

# THE DEMOCRAT.

M. A. O. PACKARD, : : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,  
February - - - 11, 1858.

## Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
DANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.

AUDITOR OF STATE,  
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

TREASURER OF STATE,  
NATHL. F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,  
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.

ANDREW DAVIDSON, of Decatur.

JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.

JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

## Kansas Once More.

Congress has been, for some days past, in a "sea of excitement" on this "vexed question." The friends of either policy are striving with most commendable zeal to *win*, and, as yet, it is all uncertain as to which belongs the "balance of power."—The friends of Lecompton may have the heaviest patronage, but in point of energy, and individual strength, the question may well be disputed.

Douglas, "a host in himself," is at the helm of the opposite party, and unpropitious, indeed, must be the winds and waves which he will not successfully out-ride.

The Lecompton Constitution has arrived at Washington, and the President has sent it to Congress, accompanied by a message of considerable length. He sets up the same positions, substantially, that he did in a previous message. His strong point of argument is, that in as much as the people of Kansas suffered the election of June last to go by default, they cannot now come in and claim any rights under that default, and thereby take advantage of their own wrong. This we readily grant, but if, as has been represented by the chief executive of that territory, a portion of the people were legally debarred from exercising the right of suffrage, on that occasion, it puts a very different coloring on the matter—with the premises thus altered, the conclusions must be altered also. And even if they did suffer the election to go by default, as declared by the President, they have an undoubted right to enter their protests against that conventional body transcending the authority delegated to them by their constituents, which they did in framing, and *not* in submitting the Constitution.

The President quotes largely from Gov. Walker's State papers, to show the revolutionary condition of Kansas during his (Walker's) administration, and his language would seem to intimate, if not a coalition, at least encouragement on the part of the opponents of Lecompton to that treasonable faction in Kansas, called the Topekaites.

If this is the correct construction to put upon the President's language, we are compelled to utter our unqualified protest against it.

The outrages committed, and rebellious spirit manifested, by that lawless party, have long been a matter of serious lament, and none have more earnestly desired the utter extirpation of the "Jim Lane Gang," than this same Douglas party; but if it now happens that we meet on the common ground of opposition to the Lecompton fraud, it argues no sympathy with them in anything beyond this. Is it not true, moreover, that all the law-abiding citizens in Kansas, of whatever party, who have opposed, from the first, every measure of the Topeka faction, are now bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution?

And yet, with all our differences, we profess unabated confidence in the integrity and patriotism of our Executive. Far be it from us to give assent to the mendacious charges heaped upon him by a Republican press; on the contrary, we believe he acts from no other motive than a desire for the best interests of his country. He has expressed a wish, in a previous message, that in the admission of future territory the constitution should be regularly submitted to the voice of the people for ratification, previous to their becoming a State; but, it certainly is a remarkable error in judgment to suppose, that by forcing a constitution, framed in fraud, upon a people, who earnestly protest against it, will allay agitation, and localize, and in a measure settle the difficulties that are now shaking our Union to its center.

It is true, the people of Kansas may have their remedy to speedily and peaceably relieve themselves at the ballot-box, of the wrong imposed upon them; but is it not rather the part of wisdom to suppose that they will act, as injured men have acted in every age of the world, on the impulse of the moment? Though we may not be gifted with the prophetic afflatus, yet we predict, that, if Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, there will be difficulties in that territory of which

all previous ones will have been mere types and shadows, and that law and order will only be preserved by the presence of the Federal troops.

It becomes the opposition to be cautious how they charge upon us improper motives in opposing the Lecompton Constitution. If they have any logic sufficiently acute to show us any inconsistency in our position, we will gladly listen to it; until they do this, we leave it without fear, to the judgment of a sober, thinking people, whether we are not standing faithful to the pledges of the Democratic party, as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in the Cincinnati platform, and in all the speeches of our leaders during the campaign of '56.

Washington, Jan. 31.

The Lecompton Constitution, which arrived last night, will be sent to Congress to-morrow. The President has received a letter from Gov. Denver, declaring that if the Lecompton Constitution is forced on Kansas, civil war is inevitable.

Governor Wise, it is said, has also written a letter, strongly protesting against the measure.

The moderate men of the South are beginning to be alarmed.

A Southern member of Congress will wait upon the President to-morrow morning to make a formal remonstrance against the Lecompton Constitution, and to warn him that its passage will destroy the Democratic party.

Mr. Buchanan, however, still persists in his infatuation. He declared to-day that the Lecompton Constitution must go thro' Congress.

## Ruffianism in Congress.

Washington, Feb. 6.

HOUSE.—The House was in session all night, mainly engaged in taking the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn, eating, smoking, sleeping, etc.

At about half past one, a serious affray occurred, which is thus narrated by a witness:

Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quittman's making any remarks.

Mr. Keitt said, "If you are going to object, you must return to your own side of the House."

Mr. Grow responded, "This is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Grow by the throat said: "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy!"

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, saying: "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger-driver shall crack my whip over me."

Mr. Keitt again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off a second time. Mr. Keitt coming at him again Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The reporter adds: "The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue, various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the clerk's desk."

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the sergeant-at-arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene, and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged.

