

THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
D. E. Van Valkenburgh.
Thursday, March 25, 1869.

THE RESULT.

The result of the election in Marshall county is shown in another column. The democratic vote was light, from the fact that there was no opposition. With the cowardice they have ever shown in this state on the question of negro-suffrage, the radicals refused to put a candidate in the field; and for the first time within our knowledge of the county—which extends back fifteen years—they have failed to contest the election of a democratic candidate in Marshall county.

Why? They are in a no more hopeless minority now than they have been for years. Their chance for defeating Mr. McDonald at the election on Tuesday was good, to all appearance, as it was last fall, when they made such superhuman efforts to accomplish that end. Their putting a candidate in the field would not have increased the cost of holding the election, nor have relieved the democracy from one particle of their responsibility for rendering the election necessary. The question naturally arises then,

Why did the radicals refuse to meet the issue?

Every honest and intelligent man can furnish the true answer. They did not dare go before the people of Marshall county and ask their votes in favor of negro-suffrage. They knew the people would repudiate them by a majority that would bury them so deep in infamy that Gabriel's trumpet alone would resurrect them. And yet the indorse of the radicals in the legislature, who attempted by fraud to force upon the state the doctrine which they dare not advocate at the polls. And they call themselves *republicans*, and say they are in favor of a republican form of government!

Let all consistent, honest men mark well the action of these gentlemen, and justify them if they can.

SOME of the radicals profess to think that had the amendment been voted upon by the legislature it would not have passed.

Now, with the exception of representative Mitchell, we defy and challenge our doubting friends to specify a radical of any prominence or a radical journal in the state save one, that stands committed in opposition to the amendment, or that is not howling over the action of the democrats in defeating the infamy.

If we are correct then had the amendment been voted upon it would have received in the senate 33 votes whereas but 26 were necessary to its passage, and 55 in the lower house, whereas 51 would have secured its passage.

Boutwell on the Finances.

Secretary Boutwell, in his speech last fall, in the Massachusetts republican state convention, said :

"We do not propose to tolerate, sanction, or permit an issue of demand notes, payable in coin, to be exchanged for the time-bonds of the United States. We intend to limit, and if necessary, to diminish gradually, the volume of paper money until it approximates in value to the standard of coin. We intend that there shall be one currency for the bondholder, the merchant, the farmer, the pensioner, and the laborer. The currency shall be of the value of gold. When this is done, the public debt will be paid as the resources of the country may permit, and to the satisfaction of those who pay, and of those who receive. When the credit of the country is restored, as it will be by the singe's fact of the election of General Grant, we can issue bonds payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a lower rate of interest, and thus save annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. But, first of all, as a means of restoring the public credit, the people must dispel by their votes the apprehension of national dishonesty in the public finances. The republican party knows no policy in finance but honesty."

It will be seen by this that Mr. Boutwell not only proposes to pay the bondholders twice the amount due them, but to pursue the policy of contraction begun by Mr. McCulloch, and followed by him until congress interfered. It remains to be seen how much influence the new secretary will have with congress. He was popular with the majority in the house, and his personal and party relations will give him a strength which Mr. McCulloch did not have.

The policies advocated by Mr. Boutwell in the extract are admirably calculated to cripple and impoverish the western states, and make them dependent upon Massachusetts bankers and money lenders. His ability to carry out such a policy will depend upon the number of doughfaces from the southern and western states in congress.—*Ex.*

RESULT IN MARSHALL CO.

So far as heard from the special election for representative for this county, passed off quietly on Tuesday last. The republicans, afraid to meet the issue at the ballot box, refused to make any nomination, but coward-like fled from the field. A knowledge of this prevented the awakening of such enthusiasm as animates a close contest, and a light vote was expected. But so far as heard from at the present writing the vote cast far exceeded our expectations, and proves that the democracy of Marshall are awake to the vast importance of the question submitted to them. The following is the reported vote so far as heard from, all for McDonald: North, 154; Polk, 116; Green, 76; Center, 406; Bourbon, 236; Tippecanoe, 120. Making a total of 998, with German, Union, Walnut and West to hear from, which will doubtless swell the vote to over 1,500, and perhaps 1,600, which is at least 500 votes more than we expected: If the republicans had placed a candidate upon the track, he would have been beaten by over 1,000 majority. Know-

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

One week from next Monday the election of township officers throughout the state takes place. In this county a trustee is to be chosen in each township, and in Center township one justice of the peace; two justices in Green township, and one in Walnut. In Center and German three constables, and in the other townships two constables each:

We hope it is unnecessary to urge upon our democratic friends the importance of attending to this matter thoroughly. We should carry every township in the county, and, by making the proper effort, can do so.

