of "wrongly constituted Banks." In other instances, and for other reasons, they are frequently in favor of Banks. The question of "Banks" or "no Banks" is not, nor never was settled, either *pro or con* by the democratic party. They have frequently been divided in their bank views, and prominent members of the party, in our State Legislation have taken different sides of the question.

The views of the *State Sentinel* on the subject of Banks, are these: We believe the subject of Banks and of currency is not a legitimate political principle, but a distinct, outside, irrelevant question, not included in the regular Democratic creed. It is like any other question which materially affects the business interests of the public. It stands in the same relation to politics, that railroad charters and all other corporate institutions do. It connects itself with the business operations of the community and must be regulated by the wants and condition of trade and commerce. It is an extraneous issue, with which the Democracy have nothing positively to do, and which we hope they will not suffer themselves to be divided upon.

The general resolutions and declaration of principles as laid down by the 8th of January Convention are strong enough, broad enough, and smooth enough for any true Democrat to stand upon as a safe platform, without the introduction of any other plank. The mere abstract idea expressed in Judge Lowry's resolution is harmless, if properly construed and considered. Why should any Democrat wish to make new and additional issues with which to distract or divide the Democracy?

Indeed any attempt to array prejudice by party drill, against our Banks, either the new State Bank, or those legitimately organized under the General Banking law, is wrong, both as to time and sound policy. The laws creating them have already been passed and under the charter, the sum of two millions of dollars of cash capital, will have been paid in before the next Legislature shall assemble. These stockholders are citizens of Indiana, have a chartered privilege to bank upon their capital, and unless they violate their charter, no civil power can disturb them for twenty years. What then shall we gain by a contest of words, mere words, with them. The Free Banks which now exist are sound, safe and reliable, as far as good securities and prompt payments can make any bank safe and reliable. They have about one and a half millions of capital, and upon it an issue of paper, less probably ten per cent, all of which great moneyed interests the Democratic party have no desire to injure or to drive from the State.

If these Banks abuse their privileges, violate the charter or the law, then lay the hand of legal power upon them, and bring them promptly to their duty. The great business interests of a thriving, trading, commercial people should never be made subservient to party operations, or to party success. The Democratic party is a great conservative party, taking a general cognizance of all the interests of the people, and should not let any measure of temporary expediency drive it from its great and marks of reason and justice.

Again we repeat, let us ignore the Bank question as having no legitimate connection with our Democratic platform, as constituting no essential article of our faith, as one belonging to the business department of society, to be regulated carefully to suit the commerce and trade of our people, and keep politics within the bounds of the political circle.

**CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.**  
We notice in the *La Porte Times* of last week, an editorial on the subject of calling a Convention at Plymouth, the last of May, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District. We think the suggestion a good one. The last of May would probably be as suitable a time as could be selected. The farmers could attend at that time with less sacrifice than at a later day.

We have been casting around the District, to see who would likely be aspirants, and, who in our humble judgment, would be the most suitable man, under all the circumstances, to be put in nomination. We are at no loss for good timber. It might be proper to run a man at one time, and not expedient to run the same individual under other circumstances. Mr. COLEFAX will unquestionably be the Know Nothing Candidate. He is sprightly; a good editor; an able correspondent; attentive to the interests of his party, and will receive their entire strength at the polls.

Should this be the case, (and we think it cannot be doubted) it will be necessary for us to select one of our best men; one who has experience and the entire confidence of the party. We have not seen the name of any person suggested, nor heard of any aspirants for the nomination.

We prefer letting older papers lead off in such cases, but as we are on the subject, we will in this instance name the man of our choice, (individually) for the present campaign. We can think of no man, under all the circumstances, who would be more suitable in our opinion, than the Hon. C. W. CATHERINE, of La Porte County. He has served several years in the Legislature of our State, and in Congress, and is one of our old settlers; his character is irreproachable, and his talents unquestionable. We generally prefer "Young Americans," but for the present campaign we prefer a veteran in the cause of Democracy.

We should be much gratified to see him (like Cincinnatus) taken from the plow to serve his country.

**Circuit Court is still in session.**—The Hon. THOS. STANFIELD is not being able to attend, the Hon. TURNER of South Bend was appointed Judge pro tem. The presumption is, that when Saturday night comes that the cases will not all be disposed of, unless by continuing them.

The Grand Juries finished up their business (as they thought) in five days, but we understand that they are summoned to appear to-day, again. What's up?