Some minutes elapsed before this fearful contest was quieted.

## Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Johnston, dated Nov. 13th, which confirm previous reports of the excessive suffering and great loss of draught animals by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply beef for six days in the week, for seven months; also, flour and small rations.

The storm dealt roughly with Col. Cook's command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules. Further advance towards Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, (to procure which Capt. Marey has been dispatched to New Mexico,) when the army, with a volunteer force two thousand strong will resume their march as soon as the grass on the mountains is sufficient to sustain the horses and mules.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into the service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more will be mustered in.

The troops have born the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness, and are in fine health though some of the regiments are still suffering from frost-bite.

Another letter from an officer in the army says the Mormons are afraid of mounted men.

They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers, and he fears their leaders and those who have claims in the Valley will run away, inducing their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

The widow of the late Cominodore Carr was dangerously burned at George-

Hopes of her recovery were entertained this morning.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to-day, agreed upon a report, to be presented on Monday, sustaining, generally, the President's Central America message, believing with him that Paulding went beyond the legitimate limits in arresting filibusters on Nicaragua soil, and recommended an amendment to the Neutralities laws, so as to hold as prisoners for trial, all offenders captured in the prosecution of their hostile plans against nations with which we are at peace.

General Clarkson, Post-master at Leavenworth city, was expected to-night with the Lecompton Constitution.

It is estimated at the Treasury that by the end of next week treasury notes to the amount of three million dollars of all denominations will have been issued.

Army and Navy warrants to the amount of two millions and a half have accumulated and will be met by these issues.

## Destructive Fire.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 1.

A whole square of buildings was destroyed by fire at Rome, on Friday last. Loss \$100,000.

Watertown, Mass., Feb. 2.

The high school buildings in this place was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday.—Although considerable alarm and confusion prevailed, all the scholars escaped uninjured.

New Orleans, Feb. 1.

On Sunday morning there occurred a large fire, consuming the magazine, market and the adjacent points. Loss over \$50,000.

Another fire took place this morning in Canal street. Loss covered by insurance.

Both fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

[Signed.] JAMES BUCHANAN.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

engrossed an undue proportion of the public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with one another, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union.—

Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for want of outside alinement. Then every difficulty can be settled at the ballot box—

(this is no trifling consideration,) the Government will be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and to supply them in service much needed.—

They have been kept in Kansas at the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered that there are at

least 2,000 regular troops acting under the command of Gen. Harney. Acting upon reliable information I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas. It has involved very heavy expense to the government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed that there will no longer be occasion there for the troops of the United States. I have thus far performed my duty on this important question under a deep sense of my responsibility to my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

Dark and ominous clouds are now impending over the Union. I conscientiously believe that they can be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the administration of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if Kansas should be rejected, it is thought advisable to divide this Territory under the law, and to annex portions of it to California; but this plan has been abandoned, as it would only serve at this time to complicate an already tangled and knotty affair.

Hon. John M. Berneheil will not be unseated.

In law, if every citizen in Utah were in rebellion, it would not affect his right. Such, I believe is the conclusion reached.

The inaugural address of Gov. Packer has been a death blow to the Lecompton contrivance, which, after being toppled over by the masterly effort of Judge Douglas, was once more got upon its legs and began to gain strength to totter along.

"When thou art buying a horse or choosing a wife," says the Tuscan proverb, "shut thine eyes and command thyself to God." Is that what is called trusting in Providence?

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

Land warrants can only be used in Kansas, until after the lands have been exposed to public sale by pre-emptors.

[Feb. 11] (pr. fee \$2) Marshall Co., Ind.

From the hospital two thousand six hundred military tents have been dispatched, and great quantities of material for building, and of food. It is to be hoped, therefore, that though more dispatch might have been used in the first instance, and more energy inspired by the presence of a member of the royal family, the wants of the sufferers will be temporarily provided for.

## From Washington.

The Ohio contested election case of Vandenberg against Campbell excites special attention from the question involved.

If negroes be entitled to vote, then there may be a show of right in Campbell to retain his seat; but as the majority of the Committee on Elections hold to the contrary, as laid down in the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the certainty is that they will report against him, and in favor of Vandenberg.

In any event, the case, when bro't before the House, will elicit an animated debate on the question of African suffrage.

The organic act of the Territory of Utah provides, in its first clause, that it may be divided in the discretion of Congress, and that any part or parts may be joined to the surrounding States or Territories. At first it was thought advisable to divide this Territory under the law, and to annex portions of it to California; but this plan has been abandoned, as it would only serve at this time to complicate an already tangled and knotty affair.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a commission and order of sale issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, of the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, as the law directs, at the court house door, in the town of Plymouth in said county, on the 6th day of March, 1858, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and four o'clock p.m. of said day, the following described real estate, lying and situated in the county and state aforesaid, to-wit: Lot number twenty-five in Neidig & Thomas' addition to the town of Bourbon, as the same is designated on the recorded plat of said town, with the tenements and improvements thereon, to satisfy an execution for \$339 04, in favor of Henry S. Louchine and Adolph Loucheine, against David and Catharine Boyer, on foreclosure of mortgage.

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