

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, ::::::::::: Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5.

FOR GOVERNOR

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
DAVID TURPINE, 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 F. 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 knew. 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—Maxenkawee 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 thicker arrangement they have suffered themselves to be badly "gonged." 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.

GREEN 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 grit," and are rarely, 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."

TIFFEANOE, 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!

PURCHASE.—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 owe 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 beat, 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 crammed 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 then 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 Pippenger, 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 to say that the Republicans were so

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

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 Republicans 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 the 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 going 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 coincided member of the Board of Commissioners, who, after his first sitting told a friend of his, "on the dead" that they have a very insufficient 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 purposefully, 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 meet to talk over "private" matters, (politics,) and make the county "disgorge" to the tune of three dollars per day for such services. 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, we 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 speeches were made by M. A. O. Packard, Joseph Evans, J. F. VanValkenburgh, Wm. M. Patterson and D. E. Van, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court Room next Thursday evening.

W. M. M. PATTERSON, PRES'T,
D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, Sec'y.

Bremen.

This sprightly village, about 13 miles northeast 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 residents being Germans, altho' others have aid, and, consequently a short time, in making the village identical with the former.

An excellent Steam Grist and Saw Mill has been for some time in operation in Bremen. The sound of the Flume and the Avail, may be heard in the 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 Barber shop, 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—easy and abundant.

While many other towns have grown up under the favoritism of railroads, Bremen has sprung into present size by the industry and energy of her people. The wild, speculative spirit, that often makes a man rich before breakfast and poor before supper, is all "good for nix" to them—as they wisely prefer the "slow, but sure" plan.

Success to Bremen. May it continue to improve, and "peace and prosperity dwell forever within its borders."

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 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—

From the latest telegraphic news it will be seen that 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 "beautifully 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 resolute 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 position 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 opposed 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.

Mr. Branch moved to strike out all declaring 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. Coffey, the amendment providing that if any person endorses 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 inst., 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 unconstitutional, 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 bills 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.

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

Milwaukee, April 3.

Lynde, democrat, for mayor, elected by 1,000 majority. The Democrats have also elected controller 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 money.

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 Badenham & 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, she 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.

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 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 institutions 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 it to be right, 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 is 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 only excusable but justifiable in keeping the blacks in slavery.

From Mexico.

Vera Cruz advises of the 16th inst., have been received in New Orleans. Miramon bombarded the city on the 13th, doing 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 deserted.

General Ganza has returned to Tampico and resumed the government of the city. Affairs are quiet. The U. S. Marines are still at Tampico.

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Niles—Democrats elected entire ticket by 50 majority.

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

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