

Marshall Democrat

T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, April 24, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
For Lieut. Governor,
ABRAHAM A. HAMMOND, of Vigo.
For Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLEURE, of Morgan.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
For Treasurer of State,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
For Attorney General,
JOS. 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 TANKER, of Jackson.

W. J. MOIR is authorized to act as agent, receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Democrat, at Elkhart, Ind.

WILLIAM M. MCCORMICK, is authorized to receipt for subscriptions to the Democrat, at Knox, Stark County, Indiana.

The editor being somewhat indisposed we have taken the responsibility of conducting the Democrat this week, and will be accountable for what may appear in this issue.
P. & D. McDONALD.

WITHDRAWN.

The State Central Committee held a meeting at Indianapolis on the 16th inst., for the purpose of inquiring into the eligibility of JOHN C. WALKER for the office of Lieutenant Governor, for which he was a candidate. As Mr. WALKER could not bring evidence, in time, that he was of sufficient age, the Committee requested him to withdraw—which he did. The nomination was then transferred to Hon. ABRAHAM A. HAMMOND, of Vigo county, who accepted the nomination, and pledged his best exertions for the success of the whole ticket. Col. WALKER deserves much credit for the manly course he has pursued since his nomination, and still more for withdrawing to avoid giving his friends trouble in the campaign. Although he is not before the people for office, he will not be forgotten by his many friends.

Judge HAMMOND voted with the Whig party until 1852, since which time he has done good service in the cause of Democracy. His eminent qualifications and sterling integrity will receive that support they so justly merit.

WALKER, the filibuster, is likely to have trouble before he gets his government firmly established in Nicaragua. Costa Rica has raised an army of three thousand men, to put down the invaders, and other States adjoining Nicaragua are making war-like demonstrations. WALKER's force does not exceed one thousand men, and few of them are regularly drilled soldiers; so that if the force marches against him that is now contemplated, the expedition will probably terminate as did that of Cuba, a few years since.

Filibustering expeditions are productive of little good, unless it is to separate the reckless and unsettled characters that generally engage in them from well regulated, law-abiding communities. Their object is self-gain and self-glory; they profess great love for the oppressed people whose cause they espouse; but as soon as they get the power, they use it for their own personal benefit. WALKER's intentions may be purely philanthropic; but it is our opinion that if he succeeds in revolutionizing the Nicaraguan Government, and establishes a government after his own political predilections, that he and his followers will make as much in the event as the citizens of Nicaragua.

We told those dogs long ago, if they didn't quit racing up and down the street in front of our office, and making such an anarchious fuss, at night, that we'd shoot them. They have minded remarkably well, till within a few nights past, they have taken up the "line of march," and one would think to hear them yell and howl, that all the dogs in christendom had collected to have a general jubilee. But this state of affairs must be stopped—it shall be stopped. We've got a Carbine on hand, and we'll shoot among 'em, and maybe some of them will be reminded of the uncertainty of life. "Off in the still night, when slumbers chains have bound us," we have been awakened to consciousness, by the yells of those infernal dogs howling around us. Once more we say, we'll shoot, if they still persist in the course they are now pursuing. In this connection, we may say that we will probably pay over a dollar, for the benefit of the corporation, for violating an Ordinance, which says: "Thou shalt not shoot in the corporate limits of said town of Plymouth, under a penalty of not less than one dollar." Don't know whether it reads just that way or not, but 'spose it's something near it; anyhow, the corporation is the price for shooting in the corporation. If the corporation authorities will have Gano, from Center to Michigan street, cleaned out, so that two teams can pass without running against each other, we will give a dollar, whether we shoot or not. In the meantime, let dogs behave.

How fast we are hurried through the world, and how many are the changes wrought in us, as old time glides on unintermitted. One day we have friends near and dear to us, who bid fair for long life, and to enjoy all the comforts that a heartless world like this can give, and perchance, ere the light of the next day's sun sends forth its radiant light upon the earth, we are called upon to witness the writhings of some of those dear ones in death. A short time, as it were, passes, and we look around us for some of the dear friends of our youth—all gone; some to the spirit land, some have left to seek their homes in far distant lands, we know not where, and we are left to ponder on by-gone days, and the many changes we have passed through, and what will be the ultimatum of our existence.

