

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5.

FOR GOVERNOR
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DAVID TURPIE, 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.

The Election.

The election in this county was a very mixed affair. In some of the townships there were no opposing candidates, in others, the line was drawn very close, and in some, trading was the order of the day. So far as we have heard, the majorities in the different townships, are in favor of the Democracy; but we are indebted to rumor for our information in relation to the matter. Union township elected a republican by a majority of about fifty. This is no political victory, as all the voters of that township know. Our Democratic friends did some very poor figuring down there, of which they are now aware. This split is caused by the rivalry between the two villages—Maxakuckee and Uniontown. We do hope that the nominee of the Charleston Convention will remain neutral in relation to these two places, but if he is compelled to say anything about them, that he will say as we do, that they are both thriving little villages, and have in them some first rate citizens, many of whom are Democrats, but in the "dickering" arrangement they have suffered themselves to be badly "gongled." It is a truth that this is no "test vote," but it gives the opposition an opportunity to blow, and they will, just as we would. They must look to their laurels. Mr. Parker, the Trustee, is a rampant Republican, but a good fellow, and as he has served one year and given general satisfaction, it is to be hoped he will do so again.

Grunz township did nobly. She elected the entire Democratic ticket by an average majority of nineteen. This is giving a good account of herself. The Democrats in this township are the "true grits," and are ready, if ever, split.

Walnut Township, according to her vote, has done better than any other precinct in the county. Her majority is over twenty for Trustee. Last fall she gave a republican majority of over thirty. We hope they will keep it up.

Tipton, as usual, has gone republican by a majority of about fifty or sixty. We have not been able to get any reliable news from this Township, but these are about the figures.

Bourbon.—In this township, the Democrats split on the candidates for Trustee, or, run two Democrats, and of course were beaten. "A house divided against itself," &c. Look sharp!

Center.—In this township "trading" was carried on to a great extent, and to it, and the circulation of the most contemptible lies on Mr. Packard, and also vigilance the republicans over the election of their candidate for Trustee, by a majority of three. They also elected one justice of the peace; he was elected through sympathy, and it is to be hoped his republican friends will give him business enough to support him. The Democrats elected one justice and three constables, by a majority of about twenty. While our defeated candidates, as a matter of course, feel that they are beaten, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the men who were "sold" to secure the election of their pets, feel much sorer. The influential Democrats did not do their duty, or the unprincipled falsehoods that defeated our candidates would have been found out and crumpled down the throat of the pusillanimous liar who started them. There is only one thing that the republicans of this township deserve any praise for, and that is their vigilance, but the policy they adopted will "damn" any party. Men who are put in nomination and they dickered off in this way, will not work very energetically for the favorite of the clique.

In West township there was no party ticket run, so a republican friend told us, Daniel Barber, Republican, was elected Trustee without opposition. He has served one term as Trustee and gave general satisfaction.

Polk township elected Jacob Tappenger, Trustee, by a majority of seventeen. The Republicans had nominated their candidate some three weeks previous; the Democrats nominated on the morning of the election, and voted for their man, and thus secured their victory. We are under obligations to our friend, John C. Cushman, for this information, who says, "We had glory enough for one day."

North elected a Democratic Trustee, but not the nominee. This is not right, but, as "misery loves company," we are glad that the Republicans were so

badly divided, that they did not dare run any of their own party, and pitched in unconditionally.

German township went Democratic.—Simon Snyder was elected Trustee by a large majority. We shall have a good account of this township this fall.

The official vote of the County will be given in our paper, next week.

"SPEND AND BE SPENT."—The prominent Republican in this township who said he was to "spend and be spent" to defeat Mr. Packard, undoubtedly feels gratified at the result, but at the same time he can sympathize more fully with his "fallen foe," than any other man in this county, for he has been before the people of this county, township and town, for almost every office in their gift from Representative down to township Assessor and has been defeated every time and now holds his present position and office by the appointment of Republicans who are in the habit of holding "private sessions" with him, at the expense of the taxpayers of this county. He has always been badly beaten and when he is gloriously most, it is to be hoped that he will look on his opponent compassionately and think how corruptly he was defeated and then when he retires from the business of the day, let him ask his conscience if he has done to others as he would wish others to do unto him, as we believe he pretends to live by that rule. In the mean while let others judge of the sincerity of the man who will spend and be spent to defeat an opponent in political sentiment, and let them see to the matter, and keep a watch over men who give such evidence of competition, and their propensity for talking politics. Although the day of retribution may, by their deception and the use of the power they have in their hands, be sometimes in the future, yet it will come, and they will be exposed as being the corrupt clique they are trying to make honest men believe their professors have been.

