

Marshall County Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

D. & P. McDONALD, Editors
PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY.

MARCH - - - 3, 1859.

Messrs ROUNDS & LANGDON are our only authorized advertising Agents for Chicago.

Congressional Intervention.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 22nd ult., a debate took place between the more prominent Democratic members of that body, relative to Congressional intervention in territorial matters, for the protection of slave property. If the speeches could be published in full, they would no doubt be interesting to politicians generally; but as this cannot be done, a brief synopsis of the positions assumed by different Senators, will suffice for the present.

Senator Douglas stated his position, placing himself upon the Democratic Platform adopted at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, stating that he was uncompromisingly opposed to any doctrine, for the government of the territories, at variance with that enunciated in that Platform; that no Democratic candidate can carry one State of the North, except on the principles of the Cincinnati Platform, as construed by Mr. Buchanan when he accepted the nomination.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, replied to Douglas, positively denying that he rightly understood the doctrines and obligations of the Democratic party.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, in the course of some remarks on the same subject, said the question had been asked by a Southern Senator [Brown, of Mississippi] that Northern Democrats would vote for Congressional intervention to protect slavery from local legislation in the territories. He replied that they would not; that Democratic doctrine was non-intervention in the affairs of State or Territory.

It will be remembered that the Washington Union originated a dogma which it called Democracy, but which has been spurned by nine-tenths of the Democracy of the nation. The Union labored long and industriously to establish the doctrine that Congress has the power, and should exercise it, to protect slavery in the territories, and to prohibit any local legislation on the subject. This is, without exception, the most detestable doctrine that has been promulgated from a respectable source since the times of the "alien and sedition laws," and exists only in the minds of a few whose zeal for the cause of the slaveholder has overbalanced their discretion and love of justice. It strikes at the foundation of the main principle on which our government is predicated. But we have no fears that any such doctrine will ever be engrained into the Democratic creed. The people are opposed to any such usurpation of power.

Mattingly is still anxious to secure the publication of the Letter List. The amount of trouble he has had about this one small item of public printing, is truly astonishing. On two or three occasions he has filed statements of the extent of his circulation, but being grossly ignorant of the law authorizing and regulating the publication of the list, has invariably filed them at the wrong time, and of course they amounted to nothing, just as they would had they been filed at any other time. We proposed to the Post Master, that he should give Mattingly the list, to see how it would tickle him; but he, knowing that we were entitled to it, brought it to our office for publication. Two weeks ago the Post Master sent up to ascertain the number of copies we circulated within range of delivery of the Post Office at this place, stating that Mattingly had again made application for the list. We sent back word that we cared nothing about it, and that if he thought we were not entitled to it for the same reason that he had given it to us heretofore, to give to him.

Each list is published once, at the rate of one cent for each name, which would amount to twenty cents per square—fifty cents being the usual price—not including about a square at the commencement and close of the list.

Were it not that the P. O. Department carries our exchanges free of charge, we would have nothing to do with the publication of the list. But so long as those having the letting of the list choose to give it to us, we will publish it.

About a year ago, Mattingly made a great effort to get this advertising; he failed, but said he would be "fast enough" for the boys next year. What's the excuse now? Wouldn't your friends subscribe for enough extra copies to make your list as large as ours?

The P. M. ought to give Mattingly the list on the same principle that a person would give a child a lump of sugar—just to keep him from crying.

Hon. G. N. Fitch will please accept our thanks for bounds volumes of the Congressional Globe, and other Public Documents.

Messrs Brown and Parks are entitled to our thanks for numerous State Documents.

A Methodist Revival has just closed at Tyner City. Quite a number of conversions are reported.

We had the pleasure, the other day, of taking by the hand, our old friend Jasper Packard, of the La Porte Daily Union. He reports the Union in a flourishing condition, as well as the City of La Porte. By the way, Jap, we're going to La Porte, one of these days, and we'll give you fits for calling us "long Dan!" We're pretty long, that's a fact, but the truth shouldn't always be told! Call us short Dan, then folks will think you're jokin'! Sundry horns of Brandy, or Lager, will liquidate our claim for damages against you!

Two weeks ago we asked the question why Mattingly hired a gentleman to edit the local department of his paper, and stated what we thought was the reason. Last week he quoted our article, and, without attempting to explain, asks us a number of questions about our office affairs. This is just as we expected, he was never known to answer any strictures against himself, but instead goes on and makes charges against others. This is his system of argument.

