

# THE DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,

February - - - 18, 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.

## The Resources of Our Country.

One of the principal causes of the present deplorable condition of our finances, is justly attributed to the extravagant speculations at the West. These speculations are universally attended with a feverish excitement, which rapidly communicates itself among the people, and induces an immoderate emigration into a country whose resources are yet undeveloped; and which can only be developed at the expense of time.

The effect of this state of things has ever been to impoverish, perplex, and produce not a little suffering among those who have yielded to this unhealthy fever. One would imagine the people would begin to learn wisdom; and, instead of seeing wealth and prosperity only in some distant and uninhabited territory, would find it nearer home in the abundance of fertile land which everywhere surrounds us.

In this respect our county is worthy of favorable notice. We have thousands of acres of the best quality of tillable land, covered with the finest timber, and supplied with an abundance of good water, which may be purchased at low rates, and rapidly converted into excellent farms.

We can safely say to the overcrowded districts of the East, that our county offers superior inducements to emigration. The development of its resources is still in the inception, and it only needs the people, with industrial and enterprising habits, to make it one of the most populous and wealthy counties in the State. These inducements, too, are offered where are to be had all the advantages of an old settled country, and at the very door of good markets. The greater proportion of our wild lands are owned by speculators, and, as speculation at the present is at rather low ebb, and, in fact, it has never been extravagant in our county, there is every facility for those, who desire it, to procure comfortable homes.

We have a county 21 miles square; the county seat, located near the center of the county, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, with every prospect of future important growth. It has, at present, nine dry goods, three clothing, two hardware, three drug, two jewelry, and any number of grocery stores, four steam saw-mills, one steam, and one water fluming mill, foundry and furnace, and a brewery for the special benefit of the friends of *Faderland*.

Our Rail Road facilities give us egress to markets east and west. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. to the east, whose appointments and facilities for business are equal, if not superior to any line now open to the west; and the Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago, to the west, give us all we could ask for in the important matter of Rail Road communication.

One of the chief items of our trade is lumber, which finds a ready, cash market in the great "prairie State" adjoining us. There is, within the county, over twenty steam saw-mills, which are doing a large business, and room and timber for more. This department of trade, so lately developed, cannot fail to bring in considerable wealth to our county.

We would not omit to mention that there are several small villages springing up in various parts of the county, with big expectations.

In this sketch we have only aimed at a brief statement of some of the resources of our country. We have not varnished it up with any of the highly colored embellishments that belong in general to western descriptions, but given a plain statement of facts; and we confidently believe that if many of those from the east, seeking homes in our western territories, would consult their best interests, they could find Marshall county offering superior advantages to a settlement; and with that spirit of enterprise and energy which belongs, in general, to the Eastern people, we might soon expect to see our waste places made glad, and our wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose.

We are just in receipt of Gov. Wise's great letter to the mass convention of the Democracy, held at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. Its great length will prevent our publishing it, but we sincerely wish it was in the hands of every person to read, and digest. The Philadelphia *Press* says of it: The letter of Gov. Wise is singularly apposite and fearless. It calmly and convincingly analyzes and discusses the President's message. Never before, in the history of politics, was there a more complete argument. It will occasion a deep sensation in every part of the Union.

The men who tell us that we are going against the Democratic party must look these demonstrations in the face. It is vain to attempt to rail down the public sentiment on this subject. "It will not down." It is covered all over with the impenetrable armor of truth. It speaks through a million of tongues. It radiates from every household in the North, and palpitates in every honest man's breast. It is invincible against threats, and will prevail, though all the powers of earth be arrayed against it. Never before have our people been so terribly in earnest. Never before have the Democracy occupied a prouder or more conquering position. Let those who doubt be warned in time.

## Rough and Ready Sermon, No. 1.

BY THE FRAUDS PREACHER.

TEXT.—"Judge not, that ye be not judged," &c.

MY BELOVED HEARERS:—The words selected for our text on this occasion, are of divine origin, and when first uttered by him, 'who spake as never man spake,' and what may seem to you more wonderful and rare, (living as you do, in modern times,) he practiced what he preached.

The words of our text, it is supposed by some writers, were uttered upon an occasion, when he was addressing himself to an audience that had become addicted to the pernicious habit of scandal, or to be more plain, he was addressing a crowd of scandal-mongers, as your humble speaker will now in imitation of his master, endeavor to do, with your permission.

Don't start, my dear brother Brown, to leave the house, until I whisper a word in your ear. Only yesterday I heard you and neighbor Smith, hauling neighbor Jones 'over the coals,' (behind his back of course.) Mr. Jones was not doing just as he ought to do. Ah, brother Smith, Jones is failing off from grace; wouldn't sign anything for the support of the gospel in the Fegees Islands, or christianize Japan, because he thought it required his support nearer home. Wouldn't give a cent towards furnishing the pulpit with a mahogany sofa and fifty dollar bible, and offered as an excuse, that the money was needed and would do more christian service among the poor of the Parish, just as the brother Smith, the Lord wouldn't look out and provide for them without any of our help. And to cap all, brother Smith, Jones has refused to allow his wife and daughter to attend the meetings of the sewing society, because, he says, more time is spent there in idle gossip, than in works of philanthropy.

