

INTRODUCTORY.

It has been justly said that "the more laws, the more offenders." Deciding this to be a sound maxim, we shall, on taking charge of the *DEMOCRAT*, make no unnecessary promises as to our future course. It will be our aim, however, to make the paper *democratic* in every sense of the term; to maintain and defend those principles which have made our government the glory of the world in times past, and its only hope in the years to come; to hold up, for the contempt and detestation of an indignant people, that odious mass of perfidy known as the republican party; and to keep our readers posted in the current news of the day. We desire to make the *DEMOCRAT* the organ of the democratic party in this county; and to this end we invite the co-operation of all who are interested in the cause.

We enter upon our duties at an auspicious moment. The overthrow of the radicals at the October elections, and the glorious triumph of democratic principles in the East and West on last Tuesday, are the precursors of the coming day when the people will free themselves from the reign of intolerance and fanaticism, from the heel of tyranny and usurpation, and all the political evils which have been fastened upon them during the few years just past. WE ARE THANKFUL!

The mechanical appearance of the *DEMOCRAT* this week, is an earnest of what we intend it shall be in the future—one of the neatest papers in Northern Indiana.

Believing that we shall receive the support of the democracy in our undertaking, we enter upon our duties with no fears for the future.

J. McDONALD.

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

The abolitionists came into power seven years ago. Since that time they have had complete control of the national government, and of nearly every state government. They found, upon their entrance into power, a full treasury, and a nation free from debt and respected throughout the world. During the short space of seven years what has been the result of their management?

A national debt exceeding three billions of dollars!

Specific payment abolished!

The country flooded with an irredeemable currency at a discount of over thirty per cent. in gold!

The taxation of laboring men on everything they eat, drink, and wear, to pay the interest on government bonds, the owners of which pay no taxes!

One hundred thousand graves of soldiers who lost their lives in an abolition war!

Ten states out of the Union, controlled by negro votes, and governed by a military despotism!

In the capitol of the state which gave birth to Washington, a negro judge upon the bench of her court!

A prohibitory tariff that enriches the New England manufacturer at the expense of the farmers and laboring men of the country;

A multitude of office-holders, thieves and vampires, who, having fastened themselves upon the public treasury, refuse to relax their hold so long as a dollar wrung from the hard earnings of the people remains therein!

Is the above statement overdrawn? On the contrary. If the veil were lifted from the rotten carcass of abolitionism, there would be exposed such a festering mass of vice and corruption, extending from the highest official to the lowest hick-spitile who does its dirty work, as would make every honest man stand aghast with horror! No wonder that the tide is turning, and that the honest members of that party are leaving it in disgust.

It is to be hoped that they will be so effectually exterminated during the next presidential campaign, that they will only be remembered by the ruin they have wrought, and as a warning to the American people for all time to come against the evils of intolerance and fanaticism.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Chicago *Times*, Nov. 3, says:

"The president and Secretary McCullough have been in frequent consultation during the past week. It is the intention of the executive to write clearly on the subject of the national finances in the annual message, and to that end he has of late given the question earnest attention, not only looking into the views of the secretary, but listening to those from unofficial quarters."

The subject of our "national finances" is one that will admit of "frequent consultation." That the president should write "clearly" on any subject, particularly the knotty one termed the "national finances," is a matter for special gratulation. We are also permitted to rejoice in view of the fact that "he has of late given the question earnest attention"; not only "looking into the financial views of the secretary," but "listening to those from unofficial quarters."

They represent their knavish and ruinous schemes as a proposition to *pay* the national debt. It is no such thing, but on the contrary it is a grand measure of *confiscation*. The president will find, upon a careful revision of "unofficial" views, that the people are in favor of contributing their portion to the "national" finances, and the small sums of interest due the "national" bond-holding leeches, in the "national" currency. We anxiously await the coming message.

faith of Indiana, and under the direction of a republican administration? Who are the repudiators? The professed regard of the Journal and political friends for public honor, and its frantic appeals to maintain the public faith appears ridiculous when they insist it is no violation of faith or honor to pay the bondholders of Indiana a depreciated currency, but that it is "knavish" and "a grand measure of confiscation" to the national debt in the same currency which the Government received for the bonds, but of more value than when the debt was created."

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 6, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT:

We lost some money on the street. Among others present about the time was James T. Bartlett, of Maxenckee. One Clark, a pedlar, told us that he saw Bartlett pick up something and put it in his boot. Circumstances induced us to go to Bartlett's with a warrant, conduct a search, and bring him to town. Subsequent circumstances show clearly, as we think, that Mr. Bartlett is entirely innocent, and not liable to any suspicion whatever; and we sincerely regret that, what we now believe to have been false information, but which appeared to be true at the time, should have caused him to be suspected at all. We make this public statement to aid in doing him justice, and stop all gossip that might flow from the fact of the search.