If he denies the proof of intoxication, the names of our informants are at his service at any time.—*Republican January 13th.*

Deny that he was ever so informed by any decent man, and new call on him for the names of his informants.—*Democrat, Feb. 17th.*

But to bring the matter to a focus and prevent further prevarication on your part, we now say that we were informed by two respectable and reliable individuals, that you got drunk on the day that French's Mill was destroyed by fire.—*Republican, Feb 24th.*

It is unnecessary to say a word in regard to the above. It has never been denied that Mattingly was not so informed. He was so informed. His informant allowed it would be a "good thing for the Republican and the Republican Party" to make this charge, publicly, and as Mattingly was hired to bark at everything his masters set him on, with true canine instinct, he has been howling over it ever since, and doubtless will continue howling until his employers tell him "well done, thou good and faithful servant." The united efforts of the Republicans to injure the reputation of the Democrat by calling us a drunkard, has most signally failed, as abundance of evidence proves.

Mattingly refuses to give us the names of his informants after daring us to call for them, insists that his word be taken as evidence of the truth of his statement. We would believe the Devil as soon as Mattingly.

Mr. Hatch, a Congressman from New York, in a speech on the Army Appropriation bill, pending a motion to strike out the appropriation of \$75,000 for the survey of the Northern Lakes, said that there were over one thousand six hundred vessels navigating the north western lakes, of which the aggregate burden was over four hundred thousand tons. They were manned by over thirteen thousand seamen, navigating over five thousand miles of lake and river coast, and transporting over six hundred millions of exports and imports, being greater than the exports and imports of the United States.

At the request of a number of our Farmer friends, we set apart the 4th page for agricultural articles, &c. Articles for that department must be handed in by Friday noon to insure insertion the same week.

The Washington Union says: The "Star Spangled Banner," with thirty three stars, was hoisted at the Capitol simultaneously with the announcement of the signing of the Oregon Bill by the President.

Last week, an error occurred in the apologetic article in the local column, caused by the "s" being omitted in the word "reasons." We make this correction for the purpose of saving some critics the trouble of walking two or three miles to tell us of the mistake.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday the train from the East, met with an accident two or three miles this side of Fort Wayne, by coming in contact with a large stump that had fallen from the bank on the track. The engine was thrown into the ditch and badly damaged. Some of the cars were considerably smashed. No person killed, or seriously hurt.

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The Memphis Avalanche is out in favor of Gen. Joe Lane for the Presidency.

Hon. J. R. Slack, Senator from Huntington and Whitley counties, has been spoken of as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Godey's Lady's Book contains a capital story of an old maid, a fashionable milliner, who had been on the eve of that "consummation devoutly to be wished," a number of times; but before the happy moment arrived, she had been forcibly reminded that "there's many a slip 'twix the cup and the lip." Her last failure, which she describes in the extract below, was truly discouraging. It seems that Mr. Wigglesby's horse took fright, and pitched him out of his buggy, near the door of Miss Slimmons' shop, bruising him pretty badly. With true woman's kindness, she took him in and cared for him until he got well. She supposed he would marry her, of course; but imagine her disappointment when she was informed that he had married one of her apprentice girls! She goes into hysterics, and soliloquizes as follows:

"She's gone, and I'm 'alone with my grief!' Oh, Alvira Slimmons! you built your house upon a sandy foundation, and buried your heart in its ruins. Didn't I say a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush? as I've proved to my own satisfaction long ago. I'll never forgive them! I'll ruin them, if it's in my power! I'll sue him for five thousand dollars, and bring his own wife in to prove his perjury. His wife! Oh, Wiggleby! Wiggleby! I allowed myself to lie awake, and dream that that term of judgment would be applied to me. I can't be so mad at you as I was at Joshua Stebbins, but I feel a good deal worse. I may just as well give up, and be an old maid, and done with it. I'll never put my hair in papers again; and, if I didn't need 'em to eat with, I believe I'd sell my teeth. Crying? Yes, the tears is literally washing the paint all into streaks on my cheeks; and I stand here before the glass, and see it, and don't care a straw. I never felt so completely used up before. I'm worse off than the old woman that was 'cutting and contriving all day to get a nightcap out of a sheet.' I've been cutting and contriving for twenty odd years to get a husband, and I havin' got one yet; and the material is all used up; and this last is the unkindest cut of all.

"Oh, ever thus, from childhood's hour, I've seen my fondst hopes decay! I never loved a tree or flower; But 'twas the first to fade away; I never nursed a nice young man; That from a runaway buggy fell, Binding his wounds as woman can; But left, as soon as he got well."