Brother Smith, it is a shame to tolerate such a man as Jones, in good society like ours, and I, for one, go in for expelling him from the church.

Hold on, brother Brown, and let us see how it stands with you, sir, before brother Jones is sunk into shades of oblivion, and banished from respectable society by your dreadful judgment upon him.

Was it not you, sir, who drove that poor orphan shivering from your door, when she had applied for a brief shelter from the inclemency of the weather, and a morsel of your food to keep her from starving?

Because an act of charity to her, would not be known among your neighbors, or lauded from the press.

Was it not you, sir, who, turned that poor widow with her six helpless children into the street, leaving them without a roof to shelter them from the wintry blasts, because sickness had prevented her from paying her rent to you, which you intended to send to China to convert John Chinaman from the error of his ways and his heathenish appetite for rats and puppies.

Oh ye vile hypocrite! Think you not that widow's curse, that poor orphan's prayer is registered in Heaven against you?

Begone! Clothe yourself in sack-cloth and ashes! Sit down low in the dust of humility, until you learn that he who notes

the sparrows fall, will harken to the widow and orphans cry.

How is it with you, my sisters? Are not your lips tainted with the vile loathsome poison of scandal? Does it not wind their slimy coils into every circle in which you meet, watching for its prey? and when by chance, some poor helpless victim, comes within its reach, does it not eagerly dart upon its prize, and crush it within its withering, foul embrace? Yes; and how eager you are to enjoy the scene, and

glut your morbid appetite for slander on every one who may unfortunately overstep the bounds you have set for moral characters.

How closely you draw the coils around them, and with all the malicious ferocity of the spider, pour your venom into the bleeding wound of your victim.

With spirit more barbarous than that of the untutored savage, you show no mercy.

Do you imagine your own walls in life will stand the test to which the great judge of the Universe will put it? Are you more righteous than the master whom you profess to serve? Did he not eat with the publicans and sinners? Did not he even pray for his enemies and for those who reviled on him? Go to your bible if you possess the sacred treasure, and if not, borrow it from the neighbor you would slander, and then read, that when they of old were about to stone the woman who had sinned, the author of our text put them all to flight, by requesting he who was guiltless to cast the first stone. Can you cast that stone, my hearers, or is your house built of glass? If so, I wot to say to you, 'Judge not that ye be not judged,' for with whatever judgment you judge, the same shall be judged of you again, but may we all so live as to gain the approbation of the great judge at the judgment day. So mote it be.

Resolved, That we cling with unabated zeal to the confidence which we have long reposed in James Buchanan, President of the United States, and that we approve and support every part of his policy thus far developed, excepting that in reference to Kansas, from which we respectfully but firmly dissent.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this great city has always been distinguished for its devotion to the rights of States, including those of the South, and that in contending for the principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and for the fulfilment of our pledge in 1856, we claim to be supporting the true interests of the South, and as taking the only consistent course with our obligations as members of the National Democratic party.

Mr. Forney made a brilliant speech on taking the chair.

Mr. Stanton delivered a long and eloquent speech.

Mr. Walker was not present, as he was unable to reach the city in time.

Letters were read from Governor Wise, Judge Douglas, Hon. Wm. Montgomery and others.

The following from Governor Walker was read at the meeting:

HONOKEN, New Jersey, Feb. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—In consequence of my absence from New York, I only heard a few moments since, that Monday the 8th of this month, was fixed as the day of the meeting at Philadelphia, of that portion of her indomitable Democracy opposed to forcing the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas. I supposed it was later. My engagements at New York are so imperative as to prevent my absence from the city, but my whole heart will be with you on the present occasion.

As a native of the glorious Keystone State, as a graduate of her noble old University at Philadelphia, where have been spent so many happy days of my youth and manhood, I look to this great meeting with the deepest interest. In your city stands the Hall of Independence, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, was first promulgated the great truth, that all free government is based upon "the consent of the governed." Let this truth be inscribed on your banners and written on your hearts. Let it be proclaimed by you that this great principle shall neither be evaded by technical quibble, nor subverted by frauds and forgeries.

The real question is this—Is the Lecompton Constitution founded on the consent of the people of Kansas? You know it is not, and therefore any act of Congress adopting this Constitution, is not admitting a State on the request of her people into the Union, in accordance with the language of the Federal compact, but forcing a State into the Union against her will. Such an act would be a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, of State and popular sovereignty, of Kansas and Nebraska bill, and of the fundamental principles of free government.

May the noble Democracy of Philadelphia unfurl to the breeze the banner of self-government and under its folds, as one of the native sons of Pennsylvania, I will march with you in the ranks to the rescue of the liberties of our country,

Yours, truly.

R. J. WALKER.

Two Men Shot.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, two Irishmen entered Bucker's saloon, in this city, for the purpose of purchasing liquor. Upon being refused, they attempted to raise a disturbance among the persons who were in the saloon, when the keeper, named Hohl, a German, and a man named Castillo, an American, interfered to prevent a fight. The Irishmen both drew revolvers and fired into crowd. Castillo was shot three times, and died last night. Hohl was shot twice, and is not expected to live.

