

# THE DEMOCRAT

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, Editors.

PLATT MCDONALD, *etc.*

Thursday, May 26, 1870.

## Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,

NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph.

For Auditor of State,

JOHN 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 Judge of Supreme Court,

JAMES L. WOODRIDGE, of Marion.

ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, of Ohio.

SAMUEL H. RUSKIN, of Monroe.

JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe.

## Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Marshall county have notified that their central committee have ordered that a delegate convention be held at Plymouth, on Saturday, June 18th, 1870, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the next general election.

The number of delegate votes to which each township in said county will be entitled in said convention is based upon the vote cast for governor in 1868, and is as follows:

Townships.	Vote in '68.	No. Delegates
Center.	689	34
Bourbon.	291	15
German.	297	12
Walnut.	222	11
Polk.	144	10
West.	183	9
North.	174	9
Union.	168	8
Tippecanoe.	119	6
Green.	117	6
Total.	2395	120

The Democrats of the several townships are requested to hold conventions and appoint delegates to the county convention on Saturday, June 11th, unless for local reasons some other day would be more convenient.

H. CORBIN, Chairman.

D. MCDONALD, Secretary.

## Retrenchment and Reform.

The friends of President Grant have never claimed for his administration any special merit, except that it was honest and economical. The imbecility of the president, and the weakness of his cabinet, preclude the possibility of his most bigoted partisans claiming for the present administration anything like ability, and as something must be done to keep the sinking vessel above water for a little time, the shout of economy is echoed all over the land.

Notwithstanding the fact that defalcations of millions of dollars occur yearly with Grant's appointees; and the public lands are being stolen from the government and given to railroad monopolies at the rate of millions of acres monthly; yet the cry of economy is zealously persisted in. And though his own friends are compelled to raise their voices against the extravagance and corruption of the various departments, in order to break the force of the charge when made by Democrats, the mass of the party unblushingly profess to believe that the administration is both honest and economical, and insist that this spectacle of radicals charging radicalism with fraud and extravagance is an evidence that radicals are honest, and that radicalism means purity.

We call the special attention of our readers to the subjoined proceedings in congress a few days ago, and suggest that men so active in the interests of God and morality" would hardly exonerate the enormity of frauds perpetrated by their own beautiful and economical administration:

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole and discussed by Messrs. Hale, Morgan, and Seelye.

Mr. Morgan condemned the department for having in violation of law, paid to officers of the navy \$334 per cent on \$8,700,000 in addition to their legal wages.

Mr. Seelye contended that it was strictly in accordance with law.

Mr. Morgan continued to denounce the extravagance of the department, and was followed by Stevens and Cox, on the same side.

Mr. Sargent defended the department.

At 4:30 a recess was taken.

At the evening session the committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the naval bill.

Mr. Archer defended the navy department from the charges of extravagance.

Mr. Dawes attacked the department for its antagonism to the law-making power, and said that for the last ten years, excluding those of the war, the average appropriation for the navy was less by \$2,000,000 than the amount appropriated in this bill, and yet the department wanted \$10,000,000 more.

The complaint that the law-making power had the right to make against the navy department was that with the money furnished, the navy was in the bad condition described. "Why was it that the United States navy cost three or four times as much as the navy of Great Britain?"

Mr. Hale asked whether everything did not cost two or three times as much as in Great Britain.

Mr. Dawes went on to say that the United States navy, though consisting of only 8,500 men, cost \$25,671, while the estimate for the British navy last year, which consisted of 63,000 men, was only \$49,000,000. Every vessel in the United States navy cost an average annually of \$128,944, and in the British navy \$69,000. Every ton in the tonnage of the United States cost an average of \$151 per annum, and in the British navy \$72.66. To keep the American navy afloat, to keep it in repair costs \$600 a man, while the British navy costs \$60 a man, to keep it up to the standard. The United States navy department had estimated \$6,975,000 for repairs, while the estimates of the British navy for the year ending March 31, 1870, for new machinery and repairs, was \$3,794. At

the same rate of cost as in England, the whole American navy should be kept in repair for \$48,000 a year. What is the reason for this vast difference? The British estimates for the last ten years varied but very little. Man for man, vessel for vessel, ton for ton, the whole expenditure for the repairs of the British navy was just about one-tenth the cost of repairs of the American navy, and yet the American navy had been allowed to run down to the condition in which its friends describe it to be. The fault did not lie with congress; it lay in a lack of efficiency, energy and spirit in the navy of the present day.

Mr. Logan said there were in the United States navy, 1,409 officers and but 8,500 men—one officer to every six men and a fraction over. The pay of the navy was over \$7,000,000, and of that over \$5,000,000 was paid to officers. There were on the active list of the navy 759 officers at sea, and on shore, 650. There were 10 rear-admirals, 5 at sea; 23 commodores, and only 3 at sea; 50 captains, and only 10 at sea; 90 commanders, and only 21 at sea. There were 24 naval officers stationed in the Washington navy yard at once. In short there are officers enough in the navy to man a navy sufficient to make war upon the strongest naval power in the world, and but few men. Why should this swarm of officers be kept without any necessity for them?

Mr. Peck spoke of the extravagance of all the departments, and stated that there were in the treasury department 1,600 employees more than were authorized by law, and 600 more than last year.

The debate being closed, the bill was considered by paragraphs for amendments. The first paragraph was for the pay of commissioned and warrant officers at sea, on shore, or special service, and of those on the retired list and unemployed, and for mileage or transportation of officers traveling under orders—\$4,000,000.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment that no allowance be made to officers for drawing bills, receiving or disbursing money, or for servants, fuel, clothing, quarters, transportation, etc., thus cutting of the \$3 per cent allowance.