SHOULDERING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—That comical member of the Board of Commissioners, who, after his first stinging defeat, told a friend of his, "on the dead" that "we have a very inefficient Board, and all the responsibility rests on me," is likely from present indications, to have more responsibilities to attend to than will be healthy for any one man. Ignorantly or purposely, they have went contrary to the provisions of the law, and the people are going to hold them responsible, as far as possible. In one respect, however, they have the advantage of the people, that is, they can not talk over "private" matters, (politics,) and make the county "disagreeable" to the tune of three dollars per day for such service. Most other men have to talk politics at their own expense, but these gentlemen do it at the expense of the "people"—the tax payers of the county. The Republicans may, a few of them, think this well enough, but the honest portion of them, are very well convinced, will most earnestly protest against any such transactions, and we know the Democrats submit to it only because they are compelled to. "Private sessions" may do for the Commissioners but it is death on the taxpayers.

Pursuant to adjournment the Democratic Club met at the Court Room, March 29th, 1860. The Constitution was read and signed by a number of substantial Democrats. Committees appointed to procure a room, reported progress, having procured no room. On motion of J. Evans, the Executive Committee, in connection with every member of the Club were instructed to see and get out the voters of Center township on Monday next, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court Room next Thursday evening.

WM. M. PATTERSON, Pres't,
D. E. VAN VALKENBURGH, Sec'y.

Bremen.

This sprightly village, about 13 miles north-east of Plymouth, in this County, is rapidly improving, and presents another instance of what may be accomplished by patient toil and unremitting industry—those qualities, always prominent in German character, and clearly shown by the improvements in and around Bremen, the majority of the settlers being Germans, although others have aided in, comparatively a short time, in making "the wilderness blossom like the rose."

An excellent Steam Grist and Saw Mill has been for some time in operation in Bremen. The sound of the Plane and the Anvil, may be heard in her streets and the hum of business, from "early dawn to dewy eve,"—her Mechanics are all busy, and signs of prosperity are everywhere to be seen. The village contains three Blacksmith shops, three Grocery stores, three Shoe shops, one Baker, one Harness-shop, one Cabinet shop, a Drug store, one Hotel, Post office, one Tannery, one Foundry, two buildings for public worship, one Wagon-shop, two Dry-goods stores, and three Physicians.

The best land may be found in the vicinity, the timber being of the finest quality—oak and chestnut.

The Vernon Banner says that gold has been found in Jennings county, Ind., and proves to be of excellent quality.

Messrs. Thompson and Cass have been elected Directors for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—From the latest telegraphic news it will be seen that at the election in Connecticut on Monday last, the Democracy came within about or less than 200 of electing Col. Seymour, their candidate for Governor. This is a great victory, as they had a majority of near 2,000 to contend against. There has been a very spirited canvass in this State on the part of both the Democracy and the opposition. She will most likely go Democratic at the Presidential election.—The Republican majority is growing "unusually less." Two hundred is a small majority for a State, and with the tide in favor of the Democracy, the opposition will doubtless be very restive after this, and the Democrats very sanguine.

We understand that the Democrats of LaPorte have gained a great victory—they have elected their Trustee by a majority of about 70, over G. B. Roberts, the old Trustee. We have not heard how the county went, generally; but it is said they had a warm time of it in the city.

Washington, March 29.

In the Senate, Mr. Doolittle presented a petition in favor of a uniform bankrupt law. The bill to increase and regulate the pay of the officers in the navy, was taken up. Mr. Mallory proposed it on the ground that it did not do justice to the lieutenants, who were the poorest paid officers in the service. Rejected.