There are scores of republicans in Marshall county who are not radicals, and will repudiate the action of the radical leaders in their infamous attempt to force negro suffrage upon the state, if the subject is properly presented to them. The issue has at last been made by the radicals, and they have now thrown off their cloak of hypocrisy, and advocate the doctrine of negro-suffrage. It is the duty of democrats to now press the matter to a settlement; and if the republicans who have heretofore denounced negro-suffrage, as applied to Indiana, were honest,—or even if one in five was honest,—then the days of radicalism are over in our state.

The 5th of April is the first opportunity the people of the entire state will have to indicate their position, for the radicals refused to accept the challenge thrown down by the democratic members who resigned to let the people vote on the question. Now there is no escape for them. The same principle is really at issue one week from next Monday, and we can compel them to stand by their sweet-scented doctrine.

Let every zealous, earnest democrat look to it that we waste no strength.

Township conventions should be promptly held, and on election day by a full attendance, and good work, we can carry every township in the county, and roll up a general majority doubtless we have heretofore given.

The following extract is taken from the Cincinnati Commercial, the most prominent radical journal in the northwest:

"We can observe that the tendency of all expenditure is upward. The cost of running the house of representatives alone has augmented from \$215,204 in 1863, to the sum of \$513,890 in 1868, and is yet swelling with a steady rise. What is true of the house is true of the senate, and the truth about both can be applied to every department of our government. Aside from the frauds and downright stealing the extravagance is disheartening. We keep up a great cry of economy, but it consists in cutting down the estimates in the appropriations, and then making up the difference by subsequent appropriations."

When we take into consideration the fact that the premium on gold in 1863 was four times as great as it is now, these figures become more significant than they appear on their face, and the congress of 1863 was not noted for economy or honesty; yet the statement made by the Commercial is an oft told tale, and the truth of it is scarcely denied by any man, but *cui bono*. The very men who make these charges, and those who admit the truth of them, steadily vote for and spend their time and money to elevate to position these same congressmen who are robbing the country and disgracing the nation.

Radicalism forever! is the motto; even if it does become a synonym of fraud and corruption.

COMMUNICATED.

The following communication explains itself, and we very cheerfully give Mr. Phillips (as we will all gentlemen who deem themselves aggrieved by editorials or communications which may appear in the Democrat) the benefit of an explanation:

Editor Democrat: When absent from home, a fortnight since, a friend handed me a copy of your paper, in which was a communication indirectly charging me with corruptly disposing of the cases, "The state vs. Nussbaum, in Feb. term '60, circuit court." The communication in question being signed by some friend of mine, by name "Justice."

The facts are, in brief, as follows:—Maj. Calkins being unable to attend, by reason of sickness, I reluctantly consented to prosecute the pleas of the state for him, as well as I could without neglecting my own business. There had been many open violations of the "license law," as my friend "Justice" perhaps well knew. The attention of the grand jury had been called to them in a general way, but as witnesses did not come forward readily, but few persons were prosecuted. In fact, there were more charges preferred against old Mr. Nussbaum than all other violators of the law in the county at that term of court, when it was notorious that others had violated it with impunity in perhaps a thousand instances within the last year. I was told that at the instance of a Mr. Wile, of LaPorte, Mr. Nussbaum was induced to go to court and acknowledge his guilt in a few cases, and throw himself, on the presence of the court and prosecuting attorney, Lambert Nussbaum and Sigmund Mayer came to me and represented that old Mr. Nussbaum had borne an excellent character in the "old country," was a poor man, (a fact unpleasant for them to confess,) that he was quite sick, that he had promised to sell no more liquor, and requested me to let him off with two cases. A large number of the indictments charged the old gentleman with selling to minors, who were old enough to and did vote at the last election, and whose personal appearance would indicate that they were of legal age. In such cases convictions are almost impossible, as my friend "Justice" knows. I mentioned the matter to Judge Osborn, the clerk, and the sheriff, and freely told them what I proposed doing with the cases, and not one word of objection was uttered. The defendant was then informed by me that if there were any indictments against him for violating the liquor law, if he would come into the court he would be informed of the fact. He appeared, was convicted and fined in four cases, and the remainder were *soll pressed*. My legal fee was \$5 in each case. I made no bargain, directly or indirectly, with any person for any other fee or consideration than the lawful fee named, and have not even received any portion of that yet. When informed what the legal fee was, Mr. Nussbaum offered to pay it at once, but I told him that I could receive nothing until after he was convicted, when he could pay \$5 in each case to me or to the clerk for me. Everything done by me in the premises was done openly, without thought of wrong to any person. Had the cases been continued he may never have been convicted. The old gentleman being quite sick, and faithfully promising that he would violate the law no more, I then thought I did right, and have had no reason to change my opinion since. The parties named will, I think, corroborate my statements.

