

Plymouth Democrat.

J. M. DONALD, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 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. KELLY, of Indiana.
For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH F. BROWN, of Indiana.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
NOLAS L. LATROBE, of Cass.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
M. A. O. PACKARD, of Marshall.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Indiana.
For Attorney General,
SOLOMON C. TAYLOR, of Indiana.
For Senators at Large,
LAWYER W. CROTHORPE, of Marion,
BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.
Comptrollers,
JASON B. BROWN, of Jackson,
WILLIAM H. COX, of Indiana, or Owen.
For District Electors,
First District—Thomas R. Clegg, of Marion,
Confidence—R. S. Stoen, of Vigo.
Second District—C. S. Dobbins, of Marion,
Confidence—James C. Dobbins, of Marion.
Third District—John C. Dobbins, of Marion,
Confidence—Elizur D. Dobbins, of Jennings.
Fourth District—John S. Reid, of Marion,
Confidence—B. H. Smith, of Marion.
Fifth District—John M. Lloyd, of Marion,
Confidence—John R. Marshall, of Sullivan.
Sixth District—A. L. Miller, of Cass.
Confidence—Samuel R. Marshall, of Sullivan.
Seventh District—T. P. Duglass, of Cass.
Confidence—B. D. Duglass, of Cass.
Eighth District—James F. McDonald, of Grant.
Confidence—N. R. Lindsey, of Howard.
Ninth District—John W. H. of Elkhart,
Confidence—E. Van Long, of Noble.
Tenth District—O. H. W. of Elkhart,
Confidence—E. Van Long, of Noble.
Eleventh District—not appointed.

assessor, and afterwards postmaster, by his master Johnson, as a reward for his treachery, and when he found he could not be removed from the postmastership, betrayed Johnson, and asked the union voters to endorse him for lieutenant-governor? He concludes after this fashion:

"If he will just make out a list of his wants, it may be best to supply him, and then if there is anything left for those who stand firm in every hour of trial, we can give them a chance. Peter denied his master, yet repented and was saved. Judas betrayed his master and was lost."

Judas Wilson can't get the support of the men in this district—soon.

Happy family!

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut Democratic by 2,200!

Michigan Gives 30,000 Majority Against Negro Suffrage!

Large Democratic Gains.

Gov. ENGLISH is elected, in Connecticut by a majority of over 2,200 votes—a gain of over 1,300 since last year. The radicals will have a majority in the legislature, owing to the manner in which the state has been gerrymandered.

In Michigan the new constitution, embodying negro suffrage, is defeated by over 30,000 votes. Prohibition, which was voted on separately, is also defeated, but the majority is not yet ascertained.

Kalamazoo and Flint both elected democratic mayors, with large gains. The returns on township officers are scattering.

In Wisconsin the republicans have elected S. T. Dixon, chief justice, and Byron Paine, associate judge, by 3,000 to 4,000. Milwaukee gives a democratic majority of 2,200 on mayor. The republicans lose three aldermen and five councilmen, and elect but one member out of 27 of the common council. La Crosse dem. by 100. In Madison the republicans gain 800.

In Illinois the democracy have redeemed Rock Island, carrying the city by 77, a gain of 172 over last March. Jacksonville shows democratic gains, as well as many other small precincts.

In Cincinnati the democrats elected a portion of their ticket, while the highest majority given by the opposition is a republican loss, as compared with last fall, of 1041. Sandusky democratic by 200.

The returns from Indiana are meagre, but so far as heard from, large democratic gains are the rule. The democrats have carried the day at Evansville for the first time in several years. In Kendallville the democratic ticket is elected by a gain of 80. Laporte county shows large democratic gains. Valparaiso is democratic by 100, a gain of 75. Elkhart also exhibits large gains. "Lay on, Maeduff!"