The original bill finally passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to suppress polygamy in the territories of the United States. Mr. Branch moved to strike out all dealing polygamy criminal, and retain so much as annuls and declares void all the laws of Utah sanctioning and permitting polygamy. The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would ask leave to call up the Tariff bill, on Wednesday next.

In the House, on the 30th ult., on motion of Mr. Cullfax, the amendment providing that if any person indorses on a letter that it is to be returned to him in thirty days if not called for, it shall be so done, instead of being sent to the dead letter office, was passed.

On the 31st ult., Mr. Ten Eyck argued against the extension of slavery in the territories, contending that no one has a right to interfere with it in the states, and saying it would have been abolished in many places had it not been for unwarrantable interference. He regarded the fugitive law as constitutional, and said that New Jersey would stand with the middle states in repelling ultraism and extravagance, and urge upon her sister states to preserve the Union.

Mr. Morse ineffectually endeavored to introduce a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie trade in American vessels.

In the Senate, April 3d, the Homestead bill was taken up, but without definite action.

Mr. Fitch offered an amendment that all lands that came under the provisions of this bill should be only those subject to private entry at the passage of the law.

New York, April 3.

Special dispatches to the Journal of Commerce, say: The contest for Governor is very close. Seymour is probably defeated by less than 200 votes in Connecticut.

Milwaukee, April 3.

Lynde, democrat, for mayor, elected by 1,000 majority. The Democrats have also elected comptroller and city attorney. Republican city treasurer elected.

Cincinnati, April 3.

At the election held here yesterday for city and ward officers, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 700.

New Orleans, April 3.

About 15,000 men are enrolled here under the representation that there was plenty of money to assist Juarez in Mexico, where promises of land grants, etc., induced many to join; but there is no evidence, as yet, of any bona fide movement.

Milledgeville, Ga., March 29.

A letter from Howell Cobb is published here, in the course of which he says: "I must withdraw my name unconditionally from the canvass, and this letter is written for the purpose of announcing to all who feel an interest in the matter, but particularly to the delegates from Georgia in the Charleston Convention, that I have done so."

Philadelphia, March 29.

The fugitive slave case was resumed this morning. After lengthy argument the fugitive slave was remanded to his owner. Great excitement prevailed on the announcement of the verdict. A desperate attempt was made at rescue, but the negro was safely escorted to prison.

Ten of the attempted rescuers were arrested.

Logansport, Ind., March 29.

About eleven o'clock last night, two men, named Rice, a shoemaker, and Smith, a cooper, entered the dry goods store of Baileman & Puterbaugh. Being suspected, they were watched by the Sheriff and two others, who were concealed in the store. While they were hunting for the money drawer the Sheriff knocked one of the robbers down, and arrested them both.

Boston, March 29.

The Constitutional Union party was initiated last night by a meeting of about 300 gentlemen. Delegates were appointed to attend the State Convention to be held to-morrow.

A dwelling house was burnt in New York on the 29th inst., and ten persons perished in the flames.

The Maryland law prohibiting the manumission of negro slaves goes into effect on the first of June, next.

THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD.—The Gazette winds up its effort at defining Republican principles by the more convenient generalization that Mr. Bates comes fully up to his standard of Republicanism.—But the slight inquiry which we instituted brought the Gazette to a declaration against the admission of another slave State out of our own territory, and against the admission of any foreign slave States which were to have the control of this domestic relation. This, certainly, is not Mr. Bates's doctrine. The article in the St. Louis Democrat, which is generally accepted as official, especially repudiated the doctrine of "No more slave States," and, in his letter, he declares, that when a State is admitted, he should be "the sole judge of her own constitution."

Also, Mr. Bates says, in regard to the Territories, that "The National Government has the power to permit or forbid slavery within them." What is the "power to permit?" And what difference is there between the power to protect slavery in the territories? Does not one necessarily follow the other? Is this anything but the Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories? And yet the Gazette says Mr. Bates comes fully up to its standard of Republicanism.

Is it not more than a little doubtful whether there is any standard of Republican doctrine, and does it not grow mythical when it is sought to be defined?—[Cin Press.

