

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DAVID TURPIN, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHAN L. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT,
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT,
M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

According to announcement, the Republicans met in Convention, at the Court House, on last Saturday. Having nothing very special to attend to elsewhere, we dropped in for a short time to see what was going on, knowing that we would be most welcome. The attendance was quite respectable, in point of numbers, there being between sixty-five and seventy-five persons in the room, and with the exception of ourselves, we believe they were all the "simon pure," for we did not see another man in the room that we suspected of having a particle of Democracy about him, however, there may have been some there that were Democrats.

The meeting was organized by selecting John L. Westervelt, Chairman, and I. Mattingly, Secretary. After the appointment of committees on selecting delegates to attend the State Convention, and on resolutions, speaking was announced, by the chairman, to be in order. Mr. Johnson, Esq., was called out and did his "best," and asked them to take it for what it was worth. He went into the Democracy promiscuously, made random shots and missed every time. He compared the Opposition party, fighting for freedom, (abolitionism) to our fathers resisting tyranny and struggling for their liberty. We must confess that we could not see the force of his comparison though it may have been very apparent to a hearer.

After Mr. Johnson was through, Mr. Coleman was called upon and made some remarks. He talked of the sovereign power of Congress over territories—said it had the power to exclude slavery from the territories, but forgot if it had sovereign power over these territories that she could with the same power create or establish it in them.

We believe the elderly gentlemen is an avowed abolitionist, and, if the modern Republican party is not Abolition, as they here deny, why is he, with all other abolitionists of the days of yore, found acting with them? Verily, he has nothing to sacrifice, but has only to open his arms and receive the opposition into full fellowship, for they are brothers.

After Mr. Coleman was through, Mr. I. Mattingly, of the *Republican*, arose and said that he was not going to make a speech but would simply give them a plan of action. They were to add one member from each of the out townships to the Central Committee whose duty it should be to see that every school district in the County was organized, and that they should be so well informed in relation to their progress, that they would be able to report to their quarters faithfully and truthfully. Money must be raised—documents circulated, and the minds of the masses reached before they were biased by the Democracy. He did not care if his opponents knew all about the Republican plan for success in this County. They, the Republicans, were going to make an open and fair fight and beat us, too, whereupon we felt like cheering, and did, and was joined by the house generally. Our competitor took his seat, thinking, doubtless, that it was easier to make his last remark than it would be to prove it this coming Fall. So we thought and still think.

The committee on delegates came in and reported the names of abolition gentlemen to attend the State Convention on the approaching "twenty second." Some of them we know to be "negro equality" men, for they have told us they were. Why is it that such men act with the Republicans? Why is it? Will some one explain why it is that these men give up all their views, and chime in so harmoniously with the party that says it is not abolition in principle? The report of the committee was received and the committee discharged. The committee on resolutions came in. The resolutions were read, and after the first reading they were adopted by sections. There was no discussion on any of them until they came to the third resolution, we believe it was, in which the Democracy were denounced in the most severe terms the gutter up could think of. After the resolution was read a second time, Mr. Johnson arose and suggested that where it read "the Democratic

party," it should be changed to read "the United Democratic and Know-Nothing party." The question being open for debate they went at it. There were various opinions in relation to the proposed amendment, but by a gentleman that evidently, "from a remark he made," had some sympathy with the K. N.'s, arising and saying a few words, the resolution was withdrawn by Mr. Johnson, to his manifest displeasure.

There was another thing that was very obvious, and that was, the Convention was willing to do anything, adopt anything or not adopt anything, for the sake of getting a vote.

After the adoption of this resolution, we left. As we left the Court House square, we supposed they were having a "good time" from a noise we heard, which was the first and only applause, except the applause of our contemporary. However, we understand that they had quite an enthusiastic time at the close.

Our Democratic readers will see by the above that the Opposition is now organizing in this County, for the suggestions that we have given from the Secretary were acted upon and these additional members added to what they call the Central Committee, but which is really a *Vigilance Committee*. Now is it necessary for us to say that it is time for us to be "up and doing"? The Opposition, though they have been victorious here for two years past, defeat. This is evident by their actions and the measures they are going to carry into effect. They know that organization and vigilance will accomplish everything. Our neighbor, of the *Republican*, in the course of his remarks on the importance of organization, said, that so far as success was concerned, he would as leave have a life as a truth to contend for. We were forced to think that he spoke from experience—we couldn't help it. We may have been mistaken, however.

