

THE DEMOCRAT.

B. VAN VALKENBURGH, Editors.
PLATT MCDONALD.

Thursday, March 3, 1870.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph.
For Auditor of State,
C. SHOEMAKER, of Perry.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction
MILTON B. HOPKINS, of Montgomery.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Allen;
ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, of Ohio;
SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of Monroe;
JOHN PELTIT, of Tippecanoe.

The Reign of Terror—Confessing Their Guilt.

The process of developing the meaning of radicalism works slow when we consider the enormity of its crimes, but it is sure, nevertheless. While those who are guilty of the criminal acts demanded by radicalism may escape just punishment according to our laws, for their crimes, it seems to have been decreed by an all-wise Providence that their consciences should never be at rest.

At no time in our country's history was the spirit of intolerance more rampant and oppressive than immediately succeeding the death of President LINCOLN. That tragedy, planned and executed by a reckless adventurer, was seized upon by the leaders of the Republican party in all parts of the north as a pretext to harass and hem in those who were obnoxious to them politically. In many places prominent democrats were seized by abolition mobs, and maltreated by heaping upon them every indignity which a devilish spirit could invent.

This subject was brought to mind at this time by the perusal of the confession of a sinner who writes to the *Valparaiso Vidette* that he cannot have any peace of mind, or hope of forgiveness in the great hereafter, until he has publicly asked the forgiveness of those whom he has wronged.

The following extract from the confession, which is signed by ANDREW N. JACKSON, will give an idea of the offense for which he asks forgiveness:

"You remember the morning the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached Valparaiso, that there was considerable excitement raised by some remarks said to have been expressed by Mr. Palmer, then in the employ of Mr. Hunt, dry goods merchant, and that I was a witness against him at the meeting held at the court house that day; and now I wish to let you know, and do so publicly, if Mr. Palmer deserves, *my testimony was false*.

Those who got up and participated in the assassination indignation meetings for the purpose of riding roughshod over their political opponents, were little less criminals than the conspirators who took the life of the president.

The *Vidette* correctly remarks: "Our readers will see how dangerous it is to rely upon the administration of justice by extra judicial means, and how easily a mistake, terrible in its consequences, may be committed under the excitement incident to great public events. This letter should teach us to leave punishment in the hands of the law."

The Tariff Inquiry.

It is said that the new tariff bill contains three mysterious items, which read as follows:

"On tinmed iron, known as tin plates, and on iron or tin plates galvanized and on iron coated with zinc or any other metal, two and a half cents per pound.

"Tin and coconut oil, free."

The present duty on the plate is twenty-five per cent, or one and one third cents per pound, and yields annually about \$2,000,000 in gold revenue to the government. Tin in pigs, bars or blocks, pays a duty of fifteen per cent in gold. The manufacturers of tin ware in this country have remonstrated against this increase of tax on tin plates, and as that article has never been made in the United States, there has been an inquiry why the committee proposed the change.

The New York *World* explains the whole operation. It appears that the manufacture of tin plates is a specialty with Welsh, and though Welsh mechanics were brought over to the United States, some years ago, to make them here, the enterprise failed. To make tin plates there are these essential qualities: thin rolled sheets, tin, and then cleaning it with palm oil. One Mr. McDaniels, a constituent of Kelly and Cade, proposes to try to manufacture tin plates, and as a preliminary, Kelly proposes to let McDaniels have his pig in free, and high palm oil free, and that the tax on imported tin plates shall be doubled, so that he can have a monopoly of the market. The revenue on these three articles, amounting to \$2,500,000 per year, is to be discontinued, and the public are to be required to pay that amount of tax to McDaniels. It must be remembered that this action of the committee of ways and means in cutting off \$2,500,000 of revenue and doubling the tax on every tin pan in the country for the personal benefit or whim of one man is not to protect any industry now in existence, but designed wholly to enable this man in Pennsylvania to try an experiment. The tin wares of forty millions of people are to be taxed, not for revenue, but to help McDaniels to commence business. This is another illustration of how tariffs are made, and how the whole business of taxation is arranged to extort money from the people, not for the government but to enrich private individuals.

As We See It.

The *Northern Indiana* and Plymouth *Republican* newspapers of last week devoted ten columns to the BEAVER case and to personal abuse of the editors of THE DEMOCRAT. In regard to the personalities, we have only this to say: The remarks made by these papers with reference to ourself (the "son-in-law" of Mr. WHEELER) are of such a nature that we do not deem it necessary to do more or less than plead guilty to being his son-in-law.

The brazen boy who "runs" the *Republican* may comfort himself with the reflection that we shall not retaliate upon him, and make him blush with shame at a receipt of his own dirty acts and the criminal conduct of his paternal ancestor, and we will also assure Gen. REUB. WILLIAMS that we shall not retaliate upon him by reciting any of his offenses that perhaps may be fully as heinous as being the son-in-law of Mr. WHEELER.

But as these journals are much aggrieved at the course we have taken in regard to the BEAVER case, and have devoted so much space to us on this subject, we wish merely to briefly refer to the position taken by them and by us.

We have heretofore contended, and do now contend, that the simple fact of *charging WHEELER and VINALL with being innocent*, and do not believe any party presenting them has reasonable ground to believe them to be guilty. This being our candid conviction, we think, under the circumstances, and considering the effort that has been made to forestall public opinion, we have a right to express it, even though we are the son-in-law of WHEELER.

