

# Plymouth Democrat.

J. McDONALD, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.  
For Lieutenant-Governor,  
Alfred P. Edgerton, of Allen.  
For Secretary of State,  
REUBEN C. KISE, of Boone.  
For Auditor of State,  
JOSEPH V. BEMUS, of Franklin.  
For Treasurer of State,  
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.  
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,  
NOAH S. LAROSE, of Cass.  
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,  
A. O. PACKARD, of Marshall.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Decatur.  
For Attorney General,  
SOL CAYLOP, of Putnam.  
For Electors at Large,  
JOHN COOPER, of Huntington,  
BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.  
Contingents,  
JASON B. GAVIN, of Jackson.  
WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, of Owen.  
For District Electors,  
First District—John H. Knob, of Knox.  
Second District—H. S. Sprague, of Vanderburgh.  
Third District—C. S. Dobbins, of Martin.  
Contingent—John G. Howard, of Clarke.  
Fourth District—James G. Devin, of Decatur.  
Contingent—Elihan C. Devin, of Jennings.  
Fifth District—John S. Root, of Fayette.  
Contingent—John S. Root, of Fayette.  
Sixth District—John M. Lord, of Marion.  
Contingent—Case Byfield, of Johnson.  
Seventh District—A. B. Carlton, of Lawrence.  
Contingent—Samuel R. Hamill, of Sullivan.  
Eighth District—P. D. Davis, of Fountain.  
Contingent—B. D. Davis, of Carroll.  
Ninth District—James F. McDowell, of Grant.  
Contingent—N. R. Lines, of Howard.  
Tenth District—John Colerick, of Allen.  
Contingent—Samuel A. Shouff, of Jay.  
Eleventh District—O. H. Main, of Elkhart.  
Contingent—E. Van Long, of Noble.  
Twelfth District—not appointed.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election in New Hampshire has gone radical by about the usual majority, —8,000. Democrats did not expect much from that quarter, as there are too many bondholders upon whom poor men are dependent for their daily bread. A few radicals hereabouts, have the unblushing impudence and hardihood to attempt to rejoice, on a small scale, over the result. They are glad that they have held their own, and are evidently more surprised at the result than are sensible democrats. The man is honestly to be pitied who can rejoice at the triumph of the radical party. The man who can look around and see the condition in which they have placed the country during their seven years of misrule, and then be able to rejoice at the prospect of a continuance of that party, is really an object of pity, if not of contempt. The radicals have divided the country, and refuse to let it become united; they have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives to no purpose; they have made a million of widows and orphans; they have heaped a national debt upon the laboring classes of the country that has never been equaled by any government or people on God's footstool; they have exempted the rich from these burthens; they have given freedom to the brutal negro race and placed it above the white race, where they have had the power; they have trampled upon and thrown aside the constitution made by our fathers; they have perjured themselves in swearing to support that constitution, and they now stand before God and an enlightened world, a nest of perfumed villains, thieves, swindlers and vampires, who are, and have been preying upon the vitals of the nation; and the man who can rejoice at the prospect of a continuance of these jackals in power, is either an object of pity or loathing.

### IMPEACHMENT MATTERS.

The impeachment business still "drags its weary length along." On the 6th the high and mighty court of impeachment was fully organized. The scene in the senate chamber must have been slightly amusing, if the telegraph is to be believed. Mr. Dixon, from Connecticut, was entreated to the floor, and arose with books and papers before him, evidently fully prepared for a long speech. Numerous points of order were made, but Mr. Dixon's deafness fortunately prevented them from bothering him to any great extent. Appeals were made from the decisions of the chair, radical senators got exceedingly wroth, and "everything went merry as a marriage bell." About this time Senator Hendricks withdrew the bone of contention, which is in the shape of an objection to the admission of Mr. Wade, acting vice president, as a member of the court. Mr. Wade then comes forward and is sworn in, together with four or five other senators who were not present on the previous day; after which the sergeant-at-arms announces that the court is in running order.

The radicals look on Chief-Justice Chase with considerable suspicion, and some even go so far as to say that they are "sold out by Chase." He suggested that the rules adopted by the senate for the government of the court in the impeachment trial should be adopted by the court, or they could not be considered binding upon it. By a vote the court then adopted the rules as published on the outside of to-day's paper. Justice Chase could not see the propriety of a legislative body adopting rules for the government of a judicial body; and that his exceptions were well taken is evidenced by the fact that the radical senators, in court, voted on the rules without a word of protest.

The impeachment, all in all, promises to be a very interesting affair, aside from the main question at issue. The friend of the radical aspirants for presidential honors are on the alert, and are exceedingly chary of each other. The Grant men had rather the president would escape their

clutches than that Chase men should carry off the "honors" by their prominence in convicting him, and vice versa.