POOR FELLOW.—The Chicago Times says it must have required a considerable effort on the part of the Republican papers of this city to acknowledge that their party in Connecticut could be bought. How that opinion on the character of the party tallies with the protestations so often and so constantly made, by those same papers, that the principle of popular sovereignty should be honestly carried out, and not another slave state will ever come into the Union. You of the North have no right to interfere with slavery or any other domestic institution in the South. * * * I know the Republicans think the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be wrong. I believe it to be right. [Cheers.] Though a southern man, I never should have called for its repeal, yet when offered, believing it to be right, I voted for it. * * * The state of slavery is a natural state of society. All the white nations of Europe held slaves. Our ancestors were either slaves or owners of slaves. The inferior race must serve the superior. * * * Slavery in the southern states is unavoidable, and the southern states are not responsible for having it. If you were placed in the same position as they, you would not place the blacks on a political or social equality with yourselves. Perhaps you think you would; but I tell you you would not. The Southern negro is not more than half civilized—hardly that. The people of the south are not evil execrable but justifiable in keeping the blacks in slavery.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MICHIGAN.—Ann Arbor.—Republican elected mayor, and most city officers, by increased majorities.

Adrian.—Republicans elected mayor by 90 majority.

Grand Rapids.—Republican mayor elected by 15 majority.

Jackson.—Republican mayor elected by about 30 majority.

Owosso.—Democratic mayor, 200 majority.

Ypsilanti.—Democratic mayor 100 majority.

Niles.—Democrats elected entire ticket by 50 majority.

Pointe.—Entire Democratic ticket elected from 70 to 80 majority.

Tiolt, Coldwater and Hillsdale the Republicans elect the entire ticket by about the usual majorities.

A gentleman who has been passing a week or two at one of the large hotels in New York, says there seems to be a mania among the lady boarders to come to the breakfast table with a book in their hands, but they are never seen to open it. Our friend was told by a gentleman that he had seen a lady bring the same book to the table for two weeks; and, an opportunity one day offering, his curiosity was excited to see what book could be of so much interest; on opening the volume, he found to his surprise that not one of the leaves had been cut! We hear that the same affectation is becoming popular in some of the hotels in our city.

Some of the German Republican voters of Hartford, Conn., write to the Evening Press, saying they cannot hereafter vote with a party who pass amendment laws like that in Massachusetts. They complain that the negro is placed above the white man—allowed more of a freeman's privilege.

The London Observer of the 13th ult., says it is expected that the mammoth ship, "Great Eastern," will be able to start for New York about the same time that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada, and will, it is hoped, be able to accompany the royal squadron. Circulars have been issued to the present shareholders, requesting them to send in applications for the new shares, and up to last night applications for nearly £20,000 had been received.

A bill which has passed the New York assembly abolishes the punishment of death, substituting confinement in the state prison for life. The person convicted of murder is to be considered dead to all intents and purposes as respects "matrimonial relations," and all civil and property rights. The crime of murder is not to be bailable in any case. The act takes effect immediately.

It is stated that the organization of the new territories of Pike's Peak, Nevada and Dacotah, which has been agreed upon by the committee on the territories in the Senate, will result not only in forming those territories, but entirely wiping out from the map the name of Utah, and destroying the organization which has given the government so much trouble. The idea is to cut it up into slices, attaching each to the different territories.

Major Elisha G. English, of Scott county, Ind., has been appointed Marshal of Indiana, in place of John L. Robinson, deceased.

REPUBLICANISM IN CONNECTICUT.—The Republicans of Connecticut and of Washington city, says the State Sentinel, have had Hon. F. P. Stanton addressing the people of that State upon the political issues of the day, since the opening of the campaign previous to the election yesterday. He went there with the recommendation and endorsement of Republicans, and as the representative of Republican principles. We copy the following extracts from one of his speeches, as a political curiosity. They demonstrate the fact that the Republicans are willing to take any side of the political issues of the day, from Abolitionism in its rankest forms to a defense of slavery, to secure party success. We commend the following defense of slavery by a Republican, to the consideration of the Gordon and Hellshire Republicans of Indiana.

