

THE DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY.

April - - - - 22, 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.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

With the commencement of the last half of the present volume of THE DEMOCRAT, the Publishers intend to enlarge it to the former size—twenty-eight columns. In order to do this, it will be necessary to have the co-operation of the Democrats of Marshall county, and all who are favorable to the paper and the principles it advocates. It will be the aim of the editor and publishers to present a paper which may be read with propriety around the family hearthstone—not a paper filled with bilinggate and falsehood, but that which will be pleasing and of value to the general reader. All their time and best energies will be given to the paper, in order to make it a welcome visitor to the citizens of Marshall county. THE DEMOCRAT—as its name indicates, and as it ever has been—will be devoted to the building up and perpetuation of Democratic doctrine—to heralding forth that which will be for the best interest of the community in which we live. An important election is to be held in October. State officers, Supreme Judges, Representative, County Treasurer, Auditor, &c., are to be elected. Every Democrat, who is desirous of success of the Democratic party, should be "up and doing while it is yet day," and in no better way can they work than by circulating the organ of the party. Let every Democrat go to work, with the determination to win, and victory will be the reward.

The terms will remain as they are at present: \$1 in advance, or within three months; \$1 50 at the end of six months; and \$2 at the end of the year.

To the person getting on the largest list of responsible subscribers, by the commencement of the last half of this volume, we will present with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, with the name of the owner neatly printed in it. It is a work that every man should have, and sells, at retail, for \$6. To those who will get us up the second largest list of subscribers, we will present a copy of THE DEMOCRAT and Harpers Magazine for one year; others who work for us will be suitably rewarded.

All communications relative to the business department, should be addressed to
McDONALD & BROTHER,
Plymouth, Ind.

The Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago Rail Road.

The construction of any public work, of great general utility, ought to be a matter of profound interest with all, especially with the persons immediately benefited; nor should this interest stop short of an earnest co-operation, as far as may be, in the common enterprise. It is in this way, and this only, that our country now enjoys those important rail road facilities that she does, and may have the hope of seeing others still completed of equally as great utility to the public.

The question of the completion of the above-named road, is now being pretty generally agitated, and the final result of the matter is looked forward to by the public with great interest. It is scarcely necessary to point out the importance of this connection. One need only take the map and glance at the termini of this road, when completed, and the range of country through which it passes, to arrive at this.

It must always take the preference over any other route between Cincinnati and Chicago, both because it is the most direct, and also because it will be an unbroken line. This is, of itself, sufficient to rank it among the most important thoroughfares of our country, and ensure it a fair, paying business. In addition to this, the whole line passes through some of the finest portions of our State—part of which, without the completion of that road, would be entirely excluded from all rail road privileges whatever; and this, again, will always warrant it a handsome local business.

It is well known that the present is a very hard time to build rail roads, but it is equally certain that there are some, even now, that will amply pay their completion. This road is one of them. The whole line is now completed and in operation, with the exception of a 40 mile gap between here and Peru, and a considerable portion of this, even, is graded. As the road now is, it has to depend on other resources than its own for support, and of course its business is in a precarious condition. The line from Peru to Cincinnati has only its local trade to support it; while that portion of the road between this place and LaPorte has to rely on business from the Pittsburgh,

Ft. Wayne & Chicago Road. When this is withdrawn from it, which will be done on the completion of that road, it is hardly probable that it will have business enough to pay the running expenses. It then becomes necessary, in order to save the capital already invested in this important thoroughfare, and make it profitable, that the road should be completed.

The points on this road, more particularly interested in its completion, are Cincinnati, Peru, Rochester, Plymouth, and LaPorte. To Cincinnati it opens an important valley of trade, which, without the road, would take quite another direction. Any one familiar with the geography of the country, cannot fail to see this; besides, a direct communication would make that city an important rival of New York, and other eastern cities for the merchants trade of Northern Indiana. Peru is particularly interested in having a communication with Chicago, and the north-west; this, with her other communications east, west, north, and south, would make that an important point. Without the completion of this line, Rochester will, in all probability, never have rail road communications in any direction—a state of things not much to be desired this "fast age;" but with it, she would be placed at once upon a level with all her sister villages, and her growth and improvement would keep pace with her business facilities. But much as it would help the village, it would help the fine farming district in that county still more; this is the peculiar province of rail roads, and ought to be enough to enlist all farmers in their construction.

The completion of the C. P. & C. R. R. would benefit our town and county more than one would at first imagine. It will not only secure to us our line to LaPorte, which gives us both a northern and western communication, but it will open to us the south, which is all we want to make our village an important point. The crossing of two such thoroughfares as the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and this road, in the manner they will here, must make it such. It is the intention of the road, when completed, to make a permanent connection with the Mich. Sou. & Nor. Ind. Road at LaPorte. LaPorte will then become one of the termini of the road, and have all the advantages of such a point, and it is conjectured that such advantages are not inconsiderable. Besides this, a permanent opening to the wooded districts of Marshall county will be secured, which is a matter of great importance to a city situated like LaPorte. Altogether, the citizens of that place ought to be deeply interested in the enterprise.