The president is summoned to appear at the bar of the senate to-morrow. Among the many predictions as to the course which he intends to pursue, the following, from a Washington paper, may be taken for what it is worth:

"First, on next Friday his counsel will appear in court, ready to proceed with the trial, and will ask for an extension of time. They will object to every senator who has expressed an opinion as to Mr. Johnson's guilt or innocence on the articles of impeachment being allowed to act as jurors in the case."

"Second, the question as to whether senators from 27 states constitute the senate of the United States will be raised. They will take the same view of the matter that the president has in all his public speeches, and state papers, and maintain that, until the ten states have their representatives in the house and senate of the United States, the latter is not competent to take up, try, and pass judgment on so vital and important a question as impeaching the highest officer known to the government. If overruled, as they expect to be, it is added that the president will then resign and appeal to the people, through the ballot-box; but the latter portion is looked upon as mere guesswork, as it neither comes from the president nor his counsel."

What is meant by appealing to the people through the ballot-box, is left for the curious reader to determine.

Below is presented a careful list of the senators who compose the "grand court," with the political bias of each, "d" standing for democrat, and "r" for radical. It will be observed that 19 votes against impeachment will defeat it:

Anthony H. B. republican, Rhode Island,  
Bayard J. A. democrat, Delaware,  
Buckalew C. R. dem. Pennsylvania,  
Cattell A. G. rep. New Jersey,  
Chandler Z. M. Michigan,  
Conkling R. R. New York,  
Cameron S. R. Pennsylvania,  
Conness J. R. California,  
Corbett H. W. Oregon,  
Cragan A. H. rep. New Hampshire,  
Davis G. D. Kentucky,  
Dixson J. D. Connecticut,  
Doolittle J. R. d. Wisconsin,  
Drake C. D. Missouri,  
Edmunds G. F. Vermont,  
Ferry O. S. Connecticut,  
Fessenden W. P. r. Maine,  
Fowler J. S. r. Tennessee,  
Freeinghuyzen F. T. r. Maine,  
Grimes J. W. Iowa,  
Harlan J. R. Iowa,  
Henderson J. B. r. Missouri,  
Hendricks T. A. d. Indiana,  
Howard J. M. r. Michigan,  
Howe T. A. r. Wisconsin,  
Johnson R. d. Maryland,  
McCreary T. C. d. Kentucky,  
Morgan E. D. r. New York,  
Morrill J. S. r. Vermont,  
Morrill L. M. r. Maine,  
Morton O. P. r. Indiana,  
Nye J. W. r. Nevada,  
Patterson J. W. r. New Hampshire,  
Patterson D. T. Tennessee,  
Pomeroy S. C. r. Kansas,  
Ramsay A. r. Minnesota,  
Ross E. G. r. Kansas,  
Saulsbury W. d. Delaware,  
Sherman J. r. Ohio,  
Sprague W. r. Rhode Island,  
Stewart W. r. Nevada,  
Summer C. r. Massachusetts,  
Thayer J. M. r. Nebraska,  
Tipton T. W. r. Nebraska,  
Trumbull L. r. Illinois,  
Van Winkle P. G. r. West Virginia,  
Vicker G. R. d. Maryland,  
Wade B. F. Ohio,  
Willey W. T. r. West Virginia,  
Williams G. H. r. Oregon,  
Wilson H. r. Massachusetts,  
Yates B. Illinois,  
Republicans, ..... 42  
Democrats, ..... 12  
Total, ..... 54

### RELEASED.

Judge Underwood has released the bondsmen of Jeff. Davis, "owing," it is said, "to the extreme improbability that he will ever be brought to trial." The country expected another and more sanguinary ending to this business; but that which promised to be a heavy tragedy has turned out to be a roaring farce. Playing Davis alive was a mild punishment, with men of the radical persuasion—treason must be made "odious"—\$100,000 must be scattered among the faithful in the shape of a reward of merit—and the country would be safe. Davis' trial has been postponed from day to day and from month to month, and the probabilities now are that it will be postponed forever. The cowards of the radicals in this matter is something unusual. Are they alarmed lest any unpleasant developments should be made? Or are they suddenly awaking to the charms of dove-eyed mercy? Davis is the chief representative of a lost cause; the party in power hunted him like a wild beast, offering immense rewards for him, and the rank and file of the party demanded his blood; yet to-day Jeff. Davis is one of the most independent men in the country. Won't some radical Jenkins of the press inform the public the reason of these wondrous changes?

### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In the English parliament, March 3, the American claims in the Alabama case came up for debate. Able speeches were made for and against them by various members. The tone of the arguments on both sides was most pacific, and the probabilities are that the claims will be amicably adjusted at no distant day.

