

Plymouth Democrat.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1868.

THE CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Formal Opening of the Road to Rochester.

A Trip to the Latter Place Last Monday.

An event, long to be remembered by the citizens of Fulton county, and the southern portion of Marshall county, transpired last Monday, namely, the opening of the C. C. & L. R'y to public use, to Rochester. Despite the many untoward circumstances which have hovered over the present management like a pall, they have succeeded in the accomplishment of the object on which has centered the fondest anticipations of many whose disappointment may be found recorded in the history of railroad failures during the past thirteen years. To recount the failures of companies and individuals, in the many efforts to build a railway from LaPorte to Peru, would revive unpleasant reflections in the minds of many "unfortunate," and would doubtless be unproductive of any good result in the light of the success which has recently been attained by the present owners of the road.

The chief stockholders in the railway company, as it is now organized, are Charles Courier, president; G. W. Rogers, vice president; and James Herrick, the latter of whom has given his personal attention to the building of the road from this place to Peru. (And, by the way, Herrick is one of the best follows this side of the Rocky mountains.) Mr. Scott, the gentlemanly superintendent, is a thorough business man, attending in person to every duty which belongs to his position.

Last Monday the first regular train started from LaPorte to Rochester, and one from Rochester to LaPorte. On the passenger train were a large number of citizens from LaPorte and this place, guests of the railway company, by invitation of the president, Mr. Charles Courier. Among those from LaPorte we saw Mr. H. Druliner, Col. Shinn, V. W. Axtell, of the "Teegarden House," W. H. Salisbury, Gen. Packard, congressman elect; Gen. Orr, Reuben Munday, Dr. Cronkall, H. Truesdell, Judge A. L. Osborne, P. King, and others, who, for lack of memory on our part, shall be nameless, as well as the thirty or forty who went from this place.

Telegraphic and Other News.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.
These matters offer a serious obstacle to business, and prices are quite unsettled. A fairly active opening was succeeded towards the close, by general stagnation. New York Central proved to be oversold, and derived some strength from that fact. Erie and the northwestern roads were steady at the decline. The effort to cut the whole stock market loose from Erie does not seem to us good.

Governments were dropping, although the demand continues good for investment.

Among the express stocks, Merchant's Union was weak, under a report that the shareholders are to be assessed \$5 per share.

Gold was dull at 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the close, with a weaker market for sterling exchange. Cotton is going forward actively.

Accounts from Washington report that Mr. Washburn takes a very hopeful view of the future expenses of the government, except those of the Indian war; but other accounts state that claims for damages done by our armies in the south, are already filed to the amount of a thousand million dollars.

It is reported that Gen. Grant expresses some anxiety to have bills funding the federal debt, or providing for a return to specie payments, passed this winter. He anticipates a fearful struggle over these measures, and a wide difference of views among his own supporters, and he is anxious to have the discussion take place while the cohesive powers of public opinion are still unimproved timberland, a great portion of it very valuable, not only for its timber, but for the excellence of the soil for agricultural purposes. After passing the Tippecanoe river, going south, the country is not as good as it is north of the river, being of light barrens, and somewhat marshy.

The train started from here at about 12:30, and under the careful management of Conductor Rice, and Henry Stewart, engineer, good time was made, and we arrived at Rochester without accident or hindrance. It was a subject of general remark that the track was unusually smooth and solid for a new road,—a remark which the facts in the case fully justified. The policy of the management has been to finish up the track, by surfacing and graveling, before putting it into general use—a policy which not only receives the unqualified endorsement of the traveling public, but is equally beneficial to the future condition of the track.

Having had about an hour to spend in Rochester, sight-seeing on a very extended scale, was, of course, not to be thought of. A single glance revealed the fact that the town is pleasantly situated, on dry, level ground, with streets laid out with commendable regularity. From the external appearance of the business part of the town, we incline to the belief that it has felt the effect of "expansion." Contraction of business limits would be a good motto.

After perambulating until the expiration of the allotted time, the excursionists put in at appearance at the depot, which at this time takes in all the unimproved country outside of the corporation, and the train was soon speeding on its way homeward bound.

A vote of thanks to the officers and employees of the road, was unanimously passed in the heart of every passenger on board.

An English paper says that Disraeli has discovered a remarkable move in chess. It may be freely described as follows: "If you find yourself hopelessly beaten, look y^r adversary coolly in the face, turn the board around as unobservedly as you can, so that his pieces appear to become yours, and say 'mate' before he can protest."

THE GRAB SESSION.

