

Plymouth Democrat.

J. McDONALD, Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
Alfred P. EDGERTON, of Allen.
For Secretary of State,
REUBEN C. RICE, of Boone.
For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH W. DEMUSDAFFER, of Franklin.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
NOAH S. LUDLOW, of Cass.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
A. A. O. PACKARD, of Marshall.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN B. PHILLIPS, of Daviess.
For Attorney General,
EDL. CLAYPOOL, of Putnam.
For Elector at Large,
JOHN R. COOPERTHOT, of Huntington.
BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.
Contingents,
JAMES W. JACKSON, of Jackson.
WILLIAM W. FRANKLIN, of Owen.
For District Electors,
First District—Thomas C. Cobb, of Knox.
Contingent—R. S. Sprague, of Vanderburgh.
Second District—C. S. Robbins, of Martin.
Contingent—J. C. Clegg, of Harrison.
Third District—James Gaynor, of Decatur.
Contingent—Eliham C. Doyce, of Jennings.
Fourth District—John S. Reid, of Fayette.
Contingent—Benjamin L. Smith, of Rush.
Fifth District—John H. Long, of Marion.
Contingent—J. C. Clegg, of Harrison.
Sixth District—A. G. Custer, of Lawrence.
Contingent—Samuel T. Hamill, of Sullivan.
Seventh District—T. E. David, of Fountain.
Contingent—B. D. Carroll, of Carroll.
Eighth District—James F. Howell, of Grant.
Contingent—R. Lindsey, of Harrison.
Contingent—Samuel A. Shook, of Jay.
Contingent—E. Van Long, of Noble.
Eleventh District—not appointed.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Chicago *Times* dated the 27th inst., says: "In the house to-day, under the 'Monday call' of the states for bills, Thad. Stevens introduced one providing for 'universal suffrage by act of congress.' It was referred."

Notwithstanding the people of Ohio, Minnesota, and of every state where the issue of negro suffrage was presented fairly by the radicals, overwhelmingly defeated it, Mr. Stevens and the party with which he acts propose to disregard their will and force negro suffrage upon them by congressional enactment. The 50,000 majority in Ohio against the preposterous and odious measure of conferring suffrage upon an idle, thriftless and dissolute population would be utterly powerless under the operation of Mr. Stevens' bill, to prevent this outrage upon a free people. This is a long step toward centralization and consequent despotism; a bold attempt to wrest from the people their sovereignty, and a wanton disregard of that fundamental principle upon which democratic government is founded.

The action of the house upon this bill to override the expressed wishes of the people is significant. It was neither rejected nor laid upon the table, but was referred, showing that it met the approbation of all the leading members, and that they contemplated adding another infamy to the most "infamous acts of this most infamous congress." Stevens is the accepted leader of the radical majority in the house, and of the party at large. He is the author of all the distinctive doctrines of that party, and he has its endorsement in the support of the principal measures originated or advocated by him. It cannot escape the responsibility of his political action. It is thoroughly committed to negro suffrage, and if continued in power, will thrust it upon the people regardless of their emphatic protest. Honest republicans who are opposed to extending the right to vote to the negro, cannot consistently act with that party any longer. When it is proposed to force it upon a state by congressional action, whose electors declare by fifty thousand majority that they will not have it, the honest portion of the republican party, who are not in favor of this atrocity, should not long "halt between two opinions."

THE CHICAGO TIMES ON GEN. GRANT.

The Chicago *Times*, of the 27th inst., contains an article which charges General Grant with indulging in some of those little peccadilles which, we had fondly hoped, were confined to outside barbarians. All men, however, have their infirmities; even the General of all the Armies has his besetting sin, and if our republican friends do not wish to run the chances of putting a man addicted to his cups into the white house, next fall, they had better look 'round for another candidate.

The *Times*, during the course of its remarks, throws some rays of light on the dark spots in Grant's conduct while "swingin' round the circle" with the presidential party. It says:

"The true reason of Grant's presence with the presidential party, as well as of his subsequent return to the interests of radicalism, is to be found in that characteristic of indifference, stolidity, or stupidity, which is prominent during his whole career. Whatever his motive for joining the party may have been, he looked upon it as an excellent occasion for a prolonged and uninterrupted "drunk." He did not draw a sober breath from the time the party reached Niagara until after it had landed in Chicago."