W. J. Walker, Esq., of LaPorte, the energetic rail road man, who has already built the line from that place to this, is now making efforts for the completion of the work, and we have confidence to believe if any one can succeed he will. The Northern Indiana road on the north, and the Jeffersonville, and other roads on the south, are considerably interested in the enterprise. If assistance, as is believed, can be had from them, and a hearty co-operation on the part of those most interested along the line, the road will easily and speedily be built. It is estimated that \$420,000 will put it in operation—a small sum compared with the interests at stake. Let there be, then, a general interest in the enterprise, and let all feel that the line between Plymouth and Peru must be built.

LeCompton in Congress.

It seems that on this *quæcunq; rectora* there is as yet no decisive action; the House, at the repeated instance of the Senate, has voted a committee conference with that body by a majority of one, Speaker Orr having the casting vote. What will be the result of this conference, we are unable to predict. The House has reasserted its determination to adhere to the amendment as it originally passed, and the Senate, equally obstinate, refuses to concur. That the conference will be likely to result in an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of the matters of both branches of Congress, is highly improbable.

In choice of the committee, LeCompton has the advantage in numbers, but this will be none the more likely to harmonize their action.

For our own part, we desire to see this Kansas matter out of Congress, and finally and forever settled, but we don't wish to see it done at the sacrifice of any of those principles which as democrats, and lovers of free institutions, we are pledged to sustain. We had regarded the Crittenden substitute as the best measure that could be put forward for the settlement of these differences, and hoped it would be effective, "but the end is not yet."

We give place with pleasure to the communication from "C. M." Although the subject is rather trite, it is written with a simplicity and tenderness of style, that touches the heart, and leaves it impressed with a solemn lesson.

"We Are Passing Away."

How often are we sensibly reminded of this solemn Truth—"We are passing away." Each day furnishes us with unmistakable evidence that this is not our home, that we are here preparing for another and different life. All nature, animate and inanimate, teaches the same solemn lesson. The gentle zephyr of spring whispers it in our ears as it floats calmly by us on its mission of joy; the wild tornado with its hoarse-toned thunder shrieks it forth as it prostrates the mighty giants of the forest or makes wild sport with the habitations of men; the meandering streamlet as it murmurs over its pebbly bottom, speaks in low, silvery tones of the same great truth; the broad blue ocean, as its surface is rippled by the kisses of the soft summer air or is vexed by the wrathful tempest until its foam-capped waves almost reach the clouds, rehearse with thrilling power, "we, too, are passing away."

The rose leaves as they fall from the stem which has nurtured them in beauty; the violet as it folds itself to rest upon the bosom of mother earth, and the majestic oak as it lifts its head above the surrounding forests and drops its discolored leaves before the blasts of autumn, all, repeat the solemn lesson, "we are passing away."

The earth with all its myriad hosts teaming with life, the sun, moon and stars, all, the shining worlds in the starry heavens, as they go, circling around the center of motion and playing their parts in the sublime music of the spheres, reiterate in mute but powerful language, "we, too, are passing away."

As we turn from the inanimate to animate creation, we are still more forcibly struck with the solemn truth of our theme. From the smallest mote that sports in the rays of the summer's sun, to the gigantic mastodon beneath whose tread the earth shook and trembled; from the insect that lives but an hour, to the huge Leviathan, whose life embraces years by centuries; from the most insignificant animal upon the earth, or in the sea or air, to that crowning glory of creation—man; from all these we are taught the same solemn lesson.

"Passing away?" Yes, amid the ever shifting scenes of life we are often called to part with some near and dear friend, or with some neighbor or estimable citizen, and follow their cold remains to the silent tomb; or may be we are called to witness the deep anguish of others as they are parting for the last time on earth with the earthly remains of a much loved and deeply cherished member of their family circle, and as they gaze thus lingeringly upon the once happy, joyous, animate; but now cold, pale, inanimate features of that friend, how deeply do they realize the truth of—"we are passing away."

To-day we see a circle of friends rejoicing in the enjoyment of perfect health, happy in the pleasures of each other's society, joyful in the almost certain prospect of long life and a bright and glorious career in the path that leads to fame. Forgetful of the uncertainty of life, they dwell with unspeakable rapture upon the glowing picture of human happiness. But alas! for the evanescence of human hopes—to-morrow the icy hand of death is laid upon one of their number and notwithstanding all his high expectations of a long life of usefulness and renown, and all the earnest warm-heartedness of his friends; he reluctantly bows his head to the stern mandate of—"pass ye away." His grief-stricken friends gather around his silent remains, and as they gaze for the last time upon his sunken and closed eyes, his motionless breast and silent lids, they read the solemn and impressive lesson; "we, too, are passing away."