D. T. PHILLIPS.

The following in the last evidence of Moxa Morton's affection for a "republican form of government":

Senator Morton offered, on Saturday, a joint resolution permitting or rather authorizing a majority of the legislature to meet and ratify a constitutional amendment whenever a minority resign or bolt to defeat the will of the majority thereof. Mr. Schenck offered a similar resolution in the house. This is another attempt to override the rights of the states and centralize power in congress. If the constitutions of the states are to be set aside by the mere dictum of congress, why go through the form of ratifying amendments by the states? Congress might just as well declare an amendment adopted, as to make the states mere dependencies upon its will and then for mere form's sake ask them to confirm a power that has already been usurped. If the proposed fifteenth amendment is ratified, the government will be completely revolutionized and the name only of the government framed by the men of the revolution will be left—its substance and spirit will be amended away.—*State Sentinel.*

The brilliant, but "unfortunate" senator loves power "not wisely, but well," to suit his hoarser constituents. We prophesy that when the people get another chance at him they will cool his "burning" spirit.

Of all weeds, those of widows are most easily eradicated; and it is a delightful kind of agriculture.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 23.—The special election to-day passed off quietly. The republicans, fearing to meet the issue in open field, consequently nominated no candidates. This being the case, the democrats evinced less interest in it than was anticipated. In this city and county, as far as heard from, the vote is below the average usually cast—probably not more than two-thirds that cast last fall. The same is reported from Huntington, Whitley, Miami, and Marshall counties. Many republicans cast their votes against the amendment to-day, and in favor of the action of the democrats resigning. They claim that such an important question should be left to the voice of the people, where it would be killed by at least 50,000 majority in this state. The senators reelected to-day, it is understood, are instructed to resign their seats again, if a vote is pushed on the amendment. The official vote will be received in a day or two.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23.—The returns from the special election, held to-day, to fill the legislative vacancies caused by the resignation of the democratic members of the legislature, to defeat the proposed constitutional suffrage amendment, come in slowly. The following are the elected, as far as heard from:

Miami county—Cox, for representative, carries the county by over 500 majority.

Hancock county—Addison is reelected by 1,300 majority. The shocking condition of the roads prevents it being larger.

Shelby county—The democratic candidate will be elected by over 1,500 majority.

Posey county—Carnshaw is re-elected. Vote large. No opposition. His majority will be about 2,500.

Vanderburgh county—Morgan, for senator, and Welborn and Calvert, for representatives, are re-elected. No opposition. Vote light.

Madison county—Mock's majority in 412 in Anderson township—a gain of 250.

There is no doubt of the re-election of all the members who resigned, except Huey, the senator from Blackford county. His district was changed by the reapportionment of 1867, making it radical. The radicals made a vigorous fight against him.

We find the following in the South Bend Register; as it contains matter of interest to our readers we present it:

"Councilman Stanfield presented the following communication to the council:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 15, '69.
To the Mayor and Common Council:

I am authorized to say by responsible parties, not in any way connected with the Michigan Southern or Central road, believing a contemplated line between South Bend and the Central road at Niles or Buchanan (which ever way may be found to be the best route to the lake) will insure the speedy construction of the entire line from Plymouth to the mouth of the river. They will build, iron and put in running order a railroad from South Bend to Niles or Buchanan, as the line may be located, by the first day of August next, upon condition that the right of way is provided them by the first day of May, free of charge, and that the city will, by the 15th day of April, agree to donate to them \$25,000 in bonds, similar to those issued for the benefit of the Peninsular road; but not to be delivered until said road is completed ready for trains to run on it, unless convertible securities are deposited with the city, in double the value of the bonds.

THO'S S. STANFIELD.