It is generally conceded that the approaching session of congress will be mainly distinguished by bigger steals, and a more general scramble for spoils, than is usually attempted at a short session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Late dispatches to some of the northern journals state that Senator Morton, in an interview, held last week with Secretary McCulloch, made the argument, in the course of a long discussion, that the government was not bound to pay the five-twentieths in coin, and that it should now begin to redeem the issue of 1862 in greenbacks. The dispatches also made the statement that Senator Morton would introduce a bill, early in the session, embodying his ideas. The only financial measure which the senator now has under consideration is a bill to redeem the greenbacks with coin, beginning the redemption in 1871, and to discontinue the sales of gold for that purpose.

The conversation between the senator from Indiana and the secretary of the treasury was chiefly in regard to the necessity of returning to specie payment. Senator Morton said that it was the first duty of the government to return to specie payment at the earliest possible moment, and that all other financial questions were of secondary importance as compared with that at this time. Nothing whatever was said regarding the introduction of a bill for the payment of the 5-20 bonds of 1862 with legal tender notes. The mode of paying the bonds was referred to, and Senator Morton said that, under the law as he understood it, the government had the right to use the existing legal tender notes in payment of those bonds. He said, however, that this question would be settled and become unimportant by a return to specie payments, and it would become important only on the condition that the depreciated currency was continued, and no steps taken to redeem it.

It is already announced that many suffering loyalists are anxiously waiting at Washington for the convening of congress on the 8th. In view of the shortness of time, and the uncertainties of the future, the onslaught upon the treasury will be animated and decisive. Drowning men catching at straws furnish but a feeble illustration of the anxiety with which the coarser and meaner thieves of the republican party are clutching after the hard-earned money of the people. It is fortunate for the country that the session is a short one.

Senator Morton asked Mr. McCulloch what legislation he would recommend to bring about a return to specie payments, and the secretary answered that he knew of none to recommend unless it was an increase of the tariff, and such legislation as would develop the general resources of the country, by which the general credit of the government would be improved. The senator replied that it would take a long time to arrive at specie payment that way. He further said that it was not the time now to talk about trying to pay the bonds in either gold or greenbacks; but to make our currency good. The interview was a long one, and both gentlemen were very earnest in the discussion.

Senator Morton believes that, while the question of the redemption of the bonds of 1862 is, at present, unimportant, it will become a subject of vital interest if the present depreciated currency is continued for five or ten years. He says that it is believed by a large number of people that the objections to returning to specie payments look as if there was an interest in not coming to specie payments; that men with incomes of gold were not anxious to dispense with such profit.

GRANT'S REPORT.

The following is General Grant's report in full:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S., WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

To Gen. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the reports of division, district, and department commanders, for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details.

I would earnestly renew my recommendations of last year that the control of the Indians be transferred to the war department. I call special attention to the recommendation of Gen. Sherman on this subject. It has my earnest approval. It is unnecessary that the argument in favor of the press of the leading cities is largely occupied in concocting panaceas for our financial disorders.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Scott to-day sent his message to the legislature. He takes an encouraging view of the position of affairs in the state, and gives substantial reasons for his belief that no state in the union is more solvent and has a fairer prospect of meeting all her liabilities. The aggregate receipts of the state treasury for the six months ending October 31, were \$435,688.

The government recommends that a donation of land be made by us to be devoted to the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical educational institute, in Charleston. He denounces turbulence and lawlessness, and deprecates secret political organizations. In conclusion he says: "The political excitement of general elections having passed, it is to be hoped the people will turn their attention to the development and improvement of their material resources, which have been sadly impaired and neglected," and adds that assurances have been received, both previous and subsequent to the election from many of the most prominent men in the state, heretofore in active opposition to the government, of regret at all the occurrences of outrages, and their detestation of their authors, as well as their determination to yield willing obedience to the constitution and laws, relying upon the peaceful exercise of their rights at the ballot-box to remedy whatever they may deem objectionable."

The governor reiterates the recommendations, in his last message, in favor of a liberal policy on the part of the legislature

Gen. Meade's annual report states in detail, the prominent events which have occurred in his department. He says: "During the whole period of my civil administration, extending over a space of eight months, there were tried by military commissions, in the states of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, only 32 persons. Of these but 15 were convicted. Four of these sentences were disapproved of, and eight others remitted. Two were referred to the president of the United States and are still awaiting action—leaving but one person convicted and in confinement for a violation of a civil law, and tried by a military commission on the cessation of military authority. This simple statement of

40th Congress. 41st Congress.
Republicans, 162 132
Democrats, 52 87
Rep. maj. 110 45

In the above recapitulation, New Hampshire and Connecticut, which have yet to elect representatives in congress, are excluded.

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