See you family group as they are gathered about the fire side of their happy home; no cares intrude upon their joys, and the smile of contentment rests upon each unclouded brow. The parents gaze with evident satisfaction upon their children as they glide in sportive circles about them, and often join in the merry laugh as it rises in silvery tones from the youthful heart where innocence and love are the only residents. A few short days, and again we visit this family. As we enter their dwelling we see that sadness and sorrow have taken the place of gladness and joy. The household move about with noiseless tread, tears are coursing down the parents' cheeks, and the heaving bosom tells of grief, deep and abiding; the older children are sorrowful and sad, some of them are weeping, while others are too young to understand the cause of so many tears, look with anxious and inquiring gaze at the father and mother as they conduct us to a darkened room. There, cold in the habiliments of the grave, lies the youngest of that once happy circle, cold in the embrace of death. Yes, death has visited that happy home and taken away the darling from that little flock; no more on earth will they listen to its innocent prattle or hear its silvery laugh; its freed spirit has gone to the bosom of its God. Surely as

they look upon the little coffin, which holds the cold, lifeless remains of that dear one, as it is lowered down to its last resting place and hear the clods of earth as they strike with startling force upon the coffin lid, they most deeply realize this solemn truth, "we are passing—passing away."

Go with me to the death-bed of the Christian. His friends are gathered around him, and they are listening for the last time to the voice of instruction from his lips. He is spending the few remaining moments of his life—standing as it were upon the confines of the other world—in pointing out to those around him the way to those realms of eternal happiness beyond the grave; where sin, sorrow, care, sickness nor death never come. His voice grows weaker and weaker and more tremulous; at last he sinks back upon his pillow, his countenance is lit up with a celestial light, and as the scenes of earth are passing from his sight, his lips move, and he faintly, O, how faintly whispers, "they are passing away;" and as he turns his eyes heavenward he catches a glimpse of the heaven beyond, where in the full fruition of his faith he expects to dwell forever in the sunshine of Divine Love. With joy he receives the messengers who have come to conduct him to his eternal home, and as the silver cords of life are severed he softly murmurs, "Father, Savior, I come," and with rapture, "he, too, passes away."

Yes there is a solemn yet sweet and quiet joy in this truth. The weary wayfaring man as he toils beneath the eaves of this life, often finds sweet consolation in the thought that this is not his eternal home; the poor, afflicted and distressed, receive new hope from the thought that they are "passing away." Parents as they stand around the graves of their children and weep over their loss; the children as they mourn over departed parents, they may all receive consolation from this truth. A few short days or years and we shall meet them, for, "we, too, are passing away." The husband or wife as they stand beside the silent remains of their chosen companions, and look for the last, upon the closed eye and pale face of that *loved one*, memory runs back to the spring time of life when youth and gladness beautified everything around them, and they recall the time when the heart's best affections were pledged to the now *silent one*, and they follow along down through the years of happy intercourse which has since elapsed until the time when Death claimed the cherished one; it is then that the heart sinks under the accumulation of sorrows and griefs, and a sense of loneliness and desolation fills the soul; but a ray of hope illuminates the heart and a quiet, peaceful joy steals through the soul as they realize that, "They, too, are passing, rapidly, silently away," to meet those loved ones gone before.

C. M.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Thirty-Fifth Congress—First Session.

Washington, April 14.

House—The House went into committee on the bill to establish an Auxiliary Guard for the protection of life and property in Washington. The bill was discussed till one o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Penn., the committee rose and the House took up the Kansas bill.

A message from the senate insisting on its disagreement, and asking for a committee of conference, was read.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist on its adherence, and demand the previous question.

Mr. English of Ind. inquired whether, if the Committee of Conference be ordered by the House, parliamentary law and practice require the majority of the committee to be composed of gentlemen representing the majority of the House, or a majority of those in favor of the House bill.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio, said if it was not out of order he would object to the question because, it would provoke interrogatories on the other side.

Mr. English gave notice that if the motion before the House was voted down he would move for a committee of conference. The House voted on a second demand for the previous question with the following result: Yeas, 108; Nays, 108. The speaker voted in the negative. Question lost.

Mr. English, that he might not be misunderstood, said that he was opposed to the Senate bill in its present shape, but, notwithstanding, he was willing to hear what the Senate had to say, and was in favor of the appointment of a committee of conference. He could not see that any harm would result from it, and therefore he moved that the House agree to a committee of conference on the subject matter of the disagreeing votes, and that three members be appointed on the part of the House on this proposition. He called for the previous question.

Mr. Washburne of Me., raised the question that it was not in order for Mr. English to make that motion. The House had adheared, and until he reconsiders that motion, it was not in order to make the motion.

The speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Garret, of Va., wished to make an explanation of his vote.

Objections were made.

The demand for the previous question was seconded, when the House proceeded

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