

Marshall Democrat

T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, March 13, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
ASHEB P. WILLARD, of White.
For Lieut. Governor,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
For Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLELLAN, of Morgan.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
For Treasurer of State,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
For Attorney General,
Jos. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
WILLIAM C. LARABEE, of Putnam.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.
Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.



Halloo, stranger!! Have you heard anything from Chicago??

Dyer, the democratic nominee for Mayor, was elected by about 500 majority—pretty well for a city that gave the fusion Mayor, last year, some 400 majority; for one that employed a gang of rowdies and negroes to his Judge Douglass down, when he attempted to make a speech, on his return home, after the passage of the Kansas bill. That bill, by common consent, was made the issue in the present contest; the sober second thought is generally right.

The Wabash *Gazette*, (which, by the way, is a welcome exchange,) devotes a column or two in a fruitless effort to prove that the Democratic party are in favor of the extension of slavery and in an especial manner are in favor of slavery being established in Kansas. Friend Fletcher admits that we, individually, are opposed to slavery extension, and that the Democratic party were, up to 1850; for these admissions, he will please accept our thanks. There are very few Fusion papers but will admit that there is not a remote probability that Kansas will be a slave State, and there is still a less number that advocates the restoration of the Compromise line. If it was wrong to repeat that line, why, in the name of common sense, don't Congress restore it, and settle the question at once? The Democrats are in the minority, and cannot prevent it so far as the lower House is concerned. We conclude that the Fusionists do not want it restored, and that they will not make an effort to bring peace and quietude to the country in that way. They wish it to remain, for the present, an open question, so they can have the pleasure of saying *freedom forever*, Nebraska iniquity, Douglass swindle, &c., &c. We have been no little amused, standing in hearing of some of our Fusion friends on election days, when they were trying to draw the wool over the eyes of some young Democrat. They would ask the question—are you in favor of making Kansas a slave State?" The answer would be "no," of course. "Well, then, you must vote for Mr. Colfax, or some other man, who is known to be in favor of *freedom*, and in favor of *Americans riding America*." We regard such a course as ridiculous, in the extreme; and those who make the most noise about "freedom forever," care but very little about the colored people, if they can only succeed in making the people believe that the Democrats are in favor of slavery, and that they are the only advocates of freedom and equal rights.

The Kansas bill is precisely the same as all other Territorial bills which have been enacted, except that clause which allows Kansas to be admitted with or without slavery, as the inhabitants may choose.—The "bogus Legislature," as it is called by the Fusions, was commissioned by Gov. Reeder, and their acts recognized by him as legal, which appears by his signing and vetoing bills which they enacted. If Congress has the authority to go behind Gov. Reeder's certificates which he issued to the members of the Kansas Legislature, we say amen; let them go to work and declare the Legislature and the laws which they have enacted, void; and let them commence anew. Until that is done, it appears to us that the laws are binding; that it is the duty of the President to see that the laws are enforced, and that there are no outside interference tolerated. We predict that this question will not be settled for some time yet. It is the only hope the Fusions have of keeping up the excitement until the fall elections are over. The fact of the K. N.'s having nominated [Mr.] Fillmore for President, is quite a damper on the northern wing. Fix these matters up, gentlemen, to suit your notions; you may raise the cry of "freedom forever," "Nebraska iniquity," "Whisky party," "Rumsuckers," &c., but it will all be to no purpose; these clap-traps have had their day, and have ceased to excite alarm; they have done their work, and will, in future, do nothing more than to increase the Democratic majority.

Sudden Death.

It becomes our melancholy duty to chronicle the untimely death of JACOB K. HUFF, one of our oldest citizens. The circumstances of his death are near as we have been able to learn, are as follows: On Friday evening, the 7th inst., he was in his saw-mill, where he had a buzz saw in operation; his wife and two girls were in the mill, also. They heard him groan, and looked around; saw him set down with his hands on his breast; he then fainted; when he recovered he said he was very sick—told his wife to shut down the head-gate, that he was dying. The girls ran to a neighbor's house, and got help; they carried him into his house, where he breathed his last in a few moments. Some think that the saw threw the end of a piece of wood against his breast; others think that a blood-vessel broke. There were no marks discoverable on his body, except a dark spot on his breast, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, which was discovered when they were putting on his shroud.

The deceased was a good, substantial citizen; had served four years as Sheriff in this County, and had left a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely death. We truly sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased, in this their day of trouble.

A funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Austin Fuller, at the Methodist Church, in this place, on Sunday, the 9th inst., to a large and attentive audience. He was taken then to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.'