Times are not as they used to be. Every thing goes on the lightning or steam principle now. In olden times, a paraisie Schooner, four horses and a driver was thought to be a very commodious and expeditious mode of getting through the world, and twenty or twenty-five miles per day was thought a sufficient distance for all practical purposes. In those days, friends were friends and neighbors were neighbors, and thought nothing of spending a day now-and-then, visiting each other.

But times have changed, and we now live in a "fast age." Talking is done by lightning, and traveling by steam. Let us get on a train of cars that travel thirty miles an hour, and we are all the time uneasy, and swearing because they don't run faster. Thirty miles an hour is pretty fast to be sure, but they are made to go that fast, and why not faster. One day on the cars, and we are landed hundreds of miles from our home. One hour's time is all that is required to communicate to almost any part of our land. What will be invented next, to hasten the progress of this fast age, in which we live?

The entire Old Line township ticket was elected in Center Township, Marshall County. The Plymouth Democrat, thinking, perhaps, that its circulation is too limited to give this astounding result as much publicity as its great importance deserves, wishes to avail itself of the circulation of the Register, and requests us to copy its notice of the election. We therefore state the result, of which the citizens of Plymouth are requested to take special notice.—*South Bend Register.*

That will do. We have a recollection of the Register reporting the election of this county, a year or so since, when the editor of this paper was running for Auditor, without knowing anything certain about the official result, and, it appearing afterwards, that you were wrongly informed, we took the liberty this time of giving you correct information; and if you had been here next day after the election, and witnessed the writhings of your fusion brethren, you'd a thought fusionism was "done for" in these diggins, certain.

We should think you would employ a carrier for your paper in this town, you're got so many subscribers, ha! ha!

The Republicans have carried a large majority of the townships in Michigan at this Spring's election. Party lines were in most places strictly drawn, and the Republicans have come out gloriously triumphant. Michigan can be set down as sure to cast her electoral vote for the Republican nominee for President.—*South Bend Register.*

The subject, which we copy from the Detroit Free Press of the 11th inst., don't seem to agree with the Register, in saying that "the Republicans came out gloriously triumphant."

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE.—The Democratic triumph in the State is complete. The returns come in better and better. Since the State election of 1877 the opposition party has not been so thoroughly routed. We have certainly carried eight-tenths of the Supervisors, and our present impression is that the Democratic popular majority will not be less than six thousand; and it is very likely to reach seven thousand.

This is the first gun of the Presidential campaign from the North-west. The glorious sound booms over the Union, and carries gladness to tens of thousands of patriotic hearts. It announces the great fact that the reaction is fairly under way, and that its progress is irresistible.

The Wabash Gazette, of last week is full of accounts of accidents by railroad, suicide, &c. The first is a terrible railroad accident, which occurred two miles west of Wabash. It seems that two Irishmen, by the name of White and Sullivan, were standing on a bridge, and not heeding the approaching train, were run against by the cars, knocked off of the bridge on to the rocks below, and were both instantly killed. Also the death of Mr. John Hubbard, by the kick of a horse. The suicide of Mrs. Catherine A. Rodgers, supposed to be caused by taking Sacrament, and on reflection, came to the conclusion she had committed a great sin, not being worthy of so doing, and would put an end to her existence by hanging. And lastly, of the falling of the walls of two brick buildings, in which events Mr. Walmisly and team barely escaped death. Verily, Wabash County has had a trying time of it the past year.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.—Double geered Shanghai coats, two rows of buttons and Byron collar. Boots, similar to "stubs," with an addition of an inch in the rear—caused by being too short. Cotton "stand up" collars—good imitation of linen—with guilt edges. Vest of the same kind, with flowers, and cupid represented in all his glory. "No change in pants."

Will be published May 15, the "History of the American Privateers," by Geo. CONGREGALL, and will contain about 500 pages and six illustrations. It will be a book of interest to all classes of people, and no doubt, will meet with the success anticipated by the publisher. Price: bound in cloth, \$2.00; cloth gilt, \$2.50. Address C. T. FRANK, box 1563, N. Y.

We have heard that Mr. JASPER PACKARD, will deliver an oration at this place, on the 4th of July, next, if the citizens desire it.

