

THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
D. E. Van Valkenburgh.

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THE ELECTION MONDAY.

Once more we ask our friends to give the election on Monday next the attention its importance demands for it. We must, throughout the country in every locality, counteract the influence of official patronage, corruption and bribery. The democratic party is now in most hopeful condition, and if democrats are true to themselves and their principles, we can now lay the foundation for that success which will free the country from the thrall of radicalism. The issue is made up and every voter is sustaining or opposing negro-suffrage. Let us do our whole duty. By this means only can we hope for general ultimate success. We should not be satisfied by simply a majority, but should make it a majority of which we may justly be proud.

Give one good, hearty effort more for the preservation, or restoration, of a constitutional government!

CENTER TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The democracy of Center township will meet at the court house in Plymouth, on Saturday, April 3rd at 1:30 p.m., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various offices to be filled at the township election, on Monday next.

A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

The democracy of Walnut township met in convention at Argon on the 23d ult., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the spring election. Meril Williams was chosen chairman, and J. F. Showalter secretary. The following ticket was unanimously nominated: For justice, T. J. Wickizer; trustee, R. M. Williams; constables, Oliver Wagner, and L. W. McClure.

WANTON CRUELTY.

The jeer's and gibes which are every where visited upon the poor luckless office seekers, is cruel. Is it not enough that they have laid aside, all manhood and groveled in the dust. Let them alone. Can you who have bread to eat, that is earned by manly labor, or careful thought, behold a man who is forced by very hunger to crawl at the feet of the man in honor, to ask, seek, yes beg for a crumb of official patronage, and have the heart to jeer the object has.

It has become a law that he who would have any office worth the having, must lay aside all manly independence and seek office. He must seek a nomination, must visit and solicit aid of men who pull wires, must spend money and otherwise render himself serviceable to king caucus and his subjects. No man can be nominated to office, who does not do this work. Then why abuse men for doing what you force them to do. If the people would cease to be influenced by this work, the work would cease to be done, but while you suffer yourselves to be controlled by the scheming manipulator, dont blame him for being a manipulator. —Vidette.

Now, Gurney, when you come to reflect that about seventy-five thousand members in good standing, of the great "God and Morality" party, to which you belong, are included in your bit of sarcasm, and may take it as personal, don't you think you are a little too hard on them? Does not many a pure, loyal heart, yet beat to serve the country and the people? Indeed, have you, yourself, never held or sought a "place?" If you have, and are thereby led to exclaim that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit," then perhaps your remarks are made in bitterness of spirit, and should not be too closely scrutinized.

Another Conversion.

The Morgan county (Ind.) Gazette, a republican paper, comes out boldly and decidedly against the ratification of the iniquitous 15th amendment to the constitution. It plumply says, "we are positively opposed to the amendment," and forcibly assigns its reasons therefore in the following language:

"The franchise is not the grand *ultimatum* of all human excellence, the absolute *ne plus ultra* of political felicity. * * * We believe that history will bear us out in the assertion, that all republican governments have perished through the corruption of the franchise. Rome is an example of this, and are we likely to prove an exception to the general rule? * * * This idea that we are to take the negro out of our politics by letting him in, is brilliant novel in the extreme, and not to be tested by any rule of logic that we can apply. It is compounded of sublated nonsense—a miserable subterfuge for an argument, and it is not worthy the consideration of intelligent men."

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Our Plymouth correspondent, in concluding a very interesting letter printed elsewhere in this paper, announces that the P. O. contest at that place is virtually settled, Congressman Packard having made known his determination to appoint neither of the principal candidates, but a third party who has taken no part in the quarrel. The philosophy with which our correspondent accompanies this statement would be peculiarly aggravating did it proceed from any other quarter. The public will not be at a loss to guess the writer's real name, but, notwithstanding his relationship toward us, we repudiate his philosophical advice. Our correspondent invented Packard. As editor of the Plymouth Republican (a concern conspicuous for lack of brains under its present management,) he brought him out just in the nick of time, and, by well-directed efforts, lifted him from the obscurity of a county auditor's office to his present position. The return the honorable gentleman makes for these services will probably induce others to labor with renewed zeal in his behalf. We understand the office is to be bestowed on an individual who refused throughout the campaign last year to contribute one cent for necessary expenses. But such men have few enemies, and are always more favored than the working men of the party.

Packard's pretext of a desire to harmonize conflicting interests is something he never thought of when he accepted the nomination for auditor of Laporte county, though his majority in convention was but half a vote over a crippled private soldier, and though the secretary was openly charged with fraud in his favor. He required the party then to face what might be called a mountain dissatisfaction compared with that he would have encountered had he appointed our correspondent to the place he sought.

