

Marshall County Democra

W. J. BURNS, ::::: Editor
PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,
September - - - 22, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.
(Election—second Tuesday in October, 1859.)
For Clerk,
NEWTON R. PACKARD.
For Commissioners,
3d Dist.—WILLIAM HUGHES.
2d Dist.—STEPHEN A. FRANCIS.

Responsibility.

We are responsible personally and in every other way for all we publish.

Marshall Co. Republican, Sept. 15.

To our intimation of Mr. Mattingley's having been attached to the know-nothing order, he replies in the same paper dated as above, as follows:

"It is not the above an exceedingly appropriate production, and I am sure from one who only a few years since published to the world that the hazy, lousy, dirty, treacherous, save & Potemtive Indians would have made better citizens than English, Germans or Irishmen? all of whom, without exception, he stigmatized as 'stulders immigrant PAUPER population!'" Who denounces the Catholics both in his paper and in a fourth of July Oration he delivered in 1853, as a NEW POPULATION that comes upon us with no feelings of compunction—NOTHING TO ACCOMPLISH BUT TO SUBVERT THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS GOVERNMENT? and declared that they "deserved the unequivocal condemnation of the Native Americans?"

Now, Mr. Mattingley we want your proof of the above extract as you publish it, or rest under the "Responsibility personally and in every other way" of having published a very snug little falsehood.

We saw a similar intimation published a week or two ago, but took little notice of it until its reiteration, and this is all we have to say about it now.

For your especial benefit, however, we will make room for your own explanation as to your Know-Nothingism, which follows:

"So far from being a Know Nothing, we could not have been one had we desired, on account of our Catholic parentage. But, after finding out their proscriptive designs against Catholics and foreign emigrants, we came out openly against the order, and voted the Democratic ticket in 1854, and '55, and we then turned with Know Nothingism, thinking Mr. English of Ye Potemtive, that President Pierce would nominate us Postmaster at Corydon, in the fall of 1855, or that the Democrats in the township in which we then lived would have voted their full strength for us, the same year, for magistrate?"

*How did you find it out?

Prostitution of the Press.

In all our connections or associations with the Press, we have cordially recognized, to a certain extent, that the public possessed an unquestioned right to the greater portion of the blessings to be derived from the glorious lights and truths which it is capable of shedding abroad.—

In this belief, we have ever denied the right of licentious and corrupt men to control it exclusively for the accomplishment of their own wicked and mercenary purposes, or as a vehicle through whose mighty influence, their bitter low and contemptible snappings and snarlings should be spread broadcast over the world—reaching not only the political in and out door circles, but theological, scientific and other more discriminating minds—reaching not only the great yet perhaps more careless observing masses—but the sanctity of the domestic and social circle, where the youthful and deeply interesting mind which is just beginning to grasp for the moral and intellectual riches of the age in which it should delight to live and "blossom as the rose," are subject to their contaminating touch.

We say we have ever repudiated the right of such characters to the exclusive use of this mighty and noble engine—the Press. It is either a public blessing or it is a public curse, and as the latter, has the Marshall County Republican become.

Ever since its whining, sycophantic editor, Ignatius Mattingley, has had any person, place or thing in this community, at who or which he could snip and snarl, or tease, he has been the willing instrument in the hands of any party, person or organization—under the cloak of a moral (?) independence—to do up all of their dirty work "on short notice and on reasonable terms," as the advertiser would say.

We have carefully watched him. As we loved the Press and its high and noble vocation, and so long—near thirty years—one of its humble contributors, we felt no reluctance or compunctions in doing so—it was our privilege—it was our duty.

It must be the very nature and constitutional make of the man, and it is possible that he cannot help it.

Talk to him of higher and nobler subjects, and he is mum. Scientific or theological investigations never enter his confused brain. He has no high toned or noble thoughts to spare upon the great and exciting political questions which do and should interest the entire country. And when emergencies of the right kind call for the wielding of the "old man's" pen upon the subject of politics at all, he is seldom engaged in it, unless he can make some vile and filthy use of it; thus in his native and familiar element, basely, and unpardonably prostitute the Press. Such—though not enough—is Ignatius Mattingley.