I'll shut and lock the door! There shan't a customer get in this day! I'll lock the door, and put down the curtain before the window, and take off my back-braid, and take out my teeth, and unlace my corset, and hang up my hoop, and go in my bedroom, and have a good, comfortable cry!

Hon. W. H. English lately made an explanation in Congress, relative to the postage bill now before the House. He said the bill had been misrepresented, and that the idea was generally entertained throughout the country that the bill proposed to tax newspaper exchanges. He said there was no such provision in the bill, neither was there anything in it that could be construed in that way. As we stated a few weeks ago that such a provision was in the bill, we cheerfully make the correction.

Our correspondent, "ALEX," has again favored us with one of his ever-welcome productions. He "understands himself," and is competent to amuse and instruct. We hope to hear from him often.

Hon. E. A. HANNEGAN, formerly a U. S. Senator from this State, died suddenly in St. Louis, on the night of the 25th ult. Mr. Hannegan was, at one time, one of the foremost men of Indiana. Few men of our State possessed a more brilliant, cultivated mind.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The March number of this excellent Lady's Magazine is on our table. The steel engraving, "The Sailor Boy Puzzled," looks as "natural as life." The colored Fashion Plate is beautiful, besides being useful. Term \$2 per annum. Address Henry White, 7 Beckman street, N. Y.

Preaching at the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath by the Pastor. Subject: "The burning Bush," in the morning.

H. B. Dickson & Co have received a new kind of Stove—the ECONO-IST.

[For the Marshall County Democrat.]

Slavery Extension.

In a former number of the *Democrat* I promised to show the logical results of Republican doctrine, if carried out, upon the free white men of the territories; and I enter upon this task the more cheerfully, because if it can be shown that those results would be detrimental to the white man, there remains nothing left upon which Republicans can found even a respectable sophism, much less an argument, in favor of their creed.

They say that "Congress has sovereign power over the territories for their government," and insist that this power should be exercised by prohibiting slavery and other evils from being extended into any territory of the United States; and the doctrine of "no more Slave States" has been the hobby upon which many of their leaders have successfully rode into power.

It would thus seem that Republicanism seeks to deprive the people of the territories of it would yet give their support to this method of preventing hostilities, of the privilege of enacting any law,

however just, or whatever the local necessity for its enactment, unless Congress thinks proper to grant the boon: thus practically dismishing all who refuse to sing psalms of glory to political, "party hacks" at Washington, and bow with meekness at the shrine of Abolitionism. No man there would, or could in any practical sense, be allowed to advocate views on the subject of Slavery, different from what might from time to time be promulgated by Republican leaders in Congress; or those which should emanate from a corrupt, partisan political press in the States.

The Wilmot proviso principle, or in other words, Congressional prohibition, precludes effectually any man about to cast his vote at a territorial election, from casting it, as to give an expression of opinion in favor of any measure whatever, which Congress chooses to prohibit. What is this but arrant despotism? Is it not virtually saying to the people of a territory, "Congress is much better able to judge of your necessities than you are; and as to your wishes, it matters but little whether they are gratified or not: we rule—it is yours to obey."

Such is the legitimate, logical result of Republicanism if carried out in good faith; and yet its partisans claim to be the only true friends of freedom and equal rights, in all the land.

Look at it, fellow citizens, especially those of you who contemplate a removal to some of our new territories, and you who have, or perhaps soon will have, friends there; and say, is this the deliverance from political oppression and despotism, for which your sires, and grand-sires, in the days that tried men's souls, bared their bosoms to British steel, and subjected their necks to British halter? Was it for this that the patriots of '76 endured the taunts and reproaches of a mercenary soldiery, and of traitorous friends, while faithfully serving their country? The spirit of submission to such oppression and such degradation, is worthy a lodgment in the hearts of serfs, but never, oh! never, let it be said that freemen for a moment tolerate it.

Turn we now to the Democratic creed on this subject, and how differently the chords of the human heart vibrate to the music of freedom and equality! The doctrine is this: "In all that pertains to the domestic, or internal affairs of a territory, the people themselves are sovereign, and Congress has no valid right to interfere with this sovereignty; Congressional power extending only to those territorial affairs which are strictly either federal or foreign." Here we have freedom for the inhabitants of the territory, and they are placed upon an equality with their brethren in the States. No Congressional dictation, no political serfdom, and no bending the knee at the shrine of political Gods, whether in the Capitol at Washington, or upon the tripod of an abolitionist newspaper press in the States.

A plain, simple statement of the Democratic doctrine in relation to territories, is sufficient to command it to the judgment and heart of every believer in equal rights and political justice; hence, there is no necessity to enter into a labored argument to convince men of its entire superiority over that taught by our opponents.

