

THE DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,
MAY - - - - 6, 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 bilinguage 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 the success of the Democratic party, should be "up and doing while it is yet day;" and in no better way can they work that 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 us 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 *Unbridged Dictionary*, with the name of the owner neatly printed in it. It is a work that every man should have, and sell at retail, for \$6. To the person who will get us up the second largest list of subscribers, we will present a copy of *The Democrat* and *Harper's 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.

Passage of the Conference Bill.

Kansas is at last out of Congress, and we are heartily glad of it. For more than five months it has absorbed almost the exclusive attention of the American Legislature, and been the subject of agitation throughout the length and breadth of our republic. We trust there will be a little time remaining to look after other interests than those in which Kansas is immediately concerned.

In the passage by both Houses, of Mr. English's bill, as reported by the committee conference, we see the final triumph of that prime principle of popular sovereignty which no power could crush out. It is the unequivocal declaration of right, which, in all probability, will never again be called in question in the history of our country—the right of every citizen of a territory to decide what shall be their State government.

The triumph of this principle has been preceded by the severest struggle—the longest, most exciting and most elaborate debate that ever occurred in the halls of our Capitol. It will mark an era in the history of American politics; and future generations will point to it as the great struggle, and signal victory of principle over expediency.

Some are dissatisfied with the measure as passed, and pronounce it a miserable compromise—a cunningly devised bribe, to purchase the citizens of Kansas submission to the Lecompton Constitution. But there are always some, in the political, as in the social world, very significantly termed "weaklings," whom it would be about as difficult to please, as to convert the prince of darkness into an angel of light. We fail to see anything criminal or debasing in Mr. English's bill; on the contrary, we believe it to be in the highest degree conducive to the harmonious adjustment of this stupendous difficulty; and, at the same time, the most effectual measure that could have been suggested, to bring the Lecompton issue to the immediate and direct test of the people. There may be some things in it that are objectionable; but when we reflect that it is a *peace* measure, as well as the embodiment of a great principle, it bears the mark of true

wisdom and patriotism, and we could wish it to have had the support of the entire democracy.

Indiana may well be proud of her young, but already distinguished statesman—the author of this pacific measure. In it, as well as in his speeches, and whole deportment in Congress is displayed the polished statesman and sagacious patriot. A bright future is before that sterling son of democracy, Wm. E. English.

The land bribes which are so much talked about as pertaining to this measure, are nothing more than the usual grants by Congress to every new State for educational purposes, and will not have a shadow of influence in the rejection or acceptance of the proposition by the citizens of Kansas. It is true there are, and very properly for pacific purposes, a string of preambles and collateral propositions attached to this compromise measure; but what matters all this to us? The sum and substance of what we have asked for—of what the plighted faith of our party demands, is granted us; namely, the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the citizens of Kansas for their approval or rejection.

It will be rejected by an overwhelming strength, then will the people of that territory form another Constitution, and after it has been regularly submitted to the people it will be taken to Congress at their next session, and Kansas will add another star to the galaxy of the Union.

Then let this long war cease, and peace and harmony prevail. Let not that old threadbare, party-hobby question of "slavery" be heard in the halls of Congress again for a quarter of a century. Let the attention of that body be given to building a Pacific Railroad, to the acquisition, or protectorate at least over those rich and beautiful southern countries, whose manifest destiny is with our Republic; then shall prosperity visit and bless us as she never has before; but, woe! woe! to that party, whose hopes perish with the Kansas war.

Rough and Ready Sermon, No. 7.

BY THE PRAIRIE PREACHER.

TEXT.—"The Bell doth toll.
Its echoes roll,
I know the sound full well."