One thing is remarkable however, that considering the large amount of territory it covered, and the great number of buildings consumed, that not a single life is reported to have been lost.

Mattingley says we sneer at him—Not at all "squire P. M." He says too—but you applied the uncourteous epithets of "old man" and "booby," besides other expressions of a similar character, to us last week."

Well, that was too bad! But did we know that President Pierc(?) had ever appointed you "Post Master at Corydon," or that all the "democrats" in the township in which you lived, had "voted their full strength for you squire."

Too bad, too bad!

There are many things we should much like to write about in this issue but business engagements and poor health prevents us.

Election.

We publish this week the usual notice for the election on the 2d Tuesday of next month.

Let the electors of old Marshall come out on that day in unbroken ranks, and cast in their votes for those whose election, in their opinion, will best serve the interests of our country. We presume all will do so.

We write no strictures upon the Republican, or commendations for the Democratic candidate, we simply ask all to vote honestly and considerately, without fear or favor—and if they find in the names presented to them, those who have already served the country faithfully and honestly—without spot or blemish in their official conduct, let no party spirit or favoritism influence them to vote contrary to what are the plain dictates of reason in the premises.

It is true that some who have a greater flow of vanity than sense, rail out against this continuing men in "fat offices," and with this as a text make appeal to the prejudices of the people. To any man of sense this is sheer nonsense. The constitution of the state, whose dictum ought to be of some weight in this matter, has settled the question how long a man shall be eligible to any office of trust and profit for consecutive terms, if this product of the highest wisdom and intelligence in our state is not capable of deciding wisely in this matter than in all conscience appeal to shallow brained babbler, and partisan stickers.

RATHER AN IMPORTANT, THOUGH SMALL ITEM.

We find the following in the North Iowa Times whose Editor is the Post Master addressed, and who had reason to complain on account of the great accumulation of copper in his office.

Post Office Department, Appointee Office, Aug. 31, 1859.

SIR:—In answer to yours of the 24th inst., I have to inform you that the copper coins are not a legal tender, but for convenience are received by Postmaster.

All payments to the Department must be made in the legal currency of the U. S. States. See Section 300 of the regulations of the department, Edition of 1859.

Respectfully, &c., HORATIO KING.

1st Ass't. Postmaster General.

Augustus P. RICHARDSON, P. M., McGregor, Clayton Co., Iowa.

The frost last week has destroyed the growing corn crop in many localities west.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright is reported as being very sick at Madison.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 16.

The democratic convention nominated Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Lowell, for Gov. and Stephen O. Bemis, of Springfield, for Lieut. Governor. The following nominations were also made: For Secretary of State, Samuel W. Bowen, of Adams; for Treasurer, Geo. Demarest; for Auditor, James E. Estbrook, of Worcester; for Attorney General, D. H. Mason, of Dedham; Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens, and James S. Whitney are chosen delegates to the Charleston convention.—

It is said that all favor the claims of Senator Douglas for the Presidency. The resolutions adopted recognize the principles of popular sovereignty, though endorsing the present administration.

Godey for October, rich and gay as ever, is already on hand.

The State Fair commences at New Albany on the 26th instant.

Why has Mr. Botts of Virginia become very much like all the rest of the small potator politicians over the country. Because he is Miner.

From Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The New York Herald's special Washington correspondent says General Scott's advice are required relative to the San Juan Island difficulty, and will be asked for at a meeting of the Cabinet, which will be held Thursday, for the purpose of reading over the late dispatches from General Harney, and debating on the general bearings of the affairs. In this light General Scott's opinion is considered absolutely correct.

LATER.

Lieutenant General Scott arrived here this morning. He, in the course of the day, called on the President and other officers of the government. He came on business relative to San Juan Island dispute. The present indications are, he will be ordered thither, the condition of affairs in that quarter being considered such as to require the services of a man of his well known character for prudence in all his official movements, to prevent a possible collision between the United States and British forces—pending the settlement of the question by the two governments, as to the north-western boundary.

The leave of absence granted to Commander Stewart, to enable him to visit Europe, having expired, he has been, it is said, officially informed that it would be gratifying to the Navy Department if he would resume active command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This mark of high respect is in accordance with the act of Congress which bestowed on him the title of Senior Flag Officer, in recognition of his distinguished services and merits, as he never disobeyed an order. It is thought that he will not decline the invitation now extended him.