We speak for ourselves—come along, and we'll help make the arrangements for a regular "good old time," on next 4th.—We will have the big drum and the little drum and the life and the banner of liberty, all in order to be brought into service on that day. We will have a dinner for the population of Plymouth—free dinner, 'spose that will suit the folks the best—although we are religiously opposed to arrangements of that kind, for the very good reason, we have tried to get some "nourishment for the body," at public dinners, and generally had the satisfaction of wending our way home through the multitude of patriotic individuals, after having made several fruitless attempts at the delicacies of life.

It's a good while till the 4th of July, but let's keep it in mind, and all hands resolve on celebrating it in such a manner that will reflect credit on the citizens of Plymouth.

Godey's Lady's Book for May, is received. It is a nice thing—has a song in it worth half the subscription price for a year, and is in every way calculated to please those who may read it. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

A learned M. D. in Great Britain, has decided that the fashionable bonnet (those that are worn on the back of the neck to hide the bump of philoprogenitiveness,) is one great cause of neuralgia, the double-oreux, tooth-ache, head-ache, ear-ache, ulcerated gums &c., but we're in favor of the fashionable bonnet, for all that, for when a fellow is "walking out for his health," and happens to meet some of those fashionable bonnet ladies, he can have the pleasure of beholding their lovely faces at a glance, and that more than balances the account.

We do not remember of reading a paragraph more eloquently beautiful than the following, from "Rose Clark," by FANNY FERRIS:

"Meanwhile the gallant vessel plowed her plashing way through the pathless waters. Over the mermaids, if there were any, over the coral reefs, over the wondrously beautiful sea-weeds, over the sheeted dead in their monumentless sepulchers; dashing, plunging, creaking, soaring and sinking; defying winds and storms, scattering the dolphins, startling the sea-birds; bailing cheerily the homeward and outward bound; careering as gaily over the treacherous waves, as if the shivering of a mast, a little water in the hold, or the leaden lids of the pilot, might not land the passengers with their joys, sorrows, and embryo plans on that measureless shore whence there is no return boat."

In another paragraph, Mount Auburn Cemetery, in the vicinity of Boston, is thus eulogized:

"Beautiful Mount! Auburn! beautiful even to the laughing eye, which sorrow never dimmed; beautiful even to the bounding foot, which despair never paralyzed at the tomb's dark portal—but sacred to the rided heart whose dearest treasures lay folded to thy fragrant bosom!"

Our office will be open on Sunday, for the reception of visitors, semi-occasionally, as the rush may require. Small boys will please take notice and not call before breakfast, as we are not prepared to entertain visitors before that time.

K. K. BROOKE, will accept our thanks, for two songs—one entitled "Woe and Serenade," the other "Old Aunt Lucy," and we sympathize with the old lady, when we're humming it over to the touch of the "light gaiety."

"If music be the food of love—play on."

Whisky drinking, swearing and carousing around, is carried on to a frightful extent, in our town, at the present time. It was estimated by some, that there was two hundred men, comfortably tight, in town on Saturday last. That is rather many, we think; but including Saturday, up to the present, we think there has been between two hundred and a thousand men drunk, and partly so. A lady can't go on the street without being in danger, and subjecting herself to the curses and obscene language of those vagabond bloats. It seems as though His satanic majesty, "has been loosed for a little season," and has commenced his work among our people, sending desolation and ruin, to the many would be happy homes.

Common Pleas Court in session this week. No business of importance transacted, that we have heard of, that would interest the reader.

A destructive fire occurred at Nashville, Tenn., on the 13th inst. The loss is estimated at \$20,000; \$100,000 covered by insurance.

Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Bardonia, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., have also been visited by destructive fires within the past few weeks.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, and Hon. S. COTTON, will accept our thanks for Pub. Doc.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn from a reliable source, that a young man living in, or near Bourbon, in this county, died rather mysteriously, last week. He had been playing ball, and ten minutes after he had laid his ball club down, he was dead.

A good Violin for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire at this office.

We learn that A. FULLER has made arrangements for the speedy completion of his steam grist and saw mill. We hope that such is the case, and that something will be done, for our community have felt the want of an institution of that kind, by being subjected to expense on account of not having it.

PISCATORIAL.—Several of our townsmen went up to the Big Lake, in the north-east part of this county, last week, and caught about seven hundred weight of fish in so short a time, and with so little trouble, that it almost spoiled the fun.

