

# THE DEMOCRAT.



T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.  
Thursday Morning, August 20th, 1857.

## Circuit Court.

The Marshall Circuit Court sat last Friday afternoon. There was considerable interest manifested, as there were several important cases to be tried. The case of Gipe, a notice of whose sentence we published last week, was generally considered to be the most important of the criminal cases, but his sentence would indicate that his crime was a small affair.

We have heard a general expression of dissatisfaction in regard to the sentence of the court; and although we submit to the burden with a full knowledge of its injustice, yet we know that our taxes are high enough without supporting criminals after final trial, when we have paid our proportion of the expense of furnishing a place where they may be kept without being a burden to anybody. Caughlin was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, (which is generally considered a just sentence,) for stealing a watch worth \$75; if Gipe had received a sentence in proportion to the amount of money taken he would have been sent for a fraction over one hundred and one years! We suppose that he will board out his fine of \$100 at 50 cents per day, which will make about nineteen months that the county will have to support him. If we understand the subject, "which we think we do," the citizens of the county are to support him for the commission of crime.

We understand that there is about to be a petition circulated praying the "powers that be" for an "immediate and unconditional pardon" for all the past offences of our citizens, and that we may be relieved from the pending punishment.

A boy by the name of Thomas Roach, was sentenced to the county jail for 30 days for stealing a clock. The usual number of civil cases were brought up and disposed of, the greater portion by being continued, as usual.

**The Late Election.**—The result of the late elections in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, Alabama, North Carolina and Louisiana, indicate, unmistakably, that the people of those States have seen enough of the hideous proportions of the defunct "Sam." In Kentucky the Know Nothings had six of the ten Congressmen in the last delegation; now they have but two. At that rate of discount by the time the next Congressional election takes place, they will be less than "nothing." At the Gubernatorial election, Morehead, Know Nothing, had about 4,000 majority over his Democratic competitor; now the Democratic State Treasurer has a majority of 12,000. The Democratic gains in the other States are very near equal to those in Kentucky, clearly proving that the "sober second thought" is invariable in favor of the Democracy. Reversions of the prosperity of the Democratic party sometimes occur by an appeal to the passions and prejudices of those who are guided more by excitement than a just conception of true and genuine principles; but when that excitement dies, as it must at some time, they will return to the "first principles," which are the elements of the Democratic party. Its objects are the good of the nation, and hence the nation supports it.

**The last M. C. Democrat** says "The Plymouth Bank refused, a few days since, to redeem its paper even in *currency*, unless the bill holder would submit to shave of 2½ per cent. People in the country having bills on this concern, would do well to get rid of them, even at a discount, for the time will most certainly come, when bills on the Plymouth Bank will not be redeemed at any price."

There is no such institution as the "Plymouth Bank," but the "Bank of Plymouth" is what the editor had reference to, we presume. We understand that the charge in reference to the refusal of the bank "to redeem its paper even in *currency* unless the bill holder would submit to a shave of 2½ per cent." is incorrect. The editor was misinformed.

**M. C. Republican.** We inadvertently wrote, "Plymouth Bank," instead of "Bank of Plymouth," we stand corrected on that point, but as to the shave, 2½ per cent, E. Moor of Union township, whose character for truth and veracity has never been questioned, says that during the last Court of Common Pleas in this place, he had a two dollar bill on the "Bank of Plymouth," which he wanted to exchange for something that he could use. He went into the Bank and presented the bill and demanded the coin. He was told by the Bank official that he could not, or would not redeem it unless he would take 2½ per cent less than the face of the bill; this Mr. Moor refused to do. He then requested the bank officer to redeem it in currency which he also refused to do, unless he would submit to the same shave, he advised all his friends.

Mr. Moor says that several other persons were present when he presented the bill and has no doubt but some of them recollect the circumstance.

We wish the farmers to recollect that we have cleared our skirts of this wild-cat concern.

## Road Work.

In the last M. C. Republican, an article over the signature of W. J. H., which seems to be designed in part as a reply to an article we wrote some two weeks since, under the caption of "road work." The writer seems to entertain the idea that some legal gentleman wrote the article. In order to set this matter right, we will remark that we wrote the article—the unkind allusion was uncalled for in this connection.

We gave the result of the case as an item of news, and if we were not misinformed, we gave a correct statement. We learn that Judge Egbert and the Justice are well satisfied with their decision, and it is highly probable that their equilibrium will not be materially disturbed by the communication referred to.

Some three weeks since we had the bad luck to run out of paper, and could issue only a half-sheet, and since that time we have been twisted about it by several subscribers, who seemed to think it an "awful" thing if they got only a half-sheet, for one week. We like punctuality, and hope some of our delinquents will make a home application of it; but we don't like to be found fault with, about circumstances that we cannot control.

As there has been an average harvest taken care of in our county, we hope our patrons will remember the printers and give them a lift—if it is nothing more than a "half-sheet," it will be very acceptable.

## C. P. & C. R. R.

In our issue of the 5th inst., we stated that we were inclined to the opinion that this Road would not be built from this place to Peru, unless the present stockholders would consent to give up all they had subscribed, &c., and that the present company would be disbanded, and a new one formed, which would probably build it.

The Peru Republican understands, from our remarks, that we are in favor of that course being adopted. If our language justifies that conclusion, it was not intentional on our part, for we certainly think it would be doing the stockholders great injustice for a new company to step in and take the last dollar of the Assets for building the Road and apply it to their own benefit.