STILL LATER.

Washington, Sept. 17.

Gen. Scott left here this p.m. for New York, and will sail on the steamer of the 20th for the Pacific. The present delicate and complicated state of affairs at San Juan Island, growing out of General Harney's movement, requires great care and caution on the part of our government to prevent a collision.

The President, in conferring with Gen. Scott in regard to the matter, suggested the propriety of sending some one there who was less impetuous and more prudent

than cold in her grave, simply because Mr. P. was a candidate for office, whose success to such office might slightly affect his own avaricious pocket; all this too, whilst the lamented Mrs. Capron—whose death we announced this week—and who was a sister of Mrs. Packard—was on her dying couch—and continued in this dirty traffic of peddling out the happiness and quiet of his neighbors and fellows for the accomplishment of his own dirty work, after he had notice, that it was not desirable, on the part of the friends of the deceased Mrs. P., to have her domestic troubles discussed in the public journals.

Where is the soul of such a man? Does he intend to follow the last innocent mortal to the grave with his dirty sheet?

Thus we say has this community been cursed with one of those beings we before described, as basely prostituting the Press; and as we first stated at the commencement of this article, we now repeat; and of such associations we readily wash our hands just so soon as the nature of things will permit, and turn our attention to the more profitable and honorable calling of discharging our duty as a public journalist, leaving all who are acquainted with him to decide whether we have given a true description of him or not, and leaving him to continue his bawling about our former intemperate habits—in which we know we have been unfortunate, as have many greater and better men than either he or ourself—especially H. E.

P. S. "We have other charges, but our informants have not given us the liberty of mentioning them."

San Juan Island Difficulty.

Although Gen. Scott sailed on Monday with his instructions from this country to the scene of apparent disorder, on the San Juan Island—about which we have dispatches in another part of this paper—yet there seems to be but little if any danger of a rupture between this and the British Government, on account of Gen. Harney's seizure of the Island. We have dispatches as late as yesterday, and learn that precautions have been taken by every available means to prevent such a contingency, and besides the prompt presence of Gen. Scott, efforts will be made to anticipate his arrival by dispatches by the Overland route, checking any further movements on the part of Gen. Harney. Indeed, Lord Lyons, the British ambassador, has manifested the best possible feeling in this affair, and has written to Governor Douglas in such a spirit as cannot fail to facilitate Gen. Scott's pacific endeavors.

Extravagance Again.

A correspondent of the last Republican, over the very funny signature of "Scrutator," finds fault with an article of ours published a few weeks since, relative to Popular Sovereignty and the Administration, and we should—being considerably crowded, and not yet very well—have passed over his strictures for the present, but for the fact that his communication came to us in the Marshall County Republican, clothed in high minded, honorable, courteous and argumentative language; a thing which so seldom occurs in the columns of that paper (except the local and advertisements) that we wanted all of our readers and "the rest of mankind" to know it.

However Mr. Scrutator, we will endeavor to settle the most important portion of your trouble about the extravagance of ours.

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INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.

The bridge of the Indiana and Lafayette railroad, over White River, near the city, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The bridge will be rebuilt without delay. Arrangements are made for the prompt transfer of passengers and baggage.

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From Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.

Denver City advises to the 8th reached Leavenworth yesterday.

Returns from Denver City and Aurora of the election on the 5th give a majority of 933 against the State constitution and in favor of a Territorial organization. Returns from the mountain districts were received.

Large numbers of miners are leaving the mountains for the valleys, in consequence of the prevalence of rain and snow storms.

Strike on the Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

A strike of the men working on the New York and Erie railroad at Bergen, N. J., took place yesterday, in consequence of the non-payment of wages. The laborers obstructed the track and stopped all trains.

The military were held in readiness for orders, but, as being impossible to find the Sheriff, the troops were dismissed. The strikers remained victorious.

Second Dispatch.

The riot at the tunnel on the Erie Railroad was in full force this P. M. No cars had been permitted to pass, and at last accounts the rioters were hard at work blocking the road more effectually. The through mail has been sent back to this city, to be dispatched on the Hudson River and Central at noon to-day.