We have nothing startling from the Ft. Wayne & C. R. R., this week. Hope by next week to inform our readers of the arrangements being made for its entire completion, immediately.

R. CORBALEY, ex Clerk, has taken his exit, and contemplates "penetrating the sub-soil," on his farm, five miles South of this, during the present season.

Eggs are plenty in this market at six cents per dozen.

Hon. J. D. BURTON will please accept our thanks for, Public Documents.

We publish to-day, a call for a Republican Convention, to be held in this place on the 3d of May. They propose to propagate the doctrines of Washington and Jefferson, but we are of the opinion that their proceedings will do little towards perpetuating the time-honored principles of those departed patriots.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Later from California, Washington, and Central America—Election of Buchanan Delegates in California—The Defeat of Walker's Troops by the Costa Ricans.

New York, April 16.
The George Law has arrived. The case of Adams & Co. vs. Cohen was decided at San Francisco on the 8th, by a verdict of \$269,000 against Cohen.

The Democratic State Convention had appointed delegates to the Cincinnati convention, after adopting resolutions approving the main features of the Nebraska bill, and declaring James Buchanan their first choice for President.

The California Senate rejected the resolution condemning the election of Speaker Banks, previously adopted by the House.

The Steamer Cortez, which left San Francisco for San Juan, took out 100 men for Walker's army.

The San Jose Telegraph hoists the names of Fremont and Blair for President and Vice President.

Advices from Washington Territory, state that a body of Indians, 1500 strong, were about to make another attack on Seattle.

A conflict has taken place on White River between a portion of the 4th infantry, under Lieut. Kantz, and a large body of Indians. The latter were routed. One white killed and Lieut. K. and 3 privates wounded.

The Indians were building a fort on White River, and a large body of them were encamped near Lake Squawgon.

Gen. Wool had arrived at Vancouver, and was preparing to take the field early in April.

San Francisco markets were dull. Money very stringent. Haxall and Gallegos flour \$14.50. Butter 40c. Lard 25c.—Adamantine candles 24c.

The news of the defeat of Walker's troops, under Schlessinger, is confirmed. It was brought to Panama by the Dutch steamer Emily, from San Jose. Col. St., with 400 men, was well fortified at a hacienda, where he was attacked March 24th by 500 Costa Ricans, under General Mora, and entirely defeated. Nineteen prisoners were court-martialed and shot by the Costa Ricans. They were principally Irish and Germans. Accounts say Walker's party were surprised. The Costa Ricans, after firing one volley, leaped the walls and bayonets cut down all they encountered, dispersing and taking prisoners the remainder of the 400. The Costa Ricans had 16 killed and 25 wounded.

An express arrived at Punta Arenas, stating that 90 of Walker's men were found dead, and it is supposed others perished in the woods. Official details from Gen. Mora are published in the San Jose papers. Previous accounts state that Costa Rica was in great excitement, and war was popular with all classes. Many foreign residents had tendered their services to the government. A levy of 9,000 men had been ordered, and a loan of \$1,000,000. Punta Arenas was full of troops, under Baron Bullow. The principal army, 3,300 strong, under Gen. Mora, was marching on Nicaragua, and had crossed the frontier in eight days. Gen. Mora, in his dispatch to the Minister of War, states that the attack lasted but fourteen minutes, when the filibusters broke and fled to the woods, closely followed by the Costa Ricans. The ground was strewn with dead and dying. Of the Costa Ricans six officers were killed. Private letters state that, at last accounts, Gen. Mora had embarked for Punta Arenas. Among the natives and Walker's army, some of Walker's people had taken the English mail from Greytown for Costa Rica.

The George Law did not touch at San Juan de Nicaragua, and brings nothing as to the affairs of the country beyond what was telegraphed from New Orleans, which turns out to be founded on rumors only. She left Aspinwall on the 4th inst, and called at Havana. She saw the American Home Squadron off the coast of Cuba. She brings 500 passengers and \$1,458,000 in treasure.

The California news is wholly unimportant. Markets dull. Heavy arrivals during the fortnight.

PITTSBURGH, April 18.
Wm. A. Greatrake, convicted of seduction under promise of marriage, of Miss Mary Murray, a young woman employed as compositor on one of the daily papers of this city, was to-day sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

Four days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC!