Friends of our common country, choose ye between the two, and act accordingly. ALEX.

The Differences between France and Austria.

The war-like reports from the other side of the Atlantic cannot be set down as merely stock exchange rumors. On the contrary, the danger of collision between Austria on the one hand, and France and Sardinia on the other, would seem to not only real, but imminent. According to the view taken by the London *Times*, France has gone so far in support of Sardinia, and is so pledged to sustain her, as to put it in the power of that nation to bring on a war any time, just as Turkey brought on the Crimean war in spite of the earnest wishes and efforts of her allies to the contrary. Should a revolt arise in one of the Papal provinces now occupied by the Austrian troops, and should Sardinia seize that occasion to intervene, she might be a single precipitant movement, placing France in such a situation that war with Austria could not be avoided. The river Ticino separates an Austrian from a Sardinian army, and the first shot fired between them might bring on a long and bloody struggle.

As yet, however, the differences between France and Austria, though sufficiently grave, have not gone beyond the possibility of diplomatic arrangement, and the *Journal des Debats* recommends the application to the present case of the recommendation made by Lord Clarendon to the Congress of Paris, in 1856, that the powers represented in Congress, in case of difference between them, before appealing to force, should call upon some one of the other powers to act as mediator. This suggestion was warmly supported in the Congress by France, Sardinia, Russia, and Prussia. Austria alone made any objection, an opposition, however, which did not prevent the expression by the Congress of a hope that the other nations not represented in it would yet give their support to this method of preventing hostilities.

LIBEL SUITS.—J. Percy, a lawyer of Albany recently instituted suits to the amount of over a million of dollars against the Albany Evening Journal for libel. The cases ended in Percy's having to pay the costs.

Mr. Forsyth has tendered his resignation as Minister to Mexico. It is rumored that he and Pryor of the *States* are about to establish a new Democratic organ in the city of New York.

The Hampshire County East Association, Mass., of Congregational Ministers have voted that in the opinion of this association, the tobacco got tobacco is an immorality.

Seventy white women married black husbands in Massachusetts in 1858.

One ground of complaint by France against Austria is, that she will not concur with France in obliging the Pope to concede some ameliorations to which Louis Napoleon considers himself pledged. In this matter the French can do nothing alone. The only means of coercion they have is by threatening to withdraw their army of occupation; but the Pope cares nothing for this threat so long as he knows that he can immediately have an Austrian Army to supply the place of the French.

The support which Austria gives to the tyranny of the King of Naples, against the remonstrances of France and England, is another ground of complaint against her. Her own misgovernment of Lombardy, and the discontent of her Italian subjects, is a third. These may seem odd topics of complaint on the part of Louis Napoleon, but he seems to have set up the doctrine that it is the duty which tyrants owe to themselves and each other to make their tyrannies popular, or, at least, endurable on the part of their subjects. This is the system on which the French Emperor practices himself, and which he seems inclined to require on the part of the Italian people.

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There are also complaints as to the conduct of Austria respecting the affairs of Servia. It is alleged that, in place of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian Provinces, which the Crimean war brought to an end, Austria is now laboring to establish a protectorate of her own, and for that end has intervened in the affairs of Servia, in violation, not merely of the spirit, but of the letter, of the treaty of Paris. Such are the principal apparent grounds of the collision between France and Austria, with which Europe is now threatened, but which, if it should really take place, must be supposed to have some other origin than mere disinterested concern on the part of the French Emperor for the better government of Italy.

OWNER WANTED.—Amongst the assets of the Trust Company, which have been placed in the possession if the trustees, is a small bag of silver coin, containing, probably, \$100, which left in bank as a special, so long ago that the officers have no record of the time or person leaving it. It has never been called for, but has been waiting an owner for years. The bag is labeled "Robert Bland." —*Cin Gazette*

LIFE INSURANCE CASE.—H. L. Fish, of Rochester, insured his life for \$8,000, and assigned the policy to creditors in New York. He fell through a trap-door on a sidewalk and was killed. The payment of the insurance is resisted by the company which are strictly either federal or foreign." Here we have freedom for the inhabitants of the territory, and they are placed upon an equality with their brethren in the States. No Congressional dictation, no political serfdom, and no bending the knee at the shrine of political Gods, whether in the Capitol at Washington, or upon the tripod of an abolitionist newspaper press in the States.

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The late Constitutive Assembly of the Canton of Neuchatel has resolved, by fifty-one votes against forty, that the principle of a union between Church and State shall be excluded from the new constitution.

A special