The plan they have adopted for success is a good and effectual one, and we have no doubt they will use every means to make it available. Money is to be raised and abolition documents circulated among the masses, while, as these wire-workers say, the minds of the people are yet unprejudiced. Should they raise the requisite amount of cash we look for a general distribution of "Helper's Impending Crisis," and the New York Tribune, which are alike infamous, and combined, form the political creed of the Republican party.

The Presidency.

For many months past there has been much said about what would be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and as we near the time of holding that Convention the anxiety, on the part of the aspirants and their friends, increases, as well as the fear and uneasiness of the opposition. Much has been said and will still be said, by the different candidates that will be before that body. Very small matters have been magnified by ultra men, and many things have been said that had better been suppressed. There has been a wrong spirit manifested by some Democrats that, probably, have self-promotion more at heart than they have the good of the cause. We have, in a few instances, heard men, professing to be Democrats, say that if a certain man was nominated they would not support him, and another say the same thing about others. This will not do, as any sensible man can see, and by their unguarded expressions they will place themselves in very awkward situations. These remarks are general in their applications, for we are glad to say, that we have not heard nor heard of any Democrat that would not support the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Submission to the will of the majority is Democratic, and flying off the track is an element of the Opposition.

What we do before the 23d of April, let us do for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and let us avoid committing ourselves on small matters and about things that we cannot effect in the least, only to weaken our own party. We are for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and hope, like others, that the man of our choice will be chosen.

OUR DUTY.—It is the duty of every true patriot to be vigilant in the right, and watch with a jealous care every political movement that is calculated in the least to impede national progress, or create discord between the different portions of the country. It is therefore the duty of all Democrats to commence action and not cease to labor for their country until after the election in the coming Fall is past and every vote given. The Opposition as may be seen by all their papers and the movements of their meetings and conventions everywhere, is preparing for a hard fight. As sovereigns, as citizens of our common country, as freemen of the State of Indiana, as voters of Marshall County, as we cherish our rights as free white men, and as we detect abolitionism and negro equality, let us begin to work for success.

GEORGE B. LINDY will have the last two numbers of Frank Leslie's Illustrated, containing what purports to be an exposure of the Sons of Malta, next Saturday. It is a good thing and a magnificent—self—cheap, too. Buy some.

BUCKEYE LIVERY STABLE.—Two weeks ago we briefly called attention to the fact that N. B. & J. M. Klingers, of this place, had one of the best livery outfits in Northern Indiana. Their buggies and harnesses are new, and of the very best kind, and their teams are young and in "good condition." Messrs. Klingers are gentlemen, and are determined to not be surpassed in the business for cheapness or in style. Give them a call.

FORTHCOMING.—Next week will commence the publication of a series of articles on "Helper's Impending Crisis," from an able correspondent. We deem them very opportune, as our readers have not, we presume, generally been in informed as to the effect this infamous book has had upon the organization of Congress. It is the abolition republican creed. Our readers, by extracts from it can have a chance to judge of its merits.

We are under renewed obligations to some of our Democratic friends, in this county, for their continued efforts to extend the circulation of the *Democrat*.—Since our last issue we have received the names of over fifty new subscribers. Keep it going.

How Indiana is to be Carried.

John D. Defrees, of the Indianapolis *Tribune*, has been chosen Printer of the House. It is said that this was given him with the understanding that he was to expend a great portion of the profits for the purpose of carrying Indiana for the Republicans. In speaking of this matter the New Albany *Leifger* says:

The accounts from Washington agree in stating that in all probability John D. Defrees, Esq., of Indianapolis, will be chosen Printer to the House. On Mr. Defrees's own account we shall be glad of this, for he certainly deserves something from his political friends. But it is understood that there is an immense amount of money in this Congressional printing, and of course it Mr. Defrees is elected, it will be with understanding that he will bleed liberally to carry Indiana for the Republicans. It will therefore be necessary for the Democracy to bear this in mind and redouble their exertions. Republican speeches and newspapers, paid for out of the proceeds of the Congressional printing, will be scattered broadcast over the State, and the Democracy must have the weapons at hand to combat them. Every Democrat should subscribe at once for a paper of his own faith.