THE TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

Advance in BREADSTUFFS AND COTTON

New York, April 17.
The steamer Baltic is at anchor outside the harbor. Her papers arrived at 11 1/2 o'clock, without any previous announcement.

The treaty of peace was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries at Paris, on Sunday, March 30th. Great demonstrations of joy were exhibited at Paris, firing of cannon, illuminations, &c. The English demonstrations were much more quiet. Ratifications cannot be exchanged within four weeks.

The Africa arrived out on the 31st of March.

LATEST.

London, April 2.
The Paris Monitor of yesterday, announced, by special decrees, that the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred on Walewski and Baron, Bourgeois, and the Baron is raised to the dignity of Senator.

Official journals also announce the Emperor's decision that the soldiers of the class of 1846, who have been retained till now under the military banners, shall be restored to their homes.

Orders for the execution of the will of the Emperor have been issued by the Ministers of War.

The ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of peace was made to the Senate and Corps Legislatif, on the Monday, in the words previously employed to announce the fact in the Monitor. To this proclamation, the Minister of State added:

"The Emperor has charged me in bringing the fact to your knowledge, to thank you for the support you have always afforded, which with the admirable devotedness of the allied forces, have contributed to the happy issue of the war."

The members of the conference have still to perfect secondary arrangements essential to the new state of affairs to be established in the East.

The Le Nord says: The organization of the Principality is one of the reserve subjects, and the Debats points out as another special regulations necessary for the free navigation of the Danube.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday.
Affli Bey embarked last night from this port, bearing the treaty to Constantinople for the ratification of the Sultan. A French officer of rank also embarked on a special mission to the Sultan from the Emperor of France.

Admiral Simonds died on his passage from Marseilles.

BERLIN, Tuesday.
The announcement of the conclusion of peace in the Prussian Chambers yesterday, was received with cheers.

Accounts have been received of the death of Sir Charles Hatham, Governor of Victoria. The British German Legion, which has been raised by Baron Sautenhein to meet the exigencies of the war, will be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, now that peace is concluded.

At the Cape they will garrison the colonies and the officers and men will receive grants of land for military services. The strength of the force will muster about the 10th of April, when all the troops en route will be released.

The Bank of France has reduced its rates of discount from six to five per cent. The Monitor contains the following dispatch from Pelissier, dated at Sebastopol, 23d:

This morning the French, English and Sardinian armies and fleet fired 102 guns each, in honor of the birth of the Imperial Prince.

During the day the Commander in Chief of the English and Sardinian armies, came officially to offer me their congratulations. There have been illuminations in the camps and the Russians illuminated their line on the Inkermann.

Breadstuffs were generally unchanged. But flour, owing to an improved demand, was firmly held at the last dates. Corn quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet, pending large arrivals from the Continent. Liverpool, report Wheat 1@2d. Beef and Pork unchanged. Bacon active at 52s 6d @56s at auction. The stock of cheese was exhausted. Rosin dull at 4s 7d @5s 8d. All qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced. The sales of the last three days were 20,000 bales. The sales to speculators and exporters were 9,500 bales.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana, met at the Democratic Club Rooms at Indianapolis, on Thursday evening, April 16, in pursuance of a call issued by John M. Talbott, their Chairman.

The Committee being duly organized Life Develin was, on motion of J. W. Chapman, Esq., appointed Secretary of the Committee; when the Chair in a brief and appropriate manner explained the object for which the committee were called together. The members of the committee present were J. W. B. Moore, of the first district, James G. Reed, of the second district, Joseph W. Chapman, of the third district, John L. Robinson, of the fourth district, Life Develin, of the fifth district, John M. Talbott, of the sixth district, Samuel L. McFadin, of the ninth district, Hon. Robt. Lowry, of the tenth district, and Andrew Jackson, of the eleventh district. A proxy from John P. Dunn appointing Maj. A. F. Morrison his legal representative was read and received, and Maj. Morrison, requested to act with the committee.

On motion of Hon. John L. Robinson, the Chairman and Secretary of the Central Committee were requested to make out, sign, and forward to the delegates and contingent delegates of Indiana, their credentials to the National Democratic Convention; which motion was adopted.

On motion, the committee stand adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment; when, on motion of Joseph W. Chapman Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

(Hon. Robert Lowry was, by request excused from voting on said preamble and resolutions.)