We know several old men in this country, that have given the last foot of land they had on Earth, to assist in building the Road, believing from the representations of its Agents, that it would be a good investment; but their hopes are likely to be blasted. We should exceedingly regret to see the stockholders eunched out of the last farthing, but if the road is ever built, we predict that such will be the case.

The following statement will show the amount of Special School Tax, and Road Funds distributed to the several townships in this County, collected on the Tax Duplicate of 1856:

Special School Tax:	8 c
Union.	214.50
Center.	219.40
Green.	505.78
Bourbon.	190.00
Tippecanoe.	206.38
German.	439.00
North.	228.31
Polk.	4.00
West.	190.79
Total.	2,438.14
Road Funds:	8 c
Union.	000.00
Center.	112.00
Green.	137.00
Bourbon.	175.00
Tippecanoe.	246.80
German.	159.00
North.	207.11
Polk.	176.00
West.	218.00
Total.	1,430.91

ARRIVAL OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, August 13.

The steamer Central America has arrived from Aspinwall with California dates to the 20th, with two weeks later news. She brings \$250,000. The following are the principal consignees of specie by her:

American Exchange Bank, \$260,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$120,000; Robert Hallit & Co., \$110,000, Wells, Fargo & Co., \$257,000.

The Central America connected with the John L. Stephens, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult., with \$800,000 in treasure. Capt. Garland, of the marine guard of the U. S. Frigate Independence, is a passenger, together with 200 men from the same vessel, whose time of enlistment had expired.

The steamship Golden Age, with mail to the 6th of July, left Mangrove 26th—News unimportant.

California mining news favorable. The agricultural prospects through the State were good.

The Anti-Broderick party bore down all opposition in the Democratic Convention. The proceedings of the session were very boisterous.

The California Democratic State Convention had nominated Hon. J. P. Weller for Governor, and the Republicans Ed-

ward Stanley as candidate for the same office.

The markets continued depressed. It was believed that nothing but a suspension of shipments for two or three months will restore confidence.

OREGON.—In the June election, the official majority in favor of a Convention to form a State Constitution, was 4,938.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Elections in Bolivia resulted in favor of the government, owing, it is said, to intimidation to military.

Valparaiso marks had slightly improved.

The British ship Walter Munster was lost near Calder. The Captain and wife and 16 of the crew were drowned.

A large and destructive fire occurred at Valparaiso.

A battle had been fought near Arequipa between Generals Velasco and Castello, both of whom claim the victory.

There was another attempt made at revolution at Callao.

It was rumored that the Spanish war steamer Gondelviger captured a slave off the east end of Cuba.

Sugars firm.

Rev. Wm. G. Proctor will preach at the North School House, six miles south of Plymouth, on Saturday afternoon, Aug 22, and Sunday evening.

## The Trouble in India.

The news from India evidently excites alarm in the British Government, for though the final issue of this outbreak must result in the subjugation of the rebels, followed by a terrible punishment as at example, yet the contest may be carried on for a longer period than is convenient or profitable to the British Government. Commerce suffers by the exactions which are required of it in time of war, and British commerce, as expensive and as recuperative as it may be, must still feel severely the cost of the continual hostilities in which England seems to be involved with a prospect of further long-contested and expensive operations in India and China. The principle of building the commercial greatness of a country upon the subjugation of nations is a bad one, however greedy it has been extolled by English writers. It takes centuries, even with the best educational means, and the most determined social and political efforts, to erase from a people's feelings of nationality, and to blot out the memory of their freedom from the control of a master. British rule in India has not been always of that kind to conciliate the natives. Though modified much in later years, the wrongs inflicted by the East India Company in its days of greatest power, and which drew down upon it the eloquent denunciations of Burke, must still fester in the popular mind. Hence the necessity of guarding against just such outbreaks as the British Government are not called upon to suppress and to punish. That they will do it is certain, for England cannot afford to lose her to maintain. But with this example of a false principle before her, on which to base her commercial greatness, why seek to repeat it in China? The intention to conquer the latter country is repudiated in the speeches of British statesmen, and in the comments of leading English journals, yet if conquest is not intended, what is? How can English views prevail, unless force is continually applied to a government which excludes all outside interference with its policy? Will not any power which undertakes this formidable task, with so intractable and self-sufficient a nation as the Chinese, be driven from one step to another, till finally conquest and subjection will be the only remedies left it for its own safety? Can any one power long maintain such a colossal empire by force—China and its three hundred millions of natives, and India, with its one hundred and seventy-two millions?—*Phila. Ledger.*

## Township Convention.

The Democrats of Green Township will meet at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday, Aug. 29th inst., at two o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the County Convention, to be held at Plymouth Sept. 5th. A general attendance is requested.

## Township Convention.

The Democrats of Green Township will meet at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday, Aug. 29th, to meet the Surveyor at the corner of Section 23, township 24, range 2 east in Marshall County, Indiana, to meet on the premises, and continue from day to day until all is surveyed.

Non-residents, who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time above mentioned, and defray, or provide for defraying, their portion of the expenses of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate, and collected according to law.

Aug 20-403

DANIEL LONG.

## TO NON RESIDENTS.

THE HUNDRED SIGNED WITH THE WHEAT.

BY—

H. B. DICKSON & CO.

40

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

WHEAT.

BY—

H. B. DICKSON & CO.

40

TO NON RESIDENTS.

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