NUSSBAUM & JOEL.

Who are the Repudiators? Under this caption the Indianapolis *Herald* contains an article which we command to the careful consideration of those radicals who are in the habit of calling democrats "repudiators." It will be a matter of some interest to the people of this State to know that the republican party itself opened the way to all future "repudiation" by refusing—immediately after the passage, by congress, of the "legal tender" act,—to pay in gold either the principal or the interest of our state bonds. It is to be hoped that "greenbacks" (analogous to "curses" in some respects,) will "come home to roost" on the heads of the national bond-holding aristocrats, as they have done, with far less justice, on the heads of our state bond owners. But to the article:

"Some thirty years ago Indians contracted a large debt for the purpose of constructing a gigantic system of internal improvements, or what was regarded such at that time. The financial and commercial revolution which followed, during the period from 1837 to 1840, the result of the wild speculations of a few years previous which swept over the land like an epidemic, so embarrassed the people of the state that the payment of the interest of the bonds was for several years suspended. Finally, in 1846-7 a compromise was effected between the creditors and the state, by which the former surrendered the bonds they held, bearing six per cent. interest, for one half of the amount in five per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, and for the other half they took the Wabash and Erie Canal, with the unsold lands donated by the general government to and in its construction. For the unpaid accrued interest the creditors took bonds bearing two and a half per cent. interest, payable in twenty years. These transactions were all upon a gold basis, and from the date of the compromise until the republican party obtained control of the state government the interest was paid semi-annually at New York in gold. When congress passed what is generally known as the "legal tender" act, which made "greenbacks" the equivalent of gold—each one having printed on its back the mission it was to fulfil, to-wit: 'This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt,' the republican state administration then in power compelled the bondholders to accept 'greenbacks' in payment for the interest on the bonds. The creditors, at first, refused to accept this depreciated currency, upon the ground that it was a violation of the contract made with the state, but finding that the state insisted upon repudiating her faith, they accepted greenbacks in lieu of gold as a matter of necessity. Was not Indiana under greater obligations to pay her indebtedness, contracted on a gold basis to her creditors in the same currency, than the general government to pay her indebtedness in gold for which she received greenbacks and promised to pay in similar kind? As far as honor and public faith are concerned, that of Indiana is far more involved than the general government. The debt of Indiana, contracted under the circumstances we have recapitulated, fell due in January of this year. The creditors would have been satisfied with the substitution of six per cent. bonds therefor. This arrangement failed. A law was then passed providing for the gradual payment of the debt by appropriation of the sinking funds, with the proceeds of the tax levied for that purpose. The Journal charges that this arrangement was made at the instance of the creditors themselves, and for the reason that they could reinvest the proceeds of their five per cent. bonds in other securities which would bring them a much higher rate of interest. This was not the argument used by the Journal to induce the legislature to pass the law which provides for the extinguishment of the debt, instead of substituting six per cent. bonds therefor. It then had a very distinct idea that a public debt was not a public blessing, and was sound policy to stop the payment of interest, which catchet like a moth, by the payment of the debt as rapidly as possible. The State, after compromising its indebtedness for one half, and at less rate of interest than the original debt, and refusing to pay, finally, either interest or principal of the compromised debt in gold, according to its plighted faith, or substitute therefor six per cent. bonds, tells its creditors they must accept greenbacks in payment at its convenience. What is this, according to the Journal's logic, but repudiation? Referring to the proposition to pay the national debt when it becomes due at its option, in the same currency it was contracted, the Journal says:

They represent their knavish and ruinous schemes as a proposition to *pay* the national debt. It is no such thing, but on the contrary it is a grand measure of *confiscation*. The *Daily Evening Democrat*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, lies at its mast-head the name of George B. McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice President.

STRANGE CONDUCT.—Another radical organ in this district, the Green County *Times*, is out against negro suffrage.—*Terre Haute Journal*.

The *Evansville Courier* is throwing off on the greatness of Morton and Baker. In a late issue it thus refers to its coming man:

"Unless we except Gen. Grant, the head of the loyal army, there is no one now to whom the people of the country look with greater confidence, and with a conviction of his power for good, in this time of doubt and threatening, than Schuyler Colfax."

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON addressed the citizens of Fox du Lac, Wisconsin, on Thursday night last. The gathering was the largest ever assembled in that city.

What is Indiana doing? Is it honorable in her to pay a debt in "greenbacks" in violation of her pledge to pay both interest and principal in gold? If it is "knavish" in the general government and a "grand measure of confiscation" to pay its indebtedness in lawful currency—legal tender notes—just as is contracted, in what position does it leave the public

THE ELECTIONS.



Democratic Gains Everywhere!!!

New York Democratic by Over 40,000 Majority. Gain of 55,000.

THE "HUB" DEMOCRATIC BY 1500!

