

THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
D. E. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Thursday, April 20, 1860.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We wish to state to our friends and patrons that after next week we shall receive no Local Advertisements except from parties having regular standing advertisements in our paper. We shall not depart from this rule.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

In these days of radical triumphs, and while that party holds the patronage and offices of the country in the general government, and most of the states, cities and counties, the man who consistently and unflinchingly stands by the democratic organization and votes for the nominees and labors for its success, certainly—to all appearance at least—works for principle, and not for personal profit. And men working gratuitously for the public good generally chafe under restraints and trammels, but at the same time cases frequently arise where, if they decline to submit to necessary restraints and directions their misguided and unwise labors for good, according to their view of the matter, result in a contrary effect, and produce only evil.

The discipline of the radical party is very naturally superior to that of the democratic party, for the radicals are regular troops under pay, with at least forty-two thousand general, well paid, commissioned officers, with innumerable thousands of fairly paid company officers; this in connection with the fact that every private expects promotion and good pay, has a most powerful tendency to preserve discipline, and prevent desertion.

On the other hand the democracy are fighting without pay or hope of reward, other than the preservation of the government.

It is not remarkable that volunteers should chafe under restraints and demur at the discharge of unpleasant duties, while the mercenary would enter upon them without hesitation. Yet the democrat who is laboring for principle, would dislike to acknowledge himself less zealous and efficient than the radical who is working solely for dollars and cents. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the most effective auxiliaries to success are unity, concord and discipline. Until we equal the radicals in these respects, we need not hope for success over them, or for the principles for which we are contending.

It is also undoubtedly a matter of fact, that the democratic party in the various sections is requiring a habit—if the expression is admissible—of individuality, and this habit is extending down to the state, county, city and township organizations.

The danger of this course was most forcibly demonstrated at the township elections in this county this spring. In several townships minor and unimportant considerations were permitted to govern instead of a zealous and watchful care for all the interests of the party, even in matters of seeming unimportance.

In Center township a considerable number of democrats—and we still call them so, because we know they are, in principle—allowed a petty question as to the use of school houses for purposes not pertaining to education, to lead them into the support of an ultra radical candidate for trustee, and by means of their action, and the light vote polled, our majority was rendered at least one hundred and fifty less than our actual strength.

In Walnut township a part of the radical ticket was actually elected, by democrats, because of some personal differences, selfish considerations and undue sensitiveness. With a majority of at least forty, the democrats voluntarily presented to the radicals two of the most important township officers; and also gave them hope and confidence and vantage ground for the next contest.

In Bourbon township the democrats did scarcely better. The township, if not absolutely democratic, is at least very close, nevertheless the radical candidate for trustee—and one of the most ultra radicals in the county—was elected by sixty majority! Most solicitous to retain the position, which seems to be of special importance to him, he put his friends to work, and worked himself with untiring zeal, and most unscrupulously; promising what is out of his power to perform, and actually obtaining votes on condition of official favor; at least, we are so informed. On the other hand the democracy seemed satisfied with any result and governed themselves accordingly.

In Tippecanoe township the democrats were guilty of most unwarrantable neglect, and but for their lethargy of the result would have been entirely

RESOLUTIONS

Of respect to the memory of Bro. John M. Moore, passed by Plymouth Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M., April 18, 1860.

Whereas, It has pleased Providence, in the exercise of an inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst, by death, our worthy brother, John M. Moore, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Moore, society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the fraternity a generous, open-hearted member, and the wife a kind and loving husband.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this lodge is extended to the widow, whose great loss we can but feel. May the Dispenser of all Good, who leads us oft in devious paths, surround her with the enfolding arms of His love and protection; and teach her and us that, however mysterious may be the workings of the Supreme Grand Architect, his designs are great and glorious, and that the hopes founded upon an abiding faith in him will end in glad fruition.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother; also a copy to each of the county papers for publication. JOHN McDONALD, H. A. WORK, D. E. VAN VALKENBURGH, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the hall of Americans Lodge, No. 91, I. O. O. F.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Grove O. Pomeroy, and whereas, by his removal the order has lost one of its most zealous members and an unceasing worker, his family a devoted husband and kind and affectionate father, society an honest and worthy member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the lodge be clothed in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to each of the county papers for publication, also to the family of our deceased brother.

J. J. VINALL,
MATH. BOYD,
SIGMUND MAYER,
Committee.

Chloroform ana Robbery.

About one week ago a Mr. Scherer sold his residence at No. 147 North Dearborn street, Chicago, for the sum of \$4,000, and deposited the money realized from the sale in a bank.

The terms of the contract did not require him to leave the house until the first of May, and he is still its occupant. It appears that his movements in the matter must have been known and noted by outside parties, as events that transpired last evening prove that he has been watched by persons who, however, seem not to have been aware of the fact that he had placed the purchase money in safe keeping.

Mr. Scherer's business generally detains him away from home until quite late. At about half past 10 o'clock Wednesday evening last his wife made her usual preparations for retiring, and had just laid down upon the bed when two men sprang through the window. Their faces were blackened, and from the few words that they addressed to each other, Mrs. Scherer is of the opinion that they were Germans.