A committee of two in each ward was then appointed to circulate petitions among our citizens, asking the mayor and common council to issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of the above communication."

If the action of the council is favorable—and we presume it will be—this subject will probably come before our people again in a short time. We look forward to the day when Plymouth will become the grand railroad center of northern Indiana, and one of the most important business point in this section of the state. To attain this end, however, our manufacturing interest must receive the attention it demands, and which our peculiarly favorable surroundings will most certainly justify.

1. The appointment over Thomas of an unscrupulous instrument, like Sheridan, is indicative of some bad project.

2. Sherman, the successor of Grant as commander of the army of the United States, is known to be an uncompromising monarchist.

3. Grant is filling a majority of the official positions with relatives, personal friends, and his immediate retainers. Times.

Georgia Refuses.

The legislature of Georgia has refused to ratify the negro-suffrage amendment. The lower house, on Tuesday, again voted to ratify. As in the first instance, the vote in favor of ratification did not comprise a majority of all the members; but only a majority of those who voted. Only four republican members voted for it

ANOTHER DISASTER.

PEORIA, Ill., March 23.—The night train on the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash railroad, going west, ran off the track, about 10 miles east of this city, between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. The sleeping car, with two passenger cars, were precipitated down a bank, nearly perpendicular, for about 25 feet, and rolled clear over. The sleeping car took fire, and for a few moments the passengers were in great danger of being burnt up. Water was near, and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT was a broken rail. No one was killed. Several were severely injured; but it is hoped none dangerously. This is singular, when we reflect on what a fall there was off the separated cars. It is also singular that the cars were not more damaged. They are not badly crushed.

About 30 persons were more or less injured.

In the sleeping coach were five passengers,—Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York; Gen. H. T. Reid and lady, and Gen. D. W. Kilbourne and lady, of Keokuk, Iowa. They were all more or less bruised and scratched, but not very severely.

The train, although considerably behind time, was running at only the moderate rate of from 10 to 12 miles an hour, else the calamity might have been much more serious.

The sleeping car turned over once, and slid down the embankment upon its side. The car next brought up in the water, wheels uppermost. The forward car turned only partly upon its side as it went down. The persons in this last-mentioned car state that it turned several revolutions on its way to the bottom; but in their bewilderment, they probably mistook their own revolutions for that of the structure.

The officers of the road naturally feel much aggrieved because of the accident, it being the first injury to passengers that has occurred since the road has been under the present management.

THE radicals don't favor negro-suffrage; not at all! But the following extract published in, and apparently indorsed by the Laport Herald, has kind of a "squinting" that way:

The New Albany Commercial thus raps and peels the knuckles of its neighbor on the lower Ohio.

"Let the democratic press quote the Evansville Journal if it will. That paper is individually responsible for its sayings. When it intimates that the republican party of Indiana is not cordially and zealously for the fifteenth amendment, it misrepresents the party. The republicans fully endorse the measure, and condemn, in the most decided and emphatic terms, the revolutionary action of the democratic members who broke up the legislature to prevent the ratification of the suffrage amendment. * * * * It is a just measure. It is a measure the adoption of which is demanded by all the considerations of our civilization, enlightenment and Christianity. It is a measure which, if adopted, as it is certain to be, the republican party can, in coming years, look back upon with pride and satisfaction."

But then these gentlemen don't mean what they say. They don't seem to know where they are, or where they want to be. The law exempts all such parties from personal responsibility.

General Blair charged that Grant, if elected, would turn the presidential chair into a throne. Nobody believed this assertion. It was received as an utterance which, originating in the heat of political discussion, was indicative only of a fear of Grant's general policy, rather than as being liable to a specific and literal construction.

There is, as yet, nothing which particularly supports the literal meaning of Gen. Blair's charge, unless one be disposed to be an alarmist. One of the latter character might attach a certain amount of significance to some prominent occurrences of Grant's short administration. Thus, he might argue somewhat as follows:

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eighteen republicans, although present, refused to vote either way. Thus the proposition was carried through the house, on a minority vote, by "frightened democrats," who gave the lie to their own consciences.

In the senate, on Wednesday, the amendment was taken from the table. A division on a motion to postpone the subject indefinitely resulted in a tie, 17 against 17. The republican president of the senate gave the casting vote in favor of indefinite postponement; and so the question was disposed of,—the responsibility of its rejection finally resting upon the republican minority, and not upon the democratic majority, of the legislature of that state.