"At Niagara Falls he made only one appearance in the open air, and that in a carriage, supported by a couple of friends. On the way to Buffalo, at Tonawanda, Admiral Farragut excused General Grant from making an appearance because

was "played out." At Buffalo and other places secretary Seward excused Grant's non-appearance on account of "illness." The truth is, and it is well known to every man who accompanied the excursion, that Grant was sent to Cleveland by another train in order to give him an opportunity to sober off. This, however, was not the general's pleasure. He preferred to remain drunk; and, on the way from Cleveland to Detroit, he was in a staggering condition of drunkenness and only made his way through the cars with support on each side, and his appearance on platforms at stations with the same assistance. The reporters of the New York *Tribune* and of the Chicago *Republican*, who were in attendance, telegraphed to their respective journals that Grant was in the condition described.

"It is equally true that Grant, on several occasions during his trip, committed himself fully to the conservatism represented by Mr. Johnson, at the time, and denounced by the radical party. At Detroit Secretary Seward, speaking to the people from the balcony of the hotel, said: 'Let me tell those who are trying to make a distinction between General Grant and the president, that nothing in this world could divide him from the president, or me from him and the president; and General Grant acquiesced in his customary silence. Mr. Seward has kept faith, and General Grant has broken it.

At Battle Creek, Michigan, there was a great crowd and loud calls for General Grant, while Secretary Seward was expounding the president's policy for restoring the union. "Gentlemen," the secretary continued, with Grant by his side, "if you expect to hear anything different from General Grant from what the president would tell you, you are very much mistaken. The general allows me to do his talking, and I allow him to do my fighting, and we have neither of us as yet fought or spoken against the other." The secretary then turned to General Grant who bowed in acquiescence amid the cheers of the crowd, and concluded, "That is General Grant's speech."

"There is but one alternative for Grant in regard to his position at that time. Either he shared the convictions and approved the policy of the president, which were fundamentally the same then that they are now, or he was too stupidly drunk to deny the sentiments attributed to him before such vast crowds of his countrymen. Both conclusions are equally discreditable in the turn that affairs have recently taken.

"The circumstances of the Roman dictatorship were a cessation of all authority on the part of all civil magistrates, and the conferring of absolute power, extending to life and death, upon one man. The first of these is already present in this country, and the second has begun to be agitated. Shall a man without the slightest regard for his word, without appreciation of principle, and without sensibility as to the value of human life, be exalted to a position fraught with impending danger? Shall there be a possibility of Grant the dictator, getting drunk over the downfall of the American republic, as Nero, the emperor, played the fiddle over the destruction of Rome."

MAMMOTH CONFLAGRATION AT CHICAGO.

The most terrific fire ever known in the west, occurred in Chicago on Tuesday evening, at the foot of Lake street, near the Great Central depot. Some of the finest business buildings, including the celebrated Birch iron building were totally destroyed. The great book establishment of Griggs & Co., half-a-dozen leading dry goods establishments, and a number of wholesale clothing, boot and shoe, and drug houses, were involved in the general ruin. According to the Chicago *Times*, the fire was discovered at about 7 o'clock, in the highest floor of the building, at the west end, over the immense book establishment of S. C. Griggs & Co. The fire department was promptly on hand, but, owing to the fact that a high wind prevailed at the time, could do nothing toward extinguishing the flames, merely confining their efforts to arresting the progress of the conflagration. The total loss will almost reach \$3,000,000, on which there is an estimated insurance of \$2,000,000.

The following is a list of the sufferers, with the estimated amount of losses:

J. H. Burch.....	\$400,000
S. C. Griggs & Co.....	150,000
Fiske Kirtland & Co.....	10,000
Webster & Marsh.....	5,000
Rosenfeld Bros.....	75,000
McDonald & Co.....	220,000
L. Schoenfeld & Co.....	30,000
Haywood & Co.....	100,000
Manning Bros & Co.....	100,000
Simon & Strauss.....	100,000
E. R. Kellogg & Co.....	75,000
R. G. Dunn & Co.....	1,000
Other losses.....	100,000
Whitney & Co.....	40,000
Seymour, Carter & Co.....	85,000
F. Becken.....	14,000
Carson, Pirie & Co.....	100,000
Merrill & Hopkins.....	25,000
Foreman Bros.....	75,000
C. E. Cook.....	100,000
Baptiste Sawyer.....	100,000
Casily & Co.....	100,000
Burnhams & Van Schinkel.....	250,000
Keith's building.....	90,000
Keith, Wood & Co.....	80,000
Fitch, Williamson & Co.....	75,000
C. M. Henderson & Co.....	125,000
Anabel, Pierce & Co.....	50,000
C. H. McCormick.....	100,000
Daniel Reilly.....	8,000

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Total.....\$2,683,000

REMINISCENCES.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

We propose in this number to give the organization of the first circuit court held in Marshall county, which will close up these reminiscences.