This election in this country shows pretty conclusively that radicalism heretofore might as well acknowledge itself dead and decently interred. With scarcely an effort the democracy have a majority of about six hundred on trustees. Next fall our majority will amount to eight hundred. In this township the rads moved heaven and earth to defeat the democratic ticket, and the result is a democratic majority on trustees of 181—with one exception, the largest majority ever given in the township. Our candidate for supervisor in this district was defeated for the reason that republicans all over the township voted *en masse* for Mr. Haslanger, while democrats outside of town voted for men in their own districts. In Union township there are more democrats than republicans, but still the latter have carried the spring elections for the past five years. If democrats suffer themselves to be wheeled into the support of republicanism by the oily promises of their candidate for trustee, they should not expect outsiders to count their democracy as being excessively sound. The following are the majorities in the several townships:

Centor (dem.)..... 181
Union (rep.)..... 22
Green (dem.)..... 4
Bourbon (rep.)..... 58
Tippecanoe (rep.)..... 32
North (dem.)..... 93
Polk (dem.)..... 55
West (dem.)..... 130
Walnut (dem.)..... 74
German..... 170
Democratic majority..... 595

Grant and Butler.

It is curious to see the way Grant and Butler fight shy of each other. General Grant is reported never to have written the paragraph of his reported Butler's army "bottled up and corked" between two rivers—the same being ascribed to the united intellects of staff officers Rawlins and Badeau. But it was a popular epigram, and grant saw no reason to regret it for a while. At last, when Butler, indomitable over all things, returned to congress again, and Grant loomed up as a candidate for the presidency, the latter began to comprehend that what seemed to be a smart thing in the moment of commission was a long thing in the influence and issue. Still more is this apparent now, when Butler has become a manager of the impeachment, and altogether the most formidable man as a political opponent in the republican party. Grant is known to heartily regret as a most injurious and irrevocable thing, the drabbing he gave Butler. He and Butler speak to each other, and Grant never refuses any request Butler may make. But the old bold swivel is a long hater. His military pride will not allow him to be reconciled. Butler's genius and audacity are such that sometimes I wonder whether Grant is not in turn "bottled and corked" himself, so constantly does he feel the eye of his enemy upon him. The moral of all this is: Economise your nicknames. Look out when you make laughter of a man, that he is a laughing man. And, above all, never say "Go up, thou boldhead!"

"NOTICE TO LOAVERS."

"Notice is hereby given that loaving on or standing about this crossing so as to

THE STATE.

—Peru has forty weeks' public school during the year.

—The Peak family bell-ringers performed at Goshen on Wednesday night, April 1.

—The Goshen *Democrat* reports the attendance at church, for the "first time in these many years," of a number of gentlemen of that place, and thinks the millennium is at hand.

—A recent enumeration of the inhabitants of Goshen presents the following figures: Males, 1,681; females, 1,658; total, 3,339.

—A democratic club organized at Goshen.

—A troupe of Japanese acrobats and jugglers were to give an entertainment at Peru last Saturday evening. Little "All Right," and "Daniel Webster," are members of the troupe.

—The Peru *Republican* makes a favorable report of the wheat prospects in Miami county.

—Work is soon to be resumed on the Baptist church at Peru. The foundations were laid last fall. When completed, it will be one of the finest church edifices in the state.

—The average attendance at the Peru free schools is 480, being about 90 per cent. of the number enrolled. Eight teachers and one superintendent are employed on separately, is also defeated, but the majority is not yet ascertained.

—The South Bend *Register* gets enthusiastic over the peat beds adjacent to that village.

—A new Methodist Episcopal church has just been completed and dedicated at Warsaw.

—A gentleman writing over the signature of H. C. Carter, in the Winona *Democrat*, gives some good reasons for his course in renouncing radicalism and embracing democracy.

—A foot race at Valparaiso—\$10 lost and won.

—The Julius Cornet Band, of Crown Point, have procured a splendid band-wagon, and have gone crazy on the strength of it.

—The Valparaiso *Republican* reports a case which has just been decided in the courts at that place, in which a grandfather, from Ohio, claimed the custody of a child of six years, which had been raised by its relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Larue, in Porter county. The court decided in favor of the grandfather, who immediately took possession of the boy. The child screamed, the lady fainted, and the grandfather ran down Main street with his burden, pursued by an excited crowd. The old man took refuge in the Gould house, and departed on the midnight train unmolested.

