

THE DEMOCRAT.

D. VANVALKENBURGH, Editors.

PLATT McDONALD.

Thursday, December 30, 1869.

The State Convention-Half Fare Arrangement.

Mr. J. P. Early, the member of the state central committee for this district, informs the chairman of our county central committee that ample arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Peru and Indiana T. R. R. for the accommodation of all delegates from this part of the state who may wish to attend the Democratic convention of January 8th, at the Capital. A train will leave LaPorte on Friday, January 7, and will return on Monday the 10th. Full fare going, and return free. A return trip is promised from Indianapolis. Saturday at 4 p.m., if sufficient numbers apply for conveyance.

Mr. A. C. Thompson has secured accommodations at the Palmer House for the Marshall delegates, and a few think of starting on Thursday. We hope we shall be able to send a full representation and that our delegates will go with minds intent on business, and aid in making up the strongest ticket ever presented to the people of this state. We have the material, and should use it wisely.

Death of E. M. Stanton.

E. M. Stanton, ex-secretary of war, died at Washington last Friday morning. The Sunday preceding, the president had tendered him the appointment as associate justice of the supreme court; Death only, therefore, stepped between him and one of the most honorable positions within the reach of an American citizen.

We cannot speak well of Edwin M. Stanton. The mantle of charity is not broad enough to cover all his offenses, which were "rank, and smelled to heaven." The land is yet too full of mourners, whose hearts were wrung by his cruel hand; and the stain of innocent blood is yet too fresh upon his garments to admit of his deification, even though deification in an early grave, to which remorse has driven him.

Defective Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

In the official report to congress, by the secretary of state, twenty-one states are given as having ratified the fifteenth amendment. In these pretended ratifications it is admitted that Missouri and Kansas are "defective." The "defective" adoption arose in this manner:

The legislatures, being in session at the time the amendment was forced through congress, ratified it upon mere telegraphic despatch or conjecture. The telegraphic report did not contain the section which gives to congress the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the article; so, therefore, these ratifications are null and void.

This is all right; but we desire to say to the secretary of state that there is another "defective" ratification which he counts as "not defective." We allude to the state of Indiana. The legislature of that state did not adopt it according to the terms of her constitution. It is "defective" in a more material manner than that of Missouri and Kansas above referred to. They ratified one section of the amendment, whereas Indiana has never legally ratified any part of it. When the house of representatives pretended to adopt it, it was no house at all—consisting of less than the number required to make a house.

A contemporary, in commenting on the Red river rebellion, alludes to the fact that in his march the Anglo-Saxons exterminate the aboriginal races, while the Frenchman always lives with them in peace. This statement is true, not only of the French, but of all the Latin races. In Mexico, to-day, we find that the Spaniard has united himself to the native population, to a vast extent. In Canada, and throughout the British possessions of this continent, there is a race of half-breeds, in which one-half is Indian, and, in ninety-nine of every hundred cases, the other half is French. In Washington, a few days ago, a member of the Latin race, a distinguished Portuguese diplomat, was married to the daughter of a mulatto. In South America, the Spanish race units with the Indian population until, as in Mexico, there exists a powerful element composed of these mixed races. But the Anglo-Saxon rarely intermarries with an inferior race. He does not absorb, he destroys it.

The fact may be regarded as one from which we may deduce the purity and permanency of the race. It will reproduce only itself. It will not deteriorate itself by mixing with races to whom nature has affixed an indelible stamp of inferiority.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Mormons who are engaged in commercial and other pursuits, and wish the world to understand that they are of the elect, usually place the following, neatly painted, over their regular business signs:

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.
ZION'S
CO-OPERATIVE
MERCANTILE
INSTITUTION.

In the evening we attended the SALT LAKE THEATER and was agreeably surprised at the extent and finish of the auditorium, and with the performance, which was much better than in many theaters where greater pretensions are made.

BRIGHAM, like Napoleon III, believes in keeping his people amused, and frequently makes his appearance at the theater. We care, of course, gentlemen, and in true sincerity "acknowledge the corn." —North-West Indiana.

Butler has as sharp and bitter a tongue as any man in congress, and he has employed it on more occasions than one so as to make Grant wince. The president, so far from manifesting regret, takes Butler into his confidence, and intrusts to him the leadership in working through the bill for the

repeal of the civil-tenure act. Butler is the president's "spokesman" in the house, and talks of Grant's patronizing and supercilious manner that must be offensive to such republican members as have the grace to be ashamed of Grant's vassalage. It is a good thing to forgive enemies, but it is not creditable to a president of the United States to be subdued by such men as Ross and Butler. —Times.

Letter from California.
SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 24, 1869.