(Laporte and South Bend papers please copy.)

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The list of premiums published to-day by the officers of the Agricultural Society, should receive the attention of all our citizens. The first annual fair was productive of much good, and was better attended than was at first anticipated. The prospects for the next fair are good, and all that is necessary to insure success is the hearty co-operation of the people. It is an established fact, that fairs are beneficial to any farming or manufacturing community; and although their introduction into this country is but of recent date, yet, wherever they have been held, they have revived the energies of the farmer and mechanician, and have thus been the means of making many improvements in mechanism, and bringing a greater variety of better produce into market.

The interests of any legitimate business is closely allied to that of the tiller of the soil; and any advancement he makes in his vocation is a benefit to the whole community. When he compares his productions with that of his neighbors, and is made acquainted with the process by which it is produced, he knows at once which method is the most practicable, and his future labors receive the benefit of the information thus obtained. In manufactures, also, the competitors have the benefit of each other's skill.

The next annual fair will probably be held in October next.

We notice in the *Sentinel*, that Messrs. Dunleavy, Haile, & Co., from Cincinnati, have established themselves in Indianapolis, for the purpose of running our Stock Banks in particular, and the State Bank in general. Should they continue their ungentlemanly course towards our Banks, they will inflict a serious injury on our State. The Banks, in order to protect themselves, will have to draw in their circulation as fast as possible, and curtail their loans.

Indiana has contributed largely towards supporting the business men of Cincinnati; but from present appearances she will do her business, in the future, with those who will not send a firm of moneyed sharks among us to derange our currency. If our business men will do their trading at some other city, which they can as well as not, the Cincinnati merchants and brokers would soon call Messrs. Dunleavy, Haile & Co. again.

Our voice, in common with the Press of the State, is for our business men to quit dealing with them until they learn better manners.

We invite the attention of the Democrats of Center Township, to the call for a convention to be held at the Courthouse, on the 22d inst. We have always been too negligent about our spring elections. We have a Township Trustee to elect, and many times it is difficult to get any suitable person to consent to be a candidate, in consequence of not having a general expression. We have more interest in having a sound man, with good business habits, elected to the office of Trustee, than we have in the election of a member of Congress. There are to be two Justice's of the Peace, elected also.

We say to the Democrats, *turn out*, you can afford to spend one piece of a day, for the purpose of putting the right kind of men in nomination.

In another column will be found the advertisement of W. H. Rhodes & Co., Ambrotype Artists. We have seen specimen pictures taken by this mode, and think they are superior to the Daguerreotype. Give them a call. Rooms at J. E. Armstrong's Daguerrean Gallery.

Winter is still lingering upon us, the sleighs are still keep moving and the weather is quite cold, and will probably remain so until about the 20th.

Henry Pierce.

Henry Pierce is positively selling his clothing at cost. See notice in another column, and give him a call.

If you want a nice article of dried beef or smoked ham, call at "Honest John's." We speak advisedly:

CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Center Township, are in request to meet at the Courthouse in Plymouth, on Saturday the 22d of March, at 1 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Township Offices. It is hoped there will be a general attendance, for in the present state of our school finances and laws, the amount of judicial business to be done, and the want of good and efficient men is severely felt, and it behoves Democrats who have the public and individual good at heart, to personally see to the selection of *good, able and honest* and energetic men to fill all our public offices.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

For the Democrat.

AN ODE TO SNOW.

I wish the snow would go away,
We've had it long enough—
Oh! how long for one warm day,
To melt the frozen stuff!

You've been here now, 'bout 80 days,
No signs of leaving yet,
I'm sick and tired of seeing sleighs—
But you won't leave, I'll bet!

But a day is fast approaching on,
When you will have to go;
The sun will soon shine down upon
You, heavy-headed snow!

Then you will melt, and down you'll go,
Ker-splash into the river,
As if you that we didn't know
You'd never leave us, never!

But when you're gone, good-bye,
Hurray for ANDREW JACKSON
DONALDSON—over the left, I
Mean, and Fillmore every one!

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

For the Democrat.

RUSSIA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE!

News of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 1. The Haven packet Arago, has arrived with additional and highly interesting particulars of the affairs of Europe.

Count Cavor and the Sardinian Minister at Paris, represent Sardinia in the approaching Peace Conference.

Letters from St. Petersburg represent an almost universal desire for peace on the part of Russia. The Russian ministers are very anxious that Prussia be admitted to the Conference, but nothing definite has been decided upon.

Hostilities are still kept up in the Crimea, the Russians continually firing upon the Allies from the north fort.