WHEREAS, The success of the Democratic party and Democratic principles is of infinitely greater importance than that of any individual member of said party:

AND WHEREAS, We deem it important in the coming contest, with the combined forces of Fusionism in Indiana that the Democratic party should present candidates entirely free from all personal objections, and whose principles alone shall be the test of their strength:

AND WHEREAS, it is industriously circulated that the Democratic nominee for Lieut. Governor (Col. John C. Walker) is constitutionally ineligible on account of his being under the age required by the Constitution of Indiana:

AND WHEREAS, The time has arrived or is close at hand when our candidates should commence the canvass of the State upon the stump:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana respectfully recommend to Col. John C. Walker, that for the foregoing reasons, and that that he is ineligible, in fact, he forego the canvass and decline the nomination for said office of Lieut. Governor.

James G. Reed Esq., then moved that Joseph W. Chapman Esq., be requested to inform Col. John C. Walker, of the adoption of the above preamble and resolution, and request an answer.

The committee then took a recess for an hour and on again assembling Mr. Chapman presented the following letter from Col. Walker:

"To the Democratic Central Committee of the State of Indiana:

I have just received a copy of your preamble and resolution, in which you recommend that I shall decline the nomination conferred upon me by the Democratic State Convention of the eighth of January last. Although in the event of a popular decision in my favor at the October election, I should not fear the result of an effort on the part of my opponents to oust me of my seat, or to prevent me from entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office,—yet an earnest wish for the success of the Democratic party and its principles—a consideration infinitely above mere personal affairs—induces me to examine seriously your recommendation.

Partial friendship carried my name before the Convention; doubtless with the feeling that it would add strength to our ticket. The support I received in the Convention, was flattering evidence of wide extended confidence in me, and an earnest, as I thought, of the enthusiastic support of the people.

The question of my eligibility was extensively discussed among the delegates of the convention; and the assurances of my friends, touching the question, seemed to give entire satisfaction. But, while he endorsement, then given me, during the agitation of this question of eligibility, indicated that I should receive the generous support usually accorded to the candidates of Democratic Conventions, and that this question was put at rest so far as our own party is concerned—I am unwilling by any apparently selfish action, to create or encourage doubts or discussions in the harmonious councils of the party.

With a view, therefore, to the removal of every obstacle, real or imaginary, to the triumph of our principles, I offer my resignation of the candidacy I now hold.

Respectfully yours,
J. C. WALKER.

On motion of J. W. B. Moore Esq., the letter was received and the resignation of Col. John C. Walker, accepted.

Maj. A. F. Morrison offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of the peculiar attitude in which Col. Walker has been placed by the general rumor of his ineligibility on account of his age, and the reasons which have operated upon him to decline the Candidacy for the office of Lieut. Governor, we award him the highest commendation for his liberal course on this occasion, and in his behalf bespeak for him, from the Democracy of the State, a full acknowledgment of their satisfaction with the course of Col. Walker in the premises.

James G. Reed Esq., made the following motion. That the State Central Committee now proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John C. Walker; which motion was adopted.

Judge Lowry requested to be excused, and asked to withdraw from the Committee, which request was granted, and Judge Lowry withdrew.

Hon. John L. Robinson moved that the vote be taken viva voce, which was received by consent. Whereupon the committee proceeded to vote for a nominee, which resulted on the fourth ballot as follows—

Abram A. Hammond of Vigo County, received five votes; to-wit: Morrison, Chapman, Jackson, Talbott and Develin.

Hon. Robert Lowry, of Elkhart County, received four votes, to-wit: Robinson, Moore, Reed and McFadin.

Abram A. Hammond having received a majority of all the votes cast, was, on motion of James G. Reed, Esq., unanimously declared the nominee of this Committee for the office of Lieut. Governor.

On motion, Messrs. McFadin and Moore were appointed a committee to inform Judge Hammond of his nomination and request him to appear instantly before the Committee.

Judge Hammond appeared, accepted the nomination—making a few appropriate remarks.

Samuel T. McFadin then made the following motion. That a copy of the proceedings be furnished the Indiana State Sentinel for publication, and that all other Democratic papers be requested to copy the same.

On motion the committee adjourned sine die.

J. M. TALBOTT, Chairman.
LIFE DEVELIN, Secretary.

Verdict in the Widow Wakeman Case.