The fact is, our congressman is a compound of timidity and ingratitude. He is fearful of opposition and unable to forgive a benefit. He has not the merit of sticking to his friends, and men without this quality are generally devoid of any redeeming traits. He aims to imitate Colfax and represent this district for the same length of time. None but those who have heard his mutterings about "loyal hearts," garnished with quotations of school book poetry, seen him fling back his buttered locks and roll up his eyes like a dying calf, can imagine the awful gulf, the precipitous descent, the impenetrable fog and unseen rocks that lie between him and his predecessor. To quote from one of his favorite poets, though he is neither a prince nor a lord, "A breath has made him, and a breath can make." —Rochester Union Spy.

The above article is from the pen of W. H. H. Mattingly, Esq., formerly of this place, and now editor and proprietor of the Rochester Union Spy, which we need hardly assure our readers is a radical paper. The communication referred to in the above article is one written by I. Mattingly, Esq., of this place. For the rest, the article explains itself.

We think the Union Spy rather severe on the Plymouth Republican, but otherwise commend the article as fearless, outspoken and true. That I. Mattingly invented Jap. Packard is no doubt true. Why he did so we never could conceive. A more bombastic, insincere, superficial and selfish specimen is seldom found even in the ranks of office-hunting demagogues. The allusion made in the article to the manner in which Packard procured the nomination for county auditor, is a fair index of the man's integrity; and the happy expression, "None but those who have heard his mutterings about 'loyal hearts,' garnished with quotations of school book poetry, seen him fling back his buttered locks, and roll up his eyes like a dying calf," &c., gives also a very fair estimate of his ability.

It is certain that Mr. Mattingly has been a faithful and laborious servant in the radical ranks, and has received but the poor reward of the profits from publishing a country newspaper in a county where his party was almost uniformly in the minority. It is suggested also that Jap. Packard is not the only man in this region that owes his fame to Mr. Mattingly's efforts. But republicans are ungrateful. Though the present incumbent of the office sought by Mr. Mattingly can hardly find fault. The "coming man," too, seems in a fair way to be rewarded for his services. (?)

But in this little "family disturbance" we must remain only a spectator and commentator.

Gen. Early is visiting his parents in Missouri.

Wouldn't Ratify.

Although in the recent special elections in Indiana, the radicals allowed the result to generally go by default, they made in one senatorial district (and only one) a square fight on the negro-suffrage issue. The result of that fight is of the highest significance.

The district is a new one, "put up" in the appointment a two years ago as a sure thing for the radicals. It is composed of the counties of Grant, Blackford, and Jay, which gave last fall a majority of 382 for Baker over Hendricks. Huey, the democratic senator who resigned, was elected in 1866, from the old district, composed of Blackford, Jay, and Wells. The radical leaders felt confident of their ability to defeat Huey, and thus hoped to boast a victory for negro suffrage. To make assurance more sure they brought forward their strongest man, Col. Asbury Steel, and thereupon threw down the Ethiopian gauntlet.

Well, in that radical district, where the radical candidate for governor obtained 382 majority against the strongest democrat in the state of Indiana, the democratic senator was returned to the legislature by six hundred majority.

This is what the people of Indiana think of negro suffrage. This is the way they intend to ratify the infamous political fraud that would take from every state in the union its right to regulate and manage its own political affairs.—Ex.

Stewart's Charity Scheme.

What has become of Mr. A. T. Stewart's grand charity scheme? It is true that it was made conditional upon a repeal or suspension of that law depriving Mr. Stewart of the secretorship of the treasury. But no one supposed that, in the failure of this condition, Mr. Stewart would withdraw so generous an offer when once made public. As a man of such immense wealth it was generally supposed that the gratification of giving away a small portion of it to the needy would be sufficient inducement for Mr. Stewart to make his offer good. There was also reason to believe that a man who was so patriotic as to sacrifice his business in order to accept a government office for the good of his country, would when he found that he could not serve his country in this way, endeavor to do so in another. The fact, two, that Mr. Stewart consented to spend \$50,000 for the election of Grant would naturally lead one to believe that he would expend double that amount for the relief of the poor and suffering. Under all these considerations, we cannot believe that Mr. Stewart has given up his magnificent charity scheme, and only wonder that the New York journals do not give us some of the details of the affair.—Ex.

Butler's Voice.

Don Piatt writes from Washington: "Butler's voice is a fair indication of the character of Butler. It is harsh, broken, and exceedingly unpleasant. This matter of vocal organs is not sufficiently considered by students of human nature. In the animal kingdom the cry of a wild beast is the carefully prepared utterance of the nature of the beast. From the hiss of the snake to the roar of the lion, we have in clear, unmistakable language, the sort of animal we encounter. As we ascend in the scale, and approach the innocent, harmonious natures, the utterances become sweet. The voice of woman, as a general thing, is soft and pleasant, and, as one loses the feminine character, her voice becomes coarse and discordant. Physicians tell us that the first indications of insanity are to be found in the changes of the voice that are like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh." And one can well suppose that the moral insanity, now so much discussed, is accompanied with a like loss of harmonious utterance.