Puritanism Snubbed at Home!

Massachusetts Still Radical by 21,000. A Democratic Gain of 40,000!

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC BY A LARGE MAJORITY—NOT YET COMPUTED!

Female and Negro Suffrage Overwhelmingly Defeated in Kansas!

Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It now seems that the proposition to settle the Roman question by submission to a popular vote of the papal provinces was not suggested by Napoleon, but was spontaneous from the Italian, Prussian, and French governments.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The *Moniteur* contains an authentic article asserting that on the 1st of November M. Monnier dispatched a note to the French chargé d'affaires at Florence, in which he said that the Italian advance into the papal territories was a violation of the law and the treaty with the Emperor Napoleon. M. Monnier continues that he will not approve of it by word or silence, and asks an explanation of Italy.

There are only two French regiments in Rome. Large bodies of troops are continually leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The papal forces will assume the offensive immediately.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Late dispatches received from Florence state that the vote of the towns in the province of Rome was unanimous for Italy.

It is now reported in Florence that the Emperor Napoleon requires King Victor Emmanuel to expel Garibaldi. If that is done he (Garibaldi) will withdraw.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Conni Bismarck says officially to-day: "The government of Prussia is neutral at present on the Roman question."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The following intelligence is received here from Rome:

At 6 o'clock this morning the Papal troops, supported by the French forces, attacked Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo, where he was reinforced by some Italian troops—but the French coming to the assistance of the Papal soldiers, he was beaten.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The *Moniteur* publishes the full particulars of the battle in Italy. Three thousand of the insurgents were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. Garibaldi himself and his son Nicolo were captured at Terri and sent to Florence as prisoners of war.

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PARIS, Nov. 5.—It is said that the Italians have repassed the frontier; it is also stated that Napoleon has received Gen. Marmora the Italian ambassador.

GENEVA, Nov. 5.—Garibaldi has arrived at Spezia on board an Italian man-of-war, a prisoner in the hands of the Italian Government.

LOXON, Nov. 5.—Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter, yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city has been sacked. At the date of last despatches incendiary fires were breaking out in different parts of the town. There was much excitement and the local authorities had petitioned the government for troops to quell the disorder.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Parliament has been called to re-assemble on the 10th of the present month.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Despatches from Dublin state that arrests of supposed Fenians still continue to be made. Gen. Naugle is to be tried at Sligo.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—The Vienna *Debater*, a semi-official journal of this city, states that Baron Von Beust, in a note, says that the policy of the Emperor Napoleon and that of Francis Joseph are the same—namely that of peace.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Riots have taken place at several points in Paris, but they have been suppressed.

The following is the result of the election in Virginia: There were 86,088 votes for the convention, and 53,716 against it. The convention will consist of 105 members. Twenty-five negroes are elected to the convention and eighty white men. Seventy-two radicals are elected and thirty-three conservatives.

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ter the altars of the craft, and bearing among their membership the wisest and best of the day, outwardly attest the hold the order has on the public heart, while in every scheme of philanthropy and improvement of humanity, which the generous, noble-minded men of our city inaugurate, and they are many, leading masons are found at the head and their success testifies that the illumination of the three great lights is in many a heart.

The opera has always been a great amusement here, simply as an amusement, for the gratification of that love for music with which Chicago people are so gifted, and the display of fashions in which the ladies take such pride, but what will it now become since the church has taken it up and endorsed it as a powerful moral agency? Last night, Rev. R. L. Collier, pastor of the Church of Messiah, preached a sermon upon "moral influence of the opera," in which he left nothing more to be said in its favor by its most ardent supporters, while his references to the company now here constitutes an advertisement of the highest class. I am very fond of music, used to play an instrument (the jews-harp) myself, but I confess that I failed to see the same moral power in "La Traviata," "La Fanciulla," "Don Giovanni" and a few more operas than I do in most plays upon the theatrical stage. When the first name of the operas which I have mentioned, was witnessed on the stage as "Camille" and people really understood what it all was, simply the misadventures of a *fille*, it required all the genius of a Matilda Heron to make it "go down" with popular approbation. Well, its no business of mine. Bro. Hatfield will, no doubt, "go for" Bro. Collier, soon enough. He wants sensational subjects and here is a chance for him.

From the Richmond *Advertiser* and *Examiner*, Oct. 29.

None but the most depraved would urge a measure of retaliation merely for the sake of spite, and, on the other hand, none but the most cowardly would hesitate to use the power of his arm for the protection of his person. And so it is when such occasions arise mankind are compelled to obey the imputes of resentment and employ the means which they suggest as mere measures of safety. The course of the negroes in this state in the late election—arose as they were in solid phalanx against the interests, nay the property, and even the lives of the white people—presented the most irrefragable proof that their hostility to us is instinctive and ineradicable.

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