One of the Irishmen has been arrested. A good deal of excitement prevails, and lynch law is loudly talked of.

New York, Feb. 13.

The steamer Star of the West will be at 1:30, and the North Star, from Southampton 8th, will reach her dock at about 3 o'clock.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the fourth day of January last, for or against said Constitution and for and against any portion or feature thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in the Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last mentioned for any State and Legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast for each candidate for such offices, and the places where cast.

That said Committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible what portion, if any of

the votes so cast at any of the times and places aforesaid were fraudulent and illegal.

Whether any portion, and if so what portion of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country.

And that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

## Anti-Lecompton Democratic Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The anti-Lecompton Democrats held a meeting at the National Hall this evening which was much crowded.

John W. Forney presiding.

Resolutions were adopted, the most important of which are as follows:

Resolved, That as the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in the late Presidential contest plighted its faith to the people of this State and the country, that the citizens of Kansas and all other Territories of the Union should decide for themselves the character of their own institutions, and as this sacred pledge had the willing sanction and ardent approbation of Mr. Buchanan, and was repeatedly reiterated in our city and State by Secretaries Cobb and Floyd, Postmaster General Brown and others, during the memorable campaign, it would be both unmanly and disgraceful in us, as Democrats, to violate a promise so sacredly given upon the infeasible ground of expediency alone.

Resolved, That we cling with unabated zeal to the confidence which we have long reposed in James Buchanan, President of the United States, and that we approve and support every part of his policy thus far developed, excepting that in reference to Kansas, from which we respectfully but firmly dissent.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this great city has always been distinguished for its devotion to the rights of States, including those of the South, and that in contending for the principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and for the fulfilment of our pledge in 1856, we claim to be supporting the true interests of the South, and as taking the only consistent course with our obligations as members of the National Democratic party.

Mr. Forney made a brilliant speech on taking the chair.

Mr. Stanton delivered a long and eloquent speech.

Mr. Walker was not present, as he was unable to reach the city in time.

Letters were read from Governor Wise, Judge Douglas, Hon. Wm. Montgomery and others.

The following from Governor Walker was read at the meeting:

HONOKEN, New Jersey, Feb. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—In consequence of my absence from New York, I only heard a few moments since, that Monday the 8th of this month, was fixed as the day of the meeting at Philadelphia, of that portion of her indomitable Democracy opposed to forcing the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas. I supposed it was later. My engagements at New York are so imperative as to prevent my absence from the city, but my whole heart will be with you on the present occasion.

As a native of the glorious Keystone State, as a graduate of her noble old University at Philadelphia, where have been spent so many happy days of my youth and manhood, I look to this great meeting with the deepest interest. In your city stands the Hall of Independence, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, was first promulgated the great truth, that all free government is based upon "the consent of the governed." Let this truth be inscribed on your banners and written on your hearts. Let it be proclaimed by you that this great principle shall neither be evaded by technical quibble, nor subverted by frauds and forgeries.

The real question is this—Is the Lecompton Constitution founded on the consent of the people of Kansas? You know it is not, and therefore any act of Congress adopting this Constitution, is not admitting a State on the request of her people into the Union, in accordance with the language of the Federal compact, but forcing a State into the Union against her will.

Such an act would be a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, of State and popular sovereignty, of Kansas and Nebraska bill, and of the fundamental principles of free government.

May the noble Democracy of Philadelphia unfurl to the breeze the banner of self-government and under its folds, as one of the native sons of Pennsylvania, I will march with you in the ranks to the rescue of the liberties of our country,

Yours, truly.

R. J. WALKER.

## Two Men Shot.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, two Irishmen entered Bucker's saloon, in this city, for the purpose of purchasing liquor. Upon being refused, they attempted to raise a disturbance among the persons who were in the saloon, when the keeper, named Hohl, a German, and a man named Castillo, an American, interfered to prevent a fight. The Irishmen both drew revolvers and fired into crowd. Castillo was shot three times, and died last night. Hohl was shot twice, and is not expected to live.

One of the Irishmen has been arrested. A good deal of excitement prevails, and lynch law is loudly talked of.

New York, Feb. 13.

The steamer Star of the West will be at 1:30, and the North Star, from Southampton 8th, will reach her dock at about 3 o'clock.

The number of votes cast in said

## Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.

The Lecompton correspondent of the Democrat says the bill providing for the Constitution has passed the Kansas Legislature.

Letters from Lawrence in the Leavenworth papers contains accounts of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the election frauds.

McLean, chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, testified to having sent returns of both elections to Platte City at Calhoun's request; that he had not seen them since; that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton.

This was doubted, and Sheriff Walker was dispatched to Lecompton to search Calhoun's office. He found buried in the ground under wood pile, the identical returns which McLean swore to having sent to Platte City.

Governor Denver, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, examined him, and he swore to the same.

The returns which Calhoun counted on the 14th ult., and the Delaware Crossing returns are also