My Hearers:

What can be more charming to the ear, than the merry chime of the bells, as the echo comes stealing softly on the breeze. What a magic doth the sound possess over the soul. How many recollections of by-gone days, and early scenes in the drama of life are called up to memory, by the sound of the bell, whether it comes from the solemn deep-toned bell, hanging all alone in the silent belfry of the village church, or the merry tinkling chime of the sleigh bells, as they fly along o'er fields of virgin snow, mingling with thin silvery tones, the light musical laughter of youth, enjoying the precious hours of happiness as they fleet away. When we hear the slow, measured toll of the Sabbath bell as it breaks on the silence of Nature's calm repose, unconsciously, we are carried back to early days, when the solemn echoes of the old church bell came softly through the valley amid the hills of our far away New England Home—calling the children of the Pilgrims from their daily toil to spend God's chosen day in prayer and praise of Him who holdeth the ocean in the hollow of his hand, and yet noteth even the sparrow's fall and hearkens to the raven's cry. Its tones call up to memory the funeral chime which tolled the parting knell of dearest early friends—he had but the playmate of our childhood, the schoolmate and boon companion of our youthful days—together we had built castles in the air, or reclining on some mossy bank beneath the shade of a veteran Oak, (solitary remnant of the grand old forest long since passed away,) formed plans for the great future which lay like a golden mirror spread out before us—alas! for human foresight, the dark, mysterious death-angel with sad care-worn face, came and beckoned him away. We followed until the grave closed its silent gate between us—a moment lingered—shed friendship's tear—cast upon the little new made mound a farewell look and departed. It brings to mind the village pastor who watched with paternal care, the welfare of his flock—we see him now as he stood in days of yore, within that snow white pulpit, his locks silvered with the frosts of sixty winters, his care-worn face lit up with enthusiasm as he spoke of calvary and pointed out the great mediator for mankind to his own loved flock. But long since he was called "from labor to refreshment," in his father's kingdom. For many years the snows have whitened and the flowers bloomed on his grave, his voice is hushed in death's silence, but though dead he still lives in the hearts of his people. Scenes like these and more varied still, float before our vision as we hear the tolling of the Sabbath

bell. Although a pilgrim in a strange land, far distant from the home of our fathers—we welcome the sound with enthusiasm none but a wanderer can feel, when the familiar tones of his youth break upon his ear, and he recognizes the face of a friend from home.

There's an irresistible charm in the music of a bell, which softens the heart, and naturally turns the thoughts of the creature towards the creator—lifts the mind with magic wings from earth to heaven, and with its gentle influence purifies the soul. May its echoes, then, be heard and felt from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, where atlantic billows roll to the rippling waters of the pacific, and may it in thunder tones proclaim universal peace, freedom, and the rights of man—a christian nation who bows to none but God. *So mote it be.*

The Kansas Act.

We publish this morning the bill providing for the conditional admission of Kansas. Let all read it carefully:

Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton, on the 7th of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State government, which Constitution is Republican; and whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax all the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, and whereas, the said Constitution and ordinance have been presented to the Congress of the United States by order of the Convention, and admission of said Territory to the Union thereon is a State requested; and whereas, said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State herein proposed; therefore.

BE IT ENACTED, &c. That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental precedent, namely: That the question of admission with the following proposition, lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, shall be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and assented by them, or the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely: That the following proposition be and the same are hereby offered to said people of Kansas for their free acceptance, &c.

AND BE FURTHER ENACTED, That the following proposition be and the same are hereby offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit,

FIRST: That section numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any parts thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said State for the use of schools.

SECOND: That seventy-two sections of land shall be set a part and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of the State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the general land office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of the said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

THIRD: That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

FOURTH: That all the salt springs within the said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct; provided that no salt spring, or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

FIFTH: That five per centum of the proceeds of all public lands lying within the said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public road and other internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct; provided that the foregoing propositions herein offered to the State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the land of the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on land belonging to the U. S. and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than resident.

SIXTH: And that said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the United States.