They immediately approached the bedside, and while one of the burglars held her firmly by the shoulders, the other applied a sponge saturated with chloroform to her face. She was soon rendered insensible, and then the intruders appear to have begun a general search. Their faces were blackened, and from the few words that they addressed to each other, Mrs. Scherer is of the opinion that they were Germans. They immediately approached the bedside, and while one of the burglars held her firmly by the shoulders, the other applied a sponge saturated with chloroform to her face. She was soon rendered insensible, and then the intruders

appear to have begun a general search. Nearly every article of furniture in the house was overturned; trunks were ransacked and carpets torn up, but the only plunder secured was \$20 in silver. When she recovered her consciousness the robbers had left, and her loud screams soon brought a policeman to the place, who remained near by until her husband returned.

The Battle of Kegs.

The sharp encounter in the house between General Schenck and General Butler might rightly be termed the "Battle of the Kegs." It was all about the whiskey tax. What a magnificent spectacle the debate presented! Butler standing up for the treasury of the United States and Schenck, as Butler alleged, for the whiskey ring. The former stated "in the face of the country" that "a million and a half of dollars a year" was interested in having a certain provision in the whiskey bill fail. The "face of the country" ought to blush at such a statement. But its face has become calloused against charges of this kind, and it can only be brought to relate its rigidness by further developments of the same sort. Let the "Battle of the Kegs" wage. The country can lose nothing by its continuance.

Let him understand that no amount of intelligence, or any elevation of position, can make a slippery demagogue else that detestable to honest men.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—In the senate, the lieutenant governor decided that the committees should go on and report the business before them, just as though there had been no adjournment; unless the senate orders otherwise. All resolutions in regard to the order of business were made the special order for tomorrow. Thirteen new bills were offered, making 318 in all. Considerable routine business was transacted, but nothing of general importance.

In the house, one copy each of the *Sentinel* and *Journal* was ordered. The bill to pay jurors \$2 a day and mileage, was passed.

The bill to make the governor a member of the state debt sinking fund commissioners was passed.

Two new bills were introduced, making 322 in all.

The committee on prisons made an elaborate report on the condition and management of the prisons, embracing the charges made against Col. McDermid, the late warden, and his charges against other officials.

The bill for the protection of the banks of water courses was passed.

The bill to regulate patent rights, and prevent frauds therein, was passed.

rum, fail or refuse to qualify, or who shall resign for that purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be fined not less than \$1,000.

This proposition brought on a lengthy debate, the democratic members denouncing it upon the ground that it was introduced to enforce the adoption of the amendment—an indirect way of preventing the submission of the question to the people. The republican members contended that the bill is nothing more than for enforcing the constitution, and for the purpose of preventing the breaking up of the general assembly by leaving it without a quorum.

A motion to reject the bill was laid upon the table, by yeas 46, nays 31.

The bill was then referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill appropriating \$80,000 for the legislative expenses of the session was reported back with an amendment making it \$60,000.

The bill was read a second time.

No quorum being present, the house adjourned until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Colfax Again.

Still another radical letter-writer—not Don Piatt—thus abides to the craftiest politician in America: "Colfax is a closer politician than Blaine—not a more ardent one, but an astute one—I had most said a more cunning one. He puts all his opportunities to the thriftest use. His congressional documents, packages of garden seeds, tickets of admission to public places, abstemious evening receptions, and whatever other facilities he enjoys, are rigidly applied to the uses chiefly of those who are, or may be, his constituents. Colfax's motherly education made him a moral boy, with good habits and fine associations, while his natural adroitness directed this prudent life and engaging manners to heights of place such as only genius or real force of character commonly reach. There is neither flint nor fire in Colfax and yet he is a capable man. He does not resist, but he avoids; he is not sanguine nor energetic, but satisfactory. His career affords an encouraging example to young men not possessed of the very first intellectual qualities as to how far along they can get with good morals."

A proposition was read to locate the agricultural college on the grounds of the Northwestern Christian university, just northeast of Indianapolis, with the right to use the college building—all worth \$260,000, with a donation from the county of \$100,000.

Mr. Fisher offered the following:

Resolved, That the consideration of the message of his excellency, the governor, sent to the senate on the first of March last, on the subject of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, be postponed until Tuesday, the 11th day of May next, and made the special order for that day.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hanna moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution.

Mr. Fisher moved to lay the motion on the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

Eight new bills were introduced—one of which appropriated \$40,000 for the purchase of the Walpole property, and furnishing it for the governor's residence.

The election bill, providing that all elections shall be biennial, and held upon the same day, was taken up and discussed at length. It was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill increasing judges' salaries was engrossed. It fixes the salaries of the supreme judges at \$3,500, and the other judges at \$2,500; circuit prosecutors at \$800, and common pleas prosecutors at \$400.

In the house, the speaker announced the standing committee.

A bill was introduced defining when the resignation of the general assembly shall take effect,—to be when their successors are elected and qualified.

Ten new bills were introduced, making 332.

The charges of corruption against the doorkeeper, Thomas C. McConn,

were referred to the committee on employes, with power to send for persons and papers.

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