## Independent Journalism.

The Lapeyre Herald, of a recent date, publishes an article on the subject of "Independent Journalism," the general tone of which suits us. Not only is the Republican party guilty of the charge of subsidizing, to a great extent, their party journals, and expecting, and in some cases compelling them by force of party drill, to support and defend the action of the party leaders and party officials, regardless of right or wrong, but the Democratic party is not guiltless of the same charge. Although we consider the party to which we belong one of the "purest and best the sun ever shone upon," we consider it no part of our journalistic duty to defend anything and everything our party leaders may say and do, in many cases regardless of a knowledge on our part whether such action is defensible or not. For our part, we do not propose to be made a cat's-paw for any such purpose.

When the leaders of both political parties are brought to a knowledge of the fact that they cannot depend upon their party journals to endorse and defend their words and acts, unless the party warrant such defense, they will keep a more careful watch over their words and actions. But so long as we belong one of the "purest and best the sun ever shone upon," we consider it no part of our journalistic duty to defend anything and everything our party leaders may say and do, in many cases regardless of a knowledge on our part whether such action is defensible or not. For our part, we do not propose to be made a cat's-paw for any such purpose.

The radical majority in congress are not yet fully satisfied with the situation of the suffrage question, and will continue tinkering at it until none but the dyed-in-the-wool radicals can exercise the privilege.

The New York Standard says: Take General Butler out of Republicanism and there would be very little left of it. Is there silver in Republicanism?

Liberal ideas are progressing. The Philadelphia Daily (radical) is really of the opinion that the new colored voters ought to be permitted to vote as they please.

General Hersey is to be the next radical candidate for governor of Maine.

Forney is a candidate for the next radical nomination for governor of Pennsylvania.

Sypher, the man who got into Louisiana in a short time, and got out in a great deal shorter, is said to be booked as a treasury agent at New Orleans.

C. L. Vallandigham is reported as making speeches in favor of the Bible in public schools.

Congressman McCarthy, the Syracuse salt monopolist, has become satisfied that there will be no change of salt duties, and is about to sail for Europe.

Connecticut people are discussing the propriety of making sundry amendments to their constitution—one of which is to change their annual elections from spring to fall, and have their legislature meet in winter instead of summer.

The Cleveland Leader wants William Upson, the present member of congress from that district, nominated for re-election. He helped that paper beat Ben Wade.

Returns from all but two counties in the Kentucky third district give Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, democrat, about 4,700 majority for congressman.

The recent conduct of Judge Osborn, while on the bench, is so plainly reprehensible, so utterly at variance with common justice, that to longer refrain from placing the facts before the people is a sin which we have determined shall not be chargeable to us. This, together with the fact that Andrew L. Osborn is asking the people of Indiana to elevate him to the high position of supreme judge is our excuse for stripping the mask of non-partisanship from him, and giving the general public an opportunity of viewing the man in a form scarcely less repulsive to the honest than were the features of the Vailed Prophet.

For some time a majority of the bar of this district have indulged in frequent and unfavorable comment on the stubborn and self-willed conduct of the presiding judge. It is alleged that the pro-principles of the jury are usurped, and that a trial by this means assumes

the appearance of a broad farce more than a legal reality. These statements are publicly made, and come alike from political friends and opponents. The people should know them, and consider them.

In the contested election case of Speth vs. Shannon the political sympathy of Judge Osborn was plainly discernible. So ill concealed was it that even the defendant's counsel hesitated to take advantage of an act so glaringly in opposition to former precedent. He even sought to pettify the case, and bring from the counsel an admission that every person inside the court room knew it to be false. Failing in this, he voluntarily granted some four hours time to the defendant for the purpose of arranging and filing an affidavit for a continuance. It is needless to say that the records of his court will not show another case wherein one of this kind was ever granted for this purpose. It is contrary to a long established and rigidly enforced rule of his court.

Again, in the contested case of Schum vs. Kaber, which involved the political control of this city, his partisan bias, if possible, was still more strikingly apparent. It was known and admitted by all that the Democratic contestant was clearly entitled to the seat, or at best the vote was a tie, and the people of the ward should be allowed to make another selection.

When the matter was about to come before the court, the Judge was taken with a very sudden and singular illness, which prevented his hearing the case, but remarkable as it may seem, did not prevent him from spending the day on the streets and indulging in unusual hilarous conversation. In brief, this non-partisan judge called a notoriously unscrupulous partisan to the bench, and regardless of justice, law or common respect for the rights of the individual or the people, the case was decided in favor of the Republicans. That all this was done at the full understanding and connivance of Judge Osborn, is believed by a large majority of those cognizant of the facts.

We admire a manly, out-spoken foe, but have a strong repugnance to hypocrisy. Hence, when Judge Osborn asks the people's votes on the plea of being an impartial jurist, we have felt it our duty to show him up in his true light, and ask the people of the state to consider the charges which we make against him.

## Political.

Senator Sumner denies having said that the United States was disgraced by such men as Minister Washburne, at Paris, and Jones, at Brussels. The fact that Summer did not say it does not make it any the less true.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### A. C. THOMPSON'S

### LIVERY, FEED & SALE

### STABLE,

At the Old Buckeye stand, near the Parker House,

### PLYMOUTH, IND:

Horses & Carriages to Let,

And Horses Boarded on reasonable terms,

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RENT BORN

(Successor to C. H. Hinsinger.)

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Washington street, east of Parker House,

### Plymouth, Ind.

REPAIRING and Horseshoeing done to order.

Good work guaranteed, on short notice.

April 14, '70—25th.

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### TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

Friends please be informed that I have for sale the following farm machinery:

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