DEAD DEMOCRAT:

The ghost of a promise to write a squib or two for the perusal of your readers, has been haunting our dreams for many nights past; and that we may regain our wonted tranquility, we will give you a brief account of our trip and a few items wise and otherwise; that we have jotted down in the nooks and crannies of our memory. Our mutual friend, ORLANDO M. PACKARD, so graphically described, through your columns some months ago, the Pacific Rail Road and the sights to be seen on the line, that there is not much left to tell. We left Plymouth on the morning of Nov. 10th, and arrived at Promontory [at that time the junction of the Union and Central Pacific roads] at 6 p.m., of the 14th. Here we met our

OLD FRIENDS and former fellow-townsfolk, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. EDWARDS, and the vigorous shaking which our hand received, testified that the climate of Utah territory gives more strength to one's grip than do the aquiescent marshes of Marshall county. Mr. EDWARDS is the agent at the western terminal station of the Union Pacific R. R., and is located at Ogden. With the single exception of Omaha, Ogden is the most important station on the road, as it is the point where the freight is transferred from one road to the other. By the assistance of his excellent lady, Mr. E. keeps the best eating house on the line of the road.

Monday morning found EDWARDS and your correspondent aboard the cars bound on a flying visit to SALT LAKE CITY, which is distant from Promontory about 33 miles. Getting off at Uintah,—60 miles east of Promontory,—we took passage in one of Wells, Fargo & Co's stages, and after bumping for 32 miles along the foot of the Uintah mountains "up hill and down ye dale," through a driving storm of snow and rain, we found ourselves in the "city of the saints," and were soon snugly encamped at the Revere House—the only Gentile hotel in the place. The stage was late—arriving at 5 p.m.—and as we started homeward at 9 o'clock the next morning, our observations were necessarily limited.

The first thing that particularly attracted our attention, was THE TABERNACLE, a great, barn-like building, possessing no architectural beauty whatever. It is circular in form; its walls are about 20 feet high; the roof, or dome, impressed us as resembling a huge, old-fashioned bell-crowned hat, with the rim torn off. We did not get an inside view of the tabernacle, but were informed that it is very plainly finished. It is capable of seating 10,000 people, at present, but arrangements are being made to put in galleries, enlarging its capacity to 18,000. The foundations are laid, adjoining the tabernacle, for a magnificent temple, estimated to cost \$1,500,000, but Gentiles are of the opinion that the building will never be completed.

THE STREETS are of uniform width, 150 feet. Fifteen feet on either side for side-walks and shade trees, and 100 feet for the street proper. Where the grade is established, streams of water flow on both sides of the street—a healthy, and certainly very pleasant arrangement in the summer season. The

BUSINESS BLOCKS are principally built of wood and brick; but occasionally there is a stone or an adobe building. There are a few elegant PRIVATE RESIDENCES, but the majority are plain and make no "high-toned" pretensions. There is a substantial look about the buildings and improvements in the city, that is pleasant to look upon.

THE INHABITANTS number about 22,000, of which only about 175 are Gentiles. A more quiet or orderly town we never saw, and if some of our eastern cities would imitate the strictness with which the Mormons enforce and obey their laws, they would do themselves no discredit.

Yours, J. M. EDWARDS.

The State Senate of Ohio. The death of Mr. Russell (Republican) Senator-elect to the next State Senate of Ohio from the Clarke, Champaign and Madison counties district, is an important event. Unless his vacancy can be supplied by a new election before the meeting of the general assembly on the first Monday in January next, the state senate will stand as follows:

Regular Democrats.....18
Regular Republicans.....16
Hamilton County Reformers.....2

If there is no successor to Mr. Russell at the time of the organization, the democrats will constitute just half the senate, without the aid of the reformers, who were elected by and with them.

Our friends of the South Bend and the Plymouth DEMOCRAT, are rather ahead of us on the lousy individual who sold the wounded soldier a load of wood. This is the first instance on record where we have heard of any radical beating a copperhead for downright and shameful meanness. We care, of course, gentlemen, and in true sincerity "acknowledge the corn." —North-West Indiana.

"Col. R. J. Ryan, the talented Irish orator, died this morning."

To the Farmers and Business Men of Marshall County.

A cut-off railroad south of Chicago will be built next season. The first project is, one from Plymouth to Muncie, thence to Bureau Junction, on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. This will be 65 miles in Indiana, and 100 miles in Illinois. For this road, about \$550,000 have been subscribed, and the iron and equipments are positively pledged. A subscription of \$200,000 in Indiana will complete it; and it can be made in money, land, ties, labor, timber, material, and made on such conditions as to make the subscriber safe. As soon as \$30,000 more is subscribed, the organization can go to work.

Having so short a time to stay, and the weather having been unpleasant; everything was seen at a disadvantage; but it is said, that in the spring and summer time, when its thousands of shade and fruit trees are in leaf and blossom, with the lake stretching out on one side, and bounded in by the grim old mountains on the other, there is no place more beautiful than Salt Lake City.

On our return trip we chose an out-side seat, (couldn't get any other, come to think of it), and the weather turning out pleasant, we had a fine view of the country. About a mile north of the city are the famous

HOT SPRINGS

and the morning being quite cool, immense clouds of steam arose from them, well-nigh suffocating us as we passed by. We left Plymouth on the morning of Nov. 10th, and arrived at Promontory [at that time the junction of the Union and Central Pacific roads] at 6 p.m., of the 14th. Here we met our

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