New Haven, April 17.—The Jury in the trial of Samuel Sly, the widow Wakeman and Thankful Hersey for the murder of Justus W. Matthews, this afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty on the sole ground of insanity. The parties were all tried on one indictment.

New York, April 16.—Our Board of Councilmen to-night passed a resolution, tendering the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Buchanan on his arrival, and appropriated \$1,000 to meet expenses.

[From the New Orleans Delta, April 3.]
Know Nothing Outrage in New Orleans!
Court of Justice Insulted—A Judge Assaulted and Beaten!

We have in our local column of this morning a brief notice of the conduct of the Hufy mob in the contested election case, which was tried yesterday; we have now to add the second and more tragical act of the disgraceful drama.

Before referring to the particulars of the outrage committed on the person of Judge Robertson this morning, it may be well to premise a few details of the proceedings of yesterday, which were not embodied in our local report.

During the preliminary proceedings in the case of Alpuente vs. Bezo, considerable disorder prevailed in the Court, as has already been stated, and the Judge ordered every one in the Court to be seated. The order was obeyed by all with the exception of an individual named Daunoy, who had intruded himself between the Judge's seat and the desk occupied by the Clerk and Sheriffs of the Court.

The Judge addressing him *sotto voce*, requested him to take his seat. The tone of the request was friendly and conciliatory. Daunoy disregarded his expressed wish.—In a more peremptory tone the Judge renewed his order, which was again disobeyed. A third time the same order was given, and a third time disobeyed. Daunoy, stepping aside to the iron column on the left side of the bench, remarked that he would stand there. Judge Robertson then called upon a deputy Sheriff of Mr. Bell, to remove the audacious disturber; the deputy accordingly requested him to leave the court-room, but Daunoy was obstinate, and the deputy was compelled finally to take hold of him, whereupon Daunoy pushed him off.

It was then apparent that a fight was about to commence, and the whole gang of rowdies in the pay of Mr. Hufy, gathered hastily to the scene of action. One of the party unbuttoned his vest and put his hand upon a pistol.

Mr. Andry, (Mr. Bell's Deputy) then asked the Court for advice as to the course he had better adopt. "If you move him, sir," said the Judge, "and if there is any resistance made, kill him." Daunoy was thereupon forcibly removed from Court. The Judge immediately ordered the Clerk to write out his commitment for ten days; the commitment was duly made out and handed to the Deputy, who went forthwith to execute it.

In a short time he returned and informed the Court that it was impossible to arrest Daunoy; he found him surrounded by a crowd of men who threatened to defend him against arrest, or, in their own words, sail they would not suffer him to be taken.—Judge Roberson ordered Sheriff Bell to be summoned, observing that the orders of the Court should be obeyed, and if necessary he should leave the bench to assist personally in enforcing those orders. Meanwhile, Mr. Randall Hunt appeared as *amicus curie*, and moved the Court to allow Mr. Daunoy to "purge himself" of the contempt. In support of this motion, Mr. Hunt alleged that Daunoy had no intention of insulting the Court, that his misbehavior had been provoked by the Deputy's Sheriff arresting him, as between him and the Deputy some bad blood existed. We have the authority of Judge Robertson for stating that subsequently Mr. Hunt attributed the course pursued by him to a fear that there would be bloodshed if the order for Daunoy's arrest had been carried out.

Daunoy then entered the court, followed by his adherents, and on disclaiming all contempt was discharged. A faint hurrah greeted the result. During all these proceedings a hostile crowd had been assembled in the entrance to the court, cursing Robertson, and swearing "like the army in Flanders."

Such was the scene of yesterday. That of this morning was more decisive.

As the Judge was going to court, his hands encumbered with papers and books, he was met at the corner of Charities and Toulouse streets by this same Daunoy, who accosted him in an apparently amicable manner. He extended his hand to the Judge, who received it, and told him he was glad to meet him, as he wanted to speak to him about his conduct yesterday. Daunoy replied that he, too, wanted to speak on the same subject. By this time they reached about the middle Toulouse street, between Royal and Charities, when Daunoy, changing his tone, addressed the Judge and said: "I want you to apologise for your conduct to me yesterday." "Apologise!" replied the Judge, "you have mistaken your man if you suppose I can apologise for performing my duty."