We have only asked heretofore, and now ask, that their case may be fairly presented for trial, and that no effort be made to pre-judge the case before a judicial investigation can be had. It seems to us that no one can ask less or demand more.

Boiler Explosion.

SCRANTON, Feb. 28.—The boiler of heating furnace number 3, at the railroad iron rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, exploded this afternoon. A portion of the roof, with all its heavy timber, shafting, etc., 72 feet by 95 feet, was blown into the air, and fell with a tremendous crash. The noise of the explosion shook half the city. Twenty or thirty men were buried in the ruins. Nine persons were killed, and about twenty injured.

Bourbon Items.

BOURBON, March 3, 1870.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:

The great agony is over. Our new post master has been appointed, and his name is Bayler—Harmon Bayler! Bayler is one of those easy, good-natured sort of fellows who, although not as wise as a serpent, is considered about as harmless as a dove! We congratulate him on what he considers his good luck, and hope he may be able to transact the business with credit to himself and satisfaction to all parties concerned. He is a bitter partisan of that radical sort, who is seeking to wreak private vengeance; the man who asks less is a knave who is seeking a reward.

The charge that we have sought to cover up any facts, or to create a public opinion in favor of the accused, or to give the case a political bearing, is simply false, and the author of any of these charges, if an intelligent man, never made the charge honestly.

Mr. WHEELER is now here for trial, and Dr. VINALL will be. They are entitled to a trial without prejudice, and we merely demand that they shall have it.

The outgoing postmaster is a gentleman for whom we entertain the kindest feelings, and in this connection we desire to thank him for favors received during his term of office, and to wish him success in all his laudable undertakings. His wife, Mrs. Jennie Weaver, who has, during his absence for several months past, performed the duties of the office, will carry with her, wherever she may go, the well-wishes of all with whom she has had business to transact. She is a lady well qualified for the position, and has been prompt and faithful in the discharge of her duties, and has obliging to all.

The new appointment is far from being satisfactory to the vanquished aspirants and their friends. Mr. Gordon was the candidate of the leaders of the party, and so confident was he that he would receive the appointment that he made but little effort to obtain signs to his petition.

Another Extrat.

The *Indiana* of last week made the following statement:

During the county fair held in this city, in October last, A. L. Wheeler visited this place, and in company with Sue Beaver and Lizzie Richhart, visited the fair grounds. Soon afterward, however, Wheeler and Sue Beaver left the fair grounds, and returned to the residence of the two ladies named. They were seen to enter the house together, close the door and put down the window blinds, and there remain for some time.

The above is false *in toto*. Not a word of truth in it, and no witness dare attempt to testify to it. If REUB. WILLIAMS was informed that the statement was true, his informant lied maliciously. There is no chance for a mistake. The story can only be a wilful lie.

What is the purpose of the course being pursued in this case? Will the *Indiana* give its authority for the charge? I retract it.

State Items.

The Clinton county delinquent list contained only four names.

Miss Mattie Baldridge, a Delaware county school teacher, attempted to wallop a fourteen year old boy named Orr, when the young savage turned upon and severely "whaled" her.

CASUALTIES.

Sinking of the United States Steamer Oneida—120 Lives Lost—Propeller Burned in Chesapeake Bay—Mississippi River Steamer Sunk—Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life at Scranton, Pa.

LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The following telegram has just been received from the managing directors of the peninsular and oriental steam navigation company:

"About 115 miles from Yokohama, bound in the Bombay came into collision with the American corvette Oneida. The latter sunk soon after with a loss of about 120 men. The Bombay was not injured. The latter was due at Yokohama, from Hong Kong, on January 29th."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The state department has received a dispatch from Minister Motley, at London, stating that the British steamer Oneida collided with the United States steamer Oneida, near Yokohama, in which 120 lives were lost.

PROPELLER BURNED.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The proprietor New Jersey, which left here on Friday, for Norfolk, with a large freight, was burned to the water off Sharp's island in the Chesapeake bay. The captain and crew escaped in boats, and were picked up and brought here. The New Jersey was valued at \$35,000, and insured for half that sum.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMER SUNK.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The steamer Mississippi, southward bound, heavily laden with stock and western produce, struck a snag at 2 a. m., near the landing at Waterloo, La., and sank rapidly. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cabin has just floated past Natchez.

Citizen.

The gentlemen writing for the *Republican*, over the signature of "Citizen," must excuse us from entering into a controversy with him. He is too deep and too prolific for us. We have read his articles before now, and know to what effect. He has been very attentive to his duties, and a "loafing spell" will do him good. He goes to Plymouth.

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The Law Authorizing County and Township Aid to Railroads.

AN ACT to authorize aid to the construction of Railroads by Counties and Townships taking Stock in, and making donations to, Railroad Companies.—APPROVED MAY 12, 1869.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That whenever a petition shall be presented to the board of commissioners of any county in this state, at any regular or special session thereof, signed by one hundred or more freeholders of said county, asking said board to make an appropriation of money to aid a railroad company, named in such petition, then duly organized under the laws of this state in the construction of a railroad in or through such county, or whenever such a petition shall be presented to such board of commissioners as aforesaid, signed by twenty-five freeholders of any township of such county, asking such township to make an appropriation of money to aid a railroad company named in such petition, and then duly organized under the laws of this state in the construction of a railroad in or through such township, or whenever such a petition shall be presented to such board of commissioners as aforesaid, signed by twenty-five freeholders of any township 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