The time for lethargy is past and those that have the prosperity and welfare of their country at heart will not remain ignorant and stupid in relation to an important and dangerous political movement of the opposition. Let all labor to do the most possible good for the cause of Democracy, and to know where and how to work, they should take some good Democratic paper or papers.

Indiana Farmer.

We see by the last number of the above named paper, that it is to be changed from a weekly to a Semi-Monthly, owing to the fact that the income are not sufficient to support a weekly issue. The Farmer is one of the nearest papers published in the West and deserves the patronage all who may wish to profit by the reading of first rate Agricultural paper. Should any of our farming friends wish to take a paper of this kind, they cannot do better than to subscribe for the Indiana Farmer.

Mr. Colfax and the "Constitution."

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, one of the endorsers of Helper's book, who has not yet even pleaded the wretched plea of ignorance of the contents of the pamphlet which he "cordially approved," thought proper, yesterday, to suggest the expulsion from the galleries of the House of the reporters and editors of this paper, because we have, from time to time, denounced as traitors those men who have placed themselves on the record as approvers of a publication wherein treason, murder, robbery, and every crime which most degrades humanity, are openly recommended.

However harshly the term may grate on the ear of Mr. Colfax, we neither regret nor retract it. We consider that all men who connive at the commission of murder are murderers; and that all men who recommended robbery are robbers. We have no personal quarrels with anybody. If we had, we should not wage them through the columns of this journal. When the public safety is attacked we expose the guilt of those by whom the attack is made. We conceive that the doctrines of the Helper book are reasonable, and that all who approve that book are traitors. This is our deliberate opinion and we care not how much its expression may irritate those to whom it applies.

As to expulsion from the House, we are not afraid of Mr. Colfax's vengeance. We shall continue to visit the House whenever we desire to do so, and our reporters will occupy their seats daily, in the firm confidence that our rights and theirs will not be denied, because we shall never commit any act which would make us justly amenable to a resolution of exclusion—Washington Constitution.

Mr. Hendricks—the Democratic Candidate for Governor—arrived in Laporte, last Friday night. He was greeted at the depot by the firing of a salute of six guns by the Jackson artillery, and escorted to the Tugendard House, by the German band, and several hundred citizens, who had turned out *en masse*, to meet him. Arriving at the hotel, he was welcomed to the city by Col. Walker, to whom Mr. H. responded in a brief and well timed speech. The campaign for 1860 is now opened in good earnest by H's address in Hunsman Hall last Saturday—*South Bend Forum*.

Politics in the North-West.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Jan. 29, 1860.

I have been looking through and taking notes in each of the States North-west of Ohio, Minnesota excepted, during the past fortnight; and though I seldom place predictions on record, I may make one which I would not have credited when I left New York. I predict that Stephen A. Douglas will be nominated for President at Charleston next April, and that most of the Slave States will give him their Electoral Votes. Let these forecastings be noted and compared with the events.

I predict Mr. Douglas' nomination, in full view of the fact that a great majority of the Southern Democratic politicians intensely hate him—that the leading partisans and favorites of the Buchanan dynasty desert him—that Mayor Wood will have to promise to oppose him in order to get his Hart Shell delegation admitted at Charleston—that there will be an anti-Douglas delegation claiming seats from Illinois—that many of the delegates elect even from the North-Western States, including a majority of those from Minnesota, do not want to nominate him—and that Jesse D. Bright, Rice, Joe Lane, &c., who have for some years labored under the hallucination that they are leaders of the North-Western Democracy, would prefer defeat with a Lecomptonite to success with Douglas. I see also that the anti-Douglas side will have the advantage in the Convention, first in settling the contested seats; then in framing the platform. But after making allowance for these make weights, I still hold the Little Giant's nomination to be all but inevitable because.

I. A National Convention always nominates to win. It is largely made up of men who would like to be subject Ministers, Embassadors, Collectors, Marshals, or at least Postmasters. Those quite well understand that, if they are to obtain what they aspire to, is essential that they should nominate a ticket that can be elected. National Conventions are of ten blind to transcendent merit, rarely or never to superior strength.