On the 14th day of June, 1836, the board of commissioners, at a term held at the house of Charles Osterhouse, selected the following named persons to serve as grand jurors for and during the October term, 1836, of the Marshall circuit court, to wit: Elihu Morris, John Benson, Sam'l Patterson, Chester Rose, John Moor, Wm. Johnson, John A. Boots, John Kingore, Jacob Crisman, Abel C. Hickman, George Owens, Grove O. Pomeroy, Wm. Bishop, John Houghton, John Johnson, Enos Ward, Wm. Blakely, Milburn Coe, and John Gibson. And at the term aforesaid said board selected the following named persons to serve as petit jurors at said October term 1836, of said Marshall circuit court, to wit: Abner Caldwell, John Woodward, John Compton, Ephraim Goble, Daniel Roberts, George Dixon, Fielder Bowles, Robert Johnson, Benjamin Cruson, Thos. Packard, sr., Grove Pomeroy, James Murphy, jr., Uri Metcalf, Jesse Roberts, David Cummings, Joseph Evans, Vincent Brownlee, David Hill, James Jones, Silas Morgan, Adam Snyder, George Murphy, Charles Henderson, George Vinnedge, John B. Dutraw and Alfred Vinnedge. And afterwards to wit: on the 20th of August 1836, a venire was issued by Jeremiah Muncey, who was elected clerk of the county, to the sheriff of said county, commanding said panels of jurors to be and appear at the October term 1836, of the Marshall circuit court; and afterwards, to wit, on the 25th day of October 1836, the following proceedings were had: "Be it remembered that at the October term of the Marshall circuit court for the year 1836, there were present the Hon. Samuel C. Sample, the presiding judge of the 8th judicial circuit of the state of Indiana, who now produced in open court, his commission as such by his excellency Noah Noble, governor of the state of Indiana, and said commission had then and there the oath of office indorsed thereon, in due form of law; present also, Peter Schroeder, one of the associate judges of the county of Marshall, also present, Jeremiah Muncey, clerk of said court, and Abner Caldwell, sheriff of said county, and also Joseph L. Jernigan, the attorney, prosecuting the pleas of the state of Indiana, for the eighth judicial circuit, who also produced his commission from his excellency, Noah Noble, governor of the state of Indiana, which commission has the oath of office endorsed upon the same, and the court was opened in due form of law." The sheriff now returns into the court the venires heretofore issued, which were then and there served on the persons selected for grand and petit jurors. "On motion of G. A. Everts, Esq., John H. Bradley, Wm. O. Ross, Joseph L. Jernigan, Gustavus A. Everts, and Jonathan Liston, Esq., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law at the bar of this court, and were severally sworn as such, and court adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

"SAMUEL C. SAMPLE."

The court was in session two days and disposed of seven cases.

Grove Pomeroy was allowed ten dollars for the use of rooms for court and juries. J. B. Griffith and Robert Blakely were each allowed two dollars for services as bailiffs of the foregoing named jurors and officers of the court. Only five remain in the county.

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CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1867.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—Fires and crimes are about the only items of news which Chicago has just now, but of these we have abundance. In the past two or three days the fire bells have kept up an incessant clangor, and each morning the papers have teemed with robberies, desperate affrays, suicides and other crimes. It does not seem to require much nerve to commit almost any offence here except cow stealing or the "confidence game"—against those judge Van Buren wages an unrelenting warfare—like the western judge who was "nipped" on "thimble-ridge," he deems them the "dreadful kind of fraudulon," and little mercy need the rascals expect who is convicted of either in his court. But smaller offences, murders, robberies, burglaries, etc., if one is arrested for them, he may be got out with comparative ease. There was one burglar the other night, however, who got a severe lesson. In trying to escape from a pursuing policeman he endeavored to jump over a spiked fence, but only got far enough to land, sitting, on the spikes, and Seward is aroused!