Gov. Stanton says: "In 1854, when I represented in Congress the largest district in slaveholding Tennessee, I voted for the Kansas and Nebraska bill and for the repeal of the Compromise measure. I believed then I was right and believe so now. [Cheers.] I then stated my belief that slavery could never enter those territories for their unfitness to be made profitable by slave labor, and the great disadvantage under which the slaveholder is placed in regard to emigration. * * * In voting for the right of the people of the territories to govern themselves, I believed then, and do now that the people of a territory should be allowed to settle all questions of internal and local policy themselves. [Cheers.] Let the principle of popular sovereignty be honestly carried out, and not another slave state will ever come into the Union. You of the North have no right to interfere with slavery or any other domestic institution in the South. * * * I know the Republicans think the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be wrong. I believe it to be right. [Cheers.] Though a southern man, I never should have called for its repeal, yet when offered, believing it to be right, I voted for it. * * * The state of slavery is a natural state of society. All the white nations of Europe held slaves. Our ancestors were either slaves or owners of slaves. The inferior race must serve the superior. * * * Slavery in the southern states is unavoidable, and the southern states are not responsible for having it. If you were placed in the same position as they, you would not place the blacks on a political or social equality with yourselves. Perhaps you think you would; but I tell you you would not. The Southern negro is not more than half civilized—hardly that. The people of the south are not evil execrable but justifiable in keeping the blacks in slavery."

From Mexico. Vera Cruz, advices of the 16th inst., have been received in New Orleans. Miramon boarded the city on the 13th, doing but little damage. A detachment of Miramon's troops from Alvarado, were attacked and completely routed by the Liberals. A flag of truce was sent to Juarez, which resulted in a suspension of hostilities. A military Congress, composed of the chiefs of the two armies and the representatives of the foreign governments, met the same evening. The result of the deliberation was unknown. It was reported that Miramon had abandoned the siege and deserted the army, and had taken refuge on board the French fleet. Miramon's communication with the interior was entirely cut off. The City of Mexico had pronounced against him, and his army was deserting. General Canza has returned to Tampico and resumed the government of the city. Affairs are quiet. The U. S. Marines are still at Tampico.

This intelligence will be hailed with a thrill of joy by every friend of liberal and orderly government throughout the world. Viewed in all its bearings, it is the most important event that has occurred on this continent since the acquisition of California, as concerns the interests of the Union. It insures to us good neighborhood and profitable commercial intercourse.

The next arrival will probably bring us tidings that the Juarez government is duly exercising its confirmed authority at the capital.

Kansas Election. Leavenworth, March 27. An election was held in this territory yesterday for county officers. The vote polled was very light. In Leavenworth county the Democrats elected their candidates by about the usual majorities.

Atchinson, K. T., March 28. In the election for county officers on the 26th inst., the entire Democratic ticket was elected by 125 majority. Atchinson city and township gave 150 Democratic majority. Only about half a vote was polled.

U. S. MARSHAL.—Major Elisha G. English, of Scott County, Indiana, has been appointed United States Marshal for the State of Indiana, in place of Hon. J. L. Robinson, deceased.

Major English is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of this responsible trust, and his appointment will no doubt give general satisfaction. As a representative in both branches of the legislature of Indiana, Major E. maintained a high position. Gentlemen in Washington who are personally acquainted with the Major speak of him in the highest terms.—[Washington Constitution, March 30.]

The ladies in Livermore Valley, Alameda county California are valuing and use pistols as familiarly as they use needles. Mrs. Carlewilda was late in charge of a grocery store there during the absence of her husband. One night at about ten o'clock, after the store was closed, a native Californian came to the door and demanded admittance to obtain a bottle of liquor. Mrs. C. informed him that she could not open the store again that night, but he was well known as a most desperate character; he insisted upon entering, and commenced breaking the windows. Mrs. Carlewilda bade him go away. He finally broke the door open and rushed upon her with a drawn knife. She fired two shots with a revolver to frighten him, finding that there was no other alternative fled again and hid him through the head. An examination was held and she was acquitted of all blame in the matter.