On the morning of the Milwaukee road, yesterday, near Birmingham, resulted in throwing two cars of the construction train off the track, and injuring considerably C. Ryan, conductor, and Geo. Mason and John Wellerton, engineer.

### FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

### CONCERNING THE IMMUTABLE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Gravitation is one of the most important of nature's laws. It is much easier to descend than ascend. A young man can much more easily go down than up in society. He will find a level somewhere, when he visits saloons and such places of amusement. It makes no difference how high a position in life he may fill, or what his advantages may have been, the very moment that such places have charms for him, that moment he commences gravitating toward a level far below the station he once filled; and from the position he occupies he can look down and see all grades below him, handing him down, step by step, until he finds his level in the filth and mire.

The same law applies to church and state, and we are now witnessing its fruits. It has been the constant effort of the present radical party, ever since it came into power, and one of the principal planks of the platform that brought it into power, to elevate the negro, and bring him on a level, politically, with the white race, and in doing so it will be compelled to degrade this nation, for it has been proven beyond a doubt that the negro is not susceptible of even approaching to the level of the white man. The question now is, Shall we quietly let this radical party carry us down to that level, or, Shall we work to make this a white man's government, as it was intended by our forefathers? These are questions which must be answered at the ballot-box next fall.

Not only has the nation been disgraced, but our churches have descended in the same proportion wherever they have undertaken to elevate the laws of man and place them on a level with the laws of God. The preachers of the gospel, (as they are pleased to call themselves,) have undertaken what was not their calling: to preach politics and shape political matters. While they have preached abolition and the negro, they have suffered the banner of their Lord and Savior to be trailed in the dust, thereby bringing the laws of God and man (so far as they are concerned,) on a level. We see the sorrowful effects of their working in some of the churches of our own town. They not only divide churches, but they divide society. It has been said in this town that a man who voted the democratic ticket could not sit down in some of our churches without being insulted, and we may expect just such a state of affairs during the coming campaign, for it is going to take the united effort of all their forces and usurped authority, to come anywhere near carrying their man Grant into power. He would suit some of our modern preachers, for if a man did not agree with the popular religious views of the day, he would banish him from the land, if he could have his orders obeyed.

### CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1868.

ED. DEMOCRAT.—Last week closed with over two days of almost steady, continuous rain, following upon the heels of the great snow storm it had the most annoying effect. Bad enough in the city where the streets are knee deep with mud, cellars flooded, crossings practicable only for canoes, and business depressed by its influence. It is reported to have been ten-fold worse in the country, where farms are submerged, roads impassable, and the fruit crop imperiled, it is said. The spring trade which opened with such fair prospects ten days ago, has been checked and its busy season stayed off, merchants estimate for two or three weeks later.

During the past week there has been a slight upward movement in the grain market, a re-action from the extremely low rates which have prevailed in the few weeks before and is generally regarded as the beginning of the large advance which must necessarily precede closely the opening of navigation. The heavy expense of holding will prevent this rise being immediate, but its gradual course has begun already. It is estimated that we have now in our Chicago elevators about four million bushels of grain, of which one million is of wheat, two million of corn, seven hundred and fifty thousand of oats, and probably 80,000 barrels of flour. With such an amount as this in store any very large rise in prices is quite improbable for the immediate, especially from a purely speculative purpose. In this connection I may remark a few words upon our packing season, which is now completely closed. The amount of hogs packed, all over the country has fallen short of last year some 300,000; but we have exceeded last year's crop. With a greater number packed, however, Chicago falls 7000 tierces short of her last year's yield of lard, the hogs being much lighter. All the provisions in this market are now centralized in the hands of wealthy holders, who can afford to wait for a deliberate rise, and for the present, they are very quiet here, scarcely anything at all being done in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last democratic convention, is double the number of senators and representatives in congress from each state under the last apportionment. Each state is invited to send delegates accordingly.

S. R. Lyman  
Josiah Minot  
A. B. Smith  
Wm. M. Converse  
Gideon Bradford  
W. G. Steel  
W. A. Galbraith  
John A. Nicholson  
Odie Bowles  
James Guthrie  
L. S. Trimble  
Rufus P. Ranney  
W. E. Niblack  
Wilber F. Story  
W. L. Bancroft  
Lewis N. Boggs  
John H. McKinney  
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman:  
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary:  
WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

### FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

### CONCERNING THE IMMUTABLE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

It is to your grand-children fifty years from now. I went, of course, and sometimes I wish I hadn't when I think of that aggravating, black domino who knew me so well and followed me about with suggestions, hints and innuendos, as malicious as if she had been my wife. Before time for unmasking, midnight, she vanished.—Happily I reflect that I was not the only man "fooled" by a woman on that, and many other occasions.