II. Mr. Douglas is still in the eyes of the Democratic masses in the Free States, the champion and embodiment of the principle of Popular Sovereignty by which they were reconciled to the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise. That repudiation was never relished by them *per se*; nor did it manifestly offend them to their approbation. But the suggestion that each separate community, whether termed State or Territory, should be at liberty to manage and dispose of its own negroes—to have slavery or not have it, as it should see fit was and is popular with the Western Democracy. And having long recognized Mr. Douglas as the author, expounder and champion of this doctrine, they will not be disposed to surrender very readily the platform if he is placed conspicuously thereon. With Mr. Douglas as their candidate, the Democracy will contest every North-Western State with energy, by most of them with confidence. They will not consider one of them absolutely lost until a vote for President shall have been cast and counted.

III. But, should Mr. Douglas be defeated at Charleston, the very blindest mode will understand that the principle wherein his name is identified is ignored and cashed—i.e. that the National Democracy no longer holds American citizens located in a Territory equally with those in a State at liberty to legalize and establish or to exclude and forbid Slavery within their respective limits. In that case the stereotyped Democratic question of 1854-5-6, "Why should not American citizens in a Territory have equal rights as to Slavery within their respective limits with those in a State?" will be turned against them with fearful effect. Mr. Douglas may work as he doubtless will work desperately for any candidate who may be nominated at Charleston, no matter on what platform, but he cannot secure for a hearty Lecomptonite one Electoral Vote in all the North West.

IV. Through all his mutation, Mr. Douglas has hitherto stood by the principle of Free Homestead, or the grant of quarter sections of the Public Lands to actual settlers without charge. That principle—always stronger in the Free West than any party has gained immensely in power to control votes from the pecuniary disasters of the last 3 years. Thousands who were grabbing at the land within sight of their log cabins a few years since, and fondly expecting to become speedily rich by land speculations, have suddenly awaked to a realization of the fact that their land grabbing has ruined them, and that they have a hard chance before them of obtaining even a freehold. To those and to tens of thousands besides, the Homestead bill seems of more consequence than all other topics of political controversy. No other Democratic Statesman than Douglas, unless he be Andrew Johnson of Tenn., could hope for the support of Mr. Lane's highly respected late wife. Reads him conspicuously unstable. Mr. D. on this question could probably hold his own against a Republican no one else but Mr. A. Johnson could begin to do it.

V. The minor divisions of his adversaries give Douglas a great advantage in the struggle. Out of some six hundred votes in the Convention over two hundred will at all events be thrown for him on the first ballot, while the opposing vote will be divided between Hunter, Wise, A. Johnson, Guthrie, Breckinridge, Jeff Davis, Stephens, Cobb, &c., and it is even said that there are incumbents or expectants of Federal offices who will carry their servility or hypocrisy to a even of voting even votes for Buchanan. I do not credit this; but with Pierce and Seymour both sedulously kept in the back ground, Mr. Douglas' pluriy at the start must be very large, and this cannot fail to tell on the succeeding ballots.

That the events and developments of the next few weeks may change all this, I fully understand; but if matters move along as they are now going, Mr. Douglas' nomination at Charleston seems hardly avoidable. And, as an evidence that a Democrat may, for once, disobey the mandates of the Slave Power, without thereby ruining himself, I am prepared to regard it with complacency. H. G.

See new advertisements in another column.

NEW ADVS.

NEW STORE.

PACKARD & THAYER

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PRODUCE.

Plymouth, Ind.

HAIL COLUMBIA!

Have you heard the news at

PACKARD & THAYER'S?

They are now in town and may be seen hard at work at the

GROCERY MACHINE.

Yes that's so: PACKARD & THAYER at

No. 5, Michigan Street, Plymouth,

Have the LARGEST and most

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

EVER BROUGHT TO PLYMOUTH.

They keep constantly on hand,

TEA,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

RICE,

TOBACCO,

RAISINS,

NUTS,

DATES,

CANDIES,

PRUNES,

APPLES,

PEACHES, (preserved & nat.)