—A man went to a livery stable in Huntington, the other day, procured a steed, "strayed," and neither has since been heard from.

—The irate principal of a public school at Huntington writes a long letter to the *Democrat*, of that place, in which the father of one of his pupils receives a severe castigation. The father in question refused to write a written excuse for his boy for non-attendance,—the principal wrote him a note, which the father had published, as he claimed, *verbatim*. The principal claims that a number of the words were misspelled in the publication of his note, which were all right in the original, and accuses the parent of "forgery." The editor unkindly publishes the principal's letter precisely as written, spelling, punctuation, and all, and the result is not flattering.

—At Richmond, March 23, the anniversary of Richmond Commander Knights Templar, No. 8, resulted in one of the most pleasant reunions of the season.

—Three scoundrels have been arrested at Brookston, by detectives, for taking up rails on the Valley road, in order to throw the cars from the track.

—An attempt was recently made, by incendiaries, to burn the Elliott house at Richmond.

—Burglars are operating in Fulton county.

—Wheat prospects are good in Fulton county.

—The Laporte *Herald & Union* publishes a card signed by 126 prominent republicans of that county, requesting W. H. Salisbury to permit his name to be used in connection with the office of county treasurer. This mark of esteem should be very flattering to Hank. He is an "A" fellow, as all who know him can testify.

—Dr. Collins, the spirit man, of Laporte, has made another trial of the Davenport trick of being tied with ropes, and again failed to release himself.

—Eld. M. N. Lord, pastor of the Disciples church at South Bend, has resigned his charge. He removes to Erie, Penn.

—Prof. Owen, the glass-blower, is at South Bend.

—Theatricals, by Miller's troupe, are to rage at South Bend.

—A war on loafers has been inaugurated at Ft. Wayne. The following notice has been posted upon the street corners of that city:

"NOTICE TO LOAVERS."

"Notice is hereby given that loafing on

or standing about this crossing so as to obstruct free passage, subjects the parties to loaving to a fine for violation of the city ordinances relating to obstructing the streets, and the penalty will hereafter be enforced.

—W. M. LINDEMEN,

"City Marshal."

—The South Bend *Register* publishes the following item of interest to horse thieves:

—**HORSE THIEVES TAKE NOTICE!**—The St. Joseph county Regulators and Detectives, organized for your detection and conviction, are ready, at a moment's notice to pursue, arrest and punish you. The following are the names of the members. Here follow names to the number of 165.

—The *Banner* office, at Ligonier, is to have a new power press. Success, Bro. Stoll.

—Prospects for wheat in Noble county are very flattering.

—\$100,000 have been appropriated by the commissioners of Elkhart county for building of a new court house.

—Five cases of voluntary, and one of involuntary, bankruptcy, have occurred in Lake county.

—A theatrical troupe are to play "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" at Columbia City. What a jolly set of tapers they must be to be sure!

—The Post, Columbia City, says a boy named Peter Cole procured a pair of boots with a forged order on his father,—was arrested on Monday, two weeks ago,—broke jail on Tuesday, and was recaptured—was indicted by the grand jury on Wednesday, and on Thursday was tried, found guilty and sentenced to the house of refection for five years. Rather rapid, that.

—There are forty-six prisoners in the Marion county jail, nine of whom are women.

—A communication has been laid before the city council of Indianapolis, offering to pay \$1 per year for the exclusive use of the lamp posts in the city, for advertising purposes.

—Two hundred and five arrests, for various crimes and misdemeanors, were made in Indianapolis during the month of March.

—Seventy-five yards of the canal embankment, at Indianapolis, have been washed away. It will take two or three weeks to repair damages.

—It is stated that Samuel E. Tilford, late editor of the Putnam *Republican Banner*, has severed his connection with the radical party, and come out fair and square on the democratic platform. There is room for more. Come on, gentlemen.

—For the *Democrat*.

—**CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.**

—**OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.**

—**ED. DEMOCRAT.**—If additional evidence were needed of the hypocrisy and corruption of the present congress, its legislation within a very brief period furnishes it in so clear and unmistakable a manner that it cannot be misunderstood by the country.