Last Friday and Saturday evenings the artists of Chicago gave a couple of magnificent receptions at the Opera House, for the benefit of their Academy of Design. The artist's studios and the art gallery were thrown open, classical tables presented on the stage, and, to end the enjoyable programme, there was a dance. This academy of design is one of the best institutions in the city, being a gradually progressive school, under the care of able tutors, for tuition in art, from its merest rudiments up to modeling and painting from life the finished cultivation of the genius of the painter and sculptor. In the maintenance and success of a school like this, the entire northwest is interested and it is to be hoped that lovers of art everywhere will give it their encouragement.

The Opera House has finally been determined upon as the place for the holding of the great national republican convention in May next. Spacious, admirably adapted for such an assemblage, the only thing to be regretted in the choice is the great damage which must inevitably be sustained by this fine hall. The stage will, it is believed, accommodate the delegates, while in the auditorium three thousand spectators can find place. The cost of its occupancy will be almost, if not quite as great as would have been the proposed erection of a new building for the occasion.

The first antiphonal choir ever introduced in Chicago, is now being gotten up for the church of St. James, by Mr. J. W. Mozart, an eminent musical professor, formerly of Boston. It will be composed of some thirty boys, in addition to the regular quartette choir and an added number of male voices. St. James is the oldest Episcopal church in Chicago.

I observe that the use of ordinary coal gas and lamps is being rapidly superseded throughout the north-west, and even in Chicago, by the new "Automatic Gas Machine," an ingenious apparatus for the making of gas by the mixture of gasoline vapor with atmospheric air, simply by mechanical agitation and without the agency of heat. This new system is much more economical than any other mode of illumination, is free from any possibility of danger by explosion, and gives a light stronger, more steady, and with more mellow and grateful to the sight than either coal gas or oil lamps of any kind.

It has been subjected to the severest experimental tests, scientific and practical, and has never failed to realize all the most sanguine expectations of its inventors. For mills, factories, hotels, private dwellings and churches it is admirably adapted; and where one of these machines goes into active operation in any neighborhood, it is sure to win popular favor and induce the purchase of others. So great is the demand for these valuable machines, that it is with difficulty that the "Northwestern Automatic Gas Machine Co.," who manufacture them, can supply them with sufficient rapidity. The office of the company is at No. 16 Metropolitan Block, whence all desired information may be obtained by persons interested.

A great deal of excitement prevailed at Bedford on Monday, on account of the state prosecutor in the circuit court taking forfeiture against the parties who bonded Wm. Sanders, the Woodward family murderer, out of jail. Sanders, it seems, has fled the country and left his bondsmen to pay \$25,000 over to the state.

Two families were seriously poisoned in Fort Wayne on Saturday, from eating parsnips of "second growth."

William Moore, a Brazil miner, was seriously, if not fatally injured, on Thursday morning. He was at work in the shaft of the Otter Creek coal company, when the state roof fell upon him and crushed him to the earth.

Lewis A. Cooper, residing in the northeast part of Clay county, procured a license on the 20th inst. to marry. He then returned home and was found dead in his bed the next morning. It is supposed that he died of disease of the heart.

The English Opera Troupe will begin an engagement at the Opera House to-night, opening with "Martha."

Mrs. Cowell, McVicker's famous leading woman, takes a benefit to-night, on which occasion Mrs. Morris is to make her debut.

### Call for a National Democratic Convention.

The national democratic committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by their last national democratic convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the president and vice-president of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., in the city of New York.

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Josiah Minot  
A. B. Smith  
Isaac E. Eaton  
Thomas Haynes  
Wm. McMillan  
Wm. Aiken  
Absalom H. Chappell  
George A. Houston  
Joseph A. Rosier  
A. B. Greenwood  
John W. Leftwich  
Thomas Sweeney  
John Patrick  
James McCorkle  
W. L. Sharkey  
John Hancock

John H. McKinney  
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman:  
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary:  
WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

### THE STATE.

### INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Madison county, on Saturday last, about 8 miles east of Anderson. George Statler, about 25 years of age, went to the residence of Jacob Icenogle, a German farmer, and demanded of his two young men, William and Isaac, aged 16 and 19, years respectively, the loan of a horse to go to a Masonic funeral. The boys replied that they intended to use the horse themselves, and refused. He returned to Icenogle's house about 7 o'clock in the evening, and began abusing the family and using rough and abusive language towards the two sisters of the boys. Very soon he got into a scuffle with the oldest boy, and, with a pocket knife, struck William three blows with it in the centre of the breast, causing immediate death. The boys replied that they had been to the bed, deliberately stabbed him to the heart. The murderer then turned upon the father, a cripple, who met him with a blow from a stick of wood, which disabled his uplifted arm, and broke the knife blade. They then clinched the old man holding his own.

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