A WINDFALL.—A gentleman in narrow circumstances, who has been working hard for many years as a discharging clerk on the levee for the support of a large family, suddenly found himself in affluent circumstances yesterday. An uncle in the state of Illinois from whom he had not heard for a long time, died, leaving him his whole fortune, \$75,000. The stranger part of the story is that a gentleman has been here making inquiries for a month past concerning the fate of the missing legatee, who was supposed to have died of yellow fever in 1853.—[N. O. Courier, 30th]

The steamship Bohemian left Liverpool simultaneously with the City of Washington for New York, at noon of the 14th ult. She touched at Queenstown on the 15th, and arrived at Portland at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, bringing ninety seven passengers and a full cargo.

The Bohemian reports having left Queenstown at 5:45 p. m., on the 15th ult.; experienced strong westerly winds until the 21st, then light west and southwest winds.

The news is four days later, and rather interesting. The leading facts are:—First.—That Sardinia has consented, by a special treaty, to cede Savoy to France. Second.—That the result of the election in Central Italy, including Tuscany, are overwhelmingly in favor of annexation to Sardinia. The Countess Granville died on the 14th at Brighton. She was the only child of the Duke of Dalberg.

It is now officially announced that the Prince of Wales will visit British America. The time assigned is about the middle of June. Six new vessels of war have been ordered to be built at the Chatham dockyard, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 tons and 207 guns. Communication is complete between Alexandria and Kurrum by the submarine cable. Telegraphic dates from China are to January thirtieth.

Exchanges without alteration. The total shipments of tea exceed those of last year by a million pounds. The stocks were small. Imported goods in demand. The steamship Arabia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at half-past six on the afternoon of the 12th. The Bohemian passed the Vigo, bound into Queenstown. The ship Caroline was a total wreck near Teignmouth. The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 16th, and proceeded to Liverpool.

Oliver Jones, who has been lying some weeks in the Goshen, Elkhart County jail for an assault on Wm. Wilsons with intent to kill, had his trial Monday and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The Canvass in Connecticut.—Tom Corwin and Henry S. Lane.

The canvass which has been and is now in progress in Connecticut, possesses some peculiar characteristics. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Col. Thomas H. Seymour, is not only an accomplished civilian, but he served his country with distinguished bravery and ability. An exchange in referring to it, remarks: "The battle-cry for Seymour in Connecticut is 'Forward, the Ninth.' The origin of this is in consequence of his having promptly taken command of Col. Ransom's regiment, at the battle of Choptank, when Col. Ransom fell—and with the utterance of that command, pressing on, amid the hottest of the fight, and planting the American flag on the walls of the fortress."

The principal spokesman upon the Republican side in Connecticut, is one Tom Corwin, who bitterly and vehemently opposed the Mexican campaign, even going so far as to express his sympathy with enemies of his country in that contest. And yet he continues to show the animus which then influenced him by now opposing one of the men who volunteered to defend and vindicate the honor and glory of his country. The same man who was a leader in the opposition ranks during the Mexican war, is now a leader and claims to be the father of Republicanism.

The enquiry here naturally suggests itself, is the man whom the Republicans have sent to Connecticut as their representative and advocate of their party, any more a patriot now than when he sympathized with the enemy whom we were engaged in a sanguinary conflict? Who denounced Corwin and the party with whom he acted as traitors to their country with unflinching earnestness when standing upon the enemy's soil, than Col. Henry S. Lane? He left then the dishonor and the disgrace of the position of Corwin & Co., and his patriotic feelings were unimpaired by personal ill-will of a rival for his own political advancement, led him to place those men in the same category as the enemy he felt it his duty to fight. It was not only in an enemy's country that Col. Lane denounced the traitors, but in his own country. He was not only a citizen, he declared that when addressing his fellow soldiers in Mexico, that he had nothing to take back which he then uttered, and that the claim of traitorism would forever follow Corwin and his coadjutors to the grave. Why now this marvellous sympathy between Corwin and Lane and the Republican party? Where does the change? Is it an insatiable desire for office and the thirst of power? Has Lane become less patriotic or Corwin more loyal to his country's honor? With these facts staring them in the face, the people will think it strange to see Henry S. Lane and Tom Corwin bed fellows, "cheek by jowl," upholding the same cause, appealing for the support of the very men who but a few years ago, the gallant Col. Lane denounced with all his might and main, and withering rebukes as traitors to their country.