The mate of an English brig, arrived at St. John's from Shields, reports that on the 19th ult., he saw a steamship two miles distant, steering East. Her starboard bulwarks were gone, the forecastle carried away, and her paddle wheels in slow motion. It was foggy at the time, and the wind blowing almost a gale. It was believed almost beyond conjecture that the crippled vessel was the missing steamer Pricer.

The Arago, on her voyage, encountered a great number of icebergs, and at one time, while running in the fog, narrowly escaped destruction from one of them.

A passenger by the America reports seeing a steamer supposed to be the Pacific, steering East. The Captain of the America, however, makes no mention of it.

In the British Parliament Roebeck advocates the American demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton, declaring the pretended apology in regard to the enlistment difficulty a government delusion. Palmerston replied to the member in a fierce speech.

The Times says England will not surrender the smallest of her rights, and will totally disregard the American claim.

A great conflagration has taken place at Rangoon, in India, attended with heavy loss of property. Damages estimated at two hundred pounds sterling.

Notice has been given Parliament that a new loan, supposed to be a hundred million dollars, will be required.

Sardinia has voted a loan of thirty million dollars.

It is rumored that France and Austria have arrived at an understanding in regard to the fifth point, in order to outvote England if she attempts the disturbing of the Eastern coast of the Black Sea a *suo quoniam*. Appearances already indicate very serious differences in the approaching Peace Conference.

The Dutch have concluded an important treaty with Japan, securing privileges denied the United States.

The Russians attempted to surprise the Allies in the Crimea on the 29th inst., but were defeated.

N.Y. March 1.

A member of the Cabinet writes that the Bulwer treaty will be abrogated and a new treaty formed; that the Central American question is in a fair way for satisfactory adjustment, and that the enlistment affair (recruiting soldiers for the British Government) is now the only serious matter in dispute.

N.Y. March 1.

The Atlantic sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool. Among the passengers is Hon. G. M. Dallas, the newly appointed Minister to England. His family accompanies him. The Atlantic takes no specie.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Senate is not in session, having adjourned until Monday.

Horse.—The House renewed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections in reference to the Kansas contested case.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, addressed the House at some length, in opposition to empowering the committee to send for persons and papers in the case. He maintained that on the head of Mr. Reeder and others, who had joined in the extraordinary move-

ment for getting up Emigrant Aid Societies and procuring Sharpe's rifles, rested the responsibility of all the strife and bloodshed in Kansas; their sole object being to defeat what they termed the infamous Kansas Nebraska act.

These things were calculated justly to excite the indignation of the people of Missouri, and of Kansas territory.

He indignantly repelled the term "Border Ruffians" as applied to patriots conscious of their rights, and with mind enough to maintain them.

Mr. Oliver said he did not know any Missourians who voted in Kansas, but he had witnessed hundreds of Eastern men returning from the Territory, who said they had "seen the elephant," and filed their contract to vote, and were returning home.

He said to authorize the Committee to send for persons and papers would be to give countenance to revolution and defiance of law, and trusted the House would refuse this request, made at the instance of the man Reeder, who has smeared his hands with the blood of his fellow citizens, and is quietly laying the foundation of treason, which only needs the overt act to justify his being hanged as high as Haman.

Mr. Cumback of Indiana, admitted as charged by Mr. Oliver, that the design of the Emigrant Aid Societies was to make Kansas a free State, and the doctrine pronounced by Northern Democrats, as the object of the Kansas-Nebraska act, was not only to make these Territories free, but to establish a cordon of free States to the north.

He never had any desire to go to Kansas till he saw an effort made to force slavery there. He submitted to Messrs. Oliver and Phelps, who have addressed the House on this subject, that we must ask them how many men and whom shall go to Kansas in order to become citizens? If freedom goes there, that is war on Missouri. He said that Virginia and North Carolina once stood on the ground the Republican party now occupies; if slavery is sectional, who made it so?

Mr. Cullen said this question should be settled with calmness, and according to the principles which regulates Courts. He maintained that the House could not impugn the acts of the Kansas Legislature, under which Whitfield was elected. Gov. Reeder decided that the members were duly chosen, having commissioned them and sent a message recognizing their act as legal. The House had no right to open that investigation, because it cannot go beyond the record.

Mr. Walker concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Cullen.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

PERPETUITY OF PARTIES.—Nothing can be more absurd, nor further from the truth, than the assertion that party lines have become obliterated, and political parties known only to the past. True, the Whig party is dead—or, if not dead, is certainly in a trance; but the democratic party has preserved the integrity of its principles and its organization. It "still lives." It has, too, its opponents, each with its political organization and party.

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