SEVENTH: That the State of Kansas, be, and is hereby admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, with the Constitution framed at Lecompton and this admission of her into the Union as

a State is declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the said Constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, an election to be held for the purpose. At the said election, the voting shall be by ballot and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, 'For proposition of Congress and admission,' or, 'Against proposition of Congress and admission.' The President of the U. S., as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; in all respects what ever, shall be complete and absolute; and said State shall be entitled to one Member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the U. S., until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. But, should the majority of the votes be cast for 'Proposition Rejected' it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition, and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect Delegates for that purpose, whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census only legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals the ratio of representation required for a Member of the House of Representatives of the U. S.; and whenever thereafter such Delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at the time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State, as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such Constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without Slavery, as said Constitution may prescribe.'

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, U. S. District Attorney and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and use all the means necessary and proper to that end. And three of them shall constitute a Board; and the Board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting or to adopt those already established, to cause polls to be opened at such as may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint their judges of election, at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two shall be competent to act; to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace; or the board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election shall continue one day only. The said Board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and the said Governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early as possible as consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act, shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of said elections and to direct the time and the manner the returns thereof which returns shall be made to the Board, whose duty it shall be to announce the same by proclamation, and the Governor shall certify the same to the President of the U. S. without delay.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory, for a legal voter at the last general election for the members of the Territorial Legislature, and none others shall be entitled to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said elections. And if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make or cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at labor not less than six months, and not more than three years.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices; and, on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section, shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

The man that "went the whole hog," is now engaged in the pork business.

The man that "stole an hour's rest," is now on trial for grand larceny.

Case of the Golden Prize.

OFFICE OF THE GOLDEN PRIZE,
New York, April 19th, 1858.

Editors of Day Book:

GENTLEMEN:—Our attention has been called to an article which appeared in your issue of April 15, severely reflecting on our character as publishers and journalists. You also state that "they promised to give up the gift portion of their establishment." We promised nothing of the kind. We stated that we had the opinion of eminent counsel as to the legality of our system as heretofore. Judge Russell has the whole question under consideration, and will give his legal opinion on the 30th of April. By giving the above the same prominence in your columns as your reporter version, you will oblige, yours very respectfully,

DEAN & SALTER.

The issue is clearly made up between popular sovereignty and federal subjugation—*N. Y. Tribune*.

And Greeley is to come forth as the champion of Popular Sovereignty. Douglas was the champion in 1856, but Greeley burnt him in effigy, and succeeds to the leadership. The Tatars believe if you kill a warrior, you inherit his courage; and Greeley improves on this. He inherits the warlike qualities of Douglas's effigies. It looks as if it did.—*Albany Atlas*.

As an evidence of the stringency of the times the New York "Journal of Commerce" states that it is a singular fact that there is not at this moment, on the stocks, in that port, a single vessel of any description, designed for the merchant service.

Bishop Oley, of Tennessee, says: "Thirty years ago I came to Tennessee with my wife, my fiddle, and a horse and sulky. My horse and sulky are both since gone, but my wife and fiddle remain as good as new."

The cost of a new set of boilers for one of the Colling steamer is about \$10,000, and must be renewed every six years.

MURDERER SENTENCED.—Maria Ann Crispin and Jean Baptiste Distorges were found guilty of murder at Montreal, and have been sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of June.

Take notice—the enlargement of our paper will take place the third number from this.

There has been a little change in the firm of the Low Price Store: but it is still in the field—the place for *good bargains*.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
[One DOLLAR will be charged for announcing candidates' names.]

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of CONSIDER CUSHMAN, of Polk township, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Marshall county, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—By announcing the name of WILLIAM C. EDWARDS, of Center township, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Marshall county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention, you will confer a great favor on MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—By announcing the name of JOSPH EVANS, of Center township, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Marshall county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention, you will confer a great favor on

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—By announcing the name of WILLIAM C. EDWARDS, of Center township, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Marshall county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention, you will confer a great favor on

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Tuition will be charged as follows:

COLLEGiate DEPARTMENT.

Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.