FRUITS

SARDINES,

LOBSTERS,

OYSTERS,

CLAMS,

MACKEREL,

COD FISH,

CRACKERS,

CHEESE,

PEPPER,

SPICE,

DYE STUFFS,

CLOVES,

GINGER,

NUTMEGS,

WASHING,

FANCY &

TOILET SOAPS,

YANKEE

NOTIONS

We have also a complete assortment of

CROCKERY, GLASS

AND

Wooden Ware.

We are bound to sell at figures to suit purchasers. All you have to do is call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, and we will

WARRANT YOU A BARGAIN.

Farmers, we will take everything in the way of

Produce!

AND WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

N. B.—Alleman's best Family Flour kept constantly on hand in quantities to suit customers.

STATEMENT

of the condition of the

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

on the 1st of January, 1860,

as required by the Laws of the State of Indiana.

The name of the Corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford Conn.

The Capital is Fifteen Hundred Thousand Dollars and is paid up.

The ASSETS of the Company are—

Real Estate unimproved, \$75,996

Money due the Company secured by Mortgage, 454 75

Cash in hand and in Bank with accrued interest, 624,448 45

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 469,296 78

44 Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000

38 Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 38,000

25 Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,000

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 51,000

25 Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,000

10 Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000

5 Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest, 5,000 5,000

United States Treasury Notes and accrued interest, 75,000 79,900

United States Stock, 150,000 150,720

State of Kentucky, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500

State of Tennessee, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 9,000

State of New York, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,000

State of Missouri, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 53,000 41,500

State of Ohio, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, (1861), 53,000 51,500

State of Ohio, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, (1862), 25,000 27,500

State of Michigan, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000

State of Indiana, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 49,810 30,882 20

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,565 69 11,089 69

530 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co. Stock, 51,000 65,500

250 " Conn. River Railroad Co. Stock, 25,000 18,750

107 " Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. Stock, 10,700 10,914

50 " Connecticut River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250

50 " Citizens Bank Stock Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,300

50 " State Bank of Springfield, Conn., 5,000 5,300

36 " Eagle Bank Stock Providence R. I., 1,800 1,872

15 " Mechanics and Traders Bank Stock Jersey City, N. J., 1,500 1,500

200 " Reverse Bank Boston, Mass., 20,000 20,400

100 " Slater Fund Bank Stock Boston Mass., 10,000 10,100

100 " Merchants Bank Stock St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 10,500

200 " Bank State of St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 21,000

100 " Aetna Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800

100 " Hartford County Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,000

100 " Charter Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500

100 " City Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,600

300 " Exchange Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 15,000 15,000

400 " Farmer & Merchants Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 40,000 46,400

450 " Hartford Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 45,000 65,610

100 " Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,100

200 " Phoenix Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 30,000 38,500

240 " State Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 34,000 29,040

150 " Connecticut River Bank Stock Hartford, Conn., 7,500 9,750

400 " American Exchange Bank Stock New York, 40,000 38,400

250 " Bank of North America Stock N. York, 20,000 21,800

300 " Bank of America Stock N. York, 30,000 33,600

200 " Republic Stock N. York, 20,000 25,600

300 " Bank Commerce and Wealth Stock N. York, 10,000 10,000

200 " Bank of New York Stock New York, 30,000 31,000

200 " Bank of Commerce Stock N. York, 20,000 20,000

800 " Broadway Bank Stock New York, 20,000 28,000

600 " Bank and Brokers Stock New York, 20,000 24,000

100 " City Bank Stock New York, 10,000 12,400

300 " Importers and Exporters Bank Stock New York, 30,000 33,800

200 " Market Bank Stock New York, 20,000 21,000

1200 " Mechanics Bank New York, 30,000 34,000

200 " Merchants Exchange Bank Stock New York, 10,000 10,000

620 " Merchants Bank Stock N. York, 41,000 43,460

300 " Nassau Bank Stock New York, 30,000 30,300

400 " Manhattan Bank Stock New York, 23,000 28,000

100 " Mercantile Bank Stock N. York, 10,000 12,600

200 " North River Bank Stock N. York, 10,000 10,000

400 " Ocean Bank Stock New York, 20,000 18,300

400 " Peoples Bank Stock New York, 10,000 10,300

500 " Phenix Bank Stock New York, 10,000 11,000

400 " Union Bank Stock New York, 20,000 20,000

100 " Hanover Bank Stock New York, 10,000 9,000

150 " N. Y. & N. E. Trust Co. N. Y.,