**Look out for the Cars.**—We understand that the grading &c., on the Rail Road from here to La Porte is completed, the hands paid off and dismissed. As soon as the weather moderates, as many hands as can work to advantage will be put on the Road, and the laying of the track will be pushed forward as speedily as possible.

**Tax payers would do well to bear in mind, that from and after the third Monday in March, ten per cent will be added on all unpaid taxes.**

**We take pleasure in laying before our readers, the interesting correspondence, which will be found in to-day's paper, relative to Kansas affairs, which we find in the *State Sentinel*.**

We ask our readers to give the Governor's reply, a careful reading. We may possibly be blinded by prejudice, but it seems to us, that he advocates the *ody* National ground on that question.

## Arrival of the Persia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Persia arrived at her dock at 10 o'clock A. M. She left Liverpool on the 26th, and brings London papers of Friday, and telegraphic dispatches of Saturday. The steamer Belga came near foundering at sea, having sprung a leak about 700 miles of West Lizards, and only the united exertions of the passengers and crew was kept afloat until she reached Southampton, where it was found she had 4 to 6 feet of water in the hold, and one boiler burned out.

The Argo arrived at Southampton at midnight on the 25th.

**PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN SPECULATION.**

The chances in favor of a speedy pacific settlement are on the increase. Russia's sincerity is as much doubted as on former occasions, but appearances are all fair and straight forward.

The Czar has ordered his army in the Crimea to cease hostilities, without waiting for a formal armistice, although it is rumored that an armistice is agreed on for

France, England and Austria continue in accord, although it is foreseen that grave questions must arise during negotiation.—No place of meeting is yet decided upon.

A dispute to-day of undoubted authority says it will certainly be either at Paris or London; also that Baron Brunow will be the Russian plenipotentiary. It will be February 2nd, at least, before all the preliminary signatures are appended to the agreement to meet.

**LATEST.—London, Jan. 26.—**The *Daily News* learns, on undoubted authority that the preliminaries of the treaty will be signed probably before Tuesday—certainly before the meeting of parliament. An armistice will be constituted immediately after signing of preliminaries and negotiations with a view of a final compromise treaty, will be commenced immediately.

It further seems that it is the determination of the allied powers to exercise to the full extent the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the Austrian proposals, to bring forward additional stipulations for the general interest of Europe.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the peace proposals were strongly supported at St. Petersburg by Holland.

The London *Times* intimates that Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the conference which will probably be held at Frankfort. After preliminaries of peace are signed, Baron Brunow will be the

representative of the Czar. It is understood that Col. Schouler, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, J. W. Smith, of Syracuse, and Nathan Sargent, were his co-operators.

**Prof. Risley, who is now in Italy, says, that recently, when in Venice, an American captain and Englishman met at dinner.**

"You are an American, sir!" said the Englishman.

"Reckon so," said the captain.

"You have the name of being good warriors, I believe."

"Yes," said the Yankee, "guess we shoot pretty cleverly at times."

"But how is it you were anxious to make peace with Mexico? That don't look much like spunk!"

"Hold on, stranger, you are an Englishman, inquire Yankee."

"Well," said the Yankee, "I don't know what our folks offered to do with Mexico, but I'll be darned if we ever offered to make peace with you!"

"That was a clincher—Bull's eye."

distrustful both to Turkey and Russia, and Austria proposes to maintain her army in the Danubian Principalities so long as the French and English occupy Turkey.

The *Times*'s Vieux correspondent states on the 21st, that the most strenuous efforts are now being made to induce England not to insist on Russia's disarming the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

In diplomatic circles complaints are being made of the inconceivable obstinacy of Sir Hamilton S. Seymour in this matter, and it may therefore be concluded that he does not consider it advisable that Great Britain should obey the behests of a power which will greatly partake of the profits without having shared all the dangers.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent writes on Thursday evening, that the Vienna journals confirm the news from St. Petersburg, that orders had been sent to the Crimea to suspend hostilities.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that in the probability Paris will be fixed upon for the Congress, as the Emperor would be so near at hand and Lord Palmerston could attend personally, thus creating confidence in France and England.

France was never better prepared for war, or more determined not to suspend hostilities until the objects of the struggle are fully satisfied, whilst the utmost accord continues between the cabinets of France and England.

PARIS, Friday.—It is asserted that the French government had proposed London as the seat of Conference, but that the English Cabinet prefer they should be held at Paris, and that Russia has selected Odessa as her Pleiopotentiary, having first ascertained the selection on the part of France and England.

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