Where is Col. Lane's patriotism? Why is he not standing up for the man—the patriot with whom he was associated in the Mexican war? Why does he refuse to sympathize with the "traitor" Corwin? Is Col. Lane only a patriot when he stands upon an enemy's soil? Is it there only that he can denounce the traitors to their country, and when at home affiliate with them? Can he only vindicate the honor of his country, when he stands shoulder to shoulder with the stout hearts who are ready to shed their blood in her cause?—[State Sentinel.]

The Constitution and the Union. "Is a league with Death, and a covenant with Hell," said Wm. Lloyd Garrison. "I am here," said Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, in his speech at the complimentary dinner to Garrison in Boston, "to show my love for you and your cause."

"I can not retire," said Garrison, "from the more active labors in the cause to which I have so many long years been devoted, since my place is supplied by so many leading men of position and influence who are now coming on to our platform." He alluded, in this, to leading Republicans.

"Traitors are, as a general rule, less amenable to moral law than slaveholders," says the Helper book, endorsed by about 100 Republican Congressmen, by Secord in an emphatic manner, by Greeley and others, and adopted as a campaign document by the Republicans.

Not to be an abolitionist, says the same book, is to be a willful and diabolical "enslaver of the D—t." "Slavery," says, "must be overthrown, or it cannot be done peaceably."

Herndon, the endorser of this outrageous document, was put up as the Republican candidate for Speaker in Congress. But after delaying an organization two months, they had to withdraw him.

Brown's object in going to Kansas was not peace, but "Kettorism," says Governor Robinson, a Republican. "Redpath and his associates," he further says, "desisted at no falsehood or libel against any man" who stood in their way. Their object, he adds, was to perpetuate the Kansas trouble for party effect—and he further states that they "used the NEW YORK TRIBUNE" and other Republican papers for this purpose.—They organized John Brown's Virginia expedition out of funds obtained from New England. Four of them were attaches of the New York Tribune. They "made war upon all who aided in securing peace and quiet in Kansas," says Governor Robinson.

The Republicans of Rhode Island have just split into two parties, on this question of abolitionism. The larger party being in favor of John Brown & Co., put in nomination a ticket of open abolitionists—and organized their Convention by naming its President the leader in the "specimen of sympathy" over John Brown, the martyr," held on the day of his execution. The more moderate of that party have been driven to bolt from such a ticket, and the Democrats are willing to unite with them on a Union ticket.

The facts are worthy of being candidly weighed and considered. The Constitution and the Union are threatened by this party of Garrison and Greeley.

Later from Europe. The steamship Bohemian left Liverpool simultaneously with the City of Washington for New York, at noon of the 14th ult. She touched at Queenstown on the 15th, and arrived at Portland at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, bringing ninety seven passengers and a full cargo.

The Bohemian reports having left Queenstown at 5:45 p. m., on the 15th ult.; experienced strong westerly winds until the 21st, then light west and southwest winds.

The news is four days later, and rather interesting. The leading facts are:—First.—That Sardinia has consented, by a special treaty, to cede Savoy to France. Second.—That the result of the election in Central Italy, including Tuscany, are overwhelmingly in favor of annexation to Sardinia. The Countess Granville died on the 14th at Brighton. She was the only child of the Duke of Dalberg.

It is now officially announced that the Prince of Wales will visit British America. The time assigned is about the middle of June. Six new vessels of war have been ordered to be built at the Chatham dockyard, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 tons and 207 guns. Communication is complete between Alexandria and Kurrum by the submarine cable. Telegraphic dates from China are to January thirtieth.

Exchanges without alteration. The total shipments of tea exceed those of last year by a million pounds. The stocks were small. Imported goods in demand. The steamship Arabia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at half-past six on the afternoon of the 12th. The Bohemian passed the Vigo, bound into Queenstown. The ship Caroline was a total wreck near Teignmouth. The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 16th, and proceeded to Liverpool.

Oliver Jones, who has been lying some weeks in the Goshen, Elkhart County jail for an assault on Wm. Wilsons with intent to kill, had his trial Monday and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison.

New Advertisements.

Special Notice. ALL books belonging to the Township Library must be returned next Saturday, April 5, 1860. M. A. PACKARD, Trustee.

NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife, Barbara Apple, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, therefore