Trade experiences no improvement, and the opening of the spring business, merchants say, will be a month later than usual. We have never witnessed a duller time than the present, and our only consolation is in the reflection that no place better off, while the majority are much worse. I was talking this morning with a prominent merchant of Chicago, who has just returned from New York, and he informs me that the large importing and jobbing houses there, which are usually in the heat of their business by the tenth of January, have not yet, this season, ever opened their stock of goods. This shows how widely spread is this unfeigned backwardness.

Our principal local topic just at present

is the proposed speculation on the lake shore park property, over which the aristocratic residents of the avenues are in a great excitement. It is very cunningly devised, appearing to be nothing more than an innocent and praiseworthy endeavor to secure forever to the city, by act of congress, this valuable property. At present the city's claim only extends to the edge of the water, the land beyond belongs to the state, and the water over it to the general government. Could all these separate claims be vested in the city, it might be quite possible for a rich corporation to induce the common council to sell out, and then the profit would be equal to a second East India company.—The new south pier now being built by the government is to run out into the lake to the distance of a mile. It is said to be the intention of the speculators who are now figuring for this grant, to fill out to a line from the end of this pier to Hyde Park, which would give them a tract of about twenty-seven hundred acres, with facilities for ten times the dockage and wharfage, which now exists on both sides of the river. There are numerous reasons why this thing should not be consummated; reasons which are perfectly plain to everybody but the enterprising chaps who hope to get for less than a million, property worth an hundred millions.

If you have any "sports" among your readers, they may be interested to know that within the next ten days a match will be made between Young Dorney and Denny Hanigan, for one thousand dollars. They are both excellently trained, will fight at about one hundred and twelve or one hundred and fourteen pounds; and their "mill" will probably be one of the most "rattling" ever seen in this section. The arrangements are being made very quietly, and have as yet been kept from the papers entirely.

Gilmore's grand promenade concerts which followed the unprofitable charity ball, closed with a "sacred concert" last night, which was a grand success. Booth opens an engagement at McVicker's this evening.

C.

N. Y. CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

The recent arrest of that erratic Bohemian, Geo. Francis Train, by the Cork authorities, for making Fenian stump speeches in America, attracts more or less attention of the journals. The whole affair is looked upon here as a huge joke. It is believed that Train purposely invited his own arrest on his arrival at Queenstown, and sailed hence a fortnight since with that sole object in view, though it is given out that he was on the way to Dublin, as the special correspondent of the New York *World*. So long as there is no real danger impending, Train would be only too glad to make a temporary martyr of himself, and by this means become a prolific subject for diplomatic correspondence, gratify his hobby for advertising himself into further notoriety, and tangle himself up into a test case, demanding the prompt interference of our government for the protection of American citizens abroad, confined, metaphorically speaking, in loathsome foreign dungeons. Sympathizing meetings have already been held in various parts of the city, where the usual "whereas the time has at length arrived, &c., &c.," and "therefore resolved, we demand, in the name of, &c., &c." It seems almost impossible to get up the necessary amount of excitement just at this time to stimulate the collection of further subscriptions for the men in the gap from poor Bridget and Patrick. Train's diplomacy in this matter is much like that of a certain California statesman who was "up" for congress a few years since.—Failing to get a respectfully sized audience to listen to his speeches, it was whispered around San Francisco that sanguinary duel with bowie knives, between two well known prominent characters, hostile to each other in politics, would certainly take place at a given locality, on such a day, between 9 and 12 A. M. About three thousand people assembled at the appointed spot on the day named; the speech was delivered, the bar-rooms done a rushing business, the speaker received a purse of \$200 from the saloon keepers for bringing the crowd together, but the duel, however, never came off, or was any serious *affair d'honneur* ever dreamed of by the parties implicated. Train, since his release, is talked of now for head of the F. B. I., and will probably be a candidate for vice president of the United States. Till then, let the English lion roar its *au revoir* to all peaceful relations between the two countries, and the American eagle from its lofty perch at Washington, flap its wings in dignified yet dangerous silence. Train is a martyr at last, however, never came off, or was any serious *affair d'honneur* ever dreamed of by the parties implicated.

The price of Jeffersonville city orders have recently advanced from