—It is conceded by all, without distinction of party, that the national debt is a burden of the greatest magnitude, and that western interests are suffering severely from enormous taxation, chiefly because of the exemption of capital from bearing its just proportion in defraying the expenses of the government; and the agricultural and laboring masses of the west were justly demanded in demanding a reduction in taxes on articles of consumption principally used by them, and retrenchment in public expenditures. But congress has disappointed the just expectation of the people and committed a blunder that is scarcely less than a crime. There has been a joint congressional committee on retrenchment in existence for two years, and yet the expenses of the government have not been reduced one dollar. It has been apparent for many months that the internal revenue receipts have fallen off to an alarming extent. It was formerly the custom of internal revenue commissioner Rollins to announce daily by telegraph the magnificent receipts of the day previous; latterly he has failed to send any financial bulletins at all. This decrease is directly attributable to the collusion of revenue officials with dishonest manufacturers, and a lamentable failure to enforce the law. The expenditures of the government for the month of February exceeded the receipts ten millions of dollars. The appropriation for the army and navy per annum is nearly one hundred and forty millions, and for the civil service one hundred millions. While the existence of the freedmen's bureau—an institution that has outlived its usefulness, if it ever possessed any—is prolonged one year from July next, and a liberal appropriation will be made for it. The self-sacrifice of this and the reconstruction acts so evident that it is needless to point it out. The negro is intrusted with the political power of ten states by the latter, and yet if the freedmen's bureau is of any practical utility, it is an acknowledgement on the part of congress that the negro is incapable of self support and must be fed and clothed and cared for by the national government. Was there ever a greater absurdity? A population helpless, dependant on the bounty of the nation, unfit to make a contract for a day's work without the assistance of a bureau official, invested with power to control elections and frame laws by which tax payers are to be governed, is an outrage upon free government that ought to mantle the cheeks of its perpetrators, infamous as they are, with the crimson blush of shame. And while congress was attempting to enjoin them here, jumped over to Iowa, gave out contracts for grading and laying track of the extension and got men

to work on it at once. So the road is rapidly going ahead from Des Moines in the direction of Council Bluffs. Recovering from their momentary shock, the *Keep party*, in the name of Mr. R. R. Fanshaw, of New York, have now brought action here, praying for the appointment of a receiver of the road, and alleging that the lively movements which I have recorded were fraudulent, and to the prejudice of the stockholders. Here the matter again rests for the time being. The allegation that the extension is injurious to the stockholders, is sheer nonsense. It is only dangerous to the interests of the men who wish to have a monopoly of the railroads of the north-west. To the R. I. road the value of the extension is manifestly great, and it is also most desirable for the people at large, to whom the competition of rival lines is ever advantageous. Public sympathy is decidedly on the side of the R. I. road.

—A squabble, in the highest degree injurious to the interests of commerce, is now going on here between the lake vessel owners and the shippers of grain, over the question of "short-haul." It seems that the elevator men here have a cheerful way of lading vessels

"short,"—giving, say 18,800 bushels of 20,000, the amount ordered by the shipper, as is proven on the re-weighing of the grain in Buffalo and now the shippers seem determined to make the vessel men responsible for this advantage. The courts have decided that they are not so, and common sense shows that the elevator men here are the parties who should stand the loss, or to speak more correctly, make good the deficiency; but the shippers are determined to force a new bill of lading upon the vessel men, making them responsible, and the vessel men have resolved not to carry another load of grain for which such a sum is required. So matters are at a stand still. Feeling on the subject runs very high. One of the five tickets for the annual Board of Trade election, which is held to-day, is nominal and supported exclusively by those who are in favor of retaining the old form of bill of lading.

—We have another striking illustration of the radical method of retrenchment, in the increase by congress of 20 per cent on the salaries of its employees, and it is proposed to give a similar increase to department clerks. While we are burning the candle at both ends, the secretary of the treasury predicts a large increase of the public debt. In the light of these facts—and such they are—truths supported by incontrovertible testimony, it is not the duty of honest men to labor earnestly for a change of law makers, and consequently a change of policy.

—N. C. A. R.

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