But as it may, Butler's voice is a combination of the growl of a tiger and the hiss of the snake. A timid, sensitive nature would shrink and shudder to hear the roll of malignant, angry utterances of this man. And his appearance, when speaking, carries out the impression. His retreating forehead disappears in the animal developments, that are large, and appear more prominent from being bald, while his shaggy, gray eyebrows, throw in deeper shadow the cavernous recesses from which his distorted eyes gleam in wrath. His cheeks are flabby, and fall over a chin that lacks the square prominence that indicates firmness and consistency. In a word, his head is the head of a cat, and, when aroused to anger, he seems to growl and spit until one can almost see the gleam of the white teeth, sharp as needles. As Schenck sat in grim silence, listening to the roll of vituperation from his square, brave face, the scene reminded one of a wildcat baiting a bear."

Gen. Early is visiting his parents in Missouri.

Another Confession.

Don Piatt, the well known correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, closes a recent letter to that paper as follows:

"With Boutwell in the treasury, and the house organized by Mr. Blaine in the interest of the New England monopolists and Pennsylvania pig iron, we of the agricultural interests of the west may hang our harps upon the willows, and suffer outrage and wrong for the next four years. The vast power of the general government will be driven with merciless vigor over our prostrate trade, to enrich our already wealthy monopolists of New England and Pennsylvania. Our grain may rot in our barns, and our sheep be killed to save the tallow and pelt, while our party has nearly two-thirds of a majority in congress, the rich grow richer and the poor poorer.

I can tell my political friends at the west that the day is not distant, when all the glories of the late war, and all the noble impulses in behalf of colored humanity will not save us. A sickened and disgusted people will be sorely tempted to hand the government over to the hated copperheads."

An Ugly Move.

D. P., the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, don't have a very high opinion of the influence of "Smiler" Colfax in the senate of the United States. He says:

The senate to-day threw Defrees, of Indiana, out of his position as public printer, and at the same time elected a gentleman by the name of French, over that gallant soldier and true gentleman, General Wolcott, of Columbus, sergeant-at-arms. It was a bargain, I am told, between the carpet-baggers and the New Yorkers. In Defrees the public loses an able and honest agent. After eight years' hard work it was generally supposed that the gratification of giving away a small portion of it to the needy would be sufficient inducement for Mr. Stewart to make his offer good. There was also reason to believe that a man who was so patriotic as to sacrifice his business in order to accept a government office for the good of his country, would when he found that he could not serve his country in this way, endeavor to do so in another. The fact, two, that Mr. Stewart consented to spend \$50,000 for the election of Grant would naturally lead one to believe that he would expend double that amount for the relief of the poor and suffering. Under all these considerations, we cannot believe that Mr. Stewart has given up his magnificent charity scheme, and only wonder that the New York journals do not give us some of the details of the affair.—Ex.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Frank Pierce is getting better slowly. —Parton is going to write up the Washington lobby. —Ex-Postmaster Gen. Randall has taken up his residence in Elmira, New York.

—Andrew Johnson's name for governor already appears at the head of five Tennessee papers.

—The New York Herald called Fisk "the intellectual pyrope of the Erie railroad."

—The Americans in Germany want Mrs. Lincoln to come home. The Americans in America don't.

—The mystery of Greeley's white coat is dispelled. He says that he bought it twenty-five years ago at a co-operation store in London.

—Gustavus W. Smith, formerly street commissioner of New York, and confederate lieutenant general, is in business in Chattanooga.

—Gen. Hurlbut is brought out as a candidate for Mr. Washburn's seat in the house, although he does not reside in the district.

—"Mack" represents the incoming vice president as the joint product of garden seeds, newspaper puffs, and "the sweet assurances of a smile."

—The photograph of John Richardson, the first colored voter of Minnesota, has been taken, large size, and will be sent to the state historical society by J. L. Armstrong.

—Louis Napoleon knows there is a conspiracy in which many public men are engaged, to overthrow his empire, but he does not rrest them, fearful of hastening the crisis.

—Rev. W. J. Grout, pastor at Carbondale, Ill., writes as follows. "I received a note from Gen. John A. Logan, who is a resident of our town, in which he requested his name to be enrolled as a probationer in the Methodist Episcopal church at Carbondale. It was done. The wife of Gen. Logan has long been an active and faithful member."

Indiana.

Owing to the failure of the sheriff to give notice, the special election for representative in Whitley county did not come on the 23d inst., but will be held on Monday, April 5th.

The advocates of negro suffrage made contests in Perry county, Miami county, and Huey's senatorial district, and in each the members who had resigned were re-elected by largely increased majorities.

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